

FOR YOUNG AMERICA.

INTERESTING READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

"What Shall the Story Be?"—The Company You Keep—Every Wrong Leaves a Scar—Ignorance of the Bible—A Stumbling Block.

HAT SHALL THE story be, Golden Hair? A fairy tale of a maiden fair? Of giants and ogres and dangers past? Will she happily wed with the prince at last?

"What will your story be, Golden Hair? Will you and the prince make a happy pair? Or sorrow and trouble, like giants of old, Stand in your path till your tale be told?"

"Whatever your story be, Golden Hair, Keep duty and truth in your loving care; So may it be written, when you are gone, 'All that she could do, that hath she done.'"

The Company You Keep.
A person is known by the company he keeps, and frequently—as the humorist puts it—by the company he keeps out of.

Be careful in choosing your associates. Never make friends—acquaintances would perhaps be the better word—with those whose language, habits, or general conduct you would be ashamed to see and hear in your own home. If you do, you are sure to be the sufferer. The person of low tastes and conduct is much less likely to be benefited by your superior ways than you are to be degraded to his level. Such, unfortunately is the law of nature. Let fall a drop of milk into a pail of water. It is lost in a moment. Let fall a drop of black ink into this same water and its presence will soon be noticeable. A rotten apple will finally taint a whole barrel full of sound fruit, but who would think of putting a good apple into a barrel of decayed fruit for the purpose of making them sound again? This doesn't mean that virtue has no leavening influence, but simply that it is easier to go down hill than up. So don't keep questionable company. If you cannot find the right kind of associates, the kind who will make you better and nobler, be sufficient unto yourself. Live with your books and the worthies of all time, who are so willing to give you through their pages a friendship greater and benigner than that of kings. The world will surely judge you by the company you keep. "Tell me with whom you associate," said Goethe, "and I will tell you who you are. If I know what your business is, I know what can be made of you."

Every Wrong Act Leaves a Scar.

My boyhood home was not far south of the great chain of North American lakes, says J. B. DeMotte. Our fuel was poles cut from a neighboring tamarack swamp, it was my business, after they had been brought to our yard, to saw them to proper length for the stoves. They were long and sleek, and hard to hold. One morning, when I was in a hurry to be off fishing, they seemed to be especially aggravating. Getting the saw fast, I jerked about until finally I plunged the teeth some distance into one of my feet, making an ugly gash. My father saw the exhibition of my temper, but said nothing until I had finished my work and my passion had subsided. Then he called me to him.

"John," said he, very kindly, "I wish you would get the hammer."

"Yes, sir."

"Now a nail and a piece of pine board."

"Here they are."

"Will you drive the nail into the board?"

It was done.

"Please pull it out again."

"That's easy."

"Now, John," and my father's voice dropped to a lower, sadder key, "pull out the nail hole."

"Ah! boys and girls, every wrong act leaves a scar. Even if the board were a living tree, yea, a living soul, the scars remain."

Our Nation's Stumbling Block.

Religious Herald: The great cause of divorce is the liberty of remarriage after divorce. We say without the slightest hesitation that this is the most threatening evil of American life. Over 40,000 divorces were granted in this country in 1894, not one in ten of which would have been granted had there not been the liberty of marrying again. It seems unjust to compel an innocent man or woman to remain unmarried after divorce, but we are convinced that this is the teaching of the word of God, and that its observance would prevent the great majority of divorce cases. It is better that there should now and then be a case of such suffering than that the laws of God be broken and society be endangered by taking away the safeguards of marriage.

Tiny Republics of the World.

A quaint little republic came to light only recently when the citizens of Andorra boldly threw off the yoke of tribute to the French. "Tis true it was only the sum of \$200 which they refused to pay; but their action was sufficient to recall from obscurity for a moment the Lilliputian realm nestling on the heights of the Pyrenees. The vaie of Andorra measures less than eighteen miles in either direction, but it is the home of one of the oldest republics in the world, the constitution of which is four years older than England's Magna Charta. The Andorrese number nearly 10,000 souls, and these and their ancestors have lived for one hundred years in the heart of Europe without having written one word of its history.

But Andorra is only one of a score of tiny republics—miniature nations, some of which are only to be found marked on navigator's charts. Tevora, for instance, is the smallest republic on the face of the globe. It occupies an island off the northeast coast of Sardinia, and comprises fifty-five peo-

ple. It enjoys, however, the distinction of equal suffrage. Then there are Goust, Franceville and San Marino, all smaller than Andorra. Truly one-half of the world knows not the other half.—Philadelphia Record.

Ignorance of the Bible.

A college president had this experience: He met, for the first time, in a new freshman class to start them in their Bible lessons for the term. As a preliminary, that he might know something of their advancement, "I want to know," he said, "how many of you young gentlemen have read the Bible through?"

"There were perhaps forty young fellows before him, six of them being sons of preachers.

"Imagine his surprise when it was found that not one had read the Bible through. Five had read the New Testament; one had reached Proverbs in an attempt to read it all. Few of them had gone through the Pentateuch. All were ignorant of the Prophets. Not one could tell so much as the names of the books.

"Suppose our college people—why not our pastors and Sunday school teachers, also—test their classes? They might be surprised; also learn something.—Bishop Haygood.

A Lighthouse Lesson.

A friend told us that he was visiting a lighthouse lately, and he said to the keeper: "Are you not afraid to live here? It is a dreadful place to be constantly in."

"No," replied the man, "I am not afraid; we never think of ourselves here."

"Never think of yourselves! How is that?"

"We know that we are perfectly safe, and only think of having our lamps brightly burning and keeping the reflectors clear, so that those in danger may be saved."

That is what Christians ought to do. They are safe in a house built on a rock which cannot be moved by the wildest storm; and, in a spirit of holy unselfishness, they should let their light gleam across the dark waters of sin, that they who are imperiled may be guided into the harbors of eternal safety.—The Quiver.

Quick Wit.

The jester attached to the court of Peter the Great of Russia was remarkable for his ingenuity in extricating himself and others from trouble. A cousin of his, on one occasion, had fallen under the czar's displeasure and was about to be executed. The jester presented himself at court to petition for a reprieve. On seeing him enter the chamber of state, and divining his errand, the monarch shouted to him:

"It's of no use coming here; I swear that I will not grant you what you are going to ask."

Quick as thought the fool dropped on his knees and exclaimed: "I beseech your imperial highness to put that scamp of a cousin of mine to death."

Peter, thus caught in his own trap, had no choice but to laugh and send a pardon to the offender.

An Answer to Prayer.

One day a little son of Rev. T. Y. Gardner of Ohio was playing with some other little boys who had a cart. They wanted a dog to draw the cart. He said, "Papa says we must pray for what we want." He knelt down and said, "O Lord, send us a dog to draw our cart."

Pretty soon a big one came along that frightened them, and they began to cry. A second time he knelt, saying, "O Lord, we don't want a bulldog."

Many a grown person would be disagreeably surprised to see some of their prayers answered.

Cheap Mirrors.

A new application of cellulose has been found in the manufacture of unbreakable mirrors. Cotton stuffs, treated with nitric acid and camphor, give splendid smooth surfaces, which can be easily silvered over and then covered with a very thin layer of transparent cellulose. It is said that excellent and very durable mirrors are obtained in this way, and it is promised that we shall thus soon have cheap curved mirrors for astronomical instruments. If so, they will be useful in condensing the rays of the sun, and in serving many other purposes.

A Source of Revenue.

Stamp collection has become such a universal mania now that it is reported on good authorities that many of the smaller countries constantly change their stamps and make new issues, in order to derive a handsome income from stamp collectors. Every new issue is in immediate demand, and the government sells thousands of dollars' worth at once. Many of the South American republics are said to derive handsome incomes from this source.

A Slight Misapprehension.

Some people seem to be rather unfamiliar with the Bible, as the following anecdote goes to prove:

The teacher of a grammar school was hearing a class in that study. She read the sentence, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth," and sent a boy to the blackboard to diagram it. He looked at her in an uncomprehending way, and then wrote, "The wicked flee! Will no man pursue it!"

Exactly.

As Grandma was getting Teddy ready for church she told him he must be able to tell her the text after he came home. The minister preached from, "Quit you like men, be strong."

After reaching home his grandmother said, "Well, Teddy, you can't remember the text."

"Oh, yes, I can, grandma," replied Teddy, "it was 'Quit your fooling and be men.'"

Champagne—Its Use.

A prominent clergyman of the Presbyterian church, while attending a reception at the home of a wealthy merchant, was asked if he would take champagne.

Turning a grievous face upon his host he replied, "It has been said, 'give champagne to your real friends and real pain to your sham friends; but I confess it gives me real pain to be offered champagne in the house of a real friend.'"

The sting of a bee, when compared with the point of a fine needle under a powerful microscope, is hardly discernible. The point of the needle appears to be about an inch in diameter.

GRAND OLD PARTY.

LIVING TRUTHS OF REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES.

The Ruin and Disaster Wrought by Cleveland and His Congress—Like Direct Legislation for England—Some Plain Figures.

Toward the close of last year statements were published by free trade papers showing how great an improvement there was in our exports of manufactured goods, the inference being that we were reaching the markets of the world under the reform tariff. This was a half truth infinitely more dangerous than a naked lie. Total values were not given in support of the statement, only percentages of values, and as there had been such an enormous shrinkage in the export value of our agricultural products, naturally enough there was a gain in the percentage of our exports of manufactured goods.

This free trade argument can best be exposed by taking our exports of American manufactures during January and February of this and last year, showing their actual values, as also the percentages of these values to our total exports in each month. Thus:

Exports of Manufactures.	—Values—	Per cent. of total.
	Jan. 1894.	Feb. 1894.
1894.	\$14,313,285	\$12,231,168
1895.	14,100,978	12,231,895

Loss \$212,307 \$61,273 *0.58 *2.82 *Gain.

It is clearly seen that there has been a slight decline in the value of our exports of manufactures during each of the two months of the present year, but the percentages are larger because our exports of agricultural and forestry products were of so much less value this year, thus making the proportion or percentage of our manufactured exports appear larger while the values were really less. This was a very smooth trick and it has been worked for all it was worth. But the foregoing are the bald facts, and instead of our exports of manufactures "creeping steadily" down, even though the wall of protection has been blasted out of sight.

The detailed statement of our exports of domestic merchandise during February enables one to see in what lines our people are reaching out into the markets of the world. During February our manufacturers of agricultural implements sold \$82,000 worth less of their goods to foreign countries than in February, 1894. Our sales of bricks fell off by \$6,265; of candles we sold \$7,000 less; of carriages, street cars and their parts, \$24,700 less; of copper and its manufactures, \$480,000 less; of cotton cloths, \$272,000 less; of fish, \$91,700 less; of fax manufactures, \$26,000 less; of furs and skins, \$137,000 less; of hides, \$130,000 less; of hay, \$43,400 less; of hardware, \$15,400 less; of nails and spikes, \$10,000 less; of oil cake and meal, \$250,000 less; of animal oils, \$13,000 less; of oleomargarine, \$280,000 less; of butter, \$189,500 less; of cheese, \$54,000 less; of seeds, \$273,000 less; of soap, \$52,000 less; of distilled spirits, \$368,000 less; of starch, \$12,000 less; of refined sugar, \$27,000 less; of tobacco leaf, \$118,000 less; of manufactured tobacco, \$75,000 less; of vegetables, \$43,000 less; of timber, \$74,000 less, and of lumber, \$235,000 less. These show some of the smaller values of American products and manufactures in one month's sales to other countries when the markets of the world were wide open to us. This is how we are "letting ourselves out."

Free Trade in Louisiana.
A Louisiana correspondent tells us that "some remarkably fine chickens have come home to roost this year. The free trade policy is now bearing fruit of the heaviest kind in Louisiana. Wages have been cut down from 30 to 40 per cent; sugar has sold at prices below the cost of production. No money can be obtained for the expenses incidental to the cultivation of the next crop. Sheriffs and marshals have been busy selling out plantations at unheard of prices.

A few cases in point are the Rosehill plantation of 1,200 acres, with a central factory which was erected during the last bounty year at a cost of over \$100,000 for the new machinery alone, the whole property, including factory, mules and tools, being disposed of at a forced sale for \$15,000. Another plantation, the Marshfield, of two thousand acres, with its large crop, with mules, tools, sugar house, dwellings, laborers' houses and numerous other buildings, were all sacrificed on the altar of free trade for the sum of \$5,500. At recent sales in the United States Marshal in New Orleans 108 farms and plantations have been sold, most of them improved homes, at prices ranging from \$30 to \$2 per acre, several 40-acre farms being sold for \$25.

Each day adds to the long record of ruin, and very many are now feeling the effect of what they themselves have helped to bring about. Surely this terrible state of affairs will arouse the people of Louisiana to shake off those fetters that have bound them to the party of free trade, which is directly responsible for all their woes.

Letting the Other Fellows In.

During February, on the other hand, our imports of foreign goods were much larger in almost every line of trade, notably so of barley, brushes, buttons, potash, clocks and watches, raw cotton, cotton manufactures, earthen and china ware, eggs (467,000 dozen more in a month), glass and glass ware, hay, hides and skins, hops, leather and its manufactures, paper, meat products, cheese, rice, seeds, silk manufactures, bags and bagging, tin and wool and its manufactures. The gain in the latter, though not quite so large as in Janu-

ary, was still so important as to warrant the production of our woolen imports in detail:

Imports of Woolen Goods.	February, 1894.	February, 1895.
Carpets	\$5,324	\$165,983
Clothing, ready made	47,534	77,204
Cloths	620,074	2,258,812
Dress goods	676,672	2,022,933
Knit fabrics	39,346	50,952
Shawls	6,581	30,573
Yarns	33,195	172,954
All other	62,960	123,868

Totals

\$1,541,686 \$4,903,279
During the two months of January and February we have bought nearly \$8,500,000 worth more of foreign woolen goods than in the corresponding months a year earlier. The importance of the lower tariff on woollens will be best appreciated, or otherwise, by those who gain their livelihood working in the woolen mills when they understand that we bought over 160,000 square yards more of carpets in two months and must consequently make that much less. We also bought, in two months, 5,800,000 pounds more woolen cloths, besides the larger quantities of ready-made clothing, dress and knit goods. These larger quantities will be sold in our markets, and every yard of them will supplant a yard made in an American mill by an American laborer. The competition in the woolen trade is both enormous and unnatural. The result must be as disastrous as the tariff reformers intended it should be. It is the outcome of breaking down our wall of protection and giving the other fellows a chance to get in.

Tariff Reform's Great Yield.

It has yielded a 16 per cent increase in the importation of foreign goods, made by foreign labor, and displacing a like amount of American labor.

It has yielded a nearly 10 per cent decrease in the exports of American products and merchandise, thus cutting off so much more work and wages for Americans.

It has yielded a great flood of foreign grown wools, and destroyed the sheep raising industry on American farms and ranches. Incidentally it has helped to yield a shorter supply of sheep for slaughter and assisted the Chicago meat ring to put up the price of mutton.

It has yielded more foreign imports by a hundred million dollars' worth and yet it has yielded a decrease of 10 per cent in the amount of importations free of duty. McKinley's act even had a more liberal free list.

It has yielded more taxation and revenue on imported foods, necessities of life—such as sugar, tea, coffee, fruits, rice, fish, vegetables and provisions generally—than the old 1890 tariff by about two dollars to one.—N. Y. Recorder, April 15, 1895.

The Increase in Wages.

It is amusing to observe how lustily the free traders crow over the few increases in wages which have taken place since the "tariff reform" congress adjourned.

Wages are going up in spite of the tariff. After the election of last November the country began to take hope. It saw the beginning of the end of Democratic rule. Still there was no visible improvement in wages—no upward movement in wages. It required the result of the spring elections to confirm the people in the belief that the reaction had come to stay. There are few who do not now believe that the Republican party will be fully returned to power next year. There is hope for the future, and advances in wages are the fruits of that hope. The real turning point in the great depression was the final adjournment of the congress that passed the Wilson tariff. The Democratic party had done its worst and had been repudiated by its country. The nation has returned to its senses and business is once more on the up grade. From this time on we may look for gradual advances in wages, and as they come they will be hailed with gladness and satisfaction. It will take some time before they are restored to the high water mark of 1892.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Commercial Gazette, April 9, 1895.

It Is Good Sense.

English newspapers are urging the farmers of that country to practice intensive farming to lessen the importations of cereals and meats from America and Australia. It is a sensible policy and shows what practical business sense will do for any country. It is the fundamental principle advocated by the Republican party for the development of the home interests of the people of the United States. It is wholly a mistaken idea that the Republican party is committed to a policy having special interests. Thorough protection will care for every general interest of the country.—Burlington, Ia. Hawk-Eye, April 3, 1895.

The Democratic Policy.

The policy of the administration at home has been one of distrust and disappointment. It has diminished the revenues of the government and decreased the occupations of the people. Under the pretext of reducing the tariff that it might reduce the cost of living it has reduced the living itself and left thousands in a situation of destitution, the like of which they had never before experienced.—Gov. Wm. McKizley.

Advanced Over More Deserving.

Indianapolis Journal: To make Col. Coppinger, the son-in-law of the late Hon. James G. Blaine, brigadier-general the president has jumped a dozen colonels of regiments who are his seniors in rank and service. The refusal of Gen. Harrison to promote Col. Coppinger over so many deserving officers was based upon the ground that it involved an injustice. It is said that the army entertains the same opinion.

ARGENTINA GAINING GROUND.

Peaceful Negotiations With Brazil and Chile.

Washington, May 24.—Fears of trouble between Chile and the Argentine Republic over the boundary line appear to be overcome by the annual message of President Uribart of Argentina, which has just been received here. It was sent to the congress, which met May 2, and speaks of the satisfactory progress of negotiations with Chile.

The president also refers to the settlement of the trouble with Brazil over the missions territory through the arbitration of President Cleveland, and says that the arrangement promises to bring about a renewal of the strong alliance formerly existing with Brazil. President Uribart reports that in the midst of the world's depression Argentina's revenues largely increased last year. The total value of exports was \$102,000,000 or \$9,000,000 in excess of the imports, showing that the balance of trade remains on the side of Argentina.

MORTON DOESN'T LIKE IT.

Objects to Having His Meat Inspection Methods Criticized.

Washington, May 24.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton and Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, are very much exercised over the attack made upon the effectiveness of the meat inspection now carried on under the act of 1890. The inspection provided for under the act was to meet the demands of foreign governments to which American meat was exported, but the authority given the secretary was insufficient and Mr. Morton has tried in every way to induce congress to cure the defects. While the inspection separated the healthy from the diseased meat and prevented the export of the latter, the secretary was not clothed with the power to compel the destruction of condemned meat, and this could be sold in the domestic markets.

HARRISON IN GOTHAM.

The Ex-President Meets a Number of the Big Politicians.

New York, May 24.—New York's exhibition of presidential candidates went on yesterday, and the interest in it was fully maintained. The interest today naturally centered around ex-President Harrison. A gathering of politicians welcomed him when he came down into the corridors of the Fifth Avenue hotel. His first two callers were Charles Emory Smith, ex-minister to Russia, and Col. Fred Grant. Gen. Harrison then held an impromptu levee in the corridors of the hotel. The following politicians called upon him: Ex-Congressman Stuart, of Vermont; Major J. G. Rathburn, W. B. Clark, Col. E. S. Ferguson, Gen. Edward O'Brien, Senator Thomas Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, and ex-Gov. James S. Hogg, of Texas.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

Debs Suit Among the Important Questions Awaiting Decision.

Washington, May 24.—There are sixty-four cases on the supreme court docket which have been argued and have not been decided. It is expected that conclusions will be reached in a majority of these cases before the final adjournment on June 3. The most important are those concerning the validity of judgments against American citizens obtained in foreign courts—that of the Consolidated Electric Light company against the McKeesport Electric Light company, involving a contest between the Edison and the Sawyer-Mann patents—and the Debs versus corpus case.

Will Examine the Books.

Galesburg, Ill., May 24.—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen convention decided to have expert accountants examine the books and affairs of the brotherhood. This step is regarded as significant. One of the greatest problems before the convention is how to meet the deficit of \$78,000 in the general fund. Reports show a loss in running the printing plant.

College Goes to Detroit.

Lansing, Mich., May 24.—Both houses have passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the removal of the homeopathic college at Ann Arbor to Detroit, where it will be attached to Grace hospital, and the governor will approve it.

Monsignore Dubois Dead.

Paris, May 24.—Monsignore Dubois, formerly Roman Catholic bishop of Galveston, Tex., died at Vernaison.

SPANIARDS JUBILANT.

Rejoice Over the Crippling of the Cuba Insurrection.

Madrid, May 24.—A dispatch received here says the death of Jose Marti, the insurgent leader, who was proclaimed President of the Cuban republic, has been confirmed officially at Havana.

Havana, May 23.—There is a great deal of rejoicing to-day in official circles over the news of the defeat of the rebels in Eastern Cuba and the reported death of Jose Marti, who had been proclaimed president of the Cuban republic by the revolutionary party, and Colonel Salcedo is receiving great praise for the manner in which he encompassed the insurgents' rout. The rebel loss in the engagement is placed at twenty killed and many more wounded. The Spaniards captured a number of documents which have placed the authorities in possession of information which compromises persons at Santiago de Cuba, Holguin, and Havana. A number of important arrests are expected to follow, although the persons of this city who are compromised are believed to have fled. The loss on the Spanish side was five killed and seven wounded.

Fifty Horses Cremated.

Chicago, May 24.—Twenty-five carriages were burned and damaged and fifty horses were killed this morning at 3 o'clock in a fire that partially destroyed the Cigarette company's barns, Green street, between Adams and Jackson streets. The loss on the company's stock will be about \$10,000.

Jail Fired by Lynchers.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 24.—A private letter from Rodney, Miss., says that the town jail was fired by a band of lynchers and that a negro perished in the flames.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.
The success achieved by men and things are not always based upon merit. But success well merited and unprecedented in the annals of proprietary medicine, should these ever come to be written, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a botanic medicine discovered nearly half a century ago, and the leading remedy for and preventive of malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaint, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness.

A policeman stops before an optimist when he puts on his uniform coat.
The best number of persons to each bed is—one.

Many instances combine to reduce health to the danger limit. The retiring properties of Parker's Gincor Tonic best overcome these ills.

It is far better to fail in a good undertaking than to succeed in an unworthy one.
Everyone knows how it is to suffer with corns, and they are not conducive to graceful walking. Remove them with L. Deere's Sunlight is good for everything but feathers.

Coe's Cough Balsam is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is also available. Try it.

Bicyclists must have their rights. But they must also light their lanterns at night.

Is Your Blood Pure

If it is, you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; you will have a good appetite and good digestion; strong nerves, sweet sleep.

But how few can say that their blood is pure! How many people are suffering daily from the consequences of impure blood, scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, sleeplessness, and

That Tired Feeling.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood. Therefore, it is the medicine for you.

It will give you pure, rich, red blood and strong nerves.
It will overcome that tired feeling, create an appetite, give refreshing sleep and make you strong.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.
Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS THE BEST FOOD FOR INVALIDS

Beeman's Pepsin Gum,

THE PERFECTION OF CHEWING GUM.

A Delicious Remedy For all Forms of INDIGESTION.

CAUTION—See that the name Beeman is on each wrapper.

Each tablet contains one grain pepsin. If the gum cannot be obtained from dealers, send 5 cents in stamps for sample packages.

BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO., 70 Bank St., Cleveland, O., Originators of Pepsin Chewing Gum.

Will Examine the Books.
Galesburg, Ill., May 24.—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen convention decided to have expert accountants examine the books and affairs of the brotherhood. This step is regarded as significant. One of the greatest problems before the convention is how to meet the deficit of \$78,000 in the general fund. Reports show a loss in running the printing plant.

College Goes to Detroit.

Lansing, Mich., May 24.—Both houses have passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for the removal of the homeopathic college at Ann Arbor to Detroit, where it will be attached to Grace hospital, and the governor will