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VOLUME XXIII.

Course of True Love.

FROM WASHINGTON. A Daily Review of Proceedings Senate and House.

d and Di--The Mills Tariff Bill Occupies the Attention of the House-Other Notes. BENATE.

Hox. L. M. Sellers, of Cedar Springs, would fit very nicely in the seat of a delegate at the National Convention. MR. O. M. SHAW, a friend of Mr.

B aine', just home from a visit with Mr. Blain in Italy, says there's no use talking, Mr. Blaine won't run for the Pr stdency. O. Shaw ! you're way off. Mr. won't run for the nomination, perhaps, but he'll run for the Presidency alle samee.

She (reassuringly)-A particular friend of

He sadly)-A particular friend of mam-

A GREAT many gerse are flying north The railroads will soon have the job of carrying those who can't fly.

A RECENT supreme court decision says that when a corporation is sued for an

Convention, May 8th, at Hariman's Putter, Wassersoros, April 27 .- The entire day Convention, May 8th, at Hariman's Hall, in Grand Rapids. Among the speakers to address the meeting will be Gwt. Lace. Hou. John Atkinson, Hon R. G. Horr, Hon, R. E. Frazer and Hon J. W. McN abb Dr. DEWOLF, of Battimore, thinks the number of doctors should be limited by law. We have an idea that it will be water to be address and the series of the ser

NATE. WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Senste yes-teriay was opened by prayer by a Jewish rabbi, the second instance of the kind in the history of the Government. The bill to provide post-office buildings for all towns and cities where the post-office re-ceipts exceed \$3,000 snnually was re-ported. Nearly the entire session was de-voted to discussing the International Copy-right and Bureau of Animal Industry bills, but no action was taken. The second instance of the kind in the instance instances of the second instance of the kind in the instance instances in the celebrated the fitthday of General Grant's the other second instance of the kind in the instance instance instances in the celebrated in the instance of the kind in the instance instances in the celebrated in the instance instances in the celebrated in the instance in the internation of the instances instances in the celebrated in the instance instances in the celebrated in the instance in the internation of the instance internation entities where instances in the instance internation in the instance of the the instance internation entities into the senter sectoring in the invitation to participate in the Paris exposition of 1860. The senter sectoring in the paris exposition of 1860. The senter sectoring in the invitation to particip, planted trees throughout the senter sectoring in the invitation to particip, interest the sectorial in the senter sectorial providing for public buildings at Youngstown, O, at a cool of \$75,000. Abill was introduced from the purchase and colmage of not less that the internation entities into decensions.
 Maximorox, May 1.—In the Senter yet in the internation entities and the internation entities into decensions.
 Maximorox, May 1.—In the Senter yet in the internation entities and the internation entities and the internation of the sectoring for public and internation entities and the internation entities and the internation internation entities and the internation entinternatin entities and the internatin entities and the inter

The Republicans of Michigan will open the campaign of 18% with a rousing meeting on the evening of the Siate Areal openation of the Siate openation of the Siate openating in favor of the bill and Mr. Bar-tows (Mich.) against it. Washinoros, April 25. - The discussion of the Mill Tariff bill was resumed in the House yesterday, Mr. McMillin (Tenn.) Description was adopted limiting the general de its on the bill on sevening the sension of 18% with a rousing meeting on the evening of the Siate the Siate the sevening sessions weekly, the time to be equally divided between the two

WASHINGTON, April 30. -Debat . on the Tar-

WIND AND WATER. GENERAL GRANT'S BIRTHDAY. The Memory of the Roldler and States red by a Grateful Public Two Elements Succeed in Doing Great Damage. s ut Ittinois, lows and Dakots Del

man Howared by a Grateful Public. New Yong, April 28.-An elaborate bar-quet was given at Delmonico's last night in honor of the sixty-axib birthday of General Grant The arrangements for its were made by General W. T. Sherman. About 160 persons w re present, and all parities and all ramis were represented. Privatuon, Pa., April 28.-The sixty-sixth anniversary of General Grant's birth-day was celebrated at the Monorgabela Rome lest night under the unpices of the Ancercon Club. Washington League Last night celebrated the Mithday of General Grant at us olub in National League Last night celebrated the Mithday of General Grant at us olub in uged by Swoolen Rivers-The Town of Pratt, Kan., Swept by a Furi-ous Cyclone.

The set of the set of

Bying timbers and debris. WINNIPRO, Man., April 27. - The Bed river at Solkitk has overflowed its banks and has done a great deal of damage to steambouts and tumber piles, making losses amount.og to about \$50,000. So far there has been no loss of life, but many narrow escapes

to about \$20,000. So far there has been no loss of life, but many narrow escapes are reported. Untryswa FAILA, Wia, May 1 --Duncan creak, which flows through the center of this city, has overflowed its banks. The lower portion of Main street, together with the Chippers Lumber and Boom Company's inmber-yard, is sub-merged, and several families have been compelled to move out. It is still rain-ing hard and the river is rapidly rising. Mus Eate Witte, daughter of Judge C J. Wittes, was drowned Schurday in Duncan creak, about four miles above this city. Two log-drivers on the Thornay ple creak, a tributary of the Chippewa, ware drowned Saturday. The Yellow river dam, about five miles from this city, has gone out. Eat CLAIR, Wis, May 1.-The flood has driven fully 150 families from their homes in this city during the past twenty-four hours. The approaches of the three bridges are covered with from four to six fort of water, and are impassable. Porterville, a village below here, is fooded and descried The in.

impassable. Porterville, a village below bere, is flooded and deserted. The in-

Played. Won. Lost.

Won. Lon 100814116881414

Per Cent.

Charles J. Perguson, the well-known pitcher of the Philadelphia Buse-Ball Cab, died at Philadelphia Sunday evening of typhoid fover.

printer of the Falimitelphis Bure. Ball Can, died at Philadelphis Sunday evening of (pyhoid faver. Departed Heress Remembered. Tams Frarms, Pa. April 28.—The sal-diary monument sected to the mean-ery of the Westmoreland County herea, who fost there in the rebellion, was invisided Thursday in the presence of 5,000 people. The oremonies were conducted by the Grand Army of the Republic. Louisvirus Ky. April 29.—The sol-forder. Departed Heres in the rebellion, was invisided Thursday in the presence of 5,000 people. The oremonies were conducted by the Grand Army of the Republic. Louisvirus Ky. April 29.—Areb Stolt, a farmes, commit sateide. Louisvirus Ky. April 29.—Areb Stolt, a farmes, commit sateide. Louisvirus Ky. April 29.—Areb Stolt, a farmes, commit sateide. Eviday by taking "rough on rata" His brother William, seeing the ocrps, tool the remainder of the poines, lowving a no e maying be wished both to to buried in the sams coffin. Departed Heress Remembered. . Tans France, Pa, April 28.-The sel-diar' monunisat steeted to the mera-ery of the Westmoreland County heress, who tost these itrue in the robellion, was unvalied Thursday in the presence of 5,000 people. The coremonies were conducted by the Grand Army of the Bopublia.

accounts for their safety. The loss is esti-mated at about \$8,000. GALVESTON, TEX., May 1.—Reports from all parts of Texas tell of an extraordinary rain-fail throughout the State during the last three days doing much damage to rail-roads and farm property along the streams. The heariest precipitation co-curred in North and West Texas. All the small streams near Red river are overflow-ing their banks, submerging thousands of serves of grain and cotton. Throughout Southern and Southwest Texas the rains are of inestimable value to the grazing in-terest, insuring a successful season to the cattle and sheep industries. The Rio Grande is rising rapidly, overflowing its banks for 200 miles above Brownsville. Bostow, May 1.—Freshets are reported from many points in New England, pro-duced by the rapid meiting of snow in the mountains. A Battle with Indian A Battle with Indians. Nousles, A. T., April 30. - Advices re-ceived here say that Mexican troops had a sharp fight with the Yaqui, Indians near Agua Caliente, in which thirty Indians were killed and fifteen were captured. New War-Shipe. New War-Shipa. PRILAPSTAILA, April 30.—The gun-bost Yankton and the dynamits cruiser Vesuvius, new navy vessels. were launobed here intu-urday in the presence of 300 members of Congress and many other persons. THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, May 1. Yons, May I. 5:00 9:00 5:00 9:5 00 5:00 9:5 75 5:00 9 duced by the rapid meiling of snow in the mountains. Eav Clarms, Wis., May 1.—The flood here has driven nearly two hundred families from their homes, and at Fortarville the in-habitants are camped in sheds and ware-houses. The losses will be heavy. New Yonx, May 1.—The Associated Fress is in receipt of reports of freshets from many points in New England. These are produced by the rapid meiling of snow in the mountains, accumulated during the winter blimard, and remaining until the past few days of warm weather. Snow still lies three feet deep in the woods in Vermont. No overwheiming damage nor any loss of life is reported as yet. The chief damage thus far is in the flooding of meadows and other agricultural lands, and in the stoppage of mills. The snow has melted rapidly in the Adirondacks, and the Hudson river is rising and is above many of the docks at Troy, N. Y. LIVE STOCK-Cattle. Hors. PLOUR-Good to Choice. Patents. WHRAT-No. 5 Red. No. 5 Byring. CORN. OATB-No. 1 White. RYE-Western. PORK-Mess. LARD-Steam. CHEPSE HEESE VOOL-Domestic. CHICAGO BEEVES-Shipping steers. BEWVER-Designed -Treams Buckers Buckers Stock Interior Callé HOGR-Live-Good to Choice BHERP BUTTER-Creatiney Good to (Coice Dairy. Good to Choic EGGS-Fresh BROOM CORN-Belf-working 133 Self-working Huri. Crooked. POTATOES (bu) POHK-Mess. LARD-Sieam FLOUR-Winter. Sorias 122 148 8 15 4 18 80 7 80 4 18 80 7 80 4 10 3 75 4 10 5 10 4 10 16 10 Effects of Woman Suffrage. Effects of Woman Suffrage. DELPHOR, K.n., April 27.-Abothar re-sult of woman suffrage in municipal af-fairs is the scilon of the Council Thursday might in prohibiting billiar. I halls or pool tables in this place for the nort year. This has divided the population and created much ill-feeling. Bpring Patents ORAIN - Wheat, No Oura, No. 7 Byo, No. 7 Barley, No. 4 LUMBER -Failures for the West

ing about hits the nail on the head when he says that nothing pays better than good country roads. It costs some them, but they are the average to got bills and some off.
when he says that nothing pays better than good country roads. It costs some the for the partial bills this sense of Comparison to the partial bills this sense of Comparison to the partial bills. The sense the for the partial bills the sense of Comparison to the partial bills. The sense the for the partial bills the sense of the partial bills. The sense the for the partial bills the sense of Comparison to the partial bills. The sense the partial bills the sense of Comparison to the partial bills. The sense the partial bills the sense of the partial bills. The sense the partial bills the sense of the partial bills. The sense the partial bills the sense of the partial bills. The sense the partial bills the sense of the partial bills. The sense the partial bills the partial bills the sense of the partial bills. The sense the partial bills the sense of the partial bills. The sense the partial bills the sense of the partial bills the partial bills the sense of the partial bills. The sense the partial bills the partial bills the partial bills the sense of the partial bills. The sense the partial bills the sense of the partial bills the partial bills the sense of the partial bills. The sense the partial bills the sense of the partial bills the partial bills the sense of the partial bills. The sense the partial bills the sense of the partial bills the partial bills the sense of the partial bills. The sense the partial bills the partial bills the sense of the partial bills the partial bills the sense of the partial bills the sense of the partial bills the partial bills the sense of the partial bills the partial bills the sense of the partial bills the partia ference lasted nearly an hour, and both mother and son were for the greater part of the time in tears. This is the first instance of filial affection shown by the Frince to his mother, it is said, during the Emperor's Ultrace fliness. A Tragedy in Ohlo A Tragedy is Ohio. NELSONVILE, O., April 26. --Recently Edward H. Davis, resistant unarshal, ar-rested Samual Dow, a young married man, for fast driving. Tuesday nghi Dow met Davis and shot him dead. The murderse then waiked a block, and putting the re-volver to his own head, fired and fell a cornas All Cialms Bettled. All Claims Bettled. PROMA, ILL, April 28.—The last of the claims granat the Toledo, Peorla & Western rilro d for the Chatsworth wrock last year was settled yesterday. The entire amount footed up to about \$300,000, and was all puld without any suits being pushed for trial. Fail Fatal Tassle on a Train. San Astronto, Tex., May 1.—Sam Tay-lor, a cattleman, boarded the Southern Pacific express train Sunday at Palestine. Being drunk, the conductor, Charles Lerver, attempted to eject him. In the malee which followed both were killed, one being stabled and the other abot. The Sultan Won't Arbitrate. Taxones, May 1.—The Sultan of Morocco hesitates to submit to arbitration the dis-pute between his Government and the United States regarding the imprisonment at Rabat of persons under the American Consular protection. Suicide of a Preacher. Successor of a Freecher. Concurst, O., May 1.-Rev. C. T. King, aged 30, postor of the Miller Avenue Meth-edist Episcopai Church, killed himself by cutting his threat with a reasor Studiey in a delirium resulting from fever. Ninety Degrees in the Shade. BALTHORE, Md., May 1.—The people of Baltimere sweltered under a scorohing sun Bunday. It was the hottest April day in this city for eighteen years, the thermome-ter registered ninety degrees. NO 00 641 00 11 50 614 00 10 50 614 10 10 50 614 50 10 50 614 50 10 50 614 50 10 50 614 50 Common dressed siding Figoring Failures for the Week. Nuw Yong, April 28.—Business failures during the last seven days numbered, for the United States, 103; for Canada, 30.-total, 223 For the corresponding week of last year the faythes were 191, of which 164 were in the United States and 27 th Canada.
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 Four Children Cremsted Brittoritz, S. C., April 27. - The dwall Ing-beuse o Louis Stromana user the place, was burnel aarly yesterday morning and four of Stromana' children (web boys and two giris, perished in the flames. Common. A Great Race. A Great Race. Nasuviri, Tenn. April 30 -Jacobin a horse belonging to the Chicago stable, won a great race Saturiay, making the mile in 1:41, the fastest ever run in a race south of Ventuely At Wolverhumpton, Eng, Saturday, How-At Wolverhumpton, Eng, Saturday, How-all, the English champion, beat Rows, of Lynn, Mass, a mile bicycle race by twenty HOS SHEEP-Poor to choice...... H 90 0 5 10 5 55 6 T 15 2 60 6 4 15 in Detroit on Wednesday two men with everal thousand dollars in counterfeit tendollar silver certificates on their perso Torre arrested. It was reported on Thursday that an erro had been discovered in the constitution of New Jersey which would liberate all prison-ers committed since 1875. At Union City, N.Y., on Thursday George At Union City, N.Y., on Thursday George W. Darrow, a hotel proprietor, fell into a railread cut and was injured to that be could f not move, and froze to death. At Altoons, Pa., on Tuesday Chester Evey, aged 40 years, shot and killed his daughter, 17 years old, and then killed hismalf. Whisky was the cause.

100

DENOUNCED BY THE POPE. Plan of Campaign Severely Con-demned by the Holy Father.

Ente Convention, Hold in the Past on

denned by the Bidy Father. Ionzon, April 28 — The statement that the Pope has issued a decree condemning the pian of campaign in Irelaud is con-firmed. His Holmess says he does so be-cause he is convinced that the pian of comparing is likegel. He says he is also convinced that the land courts will reduce all unfair renus. Another circumstance that influenced him, he says, is the fact that funds are extorized from contributors to the pian. The Pope condemns boycot-ting as a practice contr.ry to justice and charity. He makes to mention of the National League. The Nationalists indignantly resent the Government's intrigues with the Vatican and have resolved o continue the pian of campaign in spite of the papal decree. DISASTROMS EDDEST EIDES.

DISASTROUS FOREST FIRES. Saw-Mills and Suburbs in the Kane Oil Fields Wiped Out

Fields Wiped Out. Pields Wiped Out. Pirrssnenn, Pa., May 1.-A. Pot Brad-ford, (Pa.) special says: Forest fires have been raging in the Kane oil fields since Nua-day afternoon. They were started by a spark from a locomotive. Seventeen rigs and several tanks of oil were burned on Sunday, and a number of rigs and over 1,-000 barrels of oil were destroyed yesterday. Bwamp Lodge, a suburb of Kane, was completely wiped out. Carpenter's large saw-mills at the lodge were also consumed. The fire burned incessantly until 8 o'clock last evening, when a heavy rain checked the progress of the flames, and it is now under control. The loss can not be estimated, but will be very heavy. Bi fa the worst fire in the history of the county.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.
 The Floer of a Growed Halt Gives Way, Killing and Lejoring Many Persons, Runnsrivana, Pa., April 28.—During a school exhibition lass evening in Brocker-man's Hull the floor gave way, and the en-tire and a surging mass to the ground, an distance of twenty feet. Mrs. Jennic Alexander, a danghter of Fr.nk Stewart, Mrs. Wright, Harvey Seldera, a justice of the peace, and a woman, name not yot as-certaised have been taken out dead, and elicat fly are wounded, many of them strougy.
 Desth of a Noted Inventor.
 Warmswart, Conn., May 1.—Allen B. Wilson, perfector and part inventor of the serving Machine Company, of Bridge-port, Conn., died Sunday siternoon in
 O., Wednesiay Tenominated Charles P. Wolkam for Congress and a densed to State convention in this city yester and a state of a Noted Inventor.
 Warmswart, Conn., May 1.—Allen B. Wieleen, established the Wheeler & Wil-con Sewing Machine Company, of Bridge-port, Conn., died Sunday siternoon in

Desth of a Noted Inventor. WATERETA, Conn., May 1.-Allen B. Wilson, perfector and part inventor of the sewing funchine, and who, with Nathaniei Wheeler, established the Wheeler & Wil-son Sewing Machine Company, of Bridge-port, Conn., died Sunday afternoon in Woodmont. He was born in New York in 1867, learnod the cabinetmaking trade, and, in 1868, never having seen a sewing machine, invented one. He had been for many years a resident of this city. Of late years his mind had been seriously effected.

Mind and been seriously effected. A New Festal Arrangement. Wassmooton, April 28 - Arrangements have been completed for a uniform rate of postage between the United Sates and chandles, including grain, seed, cuttings, bulbs, scions and graits; and one cent per two onnces of printed matter now knows as third-class matter in the domestic mails of this country. The arrangement post into effect May 1.

Fire at the Chester (Ill.) Prison

Fire at the Chester (III.) Prison. CHEMTER, II., April 27.—Vesterday after-moon fire was discovered in the shoe-shop attached to the penitentiary here. Instant-ly the keepers marched the 125 convicts out of the building an i locked them in their cells. They barely escaped so quickly did the fire spread. The entire building, with a large stock of shoes and leather, was burned. Loss, \$75,000. The loss to the Biate is about \$17,000. Heavy Frosts in Virginia

Heavy Frosts in Virginia. Nonrolz, Va., April 27. - A heavy frost in this social Wednesday night damaged early fruits and vegetables from \$500,000 to \$750,000. braumos, Va., April 27.-Heavy frosts have killed the pear, plum and damson crops and grastly damaged the peach crops. Forward wheat on the river bottom is seri-ously injured.

The Cashler Cause Back. CoLUMNUS, O., May 1.-P. W. Carrillus cashler of the South End Bank, came from Cincinnati Sunday, but has no statement to make concerning his actions or why he verdrew his account \$15,000. The bank is fully secured by mortgage and will reorgan-ize at once. The directors announce that the doors will open and payments be re-sumed immediately.

POLITICS BOOMING.

News Gathered from a Wide Range of Territory.

West-Delegates to the National Co ventions-Congressional Nomi-nees-Other Notes.

AMONG THE FOLITICIANS INDIANAPOLIS, ind., April 26 - The Demo-crais in he var cus districts in the State met last night and selected delegates to the Nations convention who favor Grov Cleveland for President and Governor Gra

the Nai onal convention who favor Grover Clevelard for Presiden, and Governor Gray for Vice-Presiden. Hamman za, Pa, April 26 - The Repub-licans ield dier State convention in this skipped die State convention in this skipped in favor of projection and da-nunchatory of Presiden. Cleve and's free-trade mess ge and the Mits bill; demand-ing free elections in the South, and con-demning the manner in which effices have been parceled out for p ry purposes in disobedience of the civil-service laws. Bostos, April 26 - The Republicans met in this city yesterday 1. State convention and welco ed deigrate o Chicsgn A pat-form was adopted v ich demones the Democratic party as i for to 1 onest elec-tions and for He oppeation to the Dakota bill; declares that President Lieveland has been unfaithful to his Civil-Service reform promises: favora have hice second een unfaithful to his Civ.1-Service reform promises; favors high license and local option and trade reciprocity with other people on this continent, and demands pro-becion to home industries. CLEVELAND, O. April 26.—The Republic-

ans of the Fourteenth district, at Shelby, O., Wednesday renominated Charles P. Wickham for Congress and adopted strong

festo of the President." Drs Morras, i.a., April 27.—The Prohibi-tion ats met in this city yes, arday and made the following nominations: For Secretary of Hank, James Mickelwait; Treasurer, Rev. R. H. Dollwer; Audtor, Malcom Smith; Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. G. Sharpe. The resolutions declive for total constitu-tionsi prohibiton, both State and National, and woman suffrage. Decarus, III, April 27.—The Union Labor party of Illinois heid its first State conven-tion yesterday in this city and nominated Willis W. Jones, of Camargo, for Governor; Charles Diron, of Chicago, for Lieutenant-Governor; Bert Stewar:, of Decatur, for Secretary of State, and George W. Collings, of Evanaton, for Audior: The plaform favors taxation of mortgage holders, a graduated income tax, demands that the employment of armed men by private per-sons be prohibited, and favors the prohibi-tion of the i quor traffic. Instanzarouts, Ind., April 27.—The Demo-crate met in State convention (in this diry.)

INDIANAPOLIA, Ind., April 27.-The Demo-crata met in State convention in this city yesterday and nominated Cour land C. Matson for Governor, William R. Myers for Liestenant-Governor, William it Ayers for Liestenant-Governor, Thomas B Byrnes for Treasurer, Robert W. Miers for Secre-iary of State, W. E. Nitlack, George V. Howk and Allen Zollars for Judges of the Sepreme Court, and Senators Voorhees and Furple and John J. Shankin and John H. Bass as delegates to the National conven tion. The latter were instructed to suppor Gray for Vice-President. The resolution demand reduction of the tariff. oppose pro hibition and indorse Cleveland.

hibition and indorse Cleveland. LANCASTER, Pa., April 27.—A State Longue of Republican clubs was organized in this city yesterday. Pobrtac, Di., April 27.—Louis E. Payson, of this city, was unshimously remominated for Congress by a rising vote by the Re-publicans yesterday in this (the Ninth) district.

PRINCETON, IlL, April 27.-The Republic-

SKETCHES OF SEVEN REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

FREMONT TO BLAINE

y of Early Nominations - The Call by Common Consent-Congressional

Simplicity of Early Nominations—The Call by Common Consent—Congressional Cances Nominations—The Break Up di 1824-28—First Republican Convention 1824-28—First Republican Convention Network Consent Sectors Were chosen be fore the system di lished. Washing to Adams and Jefferson were cognized by com-mon consent as the appropriate and books almost without number. The was the matrix for the remolding of a nation, I down and hole men; almost in papers, pamphlets, speeches, magazines in the beginning of the mightest constitutes that there probably network and books almost without number. The was the matrix for the remolding of a nation; the beginning of the mightest congression and papers, pamphlets, speeches, magazines in papers, pamphlets, speeches, magazines in papers, pamphlets, speeches, magazines in the beginning of the mightest congression and papers, pamphlets, speeches, magazines in the beginning of the mightest congression and papers, pamphlets, speeches, magazines in the lished. Washing on consent as the system of nominating by care is seed. In one respect the re-sult of the campaign was unfortunate; Lincoln received but 40 per cent, of the popular vote, and in all the slave states but 26,000 votes, while he had 100 electoral votes to 125 for all others. The reway, as far as possible, in a candidates were in the field; in 1824 the Tennesse legislature nominated fen Jackson and Pennsylvania iniorsed it, while John Qutney Adams was its eoppa-ing candidate "by common cons nt" and

this was the somewhat boastful tills of the party which supported Bell and Ev-erett in 1860. In 1868 the old alignment was restored, though the admitted Republicans were of many shades of opinion, of which Ben Waide may be taken as of one extreme and William P. Fessenden of the other, and the Republican convention of that year was a comparatively tame affair. The Republicans had no other name before their convention for president than that of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and as long as

The appublicans, therefore, found the change all parties have since adopted that method. The Republicans, therefore, found the convention system ready made to their hand; but followed Whig precedents in-stead of Democratic, requiring but a majority of all the votes cast to nominate. Of the 1,389,580 mer who voted in 1853 for Gen. Winfield Scott, it is certain that at least five-sixths in the north because Republicans, and as large a proportion in the south went by way of the 'Know Nothig'' organization into the Filmore party of 1856 and the Bell-Everett, or Union party of 1860. Of the 155,820 who ''voted abolition'' in 1532-for John P. Hale-probably every one became Republicans; and as large a proportion in politics, this small minority gave the slang names of ''abolition'' and ''black Republicans': and by that ingrenious trickery of making a part stand for the whole, which is such a marked feature of American politics, this small minority gave the slang names of ''abolition'' and ''black Republicans': and whole mad the whole mad the whole mad the sponger allowance is made for factions, and real statesimen are not weighted by vicarious folly. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, May 30, 1854, was the signal for a tremendous moral uprising in the north. The young and middle aged voters had been educated to believe that the Missouri Compromise of 1890 was a solemn covenant, registered in heaven, and more stable than the Constitution, since the latter could be amended in good faith; and without a word, almoet without a hongh, of tariff, bank and sub-treasury, the anti-sivery men of all parties rushed together in a sort of moral enthesistem, and, organizing with state and local names only, ob-tained political control of merry all the northern states and elected a majority of the Thirty-fourth congress. The first ses-sion of that congress-Dee, 3, 1855, to Aug, 30, 1856-was one long and relent-less ware of words in regard to Kansas and sinvery: rottline business was attended to, of course, but readers

 district.
 PARNETTOR, Ill., April 27.—The Republican convention for Congressimation.
 Donus Citty, Kana, April 27.—The Prohinated E. W. Bonson to represent the Savy enth district in Congress.
 BANGO, Me, April 27.—Ch. Boutelle wessimation.
 BANGO, Me, April 27.—Ch. Boutelle wessimated for Congress yesterday by the first national Republicane of the rourth district.
 FARENORT, Ill., April 28.—The Sixth Illinia district Republicane convention fairly bubbled with Biaine enthusiasm. Blaine ment of the most pronounced type were selected as and congressman Dingicy was remominated. The convention fairly bubbled with Biaine enthusiasm. Blaine ment of the most pronounced type were selected as a convention of the Fourth Illinio is district on Saturday renominated Congressiman Dingicy was remominated. The convention fairly bubbled with Biaine enthusiasm. Blaine ment of the most pronounced type were selected as delegates to the National convention of the Fourth Illinio is district on Saturday renominated Congressimal convention of the Fourth Illinio is district on Saturday renominated for control of on a extra legal body known as the "Vigilance committee," which was the Wisi and the control of an extra legal body known as the "Vigilance committee," which was the Wisi and the committee, "With was the Wisi and base of the control of an extra legal body known as the "Vigilance committee," which was the Wisi and were plundering and murdering the Wisi and were plundering and murdering the rest of the control of an extra legal body known as the "Vigilance committee," which was the Wisi and were plundering and murdering the Wisi and were plundering and murdering the rest selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selecting of an extra legal body known as the thousand southerners were disfranchised; while in several states the majority was so small that the merest accident might have changed it. Republicans were dis-tinctly wared that they could only main-tain their supremacy by continued well doing. It was also has the tain their supremacy by continued well doing. It was plain that the country was rapidly returning to that normal condi-tion in which the two parties are nearly The Amplican convention of 1578 and control of an extra legal body known as the "Vigilance committee," which was hanging, banishing and imprisoning at will. VANDALIA, Ill., May 1.-The Republican VANDALLA, III., May 1.—The Republican Congressional convention for the Seven-teonth (III.) district met here yesterday and placed in nomination for Congress John J. Brown, of Fayette County. Litrics Rock, Ark., May 1.—The Union Labor party met in this city yesterday and nominated C. M. Norwood for Governor and a full State ticket. English, the western continent has yet produced. The Republican convention of 1876, met June 14, at Cincinnati, under rather gloomy auspices. The Democratic had carried the congressional elections of 1874 by majorities aggregating 400,000 --- a po-litical change in two years of over 1,100, 000 votes --- a change without precedent in political history. One important point was vigorously debated and settled that Republican conventions were composed of district delegates, not of state delega-tions, and the so-called "unit rule" was abrogated for all subsequent conventions. The question was again raised at Chicago in 1889; the decision was reaffirmed, and thus the party advanced another step in libernity. Eight candidates were pre-sented at Cincinnati, and on the sev-enth ballot Rutherford Burchard Hayes, then governor of Ohio, was moninated. The facts of the even memorable Chicago convention of 1880 are still fresh in the A Juli State ticket. A Mother's Grief. INDIANAFOLIS, Ind., May 1.—The mother of Ed Chamberlain, who in a fit of jeslousy killed his sweetheart in White County, has become insane, the sad occurrences tending to aggravate the feeling against the crim-inal. The farmers say that if Chamber-lain is not legally hauged they will have a midnight trial, with Judge Lynch on the banch WILSON. BANKS. All Done in Ten Hours. All Done in Ten Hours. New Yons, May 1.—Charles Rickerd, a policeman, was caught in the act of com-mitting a burgiary. He was taken to court, heid to the grand jury, indicted and arraigned, and a few minutes later was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. In leasthan ten hours he was in Sing Sing prison in the full garb of a convict. BELL. FREMONT. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, alled the convention to order; Hon. Robert Emmet, of the same state, was hosen temporary chairman, and after the The facts of the ever memorable Chicago convention of 1880 are still fresh in the public mind. The convention was in ses-sion six entire days, besides as many days of heated preparatory discussion; the intel-lectual giants of parlimentary strength and experience contested every point to the last, and on the thirty-sixth ballot the last, and on the thirty-sixth ballot chosen temporary chairman, and after the preliminary organization, the eloquent Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, was chosen permanent president. Many candidates had been talked of, but only two were formally nominated and supported. In the first and only ballot John C. Fremont received 359 votes; Justice McLean, 196; William H. Seward, 1; N. P. Banks, 1, and Charles Sumner, 2. William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, who had served with distinction in the senate, was named for vice president. A few votes were cast for Abraham Lif-colin, on which a general buzz of inquiry ran along the seats occupied by the dele-gates from the Allantic states. "Lincolat A Heavy Shoringe. A Heavy shorings. NEW YORK, May 1.-A defaication of \$100,000 is reported in the National Park Bank of this city. Charles I. Debaun, as-aistant cashier of the bank, is thought to be the criminal. lectual giants of parlimentary strength and experience contested every point to the last, and on the thirty-sixth ballot Gen. James A. Garfield was nom-inated. His election and inauguration was followed in a few months by his assassi-nation; and it may be said that the twenty-two years of Republican rule in the United States ended soon after, as the Democrats had a popular majority of nearly 600,000 in 1682, and elected Grover Cleveland in 1884. The Republican con-vention of that weaw was again held in Thirteen Lives Losi cates from the Atlantic states. "Liucoln! Lincoln! Why, who is he?" It is not deates from the Atlantic states. "Lincoln! Lincoln! Why, who is he?" It is not de-nied by Us Democratis that the licket than nominated galaed strength with every week of the campaign, and many old Re-publicans still insist that with one month more to work in they could have elected it. The result was, on the popular vote, for Buchanan 1,839,109, for Fremont 1,341,264 and for Fillmore ("American" or "Know Nothing") 874,354. Eleven northern states voted for Fremont, for Buchanan five northern and all the south-ern states except Maryland, which voted for Fillmore. The defeated were almost Cleveland in 1884. The Republican con-vention of that year was again held in Chicago and was without special incident, as the exciting questions of party pro-cedure had been finally settled in 1880. The present year opens with the Republi-can convention again set for Chicago, and the party prospects bright. Working-Girls on a Strike.



SUMNER.

SUMNER. REWARD. PESSENDER. RANLIS. he lived he was to that party all that the great hero dackson had been to the old Democratic party, except that he never dictated the party policy. The day for that sort of thing was goue forever. The convention met at Croeby's opera house in Chicago, May 20, at noon, was in session less than two days, had no exciting de-bates, and raised but one question of un-usual interest—the calling of all the states regardless of their progress in reconstruc-tion. Every state and territory in the Union was represented, for the first time in any Republican covention; and men of all shades of color, from full black to Scamdinavian white, participated on a common level, for the first time live. The Germen Germ Cort Scheme Scammarian water, perturpated the it is be-lieved, in the political history of any na-tion. The German, Gen. Carl Schurg, was temporary chairman, and Governor Joseph R. Hawley, permanent president; there were four candidates for vice presi-dent, and on the fifth ballot Schuyler Col-fax was nominated. The convention, fin its union of white and black, native Americans and natives of several European nations, was a significant fuder of the new era to which the great party had brought the nation. The suc-cess of the lickst seemed at first riew overwhelming. Grant and Colfax re-ceived 214 electoral worts to 80 for Seymour and Blair. And yet the popu-lar majority was but 300,85% in a total vote of nearly 6,000,000, though many thousand southerners were disfranchised; while in several attace the majority was

NUMBER 44.

as easted as the victors, and the victors rejoiced but mildly and with omhous forebodings; for the work of aligning a "solid north" against a "solid south" was but too evidently in rapid progress. Four years of tarmoil over the slavery question passed, and in 1600 all the issues about Kansas and Mebranks were settled; but there was bitterness in the south and angry controversy in every school district of the north. The Democratic division took place; three conventions were held

Jackson and Pennsylvania indorsed it, while John Quincy Adams was the oppos-ing candidate "by common cons. nt" and the indorsement of various bodies. In 1832 the Democrats held their first na-tional delegate convention, and so great was the improvement that with slight changes all parties have since adopted that method. The Republicans, therefore, found the convention system ready made to their

the wages of taber. No exception to this invariable relation of cause to effect can be found in the history of the Unit-ed States. Drad sure it is that if Mr. Mill's tariff reduction bill be unes hav, the English, Belgian. G-man and French ma-ufactures will take off from the prices of the goods they sendhere just the amount of our tariff reductions. On you, workingmen, then will fail the arushing weight of the Pressient's first sep toward free trade. For manu-facturers will have to meet those reduc-tions in prices or go out of business. If they keep their establishments open, they will be compelled, however much they may hate to do it, to reduce your wages to the level of the wages paid by their competitors in England, Belgium, France and Germany. They will be obliged to do this or b- bankrapt. You know th difference in the wages paid to skilled industry in America and in Europe. It is killing. The difference is one-balf, yee, often more than one-bard.

Brothers in the shops and factories, the final result of every free trade mea-sure, if permit d to ripen, will be to transfer you and your industries to Euto make you paupers and tramps in America. hat are you going to do about it?

THE DIFFERENCE.

THE Detroit Tribune's Washington correspondence contains this paragraph ing Mr. Ford's speech in support of the Mill's Tariff Bill:

the Mill's Tariff Bill: Go gressman Ford is swollen up like a total that has been in the hands of a boy with a straw. The reason of this is that the member from Grand Rapids fluids by perusing his home organ today that he made the Hoest speech in he House hast week that was e-er delivered in Con-gress. He had no idea he did so well. In fact, there were no outward signs of any alarming or soul-thrilling effects up-on his siscenates who were doomed to listen, but Mr. Ford knows that his Grand Rapids organ is not in the habit of slopping over. Its editor is one of the hence he thicks that he must have build-ed beiter this he know, and he expects hence he this is that he must have build-ed better this he know, and he expects that when that speech is thoroughly cir-cu ated the State will be woo over to the doctrines of free trade and the Presi dent's forea of tariff reform.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading democratic paper of Ohio, seems to see through an unbias-

ed and different pair of spectacles, for this appears in that paper:

prie of manuscript, in which he ingult-ed himself after he got fairly started. Mr Ford's speech bid fair to be as unin-teresting and unimpressive as Mr. Brew-er's, and, after remaining for about teo minutes, the Enquirer man found him-self one of half a dozen scattering occu-pants of the press gallery and left his five brother quill-drivers to alsop it out. Odd-Fellows Celebrate. CHICAGO, April 27. - The Odd-Fellows of this city celebrated Thursday night the air ty-ninth anniversary of the organization of the order by a banquet and ball at Battery D Armory. The aff-ir was largely attended. Dispatches from many points in Illinois. Indiana, Ohio and other States announce annormise observances of the day. appropriate observances of the day.

Repropriate observances of the day. Rilled by An Explosion. Surnsvyrnzr, Ind. May 1.—The boller in William Caldwell's tile factory, eighteen miles northeast of this city, exploded at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, killing two per-sons, fatally hurting the third and badly injuring five others. The dead are: William Caldwell, owner of the factory, and Norman Conde.

Killed Herself While Sleep-Walking. Killed Herself While Sleep-Walking. New Yons; May 1.-Mrs. Mary Barrett, 53 years old, without any apparent motive for the set arose from her bed at 4 o'clock Bunday morning and threw herself out of the fourth-story window of her home. She was picked up unconscious and died later in the day. It is supposed the woman was saleep when she flung herself to death.

A Memorable Event.

A Memorable Event. HILISDALE, Mich. April 28.—About trenty survivors of the great Siltsina ex-plosion, which occurred on April 26, 1863, near Memphia, Tonn, whereby 1,700 Union soldiers loss their lives, heid a reunion at this place yesterday.

West Through a Bridge. ALMA, Neb, April 28 - A passenger train on the Burl agton & Missouri road went through a bridge here yesterday, killing two persons and lojaring seven othera. The mail and express oars, with their con-tents, were burned.

Fatal Stampede in a Circus. Prascr., May 1.—While 1,500 people were gathered at a menageric here yesterday a pickpocket raised a cry of fire. During the frantic efforts of the crowd to escape six persons were trampled to death and many others were seriously injured.

Shop-Litters Arested. shop-Litter: Avested. Evanyning, Ind. / pri 18. - Two families by the name of Nett, six persons in all, were arrested here Thursday, on the charge of a hop-lifting, and several wagon loads of goods were found at their homes.

Bank Fallure. stants Failure, CoLUMNUS, O., April 30.-The South Eud Bank suspended payment Saturday owing to overdsaits made by a former cashier amouning to \$10,000 It is believed all creditors will be paid in full.

Boulanger Takes His Seat.

PARIS, April 20. -General Boulanger took his seat as a member of the French Cham-ber of Deputies, and shortly afterward the Chamber passed a vote of conidence in the existing Government by 379 ayes and 177 nays, which in effect, is a rebuke to the revolutionary party, which regards Boulanger as its leader.

A 102d Birthday. NEW YORK, Feb. 28. - Mrs. Florence Schlos. son celebrated her 102d birthday Sunday. She has 130 lineal descendants. Her great-grandfather lived to be 120 years old.

Democratic State Central Committee Mon day night elected John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, to represent Wisconsin in the National Committee, vice William F. Vilas, esigned.

bench.

LONDON, April 30 -The ship Sinyrna was sunk in a collision with the steamer Moto off the Isle of Wight Sturday and thirteen ersons were drowned

Working-Giris on a Strike. MINMEAPLIE, Minn, April 19. – Two hun-dred giris employed in the clothing depart-ment of Shotwell & Clerfhow, wholesale dry goods, left their work Wednesday on the refunal of the firm to increase their wages 20 per cent. Many are now averaging only \$3.50 per week.

SJ. 50 per week. Sixty Passengers Drowned. LoxDox, March 3. -The French schooner Fleur de La Mar has foundered off the island of Cayenne. Sixty passengers were drowned.

The Springfield & Columbus Bailway Com-pany has been incorporated at Columbus, O, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, by persons interested in the I, B & W rail-way, who will build the line between the two cities named as an outlet to the lab-

LOWELL JOURNAL MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

LOWELL, KENT CO., MICH.

SIMMONS

EP

REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on th

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Asaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsin, Sick Headache, Constipation, Hillousces, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Col

No Household Should be Without

Business Cards.

DR. A. TAFT,

IVER, KIDNEYS,

AND BOWELD.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ty-Collapse.
 ty-Collapse.
 The administration's fishery negotiations-Surrender.
 The administration's surplus reduction-Republic tion plan-Republication.
 PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.
 Straws show Which Way the Wind Blows in Five Great States.
 The New York Tribue prints a Phila The New York Tribue prints a Phila-

in Five Great States. The New York Tribune prints a Phila-cliphia special giving the result of a can-the holice of lead-the Waveriy, 1., on Friday M. F. Bill-the Waverig Tribune prints a phila-son, 11, They were wading and walked to me. He speaks French and Gernan fu-ently, and I enjoyed his gestures very much. His has been somewhat spoiled by adulation, the Waverig, 1., on Friday M. F. Bill-the Waverig Tribune prints a phila-the Waverig Tribune prints a phila-son, 11, They were wading and walked to me. He speaks French and Gernan fu-ently, and I enjoyed his gestures very much. His has been somewhat spoiled by adulation, at Waverig, 1., on Friday M. F. Bill-His has been somewhat spoiled by adulation, the fully adult the the fully and I enter that the the fully and I enter that the fully and I enter that the the fully and I enter that the fully

J. Lew York TORNO, Physickan and Starre, Drow York Tokan States.
 J. Lew York Tokan States.
 J. Lew York Tokan States.
 The New York Tokan States.

 LOWELL, KENT CO., MICH.
 Bee Wask Ended May 1.
 Any One May Besome a Child Wonder

 J. D. ELLINWOOD.
 An cartiquarke shock was fait Monday
 Any One May Besome a Child Wonder

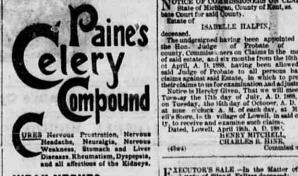
 J. D. ELLINWOOD.
 The city of New Haren, Conn., celebrated
 Ispent the synchrony is the title winard of the prisent administration as follows:
 Ispent the synchrony is the synchrony is the title winard of the prisent administration as follows:

 The six definite enterprises whoch into a solution as follows:
 The constitute the whole book of Mr. Cleveling of the Southern and Southern Presenting Southern Sout carthquake shock was folt Monday ens Falls, N. Y. Early in Life if He Sticks to 11.

retaining the internal revenue The annual regatu of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association will taxes. The Pan-Electric suit to annul the Bell telephone patents. In every one of these six cases the re-suit of the undertaking can be recorded in a single word: The administration's reform civil ser-vice policy-Abandonment. The administration is extradition trea-quishment. The administration is extradition trea-ty-collarse.

BILL NYE AND HOPMANN.

218; Hawley, 198. Ten hundred and seventy-five districts were canvassed. Replies were received from the 92 coun-ties of Indiana. In 56 of them Harrison is the favorite; 26 prefer Sherman, and 10 are in favor of Gresham. 767 second choice, ont of 1,475 replies, Sherman re-ceived 352; Gresham, 321; Depew, 198; Lincoln, 196; Blaine, 184, and Harrison 118, with the remainder scattering.



WEAK NERVES RHEUMATISM

s CELERY COMPOUND purifies the It drives out the lactic acid, which KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

DYSPEPSIA PAINE'S CELENY CONFOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digus-tive organs. This is why it cures even the CONSTIPATION

PAINE'S CELERY COMFOUND is not a Cathap-tic. It is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely fol-Price \$1.00. Sold by Druggist

A Bad Farewell.

"Laura, is your heart free!" The young man who spoke these words saft a the extreme periphery of a cushioned chair





36, 38 Monroe St., Cor. Waterloo.

Monday, the 16th day of July, 1888

Are many, but MCPHERSON CAN FILL THEM.



Perfect Satisfaction

With our Elegant Line of

Our Own Make of Goods Does the Business

"THEY CAN'T BE BEATEN."

We wish to call your particular attention to a few specialties. No one else can offer them for 25 per cent. more. Our line of fine imported Scotch Suitings, made up in

They Are Just Beauties.

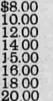
Our line of Scotch Cheviots at \$10 and \$12 cannot be

FINE

WORSTED

CUTAWAY

SUITS.



Reliable and Square Dealing Clothiers,

Grand Rapids.

The Wants of the People



1/



Local Business Items, Montcalm county voted for local pro-

S. P. HICKS, the steamboat express again, locally, then pitched into the democrats for not why you should fulfilling promises made to the mug, why you should fulfilling promises made to the mug, liver or the start of the start

MICHIGAN TO THE FRONT ! t Your Friends and Neighbors Say on

ALL FOR ALCER.

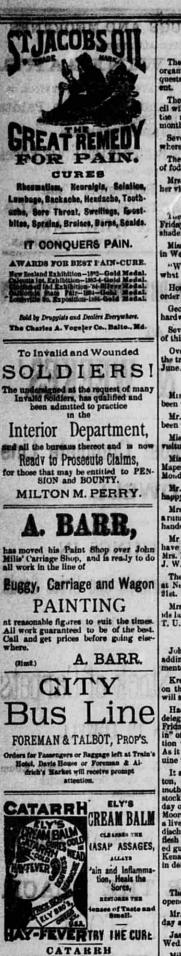
aty Convention Met To

Ready for Everybody !

of any House in the Village of Lowell, at

or The D., G. H. & M. began running or The D., G. H. & M. began running on the outlook for the campaign and the means of cure.







The uext meeting of the L. D. Coun-will be held at Vergennes Hall on second Wednesday in present Several farmers have oats growing where wheat was sown last fall. The enquiry for hay and other kinds of fodd, r is increasing. Mrs. J. A. Aldrich has returned from her visit means Whitekall. Clarketlis. The warn 'st day of the season last Friday. The memeter stood 85 in the shade. Miss Tracy Schrock spent a few days in West Campbell. "When a wet rain comes again," is what aff are patiently waiting for. House panting, elemings dro., is the order of the day. Geo. E. Marion has a very fine lot of hardware at L. A. Scorille's stand. Several shovelers on the railroad west

 Of this place struck for higher wages.
 MAUD.

 Overseer Luak feels confident that he track will be laid by the first of lune.
 Courtesy is one of the cheapest of virtues: it costs even less than rudeness. Faw realize this, but thousands know the henafit derived from the use of Warner's Log Cabin Plasters, for pain in the beck or local sorteness of local so

 June.
 nrs Log Cabin Plasters, for pain in the back or local soreness of local sorenetat local soreness of local sorenes of local John Timm, a mile west of town, is iding a windmill to other improve-ents on his farm this spring. Kree & Cool have received the pate in their recilining chair and Freepi will soon bave another chair factory. N.B. Had our citizens been aware that a delegation was coming up from Lowell Friday night to attend the "mustering in" of the S. O. V. camp a fitting recep-tion would have been tundered them. As it was their appearance was a gen-uine "surprise party" to nearly all. Foreman & Altree Version
 Treostre prompt on.
 ELY'S
 ELY'S
 CREAN BALM
 CREAN BALM
 CREAN BALM
 Assards The Version of Ver Falland, ugh Pacis. ned May 13. Mr. and Mrs. Ortin Beach spent Jas. Colvin started for Dakota Millard Sayles is again a 1

rs. Jyman Russell, at the par-by Rev. G. R. Sisby, April 24, h them great joy and prosperity, that in our midst we shall foce auditar face, as the happy pair newed to Luther. Absolutely Pure.

I could describe 20 other cases, not as wonderful as this, but still very remark Battle Creek, Mich. -It is equally good at all tim In imported sultings Smith can't b

P. D. Sneathen agt. of the Nixon and fachine Co., of Davton, O., handles the Humax Nozzle and Spraying machinery Te has samples on exhibition here as lowell. (4117)

Pants from \$5 up at B. C. Smith's. B. C. Smith will make you a pair of ants. coat or suit, guaranteed to fit, at bout the price of ready-made clothing.

Millersburyh. Kv., Sept. 1, 1879. { Millersburyh. Kv., Sept. 1, 1879. { Da A. B. Warrth-Dear siz: I must say something in favor of your "pulmo-naria." For two weeks I had a severe cold, coughing increasity. I tried several (so called) cough remedies, until I was induced by our druggist to try your Pulmonaria. I purchased one 50 test bottle and, before using half of it I was entirely free from the couch.

bottle and, before using half of it I entirely free from the cough. I we it to be the best cough remedy is market. Yours truly, GEO. F. STITT, & Seper Mileshare Denout Bark

Book Reeper Millesburg Deposit Bank For sale by Yeiter & Loo

ten's Arnies Saive. SALVE in the world for ores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, F Tetter, Chapped Hands, Ch rns, and all Skin Eruption



IN MEMORIAM.

not visit or

it will take at the Sanitarium. GLASSES fitted to all cases needing them. Special attention given to Rectal. Uterine and Private Diseases,

Thy glorious, gilitering crown is a And thou art blessed forever m near the throne, in robes of white shine through rounds of endless songs of praise with angels bright rell tuned harp shall ever raise. IT IS NOT BEST to always believe everything that a per-son tells you, but when you hear that the best bloo purifier is Sulphur Bitters, you can beleve it, for they cured me of a severe case of blood poisoning. Rev. A. FAIRCHILD, New York City.

Light colored striped pants, finest even shown in Lowell, in the hight of fash-ion, at B. C. Smith's.

Fon sick headaches Hibbard's Rheu-matic Byrup is miracutous in its cures, regulating to a bealthy condition the stomach and digistive organs.

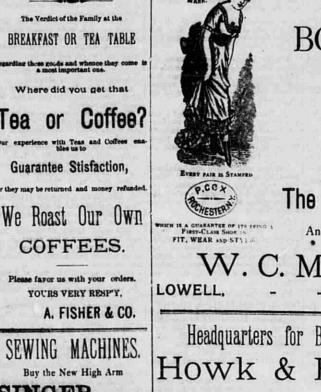
"LARA, how is the baby? Oh, he is as chirp as a lark, that Ribbard's Throat and Lung Balsam is a great remedy. Three doses releived his suffering and he was ready for play.

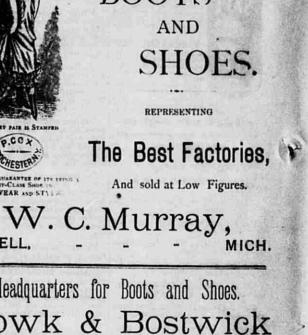
15 you would enjoy your dinner pepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tableta. They are a positive cure for Dyspesia, In-digestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents.



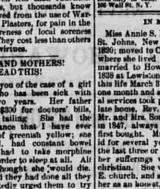


LOWELL.





P. K.



LOWELL JOURNAL-SUPPLEMENT.

Caused by Wall Paper.

Indisputable Evidence by Eminent Doctors and College Professors.

Some Found the Bad Effects

in their Own Families.

The Poison Not Confined to Green Tints.

In Other Colors, Also the Finish.

An Effort to Pass a Law to Prohibit the Sale.

Letters from a Reliable Source Recommending a Substitute.

(From the Boston Medical and Burgioal Journal, February 10, 1887.]

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY 12, 1887. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Dr. F. I. KNIGHT, Chairman. The Chairman announced the subject for the present meeting to be a debate upon the danger to the public from

Arsenical Wall Papers, and called upon Dr. J. R. Chadwick to open the discussion.

DR. OHADWICK, in response, presented an interesting and vivid account of the occurrence of arsenical poisoning in his own family* on several distinct occasions and spoke of the uncertainty which exists in relation to the presence of arsenio in wall papers, even when the dealer presents the certificate of a chemist as evidence that the papers are free from this dangerous substance. At the close of his remarks, Dr. Chadwick offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the clinical evidence already adduced in this and other countries establishes beyond doubt the fact that arsenical wall papers will, in many instances, produce symptoms of poisoning by arsenic in persons occupying the rooms whose walls are covered by such papers.

The resolution was seconded, and was then declared open for discussion.

DR. C. E. STEDMAN said that he had little to offer to the remarks of those who had preceded him. Some years ago he purchased wall paper from a firm now gone out of trade, and it was put on the walls of his house. For two or three years the occupant of that room was continually ill, the symptoms being a persistent diarrhosa, with colicky pains, etc.; and finally, a severe form of screma supervened, for which various forms of treatment were ineffectually tried, and at length the patient was placed under the care of Dr. Wigglesworth, of this Society. At a later period, Dr. Stedman for a time occupied the room in question as a sleeping room for himself, and soon became ill, suffering from an obscure form of ocular disease, for which he consulted Dr. Wadsworth, of this Society. After some time, Dr. Wadsworth suggested the possibility of arsenical poisoning, and that the wall paper might be the source of the trouble, when the paper was sub-jected to chemical analysis, and was found to contain

Scores of Cases of Sickness, to cause serious alarm. Prof. Sanger was consulted, and he examined the furnace, sewers, etc., but being unable to locate the trouble in either of these parts of the household apparatus, he at length suggested the possibility of the wall paper being the agent which had operated so disastrously upon the family. This was immediately submitted to chemical analysis, and yielded a large amount of ar-

"I had recently read," continued the speaker, "the admirable paper of Prof. Wood on the subject of 'Poisoning from Wall Papers,' and observed that the symptoms which he there recorded were almost identical with those experienced by the members of my family, from circumstances similar to those surrounding the cases mentioned in the article by Prof. Wood.

"Four rooms were covered with paper containing extremely large quantities of arsenic, as determined by chemical analysis.

The Papers Were at Once Removed.

And the immediate result was the entire and rapid disappearance of all the symptoms of disease which had so long existed, and which had thus far been quite unaffected by any form of remedial treatment.

"Chemical examination of the wall papers of different dealers, a year ago, showed that more than fifty per cent. of the papers in the stock of the Boston dealers contained a much larger amount of arsenic than the bill at that time presented before the Legislature asked for. The manufacturers claim that a law which should limit the amount of arsenio contained in wall papers would seriously affect their trade, and that certain forms of papers cannot be produced without the aid of arsenic, or, at least, without the use of substances in which arsenic may exist. Within a stone's throw of my house in Cambridge are families which have suffered more than my family did. In all parts of this Commonwealth, cases of poisoning from the use of arsenical papers are known, and the appeal of all these people is only for a law by which they may be

Protected From a Danger

Which they have no means of recognizing for themselves. Those people who bought wall-papers in Massachusetts, and especially in Boston, a year ago, assumed a serious risk to the health of their families, from the almost universal presence of arsenic in the wall papers. I could report more than forty families thus affected from this cause."

PROF. E. B. YOUNG said that he has never appeared before the legislature, nor has he ever published anything in the papers in relation to the dangers from arsenic. He has been

A Long But Silent; Sufferer

From the effects of poisoning by arsenic in wall papers in his house. In his case the symptoms were a palpebral inflamma. tion of both eyes with continual lassitude, weakness, etc, His daughter, formerly strong and robust, became weak, languid and feeble. Prof. Young himself was not well. The occurrence of such an ount of sickness in his family without adequate cause, made him anxious. He employed men to overhaul the sewers of the house, but the drainage was found in good condition. At this time Prof. Lyon suggested the possibility of arsenic as the cause of their discomforts, and the papers of the house were at once subjected to analysis. In a

but it undoubtedly causes some of it. PROF. E. S. WOOD, of Harvard Uni-Nobody thinks arsenic does any good in the papers, and it is certainly better out of the way, than to be thus a constant source of possible danger. Another case was that of the daughter of a clergyman of Jamaica Plain, who was ill from an obscure cause, but in whose house the papers were found to contain arsenic. She was quite well soon after the old papers were removed Another case was that of

An Entire Family

In Cambridge, the name of which would attract attention as belonging to the higher walks of literature, in which there was unmistakable poisoning. Another instance occurred in Milton, where there is a house, one room of which

Possessed the Peculiarity

That every person who occupied this particular apartment was certain to become ill. Each member of the family had in turn occupied this chamber, and each in turn had been similarly affected. The paper from the walls of this dreaded apartment was analyzed and contained a very dangerous quantity of arsenic. An Episcopal clergyman and his wife were both poisoned by arsenical paper not long since. The husband was confined to the bed in the room, and grew worse, while the wife, who was not so ill, but could pass a good portion of the time out of the room, was not so seriously affected.

Another Well-Marked Case

Occurred in Waltham. Perhaps the most amusing fact, however, is that Prof. Sanger was himself poisoned last summer at the seashore. He was assigned a room which was papered with highly arsenical paper, and was soon made ill by it. Prof. Young then passed specimens of the papers removed from his house, to the members of the Society, remarking that there is absolutely no way in which arsenical papers can be detected excepting by chemical analysis, and that therefore the most careful selection is no protection against this danger.

DR. EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH said that he had but little to add to what had been said in relation to the dangers from arsenical papers. He has suffered in his

Family of Four Persons

From this cause. The symptoms were not alike in all, but were clearly traceable to the papers on the walls. His little boy occupied a newly-papered room, and was soon affected with conjunctivitis, coryza, anæmia, anorexia, etc. The paper was analyzed and found to be arsenical. His little girl next showed the same symptoms. Dr. Wigglesworth stated that both he and his wife

Are Still Ill From the Effects

Of poisoning, and the papers were found to contain from twenty to forty times the amount of arsenic which has been considered the limit of safety. When the symptoms of poisoning first became evident, the cause was not recognized, and a journey to the South was made with the result that all symptoms of disease

Entirely Disappeared.

On returning, however, the original disturbances again appeared in their former intensity. The pap the family is now on the way to recovery. Dr. Wigglesworth next alluded to cases of eczema which had been found to be due to arsenic. A child had been under the best of care before, and nothing in the shape of attention could have been rendered that had not been most conscientiously carried out. When placed unde the care of Dr. Wigglesworth, he at once decided that there must be some unsuspected cause for the disease. He went to the house of the patient, who was a dispensary case, and examined the plumbing with great care, and also inspected the premises in other directions. He at length decided to have the wall paper examined, and it was found to contain

versity, was next called upon by the Chairman. He stated that much had been said about the way in which the arsenic is separated from the body of the paper. He thinks the chief danger to come from the dust which is constantly being given off from the paper, and which is contained in the air of the room, by which it easily comes in contact with the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and throat. It is needless to say that

No Color Can Be Pronounced Free

From arsenic without a chemical analysis carried out in proper form. There is sometimes a discrepancy in the results obtained by different chemists, owing to the faulty tests often employed. No test can be considered as reliable, which does not insure the destruction of the organic matter in the paper tested, as the first step of the operation.

It Seems Useless to Deny

The danger of poisoning from arsenical wall papers, when a person occupying a certain room is made sick; the person recovers on changing the room, and is at once again prostrated on returning to the former room; finally, on removing the paper from the room, or on removing to another house, the patient becomes free from all symptoms of trouble.

DR.-R. STURGIS stated that a case poisoning was known to him, in which the paper had been upon the walls of the room since the year 1873.

DR. HENRY CARMICHAEL, late of the Faculty of Bowdoin College, was introduced by the Chairman, and said that he had been occupied in the analysis of wall papers during the last ten years, and that the coincident illness, the accompanying symptoms, were present at that time in the same form as they are observed today. Some of the papers analyzed in Maine contained no less than two and one-tenth grains of arsenic to the square yard. There is no protection without analysis. No eye can discern where the arsenic is deposited, and no other means will adequately detect its presence. There is no need of a clearer understanding upon another point. When we say that a paper is free from arsenic, what do we mean? If we mean that the paper does not present the indication of minute traces of arsenic, then it has not been my fortune to have discovered any papers free from arsenic. All papers will present the traces of small amounts of this substance, under any circumstances.

DR. F. W. DRAPER spoke of his researches upon the dangers of arsenic to those employed in its use, or exposed to influence. He said that he did not consult the employer of the men, or the contractors who did the work, but that he went directly to the men themselves. From them he learned that those men whose duty required them to be in the presence of the arsenic, and to handle it. were often sick, and not infrequently were obliged to suspend their labors. It is difficult to understand the statement made by one of the speakers at this meeting, that constant employment in contact with so powerful and injurious a substance as arsenic should be without harmful influence upon those so exposed to it.

permitted to rest where it is at the pres ent time. With an awkened public opin ion, and a proper appreciation of the dangers attending the use of arsenical papers, it will not be difficult to frame a bill at the proper time, which shall cover the requirements of safety.

The Chairman then requested the Secretary to read the resolution offered by Dr. Chadwick, after which the question of adoption of the same was put. The vote was unanimous in favo. of adoption of the resolution.

Adjourned at 10.20 o'clock.

*Read before the Section for Clinical Medicine. Pathology and Hygiene, of the Suffolk District Medical Society, January 12th, 1787.

CLINICAL MEMORANDUM.

POISONOUS ARSENICAL WALL-PAPERS.

BY JAMES H. CHADWICK, M.D. In the presence of so many chemical experts and learned general practitioners it would be presumptions in me to attempt to treat this subject systematically or exhaustively. Moreover, my purpose in opening this discussion is to present. by fresh instances, to the public and profession, the dangers to which every citizen of this Commonwealth is exposed by the manufacture and sale of papers for our walls so charged with arsenic as to produce characteristic symptoms of the poisoning by that mineral in the persons occupying the rooms thus papered. The Legislature of this State last winter failed to pass a bill prohibiting the use of arsenic in the coloring of wall-papers, so that the only means by which we can save ourselves from this poison, is to disseminate so full an appreciation of our danger throughout the community as to cause every individual to protect himself and his family. This end can only be attained by the publication, by every one who has suffered, of the great circumstances attending his experience, together with the names of the dealers retailing the papers and the chemists who have analyzed them. This I shall aim to do without animosity to any individual, but with the single purpose of making every one feel more keenly than they now appear to do, the responsibility for the lives and health of our wives and our children. In September, 1885, Messrs. B. & Co. put upon my nursery and one sleeping room new papers, which they assured me had been analyzed and pronounced free from arsenic. In the nursery slept a boy of four years and a nurse, in the chamber slept a girl of thirteen, in a third room, not then re-papered, slept two other children. All the children passed several hours of every day in the nursery. During the winter of 1885-86, the boy and nurse remained in good health, the girl of fourteen, however, suffered much, for the first time in her life, from dyspepsis, colicky pains and headaches; the younger of the two girls had many attacks of palpitation of the heart, lost color and strength; the two other girls kept in good health. The symptoms in the two affected girls yielded somewhat, but never fully, to treatment. During the summer of 1886 they regained their health and strength at Mt. Deseret; within a month of their return to their home many of the old symptoms reappeared. About the first of December the attacks of colicky

pains became more severe and frequent

A Large Amount of Arsenic.

The paper was at once removed from the walls, since which time there has been no recurrence of the symptoms of poisoning, or, in fact, any other signs of impairment of health in any member of the family.

PROF. D. G. LYON, of Cambridge, was called upon by the Chairman, and said that on the 19th of January last he caused the publication of a long account of the troubles which had occurred in his house and family, for which, in his mind, there existed no cause, except the arsenical paper on the walls of his house. His family consisted of three members, Mrs. Lyon, himself, and another instructor in the University. They were all affected by a variety of distressing symptoms, one of which was persistent insomania. It was almost impossible for any member of the family to sleep at all. In addition to this, a common system was pain in the head, palpitation, general debility, etc., which proved refractory to all methods of treatment for its relief. Physicians were called, but were not able to aliaviate the distressing conditions, which now began

"See page 129 of the Journal.

Light Blue Paper

Arsenic was found to the extent of 4.97 grains to the square yard. The paper of another room contained 18-14 grain to the square yard. A lady was much troubled by

An Affection of the Throat,

For which she was placed under the care of Dr. Knight, the Chairman of this meeting, and, as she did not improve, she was sent to Dublin, where she began to get better. After a time the urine was examined, and was found to contain arsenic. After the restoration of the house, the daughter's

Health Was Again Restored,

And a letter from her physician who has had the urine again examined, contains the report, "no trace of arsenic in the urine at present." In the dining room of the house arsenic was discovered in the paper. The result of all this had been to cause a large outlay of money, as well as a great amount of anxiety, through a long time; and we feel that we have the right to demand legal protection from this known and recognized source of danger to our families. Nobody claims that arsenic causes all the illness in families.

Arsenio in Large Amount.

The child was removed to another room, and soon became better, but was not well. Upon removing to another house, however, there was complete recovery from all symptoms of disease. The daughter of a medical friend was seriously ill, with symptoms which would not yield to treatment. The paper on the walls was examined and was found to be

Loaded With Arsenio.

In the house of a relative is one room which seems to be a source of disease to all who inhabit the spartment. It has proved nearly fatal to two persons, and many more who have been ill from occupying it. The cause was not suspected until the paper was examined and was found to contain a very large amount of arsenic.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Gregory, a prominent dealer in wall papers, regretting that illness prevented him from being present at the meeting.

PROF. LYON said that he could place in the hands of the Society the proofs, in the form of letters, from thirty or forty families who have suffered from arsenical poisoning by means of wall papers.

DR. B. F. DAVENPORT stated that the papers of almost any manufacturers may contain arsenic even if the color is absolutely free from any appreciable amount of the poison. There are two principal questions: First, how much arsenic is really present in honest and well-selected papers? The second question is: What is the minimum quantity of arsenic which may induce the symptoms of poisoning? One undoubted form in which arsenic may be liberated is in the form of arsenuretted-hydrogen, from the presence of arsenic acid in contact with moulding substances, which evolve the hydrogen

DR. CHADWICK, in closing the discussion, said, that he had but little to add to what had been said. He remarked that he would have replied to some of the observations of Mr. Lee, but as that gentleman had left the hall he would not revert to his remarks in his absence. It seems, however, a little like supererogation to be informed that a physician cannot discriminate between the symptoms of arsenical poisoning and those occa sioned by other diseases. Dr. Chadwick believes in continual agitation of this im portant matter, and hopes it will not b-

the two affected girls, and we tended by vomiting and diarrhoes.

My attention was then aroused and I set about to discover a common cause for all these similar symptoms. Having suffered severely in past years from the poisoning of my family by arsenic, I naturally thought of that possibility and sent samples of the papers most recently put upon the walls (nursery and small chamber) to Prof. E. S. Wood for analysis, and received the following reply:

BOSTON, December 10, 1886. The enclosed paper (from the nursery) is very arsenical. I should advise its removal, The other was all right, non arsenical.

EDWARD S. WOOD.

I was naturally in a state of great indignation that, despite my care, I should have had put upon the wall of my nursery a paper which contained a dangerous amount of arsenic.

But little comment is needed on this ecital of facts. It is, however, but just to Mr. B, to say that I fully exonerate him from any intent to mislead my wife with regard to the analysis of the papers supplied to my friend.

I may say, in conclusion, that it makes no difference whether the symptoms manifested by two of my children be adjudged by those present as due to arsenic or not; if I demand papers free from arsenic I ought to be able to obtain them. My own belief is that the symptoms are attributable to that cause, and that the exemption of the nurse and two other children, though in two instances more constantly exposed to the influence, was attributable to the fact that they were less

susceptible to the poisonous effects of arsenic. I pass around samples of the papers with the arsenical mirrors obtained by the Berzelius-Marsh test.

I should add that the two affected hildren have had no symptoms since the paper in my nursery was removed a month ago. 5

Arsenical Wall Papers Again. (The Katon Medical and Surgical Journal,)

BOSTON, March 19, 1887. MR. EDITOR:-I have been very much interested by the recent articles on arsenical wall paper poisoning, and beg to be allowed to contribute another case which occurred in my own house. Several years ago I had occasion to have my house redecorated, and having heard a great deal on the subject of arsenic in wall papers, I was very particular to select none but guaranteed papers. These were furnished by one of our most reliable houses, who showed me certificates of freedom from arsenic, signed by a Mr. Lee, a chemist, who was at that time employed by the firm to make analysis of their papers.

After the completion of the work, one of the bedrooms was occupied nearly two years by a gentleman who constantly complained, and particularly in the morning, of not feeling well, but with no very distinct symptoms. The same room was next occupied on two separate occasions by a guest, who each time left the house with undefined illness, which was of sufficient seriousness to warrant a consultation with a physician. Another guest was affected in the same way. Still another complained after a few days occupancy, of sore throat, coryza, and irritation of the nose and eyes, and headache. A little more than two months ago the room was occupied by my daughter and her infant child. Both were made so ill, particularly the baby, that my daughter cut her visit short in order to get the child home to her husband, who is a physician. It was by him suggested that the secret of the trouble with that particular room might lie in the wall paper, and I therefore sent a specimen of the paper to Dr. Charles Harrington, of the Harvard Medical School, who reported that it contained a dangerous amount of arsenic

Messrs. Gregory & Brown, on being informed of this fact, hastened to do everything in their power to remedy the trouble, insisting on removing and replacing the paper at their own expense. This was done, and since that time there has been no trouble of any sort. In this case the blame rerts not upon the dealers, but upon ...e obomist, who, I am informed, is no longer in their employ.

Yours very truly,

A. V. S. ANTHONY.

[From the Boston Evening Transcript, March 8, 1886.] More About Wall Paper.

EDITOR TRANSCRIPT: I wish to add my testimony to that of Professor Lyon of Cambridge, which has recently been published. I have been out of health for some time. The cause of my ill health has been a great mystery to me as some of the symptoms were very peculiar, particularly the excessive exhaustion and impaired nutrition. I have also had a disagreeable, metallic taste in lyzed in a

United States chemists in Washington, for malysis, several samples of. paper from living rooms, or those rooms most occupied by the household. In due time the results of analysis were received, and we learned to our surprise that the paper upon the walls of two up-stairs rooms contained arsenic, to quote from the official reply, to "a large amount, so great in fact as to be unsafe upon the walls of my room frequently used, or, at least, for leeping purposes." Since the walls have been scraped, most of the unpleasant ymptoms have disappeared-all will, loubtless, in time, and we feel amply repaid for all the trouble we have gone through in having the paper removed.

If the publication of this bit of experience will help to convince the skeptical or assist in calling public attention to an outrageous state of affairs that ought to be remedied by law, I am glad to offer it. CHAS. RICHARDS DODGE.

MAPLEWOOD, Mass.

"Wall Respiration,"

The Walls Should Breathe.

Prevents this Breathing.

One Wall Coating Recommended as Pure and Proper.

VENTILATE YOUR HOMES.

Interesting Facts Cited by Professor R. C. Kedzie Relating to Wall Resspiration.

In a lecture delivered by R. O. Kedzie. M. D., formerly president of the Michi-State Board of Health (now professor of chemistry in the Michigan Agricultural College), the professor says:

Ventilate every room in your house. I ask you to do this, first, because there is plenty of raw material for that purpose; and, secondly, because it is necessary for health. Think what an abundant circulating medium (current-cy) we have for this very purpose in atmospheric air. Fortunately, congress cannot expand or contract the circulating currency of life! This ocean of air-an ocean without island or shore, with its restless tides and currents, its waves of continental size tered surface, while permitting the pas--is too vast and pure for us to contaminate it in mass. We may pollute here and there a puddle of it, but its massive filter to the air. The air holds a fine dust purity is like the love of God, too great for human defilement. This purifying will be filtered out and left behind, when element penetrates, directly or indirectly, every fiber of our being; it washes, purifies, and saves us every moment of our lives, from birth to burial. Yet how we fight against this agent of purity! In the arrangements of our dress, in parlor and bed-chamber, in school-room, church, and hall, we seek to exclude it, and to stitle it a healthy dwelling, because it permits as if it were our deadly foe. We breathe the free passage of air, without causing. my mouth that has made me quite it only because we must, and most of us draughts or unhealthy currents. Let us wretched. Since having several papers breathe it as little as possible. Thou- see how this wall respiration may be anda of consum VTOT AV g

tamination which proves the unfitness of getting "results" I sent to one of the such air for respiration.

What did you build your house for, to live in, or smother in? Judged by what men aim at in house building, we should conclude the houses are mainly planned for smothering. But thanks to poor carpentry, which leaves cracks and openings everywhere, thanks to the penetrating quality of air, : which pierces brick, mortar, wood, and everything of which houses are built, except metals and glass, every house has some ventilation; we need by some more direct means to cast an anchor of hope into the ocean of life outdoors. An old writer says; "When men lived in houses of reeds they had constitutions of oak ; when they live in houses of oak they have constitutions of reeds." The patriarch before the flood, whose life stretched out into centuries, was a dweller in tents; when we come down to the time when men left the airy tent to dwell in the ceiled houses, we are told "the days of our years are three-score and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore, yet is their strength labor and sorrow; for it is soon cut off and we fly away." Is this the final verdict in the great chancery suit of Tent versus House?

In speaking of materials for a house after illustrating with a blow-pipe jet and Paper.' Paint and Kalsomine lighted candle, how readily air' passes through plaster, also through a solid brick wall, he says:

The amount of sair that will pass through this diminutive surface is small, but, when we come, to apply it to the dimensions of a room, it becomes large. The experiments of Professors Marker and Shultz show that the passage of air through brick walls is by no means difficult. The difference of twenty degrees Fahrenheit in temperature between outdoor air and in-door air will cause passage of about eight cubit feet of air each hour through every square yard of wall surface made of brick. That air readily, or rapidly passes through a plastered wall under natural conditions of temperature may be seen by looking at any plastered wall which has been for some time undisturbed by kalsomine or whitewash; the position of the beams and joists behind such a plastered surface can be readily determined by the broad banda of comparatively white surface, the lath, by the whitish lines crossing the joists at regular intervals, while the spaces between the lath, containing only plaster, are seen by the narrow and dark lines between the lath. The reason of this becomes evident on reflection. The plassage of air, arrests the passage of all solid bodies, and thus acts the part of a in suspension at all times, which dust the air passes through a plastered wall; where the air passes most rapidly, the most dust will be deposited on our filter. and where less air passes, a correspond-ing less amount of dust will be deposited. You thus see how admirably a plastered wall is fitted to make the walls of

so quick," while she feels proud of her kalsomined wall, "because it keeps clean of finish.

so long." The one gets dirty because it breathes, the other keeps clean because it loes not breathe. The dead baby's tingers, when once washed, keep clean, but the live baby's fingers forever find the dirt!

A painted wall is still more imperme able by air. A stuccoed wall or "hardfinish" permits the passage of air very much the same as whitewash.

A house must breathe, to be healthy, just as truly as an animal; but a wel wall, a papered, a kalsomined,* or a painted wall, is a strangled wall. If we could build our houses of material utterly impermeable by air-make them of boiler plate, riveted steam-tight-we would speedily die off and give place to a race having more wense. The skin or every part of the body must breathethough we have a special apparatus for respiration on the large scale; just so a healthy house must breathe through all its walls, while yet provided with a special apparatus for ventilation or breathing on a large scale.

Every garment we wear, except those made of rubber, gives ready passage to air. Through the thickest overcoat blow the air to extinguish my candle flame; through this leather boot-leg 1 sway the flame; through this thick buckskin I puff out the light instantly. We hear much of the hygienic value of perforated buckskin; it would be equally sensible to perforate a wire sievel Every garment must be penetrated and washed by air to preserve health. The house is only a huge overcoat!

In 1874 the State Board of Health published a book containing seventy-five specimens of arsenical wall paper entitled "Shadows from the Walls of Death," and placed it in all the public libraries of the State as a warning, to which they earnestly called the attention of a health-loving people.

We regret that space does not permit of our giving more of Prof. Kedzie lecture.]

Professor Kedzie's Letters.

A Substitute for Paper.

We consider the following letters from the late President of the Michigan State Board of Health and the author of the foregoing on wall respiration well worthy of consideration:

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Sept. 7, 1890. }

DEAR SIRS-At your request I have analyzed specimens of Alabastine manufactured by the Alabastine Company of Grand Rapids, and find no traces of poisonous or injurious materials. The material was carefully tested for arsenic and copper, but none could be found. My study has been Alabastined, and I am very well pleased with the result. The Alabastine makes a very firm and durable covering to walls, and seems to be free from any tendency to crack or scale. It is also free from any disagreeable odor. Yours truly,

R. C. KEDZIE,

to the question of beauty and elaboration

By the use of stincil decoration or paper borders you can, with the same money you would spend on paper and hanging border for a room and make a more elaborate and cheerful room than with the paper.

Figures in this way :-

First-The workman will do the work of putting on the Alabastine and paper borders, for about the same pay that he, would the paper and borders. Now you have the whole difference between the cost of paper and the Alabastine to spend in better decorations, in the way of heavy gold borders, etc.

To cover the side walls of a room 15x15, by 9 feet high (60 yards,) would take 15 single rolls, which would (at (50 cents) cost \$7.50, or about \$7.00 more than the Alabastine, which amount you save to add to the cost of decorations. Remember you have some kind of borders to buy and hang with the paper.

After once putting on these elegant borders, etc., with the Alabastine tints, you can renew and change the tints at a trifling cost, by simply brushing on one coat over the old, leaving the borders, the appearance of which will be much changed by another tint that will harmonize. The borders, being out of reach, are not defaced or torn, and, being strong colors, do not show smoke, as do the side walls of rooms or plain surfaces. Any pattern, grade or style of border is appropriate with a plain tint which is not the case with papers.

This can not be done with Kalsomine, as borders do not stick to it as well, and as the old Kalsomine must be removed to apply new.

In addition to all this, a great advantage claimed in favor of using Alabastine in place of paper, is in its being porous and a disinfectant, and admitting of "wall respiration," as described in reports of the Michigan State Board of Health as being very necessary to health.

Alabastine cements the cracks in walls and around casings, shutting out vermin, instead of harboring them, like wallpaper with flour paste.

In addition to this, you save the cost of scraping off the old paper, which costs more than hanging, and no one should cover up old paper with new, and add more poison and paste to mould.

The Alabastine Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich., issue a stencil circular illustrat, ing many beautiful designs, or patternsand giving directions, by the aid of which they say any person can make a very fine effect of decoration in bronze, colors or tints.

The bill was defeated in the Massachusetts legislature, but the people have not stopped agitating the question. It would seem as though the only remedy is to forego the pleasure of having our walls adorned with paper and use in its place some other coating.

now to Remove Old Paper From Walls.

It is a slow and disagreeable job to remove old wall paper; the person undertaking it should have experience or directions. Therefore, the following simple directions will be a great help, and

and finding a large amount of arsenic in weeping to their graves only because them, the mystery is fully cleared in my they would not breathe enough pure air own mind.

What can we do about it? How can we escape from this evil, and where can we go that it is not?

It enters our houses like a masked fiend in the dark. We know nothing of its entrance or presence, until we and our dear ones are stricken down with singular attacks of ill-health that baffle the highest skill, and at last we begin to wonder and make inquiries; then the fiend is unmasked and appears in all its evil power! It is clothed in most beautiful forms and colors, that delight our eyes and please our fancies; but we did not know until lately that it was the vesture of a terrible destroyer. With what shall we adorn our walls and houses? Will any one solve the problem, and serve his fellow beings by so doing? L.H.

[From the Cambridge Tribune, Feb. 27. 1886.] Arsenical Wall Paper.

EDITOR CAMBRIT & TRIBUNE: "I WAS much interested in Professor Lyon's communication on the subject of arsenical poisoning from wall paper, which appeared in your journal a few weeks since, and wish to thank him for the good he has done.

Some of the symptoms he described had been noticed in members of my own family-we had moved into a new house

to keep their lungs healthy. Yet this

seeking to enter our dwellings, rattling at our windows, searching every crack

life and health; but if by any chance it if any friend opens a door or window to ask him if he "was brought up in a barn!"

Air, once breathed, is unfit to breathe again; turn it out to grass, like Nebuchadnezzar, that it may recover its oundness, for vegetable life repairs the defilement and destruction caused by animal life, and restores sweetness and health to pulluted air. But this contamination of air by respiration is invisible. Neither sight nor touch will reveal its presence. The black and sooty carbon, when it has seized its two wings of oxygen, becomes totally invisible, and floats unseen like a spirit. If this carbon, thrown off from our lungs in the form of carbonic acid gas, remained visible like lempblack, there is hardly a housewife in the land who would not awake with a gasping shudder to see her bed-room filled with this black smoke sent off from the lungs of the sleepers. "Up with the windows, and clear out this horrible black dust!" But because this dirt is invisible, she regards the air of her room as clean. But though it lurks unseen, its power for mischief is not destroyed; it is

am often asked, "What is the influence of wall paper on the healthfulness of a room?" Let us test this question by seepurifying and saving element is ever ing whether air will readily pass through wall paper. I place a piece of wall paper over the bowl of this pipe and try to and opening by which to enter to give us blow air through it; you see the flame is only very feebly swayed, but if I use this enters, we only complain of the draught; filter paper in the same way, I readily blow out the flame. The sizing used to let in this cheerful guest, we sarcastically | lay on the colors of wall paper, fills the pores of the paper so as nearly to prevent the passage of air, even when we blow foreibly: but with the additional paste used to fasten the paper on the wall, the papered wall becomes impervious to air.)ver the plastered mouth of this pipe I have pasted some thin wall paper; it is now dry, but you see I cannot blow the least air through it. A papered wall is a strangled wall so far as wall respiration is concerned. When a wall is kalsomined, the whiting and coloring material being laid on with a solution of glue, the wall becomes impermeable by air. Here is a pipe, the mouth of the bowl filled with mortar, and this covered with kalsomine; it has been thoroughly dried, but only a minute trace of air can be forced through it. The same is true of a painted wall. Here is another pipe filled with mortar. I have very thoroughly whitewashed the exposed face of the mortar, applying two coats of whitewash, yet, you see, I can blow air through it nearly as easily as through rough plaster.

affected by some co

The tidy housewife looks with contempt

Professor Chemistry.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, April 19, 1884.

DEAR SIES-The Alabastine put on the walls of the Chemical Laboratory more than four years ago is in as good condition and bright in appearance as when first applied, save where water from a leaky roof has injured it. The Alabastine seems to grow harder with age, making a firm and coherent covering, and has no tendency to soil the clothing by contact, as whitewash and kalsomine will, I am well satisfied with Alabastine.

Yours Faithfully,

R. C. KEDZIE. This article has been on the market for many years, and long enough to prove that it is a permanent cost as "a stonelike tint that hardens with age, as claimed, and is said to be sold by all paint dealers; though some painters still use, their kalsomines which they do not claim to be other than a whiting and glue mixture similar to the tints on wall papers, and that it must be taken off to renew from time to time. There is one article called Anti-kalsomine that makes these same claims of permanence that are made for Alabastine, that it admits of laying one coat over another from time to time, and hardens with age, it shows good testi monials.

Decorations with Pure Tints.

Leaving out the question of cleanliness and economy, which is so much in rule, not thinking of this simple process, in the fall-and without much faith in the accompaniment and evidence of con- upon whitewash. "because it gets dirty favor of a pure stone-like tint. We come of repeated wettings, until thoroughly

doubtless appreciated by many: First wet a portion of the paper on the wall with cold or slightly warmed water; it is not necessary to use it hot. This wetting should be repeated, without drying, until that portion is thoroughly soaked. When the paper and old paste has thus been softened, it can be either be pulled off or scraped. A tool in the form of a wide putty knife is the best for the purpose, and is used by shoving it under the edge of the paper, as one would use a chisel. Anything in the form of a blade that is not too stiff, or with sharp corners to scratch the wall, will answer very well, for the purpose, if the paper has been well soaked, When the paper has thus been removed. the wall should be wet again and washed with clear water. A kalsomine or whitewash brush is the best to wet the paper with. With these tools, and proceeding in this way, it is not a very difficult job. Old wall paper, should always be taken from the wall and the old paste washed off before applying wall paper, alabastine or anything else, as is nearly always done in, the best houses in cities, especially the older ones, where people have learned by experience, and many to their sorrow, that it is unsafe to do otherwise.

If many coats of paper are on the wall, it may be necessary, to soak and pull off one at a time, so as to soak each layer seperately.

The people have been in the babit of putting new wall paper over the old as they found it very hard to remove, as a soaked.