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### Holland City News, Volume 17, Number 49: January 5, 1889

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVII.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889.

NO. 49.

## The Holland City News,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, - MICH.

L. MULDER, Publisher.

### Terms of Subscription:

\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$2.00  
if paid at six months.

Rates of advertising made known  
on application.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Attorneys and Justices.

DIKEMA G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections  
promptly attended to. Office, Van der  
Ven's block, Eighth street.

FAIRBANKS, I., Justice of the Peace, Notary  
Public, and Pension Claim Agent, River St.,  
near Tenth.

POST, J. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
Office: Post's block, corner Eighth and  
River streets.

### Bakeries.

BLOM, C. Jr., dealer in Bakers' Goods, Con-  
fectionery, Foreign Fruit, Tobacco and  
Cigars. Blom's new block, Eighth street.

CITY BAKERY, J. Peesink & Bro., Proprietors.  
Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confection-  
ery, etc., Eighth street.

### Bar.

HOLLAND CITY, K. foreign and domestic  
exchange agent and sold. Collections  
promptly attended to. Eighth street.

### Barbers.

BAUMGARTEL, W., Tonsorial Parlors Eighth  
and Cedar streets. Hair dressing promptly  
attended to.

### Boots and Shoes.

HELDER, J. D., the cheapest place in the city  
to buy Boots and Shoes, River street.

VAN DUREN, BROS., dealers in Boots and  
Shoes. A large assortment always on hand.  
Eighth street.

### Clothing.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, keeps the  
largest stock of Cloths and Ready-made  
Clothing in the city. Eighth street.

VORST, W., Tailor. Renovating and repairing  
clothing a specialty cheap and good. River  
street.

### Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and  
dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest  
market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick  
store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

### Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, H. Kremers, M. D.,  
Proprietor.

DORNBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Patent and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Ar-  
ticles and Perfumes. Imported Havana, Key West,  
and Domestic Cigars.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., M. D., proprietor of First  
Ward Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully  
filled day or night. Eighth street.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist.  
Full stock of goods pertaining to the busi-  
ness.

YATES & KANE, druggists and bookellers.  
Stock always fresh and complete, cor. Eighth  
and River streets.

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

BERTSCH, D., dealer in Dry Goods, Fancy  
Goods, and Furnishings Goods, Eighth street.

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods, No-  
tions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth  
street next to Bank.

CRANDELL, S. R., dealer in Department Goods,  
and proprietor of Holland City Bazaar,  
Eighth street.

DE JONGH, C., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries,  
Hats, and Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc., Tenth  
street opp. Union School building.

DE VRIES, D., dealer in General Merchandise,  
and Produce. Fresh Eggs and Dairy But-  
ter always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

STREKETE BASTIAN, general dealer in  
Dry Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed.  
The finest stock of Crochery in city, cor. Eighth  
and River streets.

VAN DER HAAR, H., general dealer in fine  
Groceries, etc., Oysters in season, Eighth  
street.

VAN PUTTEN, G. & SONS, General Dealers in  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crochery, Hats and  
Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc. River street.

WISER, J., dealer in Notions and Fancy Goods,  
Also Hair Work. Eighth street opposite  
City Hall.

### Furniture.

MEYER, BROWER & CO., Dealers in all  
kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper,  
Carpets, Picture Frames, etc. River St.

VERBEEK, W., dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper,  
Picture Frames, Household Decorations and  
Novelties. Eighth Street.

### Flour Mills.

WALSH, DE ROO & CO., Manufacturers of  
Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roll-  
er Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

### Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hard-  
ware, steam and gas fittings a specialty.  
No. 59 Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in stoves, hard-  
ware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware.  
Corner River and Eighth street.

### Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor.  
The only first-class hotel in the city. Is lo-  
cated in the business center of the town and has  
one of the largest and best sample rooms in  
the state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

PARK HOUSE, David L. Boyd, proprietor. Has  
been thoroughly renovated and newly fur-  
nished. Terms moderate. Cor. Fish and Ninth  
streets.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J., Jr., proprietor of Hol-  
land City Sale and Exchange Stable. Gen-  
eral teaming done, cor. Market and Seventh sts.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FRLEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manu-  
factory and blacksmith shop. Also manu-  
facturer of Ox Yokes. River street.

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY, A. Self, Pro-  
prietor, capacity of Brewery 4,000 barrels.  
Cor. Maple and Tenth streets.

HOLLAND CITY STAVE FACTORY, Joseph  
Fixter, proprietor, manufacturer of Staves  
and Headings. White and Black Ash Bolted.  
River street.

HUNTLEY A., Practical Machinist, Mill and  
Engine Repairer, Specialty. Shop on  
Seventh street, near River.

HUNTLEY, JAS., Architect, Builder, and Con-  
tractor. Office in New Mill and Factory on  
River street.

KEYSTONE PLANING MILL, J. R. Kieyn  
Proprietor, Architect and Builder, dealer in  
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Brick, Sixth street.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL, B. L. Scott,  
proprietor, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,  
and brick. River street.

THE CAPRON & BERTSCH LEATHER CO.,  
tanners of Hemlock slaughter Sole, Harness,  
Grain, Calf and Kip. Office, Grand Rapids.

TAKKEN & DE SPEDDER, Manufacturers of  
Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs. Sole  
owners of IXL Patent Wagon. Special attention  
to Horsehoesing and Repairing. River street.

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm Imple-  
ments and machinery. Cor. River and  
Ninth streets.

WILMS, P., Pump manufacturer, and dealer in  
Agricultural Implements of all kinds, South  
River street.

### Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

### Marble Works.

MEAT MARKETS.

VAN DUREN & VAN DER VEER, First  
Ward Meat Market. Choice meats always  
on hand. Eighth street, near Fish.

### Millinery.

PHYSICIANS.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-  
dence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St.  
Office at 129 drug store of Kremers & Bangs. Of-  
ice hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office  
at Walsh's Drug Store. Residence, Corner  
of Eighth and Fish streets. In house formerly oc-  
cupied by L. Spidema. Office hours: 9 to 10 a.  
m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

### Real Estate Agency.

VAN WERT, T. R., proprietor Holland Real  
Estate Agency. Property of all kinds,  
bought, sold or exchanged.

### Saloons.

BROWN, P., dealer in liquors and cigars of all  
kinds. Eighth street near River.

SEERY, MICHAEL, Dealer in Wines, Liquors,  
and Cigars. Saloon in First Ward, three  
doors east of City Hall.

### Second Hand Store.

BOSMAN, A. R., proprietor of Second Hand  
Store, and dealer in Stoves, Tinware, etc.  
Eighth street.

BREYMAN, OTTO, Watchmaker, Jeweler, and  
dealer in fancy goods. Corner of Market  
and Eighth streets.

STEVENS, C. A., successors to H. Wyk-  
husen, Jeweler and Optician, next door to  
J. Peesink & Bro's. Bakery, Eighth street.

### Miscellaneous.

BEST, MRS. R. B., has a very fine line of  
Fancy Goods and materials for fancy work.  
Ladies' call. Ninth street, between Market and  
Cedar streets.

DE KEYSER, C., Newspaper and Medical  
Subscription Agency. Leave order of any  
publication in U. S. or Canada with him at P. O.

KEPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,  
salt, land and calcined plaster. Corner  
Eighth and Cedar streets.

### SOCIETIES.

#### I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order  
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd  
Fellows' Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday evening  
of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.  
M. HARRINGTON, N. G.  
L. D. BALDUS, Sec'y.

#### F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE,  
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,  
Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday  
evening, Jan. 25, Feb. 22, March 21, April 22,  
May 22, June 20, July 18, August 15, Sept. 19,  
Oct. 17, Nov. 14, Dec. 12. St. John's days June  
24 and December 27th.

A. HUNTLEY, W. M.  
O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

#### K. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 63, meets in Odd Fellows  
Hall at 7:30 p. m., on Monday night next.  
All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.  
Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Fall  
particulars given on application.

W. A. HOLLEY, Commander.  
W. D. STARNES, R. E.

### CITY MARKETS.

#### Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)  
Beans \$1 to \$1.50; Butter, 22 to 25 cts. Eggs, 22c;  
Honey, 10c; Onions, 35c; Potatoes 25c; Apples,  
25 to 40c.

Apples 30 to 50c; Beans \$1.25 to \$2.00; Butter,  
24 to 25c; Eggs, 30c; Honey, 4c; Onions, 50c; Po-  
tatoes, 35 to 40c.

#### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)  
Buckwheat, 65c; Bran, 10c; Barley, 50c;  
Meal, 10c; Oats, 30c; Corn, 30c; Corn Meal,  
\$1.50; Clover seed, 40c; Hay, 10c; Hay, 10c;  
cwt. \$1.10; Corn, shelled, 35c; Flour,  
\$5.40; Fine Corn Meal, 10c; Feed, 10c;  
Feed, 10c; Hay, 10c; Middlings, 10c; Feed,  
10c; Oats, 30c; Pearl Barley, 10c; Rye, 40c;  
Rye, new, 45c; Timothy seed, 25c; Wheat,  
white, 95c; Red Fultz, 95c; Lancaster Red, 95c.

Buckwheat, 65c; Bran, 10c; Barley, 50c;  
Meal, 10c; Oats, 30c; Corn, 30c; Corn Meal,  
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## LOCAL ITEMS.

COAL comfort—A ton of Lehigh.

GOES round on tick—The clock.

A DELICATE subject—The invalid.

SCHOOL commences Monday, Janu-  
ary 7th.

COMMENCE the New Year well by  
subscribing for the News.

A street lamp is needed on Tenth  
street, between Cedar and Fish streets.

SHERIFF WOLTMAN and family are  
in the city and will make Holland  
their future home.

A WEEK of prayer was observed at  
the M. E. Church this week, commenc-  
ing last Tuesday evening.

No freight trains left the city New  
Year's. They were cancelled in order  
to give the men a holiday.

HENRY KONKRIGHT has opened a  
barber shop in the building next to  
Rosin & Blom's billiard hall.

REV. A. H. STRABING, will conduct  
the union services to be held at the  
First Reformed Church on Sunday.

J. LAFAYETTE, the photographer, is  
making things hum. His latest—13  
cabinet photos for 99 cents. See ad.

The pulpit in Hope Church will be  
occupied to-morrow, Sunday, by Rev.  
Dr. Beardslee, both morning and even-  
ing.

Mr. Bos, of Wildervank, Groningen,  
Netherlands, father of Rev. E. Bos, of  
this city, died last Saturday aged 73  
years.

Two boys received a ducking one  
day this week while out skating on the  
bay. Boys be careful. Do not venture  
too far.

A couple of deer were seen near  
North Holland last Wednesday by A.  
Keppel, A. Van Raalte and C. Harmon,  
while out hunting.

SHERIFF VAUPELL sold his resi-  
dence, on Thirteenth street, near the  
corner of Cedar street, last week Sat-  
urday to J. W. Bosman for \$1,000.

MR. CLARENCE HOPKINS purchased  
a house on Eleventh street from Mr.  
A. A. Husted this week. The sale was  
made by the real estate exchange here.

FRANK TUCKER'S Metropolitans at  
the Opera House, Monday, Tuesday  
and Wednesday evenings, Jan. 14th,  
15th and 16th, opening in "Hearts of  
Oak."

The first masquerade ball that has  
been held in this city in a long time,  
will be given by the Ottawa Pleasure  
Club at the Opera House on Friday  
evening, January 18th.

H. L. ROSIN has bought out D.  
Blom's share in the billiard hall, cor-  
ner of Seventh and River streets. Mr.  
Rosin will hereafter conduct the busi-  
ness and assume all liabilities.

We acknowledge the receipt of the  
Detroit Journal Year Book. It is a  
neatly printed pamphlet, and contains  
over one hundred pages of valuable in-  
formation. Price, only 25 cents.

The services in the Third Reformed  
Church, to-morrow, Sunday, morning  
and afternoon, will be conducted by  
Rev. H. Dosker, who will preach in  
that church until further notice.

MANY of the students of Hope Col-  
lege, who have been home spending  
their holidays with relatives and friends  
have returned. The college will re-  
open Monday morning, Jan. 7th.

ON another page we have shown the  
progress made by our city during the  
past year. In our next issue we shall  
indicate what should be done in 1889  
to advance the interests of Holland.

List of letters remaining in the Post  
Office at Holland, Mich.,



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## CALENDAR FOR 1899.

1899	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1898	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
1899	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1900	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1901	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
1902	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1903	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1904	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1905	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1906	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
1907	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1908	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1909	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1910	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1911	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
1912	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1913	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1914	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
1915	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1916	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1917	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1918	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1919	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
1920	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1921	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1922	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1923	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1924	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
1925	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1926	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1927	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1928	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1929	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1930	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

## A TURBULENT WORLD.

### IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY TOLD BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence Transmitted by Wire—A Kaleidoscope of Interesting Occurrences—Political, Criminal, Accidental, and Industrial.

### THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

In the Region of Totality Many Scientists Take Observations of the Phenomenon.

The conditions were generally favorable both in California and Nevada for a clear observation of the total eclipse of the sun. The path of totality in California was from fifty to one hundred miles north of San Francisco. At Grass Valley, Cal., white clouds obscured the sun a little, but during the period of totality the stars and large planets were seen with the naked eye. The corona and protuberances were a grand sight. The thermometer fell seven degrees between the first contact and totality. At Virginia City, Nev., the thermometer was 30 degrees at time of first contact and dropped to 20 degrees during the progress of the eclipse. A heavy fog prevailed at Truckee, and during the eclipse it was necessary to use electric light in the streets. At Redwood City the atmosphere was very cold during the eclipse. Two stars were plainly visible. At Healdsburg, Calif., Mars, Jupiter, Mercury, and Saturn were visible. The corona appeared with long rays of light parallel to the equator of the sun. At Winnemucca, Nev., the weather was clear during the entire day and observations of the eclipse were entirely successful. Thomas Davidson, under instructions from the Harvard Observatory, discovered two comets near the sun. Drawings, photographs, and notes were taken by Prof. Howe, of Denver, and numerous assistants. The photographic negatives have not been developed, and the exact results are unknown. The corona was similar to that of 1878. Streamers extended to from three to four diameters, and the red protuberances were strongly marked.

### BUYING COAL LANDS.

A Gigantic Corporation Formed at Pittsburgh for That Purpose.

A GIGANTIC corporation has been organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., known as the Wheeling, Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Coal Company. The company has bought all the valuable coal lands along the Wheeling and Lake Erie extension. This coal field begins a little below Steubenville, touches the Ohio River about Portland, and consists of many thousands of acres of rich coal fields. The coal land owned by the company has been secured at a low figure. The capital of the company consists of \$1,000,000 in bonds and \$1,000,000 in capital stock. The plans for operation are on an equally gigantic scale. The company will command the same prices as do the operators there, but will only pay the Hocking Valley rates.

### WESTERN LIVE STOCK TRADE.

Annual Report and Comparison with That of a Year Ago.

The Kansas City (Mo.) Live Stock Indicator's annual report shows the receipts of cattle last year to have been 1,036,603—an increase of 37,479; of hogs, 2,010,847—a decrease of 410,411; of sheep, 351,481—an increase of 141,273. The average of the lowest prices paid during the year for hogs was \$3.82, against \$3.14 in 1887, and the average of the highest prices paid \$5.86, against \$5.40 last year. The general condition of the Western cattle trade is much better than a year ago, although the general average of prices paid last year was not appreciably higher than in 1887. The receipts of cows, native and range, were unusually large. The quality of grass range was somewhat better.

### EMANCIPATION DAY.

The negroes of Atlanta, Ga., had an elaborate celebration on Emancipation Day. Military companies paraded and public exercises were held in the hall of the House of Representatives, which was crowded to the utmost.

### EMBEZZLER CAPTURED.

LOUIS HORN, who is wanted in Chicago for embezzling \$19,000, was captured at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, where he was registered under the name of Hoffman, from New York.

### GOV. HILL INAUGURATED.

GOVERNOR HILL has been inaugurated in New York for a third term. A parade occurred according to programme.

### EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

HENRY REMLEY, of Murfreesville, Pa., gas-well fame, has bought two suits at Pittsburgh to recover damages for the gas taken away from the Remley lands in the Murfreesville gas fields against the Pennsylvania Company and the Penn Fuel Company, both of Pittsburgh. The damages claimed are \$100,000 in all or \$50,000 against each of the defendants. The plaintiff claims that he leased off privileges to M. B. and O. M. Haymaker of six acres of his land in 1877, and that the defendants by assignment held this lease, which did not include the natural

gas producer. In January, 1876, he alleges, he leased to the same parties twenty-seven acres in addition, and under the terms of this lease the stone, coal, and gas were to remain with plaintiff in fee simple. This lease was also assigned to the defendants. The plaintiff claims that this lease was ante-dated to Jan. 15, 1878, and that he never acknowledged the execution of the lease, and the name of James C. Ferguson, Justice of the Peace, before whom it purports to have been acknowledged, was not the signature of said magistrate, but a forgery; that the procurement of the new lease was a fraud upon plaintiff, executed for the purpose of covering the well already bored, as the first lease did not include gas, and that, therefore, the gas produced from the well was his property. It will be remembered that Henry Remley was jointly indicted with Milton Weston of Chicago, A. M. Bowser, and others, for the killing of Obadiah Haymaker at Murfreesville, Pa. The killing grew out of trouble between Weston and Paul and Emerson, each claiming to hold a lease for the gas privileges upon the farm of Henry Remley, the plaintiff in this suit. During the imprisonment of Weston and the trial of Bowser, Weston, and himself Remley did nothing, and now that Weston is free and he acquitted the legal contest to determine who was in the right in the Murfreesville affair has been begun.

JOHN HOLOBERDECK and George Gamble, two Hungarians, were arrested at Waukegan, Pa., by the United States Marshal charged with obtaining money from the Kingston Postoffice through fraud and forgery. The money was obtained on an international postoffice order for \$80, issued in favor of one John Hora, an Austrian, who died in Kingston last July. The arrests are looked upon as important, as much of that kind of work is going on in and about the coal fields by the Hungarians.

SENATOR STANFORD has sold for \$12,500 to Miller & Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., a weanling colt by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells. This is the highest price ever paid for a weanling in America.

### WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

A FARM-HOUSE, seven miles south of Nebraska City, Neb., occupied by Ashbury Bryan, his wife and six children, was destroyed by fire. John Bryan, a young man about 21 years of age, perished in the flames. The family was awakened by the cries of one of the children, and had just time to escape from the building. All except one little girl got out together. John returned and rescued her at the peril of his life, and then as his mother and the children were standing in the snow barefooted, and in their night-dresses, went back again to get more clothes for them, and while in the burning building he was overcome by the heat, and his body was found next morning just inside a door, burned to a crisp. Mrs. Bryan waded four miles through the snow in her bare feet before securing help.

MRS. CHASKA, nee Corn Bell Fellows, is a mother. The child is a bouncing boy. Mr. and Mrs. Chaska have removed from Swift Bird camp, Dakota, and now reside in one of the agency cottages. Chaska is a changed Indian. He keeps himself well dressed and associates little with his former cronies. Mrs. Chaska has wrought the wonderful change, the visit East no doubt assisting in the work of transformation. When seen by a reporter Chaska was standing in front of the agency store puffing a cigarette, and extended his hand for an automatic dime-museum shaker. Then he proffered a cigarette from a silver holder. Mr. and Mrs. Chaska have received numerous offers from museum managers, but all have been refused. Mrs. Chaska recently borrowed \$300 from an agency employe, giving a mortgage on her horses and carriage. Chaska is not cut out for a farmer. Mrs. Chaska will have to hustle in behalf of herself and little one.

At Lima, Ohio, Gustavus Clements fell under his horses' feet and was kicked to death.

A FATAL accident occurred at Denver, Colo., which resulted in the instant death of two men, and the mortally wounding of four others. The Denver Gas Company had 100 men employed in excavating a ditch six feet deep alongside of and underneath the track of the cable-car line, when suddenly the track for the entire block fell, crushing the life out of and imprisoning the men underneath. Four dead and two badly wounded men were removed. The other men escaped with more or less bruises.

The Sherman County Bank at Loup City, Neb., has assigned to the Sheriff. Cashier M. A. Thies has been absent for some time. E. E. Whaley, the President, is on the ground. The banking house of W. R. Morse at Clark, Neb., has closed its doors. The liabilities are placed at \$80,000. No assets.

JUDGE HUGHES, of the Common Pleas Court, at Lima, Ohio, has refused to grant a new trial to William Goins, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree by a jury which decided his fate by drawing cuts, and sentenced him to the penitentiary for life. Goins' attorneys will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

GOV. MARBLE, of Maine, has appointed the Hon. James G. Blaine to attend as State Commissioner the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration in New York, April 30.

A BASKET picnic was held at Huron, D. T., on Christmas, says a telegram from that place. The weather was so warm as to make heavy clothing uncomfortable.

EXECUTIONS have been issued at Pittsburgh against Robert C. Totten, of Totten & Co., iron founders and machinists, for \$114,000. The firm, it is said, will not be affected.

It is announced that C. M. Rathburn will succeed W. B. Doddridge as superintendent of the Missouri Pacific lines in Kansas and Nebraska.

A MONTANA CENTRAL train jumped the track at Helena, M. T., the engine and one car being thrown into a ditch. Fireman Jack Moore was killed, and Deputy Sheriff Ed Latrop was badly burned.

CAPT. ROBERT A. HALBERT, the Republican politician and criminal lawyer, died at his home in Belleville, Ill.

During the war Mr. Halbert was Captain of Company H, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and on some distinction as a brave and honest soldier. His regiment served under Gen. A. J. Smith. In 1882 he was the Republican nominee for State Senator from St. Clair County, but was defeated by Henry Seely. Capt. Halbert was the son-in-law of the late John Underwood, and the author of an edition of Underwood's court reports. He was born Feb. 9, 1841.

AMOS J. STILLWELL, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Hannibal, Mo., was murdered in his bedroom in a struggle with a burglar. Mr. Stillwell and his wife had made a social call early in the evening.

They returned home and soon retired. Mr. Stillwell slept with one of the children and Mrs. Stillwell in the same room with two children. She was awakened by some disturbance and heard her husband say, "Fannie, is that you?" She partly arose, and just at that moment saw a man standing with his back to her and near Mr. Stillwell's bed. A moment later she heard a whirling sound as of something thrown violently through the air, followed by the noise of some one running down the stairway. She then ran to Mr. Stillwell's bed and was horrified to find that he had been murdered. Amos J. Stillwell, the murdered man, had been engaged in the pork-packing business in Hannibal, and had accumulated a fortune estimated at \$150,000. He was well and favorably known throughout the entire West and South. He was about 60 years of age.

MILTON TUDOR, Sherman Wiloy and a man named Williams, all sons of respectable farmers near Springfield, Mo., are under arrest charged with stealing twenty-five fat hogs and selling them for \$309.

### SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

A HOUSE near Harrisburg, Va., in which a number of colored people were holding a party was blown up by dynamite and several of the inmates were fatally wounded.

W. C. KAYE, wholesale boot and shoe dealer at Louisville, Ky., has failed for \$50,000.

A SPECIAL from Bastrop, La., says: "Pet' Overton, convicted in September last for the murder of Frank Hearsay on April 17, and sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 28, but given a respite of ninety days by Gov. Nichols, has been hung. He confessed his guilt. A woman was the cause of the trouble between Overton and Hearsay. Overton went into a field where Hearsay was plowing to set the matter, and, after a very few words, shot him with a gun, killing him instantly."

A SHOCKING tragedy is reported near Marked Tree, Craighead County, Arkansas. Some time ago the wife of William West, who is a deperate character, left him and returned to the home of her mother, Mrs. Mary Dailey, and announced her intention of getting a divorce. West called to see his wife, but she would not receive him, and his mother-in-law went on the porch carrying the child of the couple. West began upbraiding her, saying she had caused the trouble between his wife and himself. Stephen Dailey was attracted to the porch by the dispute, and ordered West to leave the premises. West responded by drawing a six-shooter and firing twice, one ball passing through Mrs. Dailey's hand and the other striking Stephen Dailey in the face. Dailey got a repeating rifle, and returning to the porch leveled it at West, who faced him with his revolver poised in the air. The men fired twice in rapid succession. West was shot through the heart and died in a few minutes. Dailey was struck in the right eye and died in a few hours.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A WASHINGTON special says: It is stated on pretty good authority that Frank Hatton, ex-Potomaster General, and Congressman in Berniah Wilkins, of Ohio, have purchased from Stilson Hutchins the Washington Post building and franchise, for which they paid the sum of \$180,000. It is intended to make it a Republican paper, and it is understood that New York capital is behind the scheme. Wilkins is a Democrat and a banker. He knows nothing of the newspaper business.

### POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

AN Indianapolis, Ind., special says that Gen. Harrison is getting up an historical inaugural. He has given the Cabinet less thought than is generally believed, but has decided the attitude he will assume upon the great issues. He has heard the presentation of all sides of the Southern question. Upon Territorial admission his record is well known. Regarding tariff revision he is rooted and grounded in protection and is quoted as not fully satisfied (even with the Senate bill). In reality he is probably not in favor of a tariff bill at all, as an economic measure, but rather is apt to come out flat-footed for the expenditure of the surplus in internal improvements, which would go further than any other step toward smashing the solid South. The inaugural address will, as Secretary Halford's recent talk indicates, be an historical study written from the centennial standpoint. It will be a careful review of the nation's development since the inauguration of Washington, marking the birth and growth of great movements and great issues. It will trace the influences contributing to bring about the present, and set forth the "conditions that confront us," thus leaving the field ready for the President-elect's solutions in his message to Congress in his extra session.

### ACROSS THE OCEAN.

WORK on the Panama Canal continues, although on some sections work has been reduced. It is not expected that any more workmen will be dispensed with. The highest authorities consider a total suspension of work as very improbable. Such a suspension could only be occasioned by the complete failure of the reorganization scheme now under consideration in Paris. There are now about nine thousand laborers actually engaged on the works. There is no foundation for the report that 75 per cent. of the men in the employ of the company will be discharged at the beginning of the new year.

A LONDON special says. News comes from Bradford of a horrible murder, so similar in its appalling details to the villainy of the Whitechapel fiend as to lead to the supposition that "Jack the Ripper" has changed his scene of operations or that some murderous maniac has been imitating his work. The victim in this case was a boy only 8 years of age, who was found in a stable, shockingly mutilated. His ears, nose, legs, and arms had been cut off, his body dismembered, and the dismembered parts stuffed into the gory cavity. As was the case in the Whitechapel murders, the perpetrator of the new horror left no trace behind him. Scarcely had the people begun to recover from the shock of the first crime than they were horrified by the report of another boy murder. The body of a second boy, horribly mutilated, was found at Kilwich, near Kighly. There is no clue to the murderer.

THE Persian Government has issued a decree restricting navigation on the Karun

to below Ahwaz, limiting the stay of foreign vessels to twenty-four hours, prohibiting the sale or lease of land to foreigners, and forbidding the construction of works with foreign capital. The decree is regarded as especially aimed at the British. Musha Edowleh, a staunch friend of Russia, who was dismissed from the Foreign Ministry after the escape of Ayoub Khan, has been appointed Minister of Justice. The Shah has sent to the Persian Minister at St. Petersburg a portrait of himself, set in brilliants, in recognition of his services in maintaining friendly relations between Persia and Russia.

PRADO, the mysterious Mexican who murdered Marie Aguetant January 14, 1886, was guillotined at Paris, France, in the Place de la Roquette. He protested his innocence of the murder to the last, and declared against the injustice of this world. He refused to disclose his real name, and the mystery which surrounded his life is probably buried forever. A Paris special says:

About two hundred prominent journalists, politicians, and others witnessed the execution, which was completed in fifty seconds without a hitch. Prado, in walking from the prison to the guillotine, showed no signs of fear. His arms were pinioned tightly behind his back, so tightly, indeed, that his head was drawn far beyond the perpendicular. His apparel consisted of a heavy woolen undershirt and dark trousers. The shirt had been roughly cut away from about the neck and shoulders. In front of the guillotine a board was upright to a height of five feet. As Prado neared this four burly men, dressed in blouses of blue and white striped ticking, sprang forward, seized the condemned man, hurled him onward against the upright board, flung themselves upon him, and by their weight bore down the struggling victim, face downward, to the top of the low platform. The board worked on a swivel and ran on rollers. In an instant it had swung forward, and the neck of the man was under the gleaming knife. M. Delbet, who had stood like a man of stone at the right of the guillotine during this scene, now reached forward and fixed a wooden collar over the back of the prisoner's neck. Then the knife was sprung and the head of Prado lay among the shavings beyond.

### FRESH AND NEWSY.

PRIVATE DALZELL, of Ohio, in a letter to a friend in Pittsburgh, Pa., makes a statement, the significance of which is not known to one in a thousand. It is to the effect that there is a law of Congress allowing soldiers who were captured and imprisoned while in the line of duty, or their representatives, 28 cents a day while so confined. By the same law soldiers on furlough were entitled to 25 cents a day and 5 cents a mile for transportation to and from the army. Widows and orphans of the soldiers included in either or both of these classes are entitled to this money, which on an average amounts to \$35 for each pensioner in America—some more and some less. The whole amount thus due to soldiers or their widows and orphans is \$14,000,000.

JOSEPH KELLEY, one of the best known of the journalists of St. Louis, Mo., twenty years ago, is dead, aged 67. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., was a druggist by profession and assistant surgeon after board a United States man-of-war. Afterward he went to Boston and engaged in the drug business there. He came West about thirty-five years ago and settled in Springfield, Ill. During his residence there he formed an acquaintance with S. A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln. During the war Mr. Kelley served in the Federal army, and afterward went to St. Louis just in time to pass through the cholera epidemic of 1866-7. For fifteen years he was commercial editor of the *Missouri Republican*, and was supervisor of elevators at the time of his death.

THE review of trade for last week as reported by R. G. Dunn & Co.:

Trade during the week was undisturbed by the monetary pressure often experienced near the end of the year, and was on the whole improved. The wheat market broke in wheat, speculation came, but there was some recovery; sales at New York amounted to but 16,000 bushels for the week, and it is still uncertain whether prices declined enough to permit marketing of the large surplus this country has on hand. Enormous crops in Russia and the Danubian states, with lower freights, keep European prices low, and there is constant unloading by operators throughout Europe who bought heavily when the crop scare prevailed. Coffee unchanged, with 24,000 bags sold. A break in oil dropped the price 35 cents, and refined also declined 10 cents per barrel. Money pressure continued throughout the week, but the country's money markets are amply supplied, though slight closeness is noted in St. Paul, and a number of farmers' cash uneasiness at Memphis. The Treasury is still putting out more money than it takes in—\$1,200,000 during the week. The excess of exports over imports for November reached \$2,510,000, and for the year closed with \$1,415,000. The Treasury in the year closed with a monetary surplus of \$1,415,000. The Treasury in the year closed with a monetary surplus of \$1,415,000. The Treasury in the year closed with a monetary surplus of \$1,415,000.

WEBB BRANDON, wife-murderer, was hanged at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

### MARKET REPORTS.

#### CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Prime Steers	\$1.50	to	\$1.55
Common	1.30	to	1.40
HOGS—Shoving Grade	3.00	to	3.50
SHEEP	3.00	to	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00	to	1.05
CORN—No. 2	.35	to	.40
RYE—No. 2	.50	to	.55
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	to	.30
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.11	to	.11 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.19	to	.20
POULTRY—Spring Chickens	4.50	to	5.00
POULTRY—Meadow	12.75	to	13.25

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Cash	.92 1/2	to	.93 1/2
CORN—No. 2 White	.35	to	.37
RYE—No. 2	.49	to	.50
BARLEY—No. 2	.46	to	.50
POULTRY—Meadow	12.50	to	13.00

#### CATTLE.

CATTLE—Prime	4.00	to	5.00
HOGS	4.00	to	5.25
SHEEP	3.50	to	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.98	to	1.00
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.34	to	.35
OATS—No. 2	.28	to	.29

#### INDIANAPOLIS.

CATTLE—Prime	3.60	to	4.75
HOGS	3.75	to	5.25
SHEEP	3.50	to	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00	to	1.05
CORN—No. 2	.35	to	.40
RYE—No. 2	.50	to	.55
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	to	.30
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.11	to	.11 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.19	to	.20
POULTRY—Spring Chickens	4.50	to	5.00
POULTRY—Meadow	12.75	to	13.25

#### CINCINNATI.

EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Prime.....	4.25	to	5.00
Fair.....	3.25	to	4.25
Common.....	2.50	to	3.00
HOGS.....	5.00	to	5.50
SHEEP.....	4.00	to	5.00
LAMBS.....	5.00	to	6.00



## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### HOUSEHOLD AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS DISCUSSED.

A Budget of Useful Information Relating to the Farm, Orchard, Stable, Parlor, and Kitchen.

#### THE FARM.

**A Cherry Experiment.**  
In a cherry experiment, conducted by the Ohio Experiment Station Entomologist, Clarence M. Weed, 22,000 cherries were individually cut open and examined, and the conclusion reached that three-fourths of the cherries liable to injury by the curculionid can be saved without danger to the user by spraying with a solution of London purple soon after the blossoms fall.

#### Use of Clover Hay.

No forage plant cultivated is so valuable for fodder as clover hay. Well-cured clover hay, cut at the right stage, is as valuable as a part ration to be fed with other fodders as the much-coveted wheat bran which so many farmers are pleased to buy at a cost twice the market price of the clover hay. When found mixed with the common grasses of the farm, as it so generally is this year, it adds much to the value of the hay for feeding the common stock of the farm.

It is seldom that clover is found entirely without mixture with other grasses, so that as usually stored in the barn it is a well-balanced fodder, its flesh-forming and heat-producing properties being well balanced as to keep the digestive organs of the animals to which it is fed in a healthy working condition, and the coat glossy and hide mellow, while as a milk-making fodder it has no equal. Sheep are fond of it, and it fills the place with them of that needed appetizer when they are confined to dry fodder rations. Even the pigs and the hens can make good use of chopped clover with their grain and other feed. So whatever the stock kept, clover hay in abundance can be made profitable, and ought to be more appreciated than it is.

#### Stable Rules.

The following sound advice, given by the *Sportsman* to horse owners, should be printed on a placard, and tacked up in every stable:

Never allow any one to tie or tease your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment, and does not understand the joke. Never beat the horse when in the stable, as nothing so soon makes him permanently vicious.

Keep a horse's bedding dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing in hot, fermenting manure causes thrush.

Use the currycomb lightly. When used roughly, it is a source of great pain; brushing and rubbing are the proper means to secure a glossy coat. Let the heels be brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to cake in, causes sore heels.

When a horse comes in from a journey, the first thing to do is to walk him around until he is cool. The next thing is to rub him dry. This removes the dust, dirt, and sweat, and allows time to recover, and the appetite to return. Also have his legs well rubbed by the hand; nothing so soon removes a strain. Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up in the manger. Pain and weariness from a confined position induce bad habits.

#### THE DAIRYMAN.

##### Butter That Will Keep.

An experienced butter maker gives this method of making keeping butter:

Suppose that when the minute butter particles begin to appear in the churn and the buttermilk assumes a liquid character the latter is drawn off by a spigot or plug. So light are the particles of butter that they all rise to the top in small particles in fine condition. All that has consequently to be done is to withdraw the buttermilk from under the butter. When the buttermilk with cheesy matter is thus withdrawn the butter is left behind. Should a little butter run out with the buttermilk it can be caught in a strainer stretched over the pail. By the churning process the temperature is necessarily raised to one which will allow the butter to gather together. But for a further process the temperature will be too high by two or three degrees. To separate the butter, put ice-cold water into the churn; and let the butter stand in the water a little while until its temperature is lowered. Then the cover can be put on the churn, and the butter being like marble can be churned for a week. Put in more cold water, churn for a few minutes, and then draw off the water. It will be seen that the water is white, showing that it contains curdy matter, which is not wanted in the butter. Put in water two, three, or four times, and churn till the water runs off comparatively clear. As there is then very little curdy matter in the butter one of the most important requisites has been secured. So far the grain has been preserved, for the butter has not yet been worked.

The next process is the salting. Make a strong brine, put it into the churn with the butter, and let it stand a little while. The result will be a perfect salting of the butter sufficiently for the London and Paris markets. Supposing it is not salt enough, after the butter has remained in the brine fifteen minutes, and the brine has been drawn off, sift a little of a certain quantity of salt over the butter. Then tilt up the churn—an end-over-end churn—so as to turn the butter, and sprinkle it on the other side with salt. Then give the churn another tilt, and sprinkle over the butter the remainder of the salt. By the simple movement of the churn the salt will mingle with and permeate the butter. But to manage all this the temperature of the churn has had to be lowered. The butter, now very cold, has to be gathered into a lump, and so the churn is worked for fifteen minutes or half an hour, when the butter will be found, evenly salted, in three or four lumps, with the brine at the bottom.

The butter is now nearly made—indeed, butter thus far made can be preserved from June to December and still sell in the market. All that has to be done to finish the butter is to take out the surplus water, and that can be accomplished by making it into rolls.

#### THE FORESTER.

##### Plant the Sugar Maple.

In some places the soft maple is planted in groves or along the roadside for its shade, because of the popular idea that it is a more rapid grower than its cousin, the hard or sugar maple. The soft maple is a beautiful tree, and we have nothing to say against it. But the notion that the sugar maple is less beautiful or a slow grower is a mistake. On rich upland the sugar maple will generally make as good a growth as the other. The soft maple's natural location is on low, swampy land, and here its most

rapid growth is made. It has a much smaller proportion of sweet than the hard maple, and this alone should give the latter the preference. Trees fifteen years old may be tapped, and after that age with careful treatment will give a good return every year.

#### Forestry and Forestry Associations.

Forestry may be considered as a business of itself or as a branch of agriculture. The chief difference between it and the other branches of agriculture is in the crop raised and the manner of treating it. It is a crop of wood—timber we are after. This is a slow crop to mature, but it grows right along—and is valuable even before it is mature. No farmer ought to be without a grove of timber upon his farm. It can be grown upon land that will produce no other crop with as little labor. Once planted, and given care and cultivation for a few years, it needs no care that does not pay for itself in immediate returns of wood. We refer now to the trimming, thinning, and removal of dead or fallen trees. Besides the actual money value of the timber in it, a thrifty grove adds much to the appearance of a farm. If planted upon otherwise unproductive portions of the farm, when you cut you reap a rich harvest from what would otherwise have been useless and unsightly.

Forestry associations have been formed in various States to create an interest in this neglected branch of industry. Their objects may be stated in the words used by the Pennsylvania Association in their constitution:

"To secure and maintain a due proportion of forest area throughout the State; to disseminate information concerning the growth, protection, and utilization of forests; to show the great evils resulting from forest destruction, in the decrease and unequal distribution of the available water supplies, the impoverishment of the soil, the injury to various industries, and the change in climate; to secure the enactment by the Legislature of such laws, and the enforcement of the same, as shall tend to increase and preserve the forests of the State."

The first aim is the one to be accomplished by tree planting. The associations do not antagonize any class of industry, but seek the good will of all.

If they carry out their views they expect that farmers will be permanently benefited by the increased productivity of the soil which will result from the moderation of droughts, floods, and winter winds; mill-owners and others using large quantities of water, by greater regularity in the supply; lumbermen, by the perpetual maintenance of a large supply of timber; and the whole community, by the gradual amelioration of the climate.

What is needed is a strong public opinion in favor of forest culture and the preservation of the native trees; then we will have more trees planted and a wise management of forests by private owners, and a better enforcement of the laws enacted by Government for the preservation of timber upon the public domain.

What will you do to supply your State with trees? Will you plant one tree or one acre of trees, or ten, upon your farm? Gather a few acorns this fall and plant them next spring.

If you think they grow too slow get some cuttings of willow or other quick growing wood and start a belt of timber. Plant a few trees along the roadside, one or two in the front yard; set out an orchard of half an acre or more. Let each member of the family set out a tree or two each year.

Let every man, woman, and child upon our farms set out or plant each year as many trees as they cut down, and it will be much better than they now do. Plant trees, and thereby help re-forest our native land.

#### THE LAUNDRESS.

##### Washing Flannel Dresses.

If flannel dresses of the children are soiled and at all greasy, add borax to the water in which they are washed. Dissolve a large tablespoonful of borax in a pint of boiling water, put about a third of it in the first sud in which the garment is to be washed, another third in the next water, add the rest of it in the rinsing water; shake the garments thoroughly before hanging them up to dry.

##### How to Launder Lace Curtains.

Before the curtains are put in the wash, tack all around them narrow strips of white cotton cloth an inch or two wide. Dissolve a little soda in milk-warm water, and put in the curtains. Let them remain for half an hour, stirring and pressing them occasionally. Wring them very carefully—rather squeezing than wringing—when the process is to be performed. Place them in cold water for an hour, then wash them with soap and warm water. Wash again in clear water, rather warmer than the last. Rinse them in bluing water (only slightly blue, unless the curtains are very yellow). Wring carefully in clean towels. They are now ready for starching. Take the starch according to the usual process, but be sure to have it clear and good, and thin for muslin and very thin for lace. Thick starch is utterly destructive to the fine, soft appearance of the lace. Stir a few times round in the starch, while boiling, a wax or sperm candle, or put into it a small piece of white wax. If the latter is used it should be melted and poured in. When the starch is ready pour half of it into one pan and half into another. Dip the curtains in one, wring them out in towels, then dip into the second and wring again. Over the floor of an unoccupied room spread a couple of sheets, one under the other, for each curtain; shake the curtain and lay it down smoothly, the edges of the cotton cloth to the edges of the sheet. Pin down the top and back. The other sides with them come perfectly straight without pinning. Leave the curtains dry. When dry they should not be folded, but put up at once, or if you wish to put them away for a while, roll them lightly in a loose, soft roll, and wrap in blue paper or cotton (the former is preferable), and lay them where no weight will press against them.

##### Laundry Notes.

A LITTLE borax put in the water in which scaplet napkins and red-bordered towels are to be washed will prevent them fading.

It is worth recollecting that the bar soap should be cut into square pieces and put into a dry place, as it lasts better after shrinking.

CHAIPE may be renovated by thoroughly brushing all dust from the material, sprinkling with alcohol, and rolling in a newspaper, commencing with the paper and erasing together, so that the paper may be between every portion of the material. Allow it to remain so until dry.

If your sewing machine needs cleaning, oil all the bearings with kerosene, used freely. Run your machine fast for a few minutes unthreaded, then wipe off clean; oil with machine oil, and you will be surprised to see how easily it will run and how clean it will look.

#### THE POULTERER.

##### Poultry Notes.

THERE is no better time to purchase improved poultry than in the fall.

NO FARMER who wants to realize the largest per cent. of profit can afford to keep anything but the very best stock.

SOMETIMES the plea is made that one is not able to own good stock. The fact is the poor man cannot afford to keep anything but the best.

By hanging the fowl up by the feet and killing by piercing the brain with the point of a knife and then drawing the knife across the mouth or rather the upper jaw, and commencing to take off the feathers before the fowl gets cold is the best plan to pick dry.

If you are convenient to a butcher shop as a rule it will be better to secure your supply of eggs from that source rather than depend upon purchasing bone dust. Bones can rapidly be broken up fine, and while a mill is of course somewhat better at the same time this system can be made to answer.

FEED systematically and regularly; not an over-fed one meal and an insufficient quantity the next. If feeding to fatten give them all they will eat up clean at each meal. But otherwise it is not a good plan to keep them too fat, especially if you wish to secure eggs.

In purchasing new breeds or breeding stock do not make an attempt to cross or to start in with too many kinds. On the farm usually one good breed will give much more satisfactory results than several kinds or even a cross.

#### THE HOUSEKEEPER.

##### Picking Up.

One of the time-consuming cares of every housekeeper may be described under the general head of picking-up. She picks up after her husband, after her girls, after the babies in the nursery. The latter strew the nursery floor with their blocks, toys, and picture books, about one baby in a hundred being taught to put its little properties away when done with them, while the other nineteen are diligently instructed at an early age in the art of being waited upon by their elders. Girls come in from their pleasant excursions here and there, flushed, dimpled, sweet as the rose which laughs in the hedge; but sweet as they look, they are thoughtless beyond belief in the matter of making work for their mothers. A parasol on the piano, a pair of gloves on the music rack, a hat on the top of a cabinet, a wrap thrown carelessly on the back of an easy chair, and the young woman drifts languidly into the dining-room, quite oblivious that it will take mamma or the maid a good quarter of an hour to "tidy" the apartment which they have set awry. Doubtless their intention is to carry their things to the proper places themselves, after a period of rest, but she who procrastinates in such an affair is lost. In putting away one's out-door clothing, one's letters, one's books, it is the first moment of decision which counts, the primary indecision which is fatal. What the young person lazily or thoughtlessly imposes on somebody who is older, and by reason of her added years less able to bear the strain, may be just the traditional straw beyond which strength and vigor will endure no more.

For the good man of the house we have always the most elastic toleration; yet we think that too often he binds a burden on the shoulders of his wife, which frets her unwarrantably, though she makes no sign of complaint. "My husband's progress through the house," said a matron recently, "is marked by a litter of hats, coats, slippers, newspapers, pamphlets, books, boots, cork-soles, instandards, reports, collars, handkerchiefs, etc., etc." He is forever saying, "Dear, do you remember where you put such or such a thing of mine?" and wondering why his wife has so inconvenient a habit of cleaning things up.

It needs only a glance to show that if everybody were of one mind about putting articles at once where they belong, picking up would be reduced to a minimum, and one labor of the housewife greatly simplified.—*Home Magazine.*

##### Hints to Housekeepers.

KEROSENE is unexcelled in starch to give polish; also to polish glass; it will make your windows shine like silver.

THE best of tea makes but an indifferent decoction unless the water is fresh.

PNEUMONIA, says Dr. Seibert, of New York, is a house disease, originating, with diphtheria and inflammatory rheumatism, in damp, dirty, or unventilated rooms and cellars.

VEAL and roast beef are the most economical meats in the end, as they can be made over to stews, croquettes, and other relishes.

PIGEONS are good when the breasts are plump and red looking. The flesh of an old one is dark, and the breast is not so plump. Squabs are plump, soft-skinned, with almost pink flesh.

#### THE COOK AND KITCHEN.

##### Choice Recipes.

WHEN eggs are scarce cornstarch is a good substitute; one tablespoonful of starch is equal to one egg.

TO BEAT the whites of eggs quickly put in a small pinch of salt; do not have one particle of the yolks with the whites, or they will not froth nicely.

If cream soups are to stand any length of time after being prepared, place a damp towel over the dish to prevent the scum from rising.

POACHED EGGS IN BATTER.—Poach the number of eggs required. Let them get quite cold. Trim nicely, roll each egg in a thin slice of bacon, dip in batter and fry. Serve with parsley.

The carpets may be kept much fresher if, occasionally, on general sweeping day, they be well sprinkled with corn meal and salt before beginning to ply that woman's weapon, the broom.

ORDINARY buttermilk is a valuable food, not only for pigs, but for the family, says the *Live Stock Record*. It contains 5 per cent. of milk sugar, nearly 1 per cent. of mineral salts, as well as nitrogenous materials, and a proportion of butter fat.

SPICED COFFEE CAKE.—One and one-half cups of sugar, half a cup of butter, three eggs, three and a half cups of flour, one cup of strong coffee, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one of ginger, one grated nutmeg, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

ECONOMY IN THE KITCHEN.—When a quart can of tomatoes is opened for soup, one-half only should be used, and with a quart of stock (the latter costs nothing if all the stock materials are saved), a little suet, flour, onion, and bay leaf makes a delightful dinner soup, and quite enough for a family of six. The few pieces of bread left from breakfast may be cut into squares and toasted to serve with it. The remaining half of the tomatoes should be put into a bowl or jar and used next day for sauce, scalloped, or if mixed with okra and rice will make a nice dish for lunch.

## MICHIGAN INDUSTRIES.

### REPORT OF BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

An Interesting Array of Facts and Figures Relative to One of the Seven Industries Considered in the Annual Report.

The sixth annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, just issued, contains the result of an investigation of the wages and social condition of the men who produce wealth from Nature's laboratory.

A thorough and systematic canvass was made during less of the labor employed in the manufacture of fire clay into drain tile and sewer pipe; the workers in the gypsum beds, the slate, griststones, and building stone quarries and the miners in the coal mines of Michigan and the great copper mines in the Upper Peninsula. Special canvasses were obtained from the information sought by the bureau, through interviews with the miners and laborers, and the answers to the questions were given by the men themselves. In the various industries the number of men interviewed were: Fire clay, 54 employees; slate, 10; coal, 60; griststones, 121; gypsum, 122; building stone, 260; copper, 3,070.

A few facts from the statistics of the copper industry will show the scope of the report. Almost the entire labor, which includes mining, surface work, the stamp mill, and smelting works, is foreign. There are no Chinese or colored men. A canvass was made of the Copper Falls, Allouez, LaSalle, Quincy, Franklin, Huron, Atlantic, Calumet and Hecla, Osceola, and Keweenaw mines, and the smelting works at Hancock and on Torch Lake. In the above works 5,516 men are employed, according to figures furnished from their offices. Of this number the bureau secured a canvass of 3,070. The nationalities are: 454 Americans, 2,022 Irishmen, 386 Finlanders, 390 Canadian French, 221 Germans, 210 Irishmen, 156 Austrians, 130 Poles, 104 Swedes, 103 Norwegians, 61 Italians, 51 Scotchmen, 14 Swiss, 13 Frenchmen, 6 Welshmen, 4 Nova Scotians, 3 Hollanders, 2 Danes, and one each Russian, Spaniard, and Australian.

Of the 631 reported as American born only 82 are children of American parents, 175 are children of English parents, 143 Irish, 94 German, 32 Canadian French, 2 Swiss, 3 Scotch, 3 French, 4 Polish, 4 Swede, 4 Norwegian, and 71 nativity of parents not reported.

Out of the 3,070, 1,862 men are married, and have 2,643 children, 2,303 of which number attend school. Of the total number of men only 300 have provided for their families by carrying a life insurance.

As the mining companies will not sell land, the miners as a class are not home-owners, but live in dwellings rented of the company. They can, however, lease land of the company by paying an annual ground rent, and erect thereon their own houses; 429 are reported as owning their own homes; 24 of these are mortgaged for a total sum of \$10,380.

The intelligence is indicated by the newspapers read; 179 take a daily paper, 97 a weekly and 129 a monthly.

The fact that 25 families out of 1,832 own a piano, and 288 an organ is evidence of a beginning of home culture, while the owning of a sewing machine by 1,344 families shows a desire for modern household conveniences.

Woman and child labor cannot be employed in copper mining, owing to the nature of the work. No women are reported as working at mining occupations outside of household duties. The children of 45 families only are reported as earning wages during the year, which amounted to a total of \$13,435.

Although mining is supposed by the public generally to be unwholesome, according to the statement of the men themselves they enjoy good health; 2,973 said that they had good health, and 2 reported better health than when they began work. Only 63 reported poor health. The causes were: 42 reported health, 53; fat, 19; bad, 10; not good, 5; sickly, 4; medium, 2; very poor, 1; delicate, 1.

To the question: Are you as well off as five years ago? 713 replied no. To the second question: If not in what respect? 84 replied less pay, 15 sickness, 11 loss by fire, which probably means loss of work by the fire in the Calumet and Hecla mine, 2 financially, 7 less money, 4 larger family, 1 not so well, 5 in debt, 1 less money that he has saved, 2 are older now, 2 lost money in speculation, 1 lost money on account of drinking (honest reply), 2 in every respect, 1 poorer, 4 more to provide for, 2 got hurt, 1 harder times, 2 bad luck, and one poor fellow patriotically gave as a reason "am married now."

In one year in nine mines twenty-five men were killed; eight by falling rock, five by falling in mine, four by riding in the "skip," and the cause of six not reported.

The following table will give our readers an idea of the thrift and social condition of their ten of the different nationalities employed in the copper mines. It was observed that the Americans do not average as high wages as the other nationalities. The reason is that the majority are boys, sons of foreign parents, who are just beginning to work for themselves, and who are not yet earning the wages of experienced men. The table will show that of the 500 Americans only 177 are married:

Nationality.	Number.	Average years in U. S.	Married.	Single.	Av. hours for day's work in old country.	Av. wages per month in old country.	Av. hours for day's work in U. S.	Av. wages per month in U. S.	Av. earnings during year.	No. having money on arrival in U. S.	Amount of money on arrival in U. S.	No. having money on hand or in bank.	Amount of money on hand or in bank.	No. who refused to give amt. on hand or in bank.	No. who own homes.	Amount invested in homes.	No. who have sent money to friends in old country.	Am't sent to friends in old country.	No. renting homes.	Av. monthly rental.	No. boarding.	Average cost per week for board and room.	No. not reported owning homes, renting or boarding.	No. having life insurance.	Amount of life insurance.	No. belonging to benevolent societies.	Average weekly benefit in case of sickness or accident.	No. having sewing machines.	No. taking newspapers.
Americans	500	17.7	177	323	44	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	177	\$1.00	177	\$1.00	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177
Finlanders	386	18.2	186	200	48	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	186	\$1.00	186	\$1.00	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
Irishmen	2,022	19.1	1,011	1,011	50	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	1,011	\$1.00	1,011	\$1.00	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
Swedes	104	19.3	52	52	25	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	52	\$1.00	52	\$1.00	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Norwegians	103	19.4	51	52	25	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	51	\$1.00	51	\$1.00	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Italians	61	19.5	30	31	15	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	30	\$1.00	30	\$1.00	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Scotchmen	14	19.6	7	7	3	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	7	\$1.00	7	\$1.00	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Swiss	13	19.7	6	7	3	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	6	\$1.00	6	\$1.00	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Welshmen	6	19.8	3	3	1	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	3	\$1.00	3	\$1.00	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nova Scotians	4	19.9	2	2	1	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	2	\$1.00	2	\$1.00	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hollanders	3	20.0	1	2	1	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Danes	2	20.1	1	1	1	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russians	1	20.2	0	1	1	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	0	\$1.00	0	\$1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spaniards	1	20.3	0	1	1	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	0	\$1.00	0	\$1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australians	1	20.4	0	1	1	\$1.00	40	\$1.00	\$1.00	0	\$1.00	0	\$1.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

As the miners and those who work around mines are foreigners, the right opportunity presents itself for a comparison of wages received in the old country with the wages received in Michigan. Thirteen tables are given, showing the wages in thirteen different countries, making the comparison with Michigan easy. These tables are of very interest and give valuable information regarding the situation in the various countries.

#### STATE ITEMS.

—Jackson has a new hospital, but up to date no patients have applied for admission.

—Sanford & Co., of Jackson, have constructed a surface condensing marine engine, with a reverse motion, to be used as a steamer engine on Puget Sound, near where Mr. Sanford will shortly go to locate. A peculiarity of the engine, besides the reverse motion, is that all steam condensed is returned to the boiler and again used. This makes the engines available on ocean steamers, where taking fresh water is impossible.

—Geo. T. Andrews, of Alamo Township, Kalamazoo County, sold 16,000 pounds of poultry—turkeys, ducks and geese—at Augusta in one day.

—Indians are looked upon as accurate weather predictors, says the *Osceola County Democrat*, and in this connection Old Penasa says the present winter will afford very little snow, which will come and go; but it may be that Lo doesn't know any more about it than white folks.

—Indications are that there will not be as much cedar gotten out this winter in the vicinity of Cheboygan as in former years.

—The Stover postoffice has been discontinued, and the effects of the office have been turned into Bellaire.



# The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889.

## The Legislature.

The caucus of the Republican members of the House was held on Tuesday evening, to select candidates for officers. The principal position was that of Speaker. For this, two candidates were presented. Hon. G. J. Diekema, was named as a candidate by Hon. J. V. B. Goodrich, of Coopersville, in a very appropriate speech. Dr. Henry Baker's name was also presented. The first ballot gave Mr. Diekema 38 votes and Mr. Baker 29. This victory for our member resulted in his election on Wednesday when the Legislature opened.

The position of presiding officer of the House of Representatives, is a very important one. The selection of Hon. G. J. Diekema for the place is an honor to him and to Ottawa County. Mr. Diekema has a host of friends in Western Michigan, and all will be pleased learn of his success.

The caucus for United States Senator was held on Wednesday, of which mention is made in another column.

On Thursday Gov. Luce presented his message to the Legislature. It was an able document giving a complete statement of the condition of the various State departments. The Governor recommends legislation to secure better election laws, also another local option law, and an increase of the present liquor tax.

## Grand Haven.

The New Year was the date fixed by law for the county officers, elected last November, to take possession of the court house. Genial George D. Turner bid farewell to the easy chair where he had passed so many happy hours away, and installed Mr. Walter S. Cole in the office. Hon. Charles E. Soule, arose from his judicial chair, walked into the register's office and wished them all a Happy New Year and marched back and introduced himself to the probate office, as Judge Soule for the next four years term.

Col. E. P. Gibbs was so busily engaged in closing up the 1888 tax accounts, that he forgot all about the fact that he had entered upon another term of office as county treasurer.

William F. Kelly, with his customary punctuality, was on hand at 7 a.m. January 1st 1889 to turn out the Kelly of 1888, and shake hands with the new William F., who will record our deeds and mortgages during the coming two years. His able assistant, Mrs. Squires, met the new man with one of her pleasant smiles, and conducted him to his desk, where she explained to him the duties of the office, dwelling particularly on the fact that, as George has departed, he will have to keep the office supplied with red apples.

At the Tramps Paradise, Arie Wolman bid a tearful farewell to his "boys"; and Edward Vaupell presented the crowd, with an extra ration of pork and beans to welcome them to his care. The "gang" were so much pleased with this kind act that they all agreed — to get out of jail just as quick as possible; and lead better lives in the future.

## Senator McMillan.

LANSING, Jan. 2.—The joint Republican Senatorial caucus this evening was called to order in the House chamber by Clerk Crossman. Senator Giddings nominated Speaker Diekema chairman and Mr. Diekema made a most excellent speech accepting the honor. D. L. Crossman was chosen secretary. After a motion was made to proceed to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, L. G. Palmer, of Big Rapids, placed in nomination Hon. James McMillan, making a magnificent speech. Senator Roswell Cavett, of Bellaire; Senator Phillip Colgrove, of Hastings; Representative Baker, of Berrien; Representative Goodrich, of Ottawa; Senator Dunston of Hancock; Senator Gilmore, of Blissfield; Representative Tyrell, of Jackson; Representative Peeler, of Three Rivers; Representative Wood, of St. Louis, seconded the nomination.

Judge Peeler moved that the nomination of Mr. McMillan be made by a rising vote and every member of the caucus arose amid storms of applause. On motion of Representative Goodrich, the chairman named Senator Palmer, Representatives Goodrich and Peeler to wait upon Mr. McMillan, and inform him of his election. When the committee returned McMillan was introduced by Senator Palmer. McMillan said it is gratifying to find so many Michigan Republicans who had given him their confidence. Great problems are before the people, and he believed his experience in public affairs in Michigan for the past twenty-five years would enable him to serve in some measure his constituents. He would give his whole time and energy to serve faithfully, and would never forget this hour so long as he lived.

## FORD HONORED.

Melbourne H. Ford, the little giant of the Grand Rapids district, received the unanimous nomination of the democratic minority for senator at their joint caucus. The election will not be held until two weeks from today.

1888.

What the Old Year has done for Holland.

## A Brief Review of the Progress of the Past Twelve Months.

The year that has passed has left its impress upon both communities and individuals. Our city has continued its substantial growth, and we find its various industries making preparations for still greater progress during the coming year. The long and exciting political campaign tended to injure general business. But the result settles the policy of the country, upon the tariff question, for many years to come. This will afford a permanent basis for manufacturers and business men to act upon and will make the coming year better than the last.

## BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The number of new buildings erected in Holland during 1888 will not equal that of 1887, but the aggregate of the value of buildings and improvements is fully as great. A gratifying feature of the past year, has been in the additions to and extension of our manufacturing interests. They are all in a prosperous condition.

The Cappon and Bertsch tanneries located here are the largest and most complete establishments of the kind in Michigan. During the past season the tannery in this city has been increased in size and capacity by the addition of new buildings. The tan-yard has been enlarged by a new building 50 by 100 feet in size and the addition of one hundred new vats. This tannery now has nearly 500 vats. The main dry house was a large building, but the growth of the business demanded more room. The dry house was increased in size, and another story in height and a new roof added. It is now an iron-clad building 78 by 120 feet in size, six stories high, above the street. Other improvements were made by the addition of new machinery and repairs to the buildings, at both tanneries. The immense business of the Cappon and Bertsch Leather Company has grown from a very small beginning, which was made by Messrs. Cappon and Bertsch on the shores of the lake in this city, years ago. These two gentlemen are the largest stockholders in the present corporation, and the continuous success of the business is due to their management. The enlarged facilities have increased the number of employees. At the present time two hundred and fifty men are at work in their two tanneries here. This number is increased during the summer by from twenty-five to fifty men. The south side tannery used 6000 cords of hemlock bark during 1888, while that on the north side disposed of 3000 cords. One hundred and five thousand Michigan hides have been tanned during the past year. A change has been made by the company, during the past few years in its methods of business. Formerly sole and unfinished leather was principally made and sold in Boston and finished in the east. Now the leather is finished here, thereby giving employment to a large number of skilled workmen, and sold in the west and south. No shipments are now made east. The past year has been a prosperous one for the leather business. The value of the manufactured product of the tanneries here during 1888 was nearly one million dollars.

In addition to the great leather industry here, our city has acquired the reputation of providing western Michigan with an excellent quality of flour. The Walsh-De Roo Milling Company have made their "Daisy" and "Sunlight" brands of flour popular with merchants and housewives in all the principal towns in the State. During the past year, the mill has been improved by the addition of new machinery, so that its capacity has been increased from 250 to 400 barrels of flour per day. The effect of this change can be understood when it is remembered that it requires five bushels of wheat for a barrel of flour, so that when running at its greatest capacity, this mill grinds 2000 bushels of wheat per day. Other improvements have also been made upon the buildings. The manager of the business, Mr. C. J. De Roo, informs us that the business of the company has been very good during the past year.

Very closely associated with flour and bread, is a good quality of butter. The Crystal Creamery, of this city, made more butter in 1887 than any other creamery in Michigan. They made still more in 1888, than they did during the previous year. Not only this, but a fruit evaporator has been added to their business, which gave employment to a large number of hands during the fruit season.

The Werkman Manufacturing Company has been organized upon a substantial basis, during the past year, and has become the pioneer furniture factory of Holland. We use the word "pioneer", advisedly, for with the many advantages which Holland offers as a location for manufacturing furniture, we expect to see several such factories established here. The hardwood lum-

ber used can be obtained here just as cheap as at Grand Rapids. The expenses of land for the factory plant are much less than in the Valley City, and rents and all living expenses are also below those of Grand Rapids. Freight rates by rail are practically the same, and we also have the advantage of lake transportation. The Werkman factory has made many improvements about the building and grounds, including a railroad track from Fifth street through Lake, to Third street, which can be extended, as required, so as to furnish railroad facilities for factories along the lake. We learn from Mr. A. H. Brink, one of the proprietors, that their business has been excellent, and that the prospects for 1889 are very favorable. About seventy hands are employed by the Company at present.

Of the other factories here, all have made improvements to their establishments during 1888. The Keystone factory, owned by J. R. Kleyn, has received large additions of new machinery for the manufacture of window screens for Eastern parties, which gives employment to many more hands.

R. and A. M. Kanthers have rented power and room in the Phoenix factory and are manufacturing furniture.

The firm of J. Van Putten and Company has been re-organized as J. and A. Van Putten, and under the new name they have built a new factory for the manufacture of butter tubs and pails.

George Deming has completed a brick foundry on Tenth street.

T. Keppel added a first-class fruit evaporator to his extensive establishment, this season.

Mr. Anton Seif, in 1888, built a new brick and stone malt house, 36 by 72 feet in size, three stories high, as an addition to his brewery buildings. His brewery is now a very complete one, with fine brick buildings. He also put in a new engine and boiler and other new machinery.

The above includes the changes made by our manufacturers during the past year. The other establishments have all increased their business more or less, and are preparing for a busy new year.

## NEW CHURCHES AND DWELLINGS.

Our city has always been justly famous for its churches and schools. The past year has added two new church buildings to the town and completed the work upon a third. Early in the year the German Lutheran Church society built a house of worship on Twelfth street. On Ninth street, the new Grace Episcopal Church has been erected. The First Reformed Church, on the corner of Ninth and Market streets, has been completed and dedicated, during the past year. This is the finest church edifice in the city.

About thirty new dwellings were built in Holland during the past year. This number is smaller than that of the previous year. This is owing to the fact that the building of houses to rent has been somewhat overdone here, as well as elsewhere, and men are wisely investing their money in other directions.

Ex-mayor Kanthers has built a fine brick block on Eighth street, which is now nearly completed. It is an ornament to the city, and we trust that his example will be followed by many merchants who are now doing business on our principal street in old wooden buildings.

A number of other buildings have been erected in different parts of the city, including a brick blacksmith shop by H. Visser, on River street, and a substantial warehouse by the Illinois Leather Company, on Ninth street.

## BUSINESS.

The general business of the town during 1888 has been good, and our merchants can confidently close up their year's accounts and find the balance on the right side of the ledger. Our wide-awake business men are buying better goods each year and increasing their stocks. This has the effect of bringing trade from a greater extent of territory, and also keeping business at home instead of having it go to Grand Rapids.

The post office, and express business of this city both show a gratifying gain, in 1888, over previous years. The salary of the postmaster here was increased in 1888, owing to this growth of the business.

This city is one of the most important stations on the

## C. AND W. M. RAILWAY.

The business of 1888 at Holland shows a large gain over that of the previous year. The freight tonnage at this station increased twenty million pounds, over the previous year. The receipts from freight and passenger business, at Holland in 1888, exceed those of 1887, by \$9,500. — This being a gain of over twelve per cent in one year. The Cappon and Bertsch Leather Company received over one thousand carloads of bark at Holland last year; and also sent out a large number of cars loaded with manufactured leather. The Waverly Stone Company shipped 500 carloads of sandstone from this station last year. Other large shippers are the Walsh-De Roo Milling Company, Joseph Fixter, the Keystone factory, J. and A. Van Putten and James Huntley. At the present time eighteen passenger and ten regular freight trains, leave Holland daily. There was also a large increase in the

shipments of fruit from this station, but as this was handled by the express company, it is not included in the railroad business.

Holland is the centre of the C. and W. M. railroad system; and it is the natural location for the car and repair shops of the road. The train dispatchers' office is located here; and a large number of employees of the road reside in Holland. There can be no question that Holland will continue to swell the cash receipts of the C. and W. M. railroad by decreased business at this station.

## THE LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Ottawa County Building and Loan Association, being the first enterprise of the kind in this county, was started here in the summer of 1888. It was a success from the outset. About 700 shares of stock have been sold, and the association is now loaning from \$500 to \$1000 per month, to its members. This money is principally used for the erection of buildings in the city, and it will prove of advantage to all classes of the community.

## THE NEWS.

In common with the growth of the town, the News has gained in size during the past year. It has also become a Republican newspaper, and was converted in time to add its cheers for Harrison and Morton. As to its other new features we leave their discussion to the reader.

## CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The city government has been an economical one during 1888, and wisely limited the expenditure of the public moneys to matters which were absolutely necessary. Still some permanent improvements have been made. These include the filling of the south channel of the river, on the Grand Haven road, the building of walks on the east side of the park, the improvements on West Eleventh street, and numerous new street crossings. As a result of this policy, the rate of taxation in Holland for 1888 was but a trifle over two per cent, being less than that of any of our neighboring cities.

## AT THE RESORTS.

Our citizens are justly proud of the beautiful summer resorts located here. The past summer was very unfavorable for the business, as there were but a few days of warm weather during the season. Notwithstanding this, there have been many improvements made at the resorts in 1888. A new dock and a handsome depot building were built at Macatawa Park. The Association also put in a system of waterworks and sewers, which added very much to the convenience and desirability of the place, as a summer residence. Several new cottages were also built there, and new walks and roads opened. At the West Michigan Park, the Ottawa hotel has been very much improved by the addition of new rooms in the third story, the use of gas in the hotel, an engine for water supply, and many other conveniences about the building. Some fine cottages have also been erected there this season. Several handsome cottages have also been built at Shady Side and Macatawa Grove during the past year. All these resorts are already preparing for the season of 1889, and many improvements will be made this year. The steam yacht Lizzie Walsh has been added to the number of steamboats devoted to the resort business here. The purchase by Mr. Hugh Bradshaw, of Chicago, of dock property in this city, was due to his interest in the resorts here. This was a matter of importance to the city, as it has resulted in securing a direct steamboat line to Chicago. Mr. Bradshaw and Capt. T. J. Waters, of Muskegon, are now building a fine boat for this line, at Benton Harbor.

## THE COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS.

In addition to the sordid side of human existence, which is represented by the business part of life, we have the spiritual and intellectual. The eight churches of Holland look after the spiritual needs of its citizens. Hope College and the Public Schools of the city, are employed in training the youthful intellects of the community. During the past year a new department has been added to Hope College. This is known as the Normal class, for the instruction of teachers. The first session of the summer normal was held here in August. It proved successful at once, and added more than one hundred pretty school teachers to the summer population of the city. Prof. J. W. Humphrey, formerly of Allegan, who has charge of this department now resides here, and the Normal department is a permanent branch of the institution. Hope College, with its several departments and the Theological Seminary connected with it have been improved during the past year by the addition of new professors, who are men of ability. The number of students at the College shows an increase over the previous year.

## THE FARMERS.

The growth of a town is dependent in a great measure on that of the country about it. Holland is fortunately located in the midst of a fine farming country, and the trade of the farmer is an important part of the business of our merchants. The year 1888 brought them better crops and prices than they had obtained for several previous seasons. This has given new courage to the far-

mers. North and west of Holland are several thousand acres of land, which are being improved and settled upon by farmers. Extensive drainage systems are making valuable lands of much of this property. All of the trade of these settlers is tributary to Holland, and our citizens are wisely contributing to improve the roads leading north from this city. Three miles of the Grand Haven road has been graded and graveled at an expense of about two thousand dollars. The effect of this improvement has been to cause similar work to be done on the Lake Shore road and that leading to the Park. This movement is of great benefit to the business of Holland, and the work of 1888 is but the beginning of the improvement of all the country roads.

From the above statement it is evident that Holland has made a satisfactory growth during the past year. The factories here at present give employment to five hundred operatives, and all are increasing their business. The country about Holland is rapidly becoming settled with an industrious class of farmers, and this city is now the natural market town for a population of fully fifteen thousand people. All that is necessary to keep up the progress Holland is making, is to have its citizens continue to encourage every manufacturing enterprise which will give employment to labor, to maintain the reputation of the fair located here, for the benefit of our farmer friends, and, at all times and places, speak favorably of Holland City as a place of residence and business. No other town in the State, is more desirable to live in. We have excellent schools and churches, pleasant society, miles of graded and graveled streets, pure water, good railroad facilities for reaching all parts of the State and the beautiful lake resorts for summer pleasures.

We bid farewell to the old year with the hope that 1889 may continue to bless our people with health and prosperity.

Whooping cough, croup, sore throat, sudden colds, and the long troubles peculiar to children, are easily controlled by promptly administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy is safe to take, certain in its action, and adapted to all constitutions.

## Please Notice.

L. Van den Berge & Bertsch have succeeded this year in closing out early nearly all their stock of cloaks, and have again received an entire new line which they will sell at exceedingly low prices. Before purchasing a hat or cloak elsewhere, we would advise the public to examine their goods. For the remainder of the season all their trimmed goods will be sold at 20 per cent. discount.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale in this city by Yates & Kane, and by A. De Kruid, Zeeland, Mich.

Don't forget that C. Blom, Jr., has the finest oysters in the city. Try them.

## The Independent.

The Largest, The Ablest, The Best Religious and Literary Weekly in the World.

"One of the ablest weeklies in existence." — *Pall Mall Gazette*, London, England.

"The most influential religious organ in the States." — *The Spectator*, London, England.

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Religious and Theological Articles, BY

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Social and Political Articles, BY

PROF. WM. G. SUMNER, PROF. HERBERT B. ADAMS, PROF. RICHARD T. KLY, PROF. R. G. THOMPSON, PROF. ARTHUR T. HADLEY, and others;

Literary Articles, BY

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, MAURICE THOMPSON, CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, JAMES FAYN, ANDREW LANG, EDWARD GOSSE, R. H. STODDARD, MISS SCHUYLER VAN HENSTELATE, LOUIS MOORE QUINCY, H. H. BOYSEN, ISABEL F. HAPGOOD, and others;

Poems and Stories, BY

E. C. STEEDMAN, ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, EDWARD EVERETT HALE, HARRIET PRESCOTT STODDARD, JULIA SCHAEFER, ROSE HENRY COOKE, EDITH M. THOMAS, ANDREW LANG, JOAQUIN MILLER, LUCY LARCOM, JOAN BOYLE O'REILLY and others.

There are twenty-one distinct departments, edited by twenty-one specialists, which include Biblical Research, Saturday Five Arts, Music, Science, Pebbles, Personalities, Ministerial Register, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Missions, Sunday-school, News of the week, Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Fables, Selections and Agriculture. Thirty-two pages in all.

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**The Independent,**  
P. O. Box 2787. New York.  
CUT OUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT.

## The Beautiful Indian Summer

which we have experienced for the past few weeks has gone, and we desire to remind those who have not yet provided themselves with suitable winter garments, that I have on hand a fine line of

## -OVERCOATS-

Ready-Made, all styles and grades, which I will close out cheap.

Now is your chance to secure bargains in the above goods. Nothing like them ever seen before in this city. Come and inspect them and be convinced.

Also a splendid line of

## Ready-Made SUITINGS,

All grades and prices. These goods cannot be excelled for make-up and material. You will miss the best opportunity of your life if you do not purchase one of these suits before they are all sold.

We have also in stock a first-class line of

## GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Which I sell cheaper than any other house in the city.

## CUSTOM TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

Give me a call.

## J. W. BOSMAN.

I have on hand a variety of twenty different kinds

## Oliver Chilled Plows

and have sold these goods for sixteen years. My claims are that they will excel anything on the American market. I would like the trade of all our farmers on these goods and give them trial terms.

Also have on hand a fine line of

## Open and Top Buggies, JACKSON LUMBER WAGONS,

## The Late Improved Reed Spring Tooth Harrow.

## Farmer's Favorite and Buckeye Grain Drills.

Give me a call if in need of any of these goods, and you will be treated with courtesy.

All good warranted.

B. VAN RAALTE.



## Church Items.

**HOPE REFORMED CHURCH:**—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. W. Beardslee will conduct the services.

**METHODIST CHURCH:**—Rev. R. C. Crawford, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All are welcome and the seats are free.

**HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REF. CHURCH,** Ninth street.—Rev. E. Bos, pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., 2 and 7:30 p. m.

**HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH:**—Market Street.—Rev. E. Van der Vries, Pastor; Services at 7:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7:30 p. m.

**FIRST REFORMED CHURCH:**—Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Union services will be conducted by Rev. T. H. Strabbing, in the evening.

**THIRD REFORMED CHURCH:**—Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2:00 p. m. Rev. H. Dosker will conduct the services.

—What's the matter with the Holland City News that it should be uttering this solemn plaint. "The capture of our Holland bachelors by Allegan county girls should make our damsels put on a few extra ribbons and try to secure some of the Allegan county young men, to make matters even." Dont the papers advertise that place as a great fishing point, and if our girls go down there and catch bachelors is it not the natural result, and shows the benefit of advertising. If you don't want your bachelors caught, have a female game warden appointed to look after them and keep out foreign fishers.— *Allegan Democrat.*

## To Our Readers.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family weekly newspaper of the first class—such, for instance, as *The Independent*, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading, to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly *The Independent*. It is a newspaper, magazine and review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial and a political paper combined. It has 32 folio pages and 21 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment or condition may be, *The Independent* will prove a help an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for thirty cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is \$3.00 or two years for \$5.00.

Address, *The Independent*, 251 Broadway, New York City.

## OUR NEIGHBORS.

### Olive Centre.

Jan. 2. New Year's was observed by our people in various ways.

Cora Nivison spent the holidays with her parents in Holland.

Elmer Strong, of Holland, has been hunting and rusticiating with Fred Nivison, his brother-in-law, several days.

Mrs. Lena Brewer and two Misses Wheeler of Grand Rapids, were the guests of Oliver Northop Christmas week.

Guy Dyk went to Grand Rapids Christmas, returning Friday.

Sarah Boers visited friends in Holland last week.

Foscari Fonger went to Caryville to celebrate the holidays.

Henry Cheaseman and wife went to Grand Rapids Christmas to visit Mr. C.'s sister and while there, Henry had fourteen teeth extracted.

Ida Conklin returned from Laketown Monday to remain at home indefinitely.

Joseph Holmes, of Laketown, and Peter Alberda, of Grand Rapids, ate a turkey with Henry Cheaseman and family New Year's.

Will Hoag had a New Year's present of a brand new girl, and just four years ago Christmas he had a similar gift.

On Saturday, Jan. 12, the newly elected Grange officers will be installed at an open meeting in the afternoon. A literary programme will be rendered in connection therewith. Everybody is invited.

Mrs. Watson, mother of Edward and Thomas Watson, has been in a critical condition for the past week, being delirious and requiring constant attendance.

The second quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church, will be held at Robinson Saturday and Sunday, January 12 and 13th. Friends from all points on the charge are requested to be present.

### Agnew.

Jan. 3.

New Year's was observed in a very quiet way, except the continual noise of the mallet and saw on the new saw mill.

Dancing seems to be all the rage here lately as there are several advance gents out soliciting for bandango engagements.

There is an epidemic in this vicinity in the form of mumps, and as the young and old are not escaping, it makes troublesome times for all.

Our neighbor, Mr. Ketcher met with a very bad accident the other day. His horse kicked him and broke some of his ribs and hurt him otherwise, so that it is feared he will not recover.

Mrs. Limkins has sold her farm to Mr. Sickskins from Toledo, O. He will take possession of it in a few days. Mrs. Limkins will remove to Chicago, where she will make her future home.

Some boys living around here make it a practice of riding outside on the trucks and steps of the evening train going north at 7:30 p. m. Now, boys,

you must stop this practice. If you want money in order to pay your fair to town, your parents will furnish you with it, but do not take that perilous way of traveling. Boys, stop this, and begin the new year well.

Mr. James Sullivan, of Minneapolis, Minn., has joined his family on the Lake Shore. "Jim" is a No. 1 horse man and it would be a good chance for some of our horse dealers to secure his services as he is one of the best judges of horses in Ottawa county.

G. W. Harris thinks there is a fortune in advertising. He has found his lost coin.

We would like to see some of our neighbors subscribe for the *HOLLAND CITY NEWS*, as we do not like to have them borrow our NEWS every week. It is only \$1.50 per year in advance.

"TRAVELER."

### New Holland.

Jan. 3.

Our storekeeper Mr. A. Wagner is making an extended visit to Chicago, Englewood, and Roseland during the holiday season. In the meantime, Richard is attending to the business, who, by his gentlemanly and polite demeanor, and his prompt attention to the wishes of customers, is filling the place very acceptably and making many friends.

A long felt want in this vicinity has been supplied by Mr. Groate, putting up a blacksmith shop. We understand that Mr. Groate is a first-class workman and anticipate that he will have a good business.

Theological Student Bloemendaal accepted the call to the pulpit of the Reformed Church at this place.

As one of the recent results of the feud existing between M. H. Pelgrim and Mr. M. Stegenga, a son of the latter, Benjamin, aged 12 years, has been arrested for striking a seven-year-old son of the former named gentleman. He pleaded guilty and paid the fine.

Among the visitors during the holiday season are Mr. and Mrs. John Posthumus, and Miss Henrietta Van Arendink, of Grand Rapids; Mr. D. M. Stegenga, of Jamestown, and Miss Hancock Stegenga, teacher at Drenthe and Mr. Jno. Knochhuizen, of Muskegon.

### West Olive.

Jan. 3.

School commenced here Jan. 2nd, with Miss Christina Ten Have, as teacher.

We are informed that Miss Retta Merritt, of Olive Centre, is teaching again. Success to her.

Mr. J. W. Norrington has not returned from Lansing yet, where he has been for awhile, as one of a committee of three, as we understand to investigate in reference to the County's indebtedness of about \$40,000.

Mr. Fred Trumble has returned to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he has employment in a folding bed factory.

Mr. Irish's people, Orlington and Nellie Trumble, Mrs. J. B. Avery and husband, were at the latter's father's place, three miles from Holland, New Years day and a part of the following, where they had a very pleasant time, long to be remembered.

Miss Minnie Irish is sick to day, not able to go to school.

We are told that Mrs. Wallace Thompson is the happy possessor of a new organ.

We are having delightful weather, a January thaw; and although we are without sleighing, a considerable wood is being brought in, both for seasoning and shipping.

It is reported that the regular quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church, called the West Olive Charge, will take place at Robinson, Jan. 12 and 13. Sunday school at the West Olive, school house, Jan. 6th, at 10:30 o'clock, a. m. Preaching at 3 o'clock, p. m.

"L. O. U."

### Zeeland.

Jan. 3.

P. H. De Pree, of Chicago, returned to the Garden City yesterday, after spending a few days with relatives and friends here, and best girl at Grand Rapids.

J. Hasselman has returned from Europe where he has been visiting since July 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. De Pree mourn the loss of their infant daughter, aged 5 weeks. The funeral will take place to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. John Herold, of St. Paul, Minn., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Benjamin, to-day. They expect to move to Grand Rapids, where he has accepted a position with Rudge Bertsch & Co.

Miss Jennie Van der Veen, of Holland, called on some of her friends here yesterday.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Wersma, of Grand Rapids, is visiting relatives here to-day.

Ben Van Putten, John Pieters and ladies called on friends at Zeeland, New Year's day.

"TIM."

### Lake Shore.

Jan. 3.

How is this for winter weather? Some of our neighbors were plowing the first part of this week.

Mr. A. Buchanan, of Grand Rapids, purchased the Pelton Homestead near the lake, of Colonel Pelton. Mr. Buchanan came here on Monday and closed the bargain. He will not move until some time next spring.

James F. Joscelyn and wife spent New Year's day here with his father and mother.

John Cochran is at present visiting relatives in Ohio. He will also combine business with pleasure.

The dance at Crystal Hall on New Year's night was a decided success, there being 26 members out and all seemed to enjoy themselves. The music was furnished by the Drinkwater-Elwell band.

There was a social dance at the residence of V. H. Gillett, where a goodly number of the neighborhood congregated and enjoyed a pleasant evening. The music was furnished by several different musicians.

Charley Ogden has been visiting relatives in Kalamazoo for the past three weeks.

Mr. G. W. Rogers has been in very poor health for some time and is still under medical treatment. His health has seemed to be gradually failing

since the death of his wife which occurred nearly two years ago.

Geo. Lyons came home from the far North to spend the holidays, he had his hand quite seriously bruised whilst working in the north woods, having it jammed between two blocks of wood.

Mr. Arnold and wife spent New Years day with James Lyons and wife of this place.

## WAYS THAT ARE D.R.K.

How a Diamond Broker in Paris Swindled an American Importer.

There was a trick played in Paris some time ago which is a fair illustration of the sharp practices to which disreputable dealers will at times resort. A diamond broker brought to an American importer, who was purchasing stones in the French capital, a package of diamonds, which he took from a large red pocketbook in his breast pocket. He let the stones pass examination and came back in the course of four or five hours. The quality of the goods was entirely satisfactory to the purchaser, and the terms of sale were discussed.

The broker wanted a higher price than the dealer was willing to give, and they haggled over the matter until the difference between them amounted to only a franc a karat.

The broker, however, suddenly refused to go below the price he had mentioned, and the matter was finally determined not to go above his own price, so the former put the diamonds back in the red pocketbook and started for the door, having reached which he stopped, considered a moment, and turned back, saying that he would void the point of difference, even though he lost money by it, as this would give him an opportunity of securing the future trade of his client to whom he was talking.

Out came the pocketbook again, and from it was taken the package of diamonds, which were promptly transferred and paid for. When the merchant came to open his pocket after he reached home, he found that a costly and worthless lot of stones had been substituted for those he had examined prior to making the purchase. The broker had accomplished this deception by carrying two red pocketbooks, one in each of his breast pockets, and both of them containing packages of diamonds of exactly the same weight.

In taking back his good diamonds from the dealer he had put them into the pocketbook which he carried on the right side. When he apparently reconsidered his determination not to sell the lost money by it, as this would give him an opportunity of securing the future trade of his client to whom he was talking.

## A Card.

I hereby extend my most heartfelt thanks to the many friends who so kindly rendered assistance to me and to my husband during his last sickness and death.

MRS. MARY A. RYDER, Holland, Mich. Jan. 4 1889.

Call on C. Blom, Jr., when you want oysters. Fresh stock daily.

## Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., January 1st, 1889.

At a regular session of the Common Council to have been held on the above date the following members were present: Aldermen Carr, Keppel, and Kramer and the Clerk.

There not being a quorum present adjourned to Wednesday, January 2nd, 1889, at 7:30 p. m.

Wednesday, January 2nd, 1889.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor De Roo, Aldermen Carr, Keppel, De Vries, Kramer, and Van Ark and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

C. Steketee and eleven others petitioned that a street lamp be placed on the corner of Fifteenth and Market streets.—Referred to the committee on streets and bridges with power to act.

R. and A. M. Kanter asked for the use, for six to eight weeks, of the old street lanterns, to be used in their shop to place lamps inside of them.—Granted.

The following claims were presented for payment:—Geo. H. Nipp, salary as city clerk, \$14.66; Wm. Verbeek, salary as city treasurer, \$22.91; M. De Feyter, salary as street commissioner, \$22.17; H. A. Sipp, covering and labeling 76 library books, \$3.50; Telephone Co., for the two week ending quarter ending April 1st, 1889, \$10.00; B. Van Vuren, 3 days labor on bridge \$3.60; J. B. Van Oort, hardware, \$1.34; J. De Feyter, teaming for fire department, \$1.40; E. G. Studley, 2 doz. black Sox Western hats, \$4.00; F. O. Sipe, freight and drayage on Son Water bats, \$ 5.00; Bos, drying hose at Engine House No. 1, Nov. 30 and 30th, \$2.00; Globe Light & Heat Co., lighting street lamps Dec. '88, \$4.00; John Dyk, hauling horse cart to West Dec. 28, \$1.00; J. De Feyter, C. Steketee & Bos, oil, oil can, pitcher, lantern globe, etc., \$3.00.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.

The Committee on Streets and Bridges reported on petition of Klaas Valkema and twelve others that a street lamp be placed on the corner of Fifteenth and Pize streets recommending that the prayers of the petitioners be granted.—Adopted.

The Committee on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee, recommending \$23.50 for the support of the poor for the two week ending January 1st, 1889.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.

The following bills approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Common Council for payment, viz: J. Beukema, salary as engineer at the water works, \$50.00; F. Witter, salary as engineer at the water works, \$50.00; T. Van Landeged, material and labor, \$4.78; Telephone Co., telephone at water works, \$10.00.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.

The marshal reported the collection of \$102.50 for water rent and receipt of city treasurer for same.—Filed.

The street commissioner reported for the month of December, 1888.—Filed.

HOLLAND, MICH., Dec. 31st, 1888.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland.

GENTLEMEN:—At the fire Nov. 29th, 1888, Wm. Zwemer, member of Hose Co. No. 1, while at work upon a water pipe, fell and injured his right hand in such a manner that he was unable to follow his regular vocation for the period of two weeks. I don't think it is the intention of your honorable body that the mesere salary paid our fire department shall cover such accidents as this and would respectfully suggest that Mr. Zwemer should at least be paid for his lost time.

On motion of Ald. Kramer, Mr. Zwemer was allowed fifteen dollars.

Council adjourned.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

## Board of Health.

HOLLAND, MICH., Jan. 3rd, 1889.

At a special session of the Board of Health the following members were present: Mayor C. J. De Roo, Health Officers, Wm. Van Putten, M. D., F. J. Schouten, M. D. and Mr. W. H. Beach.

By request the following physicians were present: Wm. H. Kremers, James A. Mahab and J. D. Wetmore.

The object of the meeting was to ascertain from each physician the number of cases of Scarlet Fever treated by each and to consider what action was necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

The following resolution was adopted, to wit: Resolved, That the Health Officer, in cases of Scarlet Fever, is hereby instructed to notify the heads of families to exclude all members of the family from schools, churches, and public assemblies for six weeks after the Health Officer has given a certificate of recovery.

Board adjourned.

Geo. H. SIPP, Clerk.

The Chicago Clothing Store has on hand a fine assortment of Wool and Silk Hatters. Also the largest stock of Gloves and Mittens in the city.

## For First Place.

A great amount of political engineering will be done by friends of candidates to secure for their men the first place on the ticket, and the best man will probably secure the coveted place. Then if endorsed by the majority of the people, the election is assured. Electric Bitters has been put to the front, its merits passed upon, has been endorsed, and unanimously given the first place, among remedies peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Diseases of Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. Electric Bitters, being guaranteed, is a safe investment. Price 50c. and \$1 per bottle at Yates & Kane, Holland, A. De Knuff, Zeeland.

Fresh oysters at C. Blom's, Jr.

Great bargains in Overcoats at the Chicago Clothing Store.

Chase's Barley Malt Whisky is stimulating and nourishing to the consumptive, the old and feeble. It is absolutely pure. Sold by HEBER WALSH, Holland.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## NEW ADS.

1889.

We disposed of a large number of houses and lots in the city, and farms in the surrounding country, during the past year. But we have not finished the good work and still have a stock of

## HOMES

for all. We can sell you a house and lot in the City of Holland, at very low prices, and on easy terms. We have houses for sale ranging in price from \$500 to \$3,000. City lots, upon which you can build your own home

## FOR

from \$150 to \$500. If you prefer to rent, we have charge of a number of convenient houses which can be rented. If you wish to sell, instead of buy, we can dispose of your property for you at reasonable terms.

If you wish to buy a farm we can suit you with

## ALL

kinds of lands in the vicinity of Holland. Remember that Holland and the country surrounding it is growing rapidly, and that all kinds of real estate is sure to advance in prices here. Call on, or address the

Holland Real Estate Exchange.

J. C. POST, Manager.

Holland City, Michigan.

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between Herman L. Rosin and David Blom, carrying on business together in the billiard hall on the north east corner of River and Seventh street in the City of Holland, Ottawa County Michigan, is dissolved. David Blom retiring. Herman L. Rosin will continue the business and is entitled to payment of all outstanding dues to the late firm, and agrees to pay all the outstanding debts of the late firm.

H. L. ROSIN, DAVID BLOM.

Dated: Holland, Mich., Jan. 4 1889.

## WHAT'S THE MATTER

—WITH THE—

## Detroit Free Press.

Three years ago at the encampment of the Michigan State Troops at Brighton was first heard the high-pitched inquiry: "What's the matter with this one?" and then the stentorian concerted reply, "He's all right!" The interrogatory and the answer, expressive and taking, spread over the land, being made especially prominent by Michigan men at Chicago last summer, and as a rallying cry was vociferously repeated all through the late political campaign.

As *The Free Press* comes under the discerning eye of readers we seem to hear this question:—

"What's the matter with *The Free Press*?"

And its vast army of readers out shout a Peace Jubilee chorus in responding:—

"Oh, *The Free Press* is All Right!"

And in reply *The Free Press* is all right.

What would you have, good reader? The telegraphic news from the four quarters of the globe, the doings of kings and kaisers, parliaments and people?

Do you wish the run of the exchange, the fluctuations of Wall street, the talk of the Bourse, the prices of the products of the soil, and the fabrics of man's skill?

Do you wait for the proceedings of the courts, the shall we say—doings of Congress, the laws of the government, the amazing variety of intelligence gathered from all parts of the continent and related at length?

Are you interested in Michigan news, the movements of notable people, a picture of life in the great cities as seen by a corps of intelligent reporters and vividly reproduced in all the varying phases of nature?

Will editorial discussion of topics of general interest, keenly analyzed and comprehensible, interest you?

Will it please you to read of matters pertaining to "The Household" or "The Farm and Garden?"

Are you entertained by discourse on music and the drama, in discussion of plays, in the gossip of the stage? Are you interested in general art matters?

Do you find pleasure in reading of what is going on in the world of athletics?

Or will your fancy be stirred, your sentiment secured, your emotions touched, your humor tickled, your faculties improved by the wonderfully interesting stories, poems, sketches, essays, anecdotes and manifold expositions of human nature, which are to be found in its columns, original all of them, contributed by scores of writers of intellect and cultivation, a brighter and larger array than many a magazine can boast of, and not duplicated in any other paper, but to be read in *The Free Press* every day?

Do you like to know what is going on in the social world, and what are the latest society "fads?"

If these things cannot satisfy, please, interest and instruct you, then it is hardly within the power of those who labor solely to produce a pure, refined and high class, modern newspaper to do so.

But if you will take the trouble to compare the paper with any other which may come before you, no matter from what place, near or remote, bearing in mind that the *Free Press* is furnished every day in the year for Seven Dollars and the Weekly (10 to 12 pages) each week for a year for One Dollar, your unbiased judgment in response to

"What's the matter with *The Free Press*?" cannot be other than this: *The Free Press* is one of the best and cheapest family newspapers in the world, therefore

"*The Free Press* is all Right."

## PROTECTION!

When in need of

## BOOTS and SHOES

to protect the feet remember that

## E. HEROLD

Carries a fine assortment of goods in the above line.

We have just received a bran new stock, and it will be money in your pocket to call on us and inspect these goods. We guarantee satisfaction.

## Gray Bros. Shoes

A Specialty.

A full line of

## Boston Rubber Goods,

The best make of Rubbers in the Market.

E. HEROLD.

—GO TO—

## B. P. HIGGINS

—FOR—

## First-class Photographs

Cabinets, \$1 a Dozen.

Tintypes, 4 for 25c.

Gallery on River Street, near the corner of Eighth Street.

## C. Steketee & Bos,

GENERAL

## MERCHANTS,

Always have on hand a complete stock of goods consisting of

## Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

## Crockery, and Glassware



# THE BLOATED BUMBLE BEE.

Raise the pickens for the chickens,  
Baise the baby on your knee,  
But never raise a rumpus  
With a bloated bumble bee.

Don't you slight him, don't you fight him,  
Even on your own domain;  
If you do it you will rue it,  
When you wrestle with the pain.

Don't you boss him, don't you cross him  
When the flowers are in bloom;  
If you meet him try to greet him  
With respect and lots of room.

Don't attend him, don't offend him  
On the fragrant flow'ry clump;  
I tell you why, he'll dot your eyes  
And give your ear the mumps.

One allusion in conclusion  
To the weapon you should fear;  
Only one, a needle gun,  
Which fetches up the rear.

If you enrage him and engage him  
In a battle with his foes,  
Friends will wonder why in thunder  
You wear that poutlike on your nose.

In conclusion, in confusion,  
Just break the ranks and run  
From this yeoman, dauntless Roman,  
With his hypodermic gun.

# OUR WEDDING-GUEST.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

I. In my ardent and vainglorious youth, when, without experience in the world, I fancied that I knew everything and was sufficient for anything, I used to keep a commonplace book. I was in the habit of recording there—not my experiences—for, bless me, at 22 we have not had experiences!—but my profound meditations, my opinions, my severe judgments upon the great world of men, about which I knew not so much as the mole in the ground. Just now I found one of these little books, with dates forty years back, which I have perused with some interest. The vacation which I would naturally feel upon being confronted with this record of my own boyish bumptiousness, set down by my own hand, was at once moderated when I read the following, under date of June 17, 1846:

The Supernatural—so called. I got tired of reading about it, of hearing some weak men and women talk of it. The tales that are told on this subject are only fit for the ears of babes and idiots. Just now I read of a specter appearing at noonday, in the sight of half-a-dozen people. And such things are believed!

So I wrote. The date was one week before my wedding-day. Upon that day I was put face to face with an experience that silenced forever all my youthful babbling upon this subject. Let me relate it.

II. Upon the 24th day of June, 1846, I was married. I was 22; my bride was four years my elder. It was, or it seemed to be, purely a love-match, in which my own youth and the disparity of age between the contracting parties became merely minor and unimportant incidents. My courtship had been brief; for once, everybody who had a right to have an opinion was satisfied. I had come here from my home, hundreds of miles distant, looking up land-titles; I had met Emily, and had at once fallen in love with her; interviews with her parents, and correspondence with my own, had developed the agreeable fact that our fathers were college-mates; proposal, acceptance, and a short day for the wedding soon followed, cordially consented to all round, with only a proviso upon the part of my parents, that the wedding journey should terminate at their home. Thus everything was arranged.

I had been stopping at the hotel in the village; Emily's home was two miles from it. So I accepted the offer of a chamber at Mr. Welby's mansion the night before the day of the wedding.

It was the season of the longest days in the year, and I was habitually a light sleeper and early riser. The first twitter of the birds outside my window awakened me; I lay long enough to satisfy me that I could not go to sleep again, and then arose and dressed myself. It was my intention to take a brisk walk over the fields, returning a little before 7 o'clock, which I had been informed was the breakfast hour. None but myself was astir in the house. I descended the stairs, took my hat from the rack, and had unlocked the door, when I remembered that I had left my stout cane, the companion of my long walks, in the library.

I went into the library. The shutters were closed, and the room was dim. I opened the shutters of the three windows and let in a flood of daylight. I turned to find my cane, and was at once brought to a stand-still by discovering the figure of a man sitting in one of the large, caken chairs.

I was startled—just as the unusual and the unexpected will often startle us.

I knew that there was no guest in the house but myself, and I could only regard this person as an impostor. In fact, my swift judgment was that he was what would be called in the parlance of to-day, a sneak-thief, who had probably been overcome in the midst of his unlawful undertaking by the stress of fatigue. He seemed to be asleep now. I resolved to apprehend him without ceremony.

I stopped toward him. "Sir," I said, "I believe—"

He raised his head; he rose to his feet. He was a young man of about my age, dressed in a cut-away velvet coat, with leather breeches and top-boots. He had no cap nor riding-whip. His dress was in places splashed with mud.

As he looked straight at me, our faces were not two yards apart. His aspect of mingled sadness and sweetness stopped my speech. Just one full glance of sad recognition, as it seemed to me, he turned upon me; then he bowed and left the room.

I followed him almost instantly. It did not seem to me that he could have had time to leave the hall; but he was not in sight.

The incident affected me most disagreeably. It gave me the suspicion that something valuable had been stolen from the house during the night; and here I had stupidly permitted the thief to escape. I abandoned my intention of taking a walk, and went back to bed,

expecting to hear later in the morning that the house had been robbed.

III. I heard nothing of the kind. The many incidents of this notable day swiftly consumed the time, and the episode of the morning was soon driven from my mind.

We were married at noon. The details are unnecessary to repeat; I may only mention that my bride surprised others beside myself by an unusual pallor and agitation during the ceremony. But these appearances were but temporary; in the hours that followed she was exuberant in spirit and lively in conversation and jest.

Our wedding-tour was to begin by a ride of ten miles in a close carriage to the steam-boat landing. We had scarcely passed out of sight of her father's house when her agitation returned. She threw herself upon my breast, shuddering and weeping.

I tenderly embraced her; I strove to calm her perturbation of mind, while I anxiously inquired the cause.

With sobs and tears she told me. I listened and spoke not; though strong emotions filled me as I reflected upon my adventure of the morning.

Emily's confession must be told in her own words.

IV. Perhaps what happened to me this morning was a punishment for not telling you before what you, Albert, had a right to know. Perhaps it was a solemn reminder of my duty to tell you. And it may have been—but O, my husband, let us pray that it was not!—an omen of ill. You must know all now.

Six years ago, long before I had ever seen or heard of you, my cousin Mervin was a visitor at my father's house. A strong attachment between us two followed. Let me tell the whole truth: so far as we could control our future and our actions we were engaged in marriage.

When my father saw how affairs were shaping, his opposition was decided and peremptory. He was obstinately grounded in the old prejudice against cousins marrying, and nothing could move him in our case. Mervin's visit ended soon after his interview with my father, and he was politely, but firmly, informed by the latter that the visit must not be renewed, nor must he attempt to correspond with me.

Soon after I was sent away on a journey to a distant town where some of our relatives resided. I understood, of course, that the design was to effectually separate me from Mervin. I made no opposition. I submitted quietly. I believe that I had much affection for Mervin; but it was not of that kind that could lead me to defy parental authority, and give up everything for him.

I had not been a month at my aunt's when the intelligence reached me of Mervin's death. He had been instantly killed by the stumbling of his horse as he was riding in the vicinity of my father's house.

Time went on, and I returned home. My father met me with unaccustomed tenderness, and with some emotion handed me a letter. It was addressed to me, in Mervin's handwriting.

"I acted as seemed to me for the best, my dear Emily," he said, "but such a tragic episode as that of my nephew's death makes me doubt the wisdom of my interference. He sent this letter here on the very day of his death, not knowing, I should presume, of your absence. Had he lived, I would have suppressed it; perhaps now it would be best for your peace of mind to throw it in the grate."

I silently held out my hand, and he relinquished the letter. I opened and read it. Tender and passionate protestations of undying love filled it, and the writer urged me to be true to him against all opposition. He wrote that he must see me; he thought he could gain access to the house unperceived, and he asked me to meet him in the library at 2 o'clock that afternoon.

It was while riding to seek that interview that he met his sudden death. From that day I do not think that his name has once been mentioned in the house. I have tried to forget him; and you, Albert, should be satisfied by what has passed between us, that I have succeeded. From the day I met you, there was nothing like sorrow for Mervin left in my heart.

You may easily believe, then, that no thought of him was with me this morning, when, leaning on my father's arm, and followed by my bridesmaids, I descended the stairs.

Half-way down I saw a man come out from the library into the hall. He laid his hand upon the large post of the balusters, and looked up. I saw at one glance that he wore a cutaway velvet coat, leather breeches, and top-boots. There were stains of mud on his dress.

He looked up at me with a familiar smile. I recognized my Cousin Mervin.

I stopped, and would have fallen, but for my father's arm.

"What is it, Emily?" he asked, observing my emotion.

"That man!" I whispered.

"What man—where?"

"There!—at the foot of the stairs."

"Why, there's nobody there, my child! I fear you are not well."

And there was nobody there. The man, the thing, whatever it was, that had but an instant before stood there with the shape and face of my dead cousin, had disappeared.

This explains my weakness, my strange agitation when I stood with you before the minister. I did not think myself capable of the effort by which I controlled myself in that hour. Another glimpse of that face and form would have struck me senseless to the floor. But that was spared me. I have not seen them again; and pray God I never may.

Thus she finished; and I told her what I had seen in the early morning in the library.

V. Thus ominously began our wedded life; but, happily, none of the forebodings of that memorable day have been realized. Forty years of rare, domestic happiness have been ours. Never again has the apparition of Emily's unfortunate lover disquieted either of us.

What those two visitations meant, why they were permitted, how they were possible, we shall not know this side of the veil.

But Emily's story has borne in upon my mind the conviction that the eager, intense yearning of unhappy Mervin for her and for the appointed place of meeting was of that strength that even death itself could not at once tear him from the dear object and the coveted spot.

A Queer Taste. That interesting personage of France, "M. de Paris," whose proper name is M. Deibler, lives in a modest quarter of Paris, Belleville, in a thoroughfare called Rue Vieq d' Azir. Here may be found a saloon, differing in no particular respect from other "marchands de vin," in which the executioner lodges, the landlord being a young, strongly-built, jovial-looking fellow, who is Deibler's principal assistant. Deibler is a married man, and his wife is a daughter of the individual who officiates at the cutting off of criminals' heads in Algeria; so that the occupation is somewhat of a family one. The fact of the guests' employment in which the two men are engaged does not prevent the bar from being well patronized; indeed, it is usually crowded. Deibler adding to its attractiveness by his gossipy manner in relating his experiences and describing the improvements he has effected in the operation of his deadly instrument.

One of the stories he is very fond of telling relates to an English family, and it is rather curious. Not very long ago it seems that Mr. John Bull and his wife and two pretty daughters, ages respectively 18 and 20, went to pay a sight-seeing visit to the Parisian "Jack Ketch" abode, and in course of conversation asked to see the guillotine. Now, the French instrument of capital punishment is so formed that it can be taken apart, and it is never put together until the morning it is wanted; but in a recess hidden from vulgar gaze "Monsieur de Paris" has an imitation of the real thing which he is pleased to show for a consideration. This latter being forthcoming, Deibler introduced his London visitors to the counterfeit. After explaining the working of it, he was asked a favor by the youngest of the girls, which he readily granted. It was to show her precisely the way the criminal was fastened before he was beheaded. But still she was not satisfied. "Put me in the position that you place the condemned person." "But, Mlle.," "I insist upon it," was the rejoinder. Deibler was so taken aback by the request that he seemed forced to comply. So he laid her head on the lower beam and adjusted the upper one in its place. There was nothing left but to drop the ax; but happily the lady did not make this demand.—London Star.

The Age of Big Feet. Small feet are now considered beautiful; but it was not always so, as you can notice if you will study the statues of Grecian goddesses, which show a foot much longer than is considered desirable in this age.

The great toe in your shoe should be exactly in line with the axis of the foot. This must be so in order to have a graceful walk. In walking, the heel is raised while the toes are cramped downward. When they are encased in leather and a firm sole there must be some extra room in order to give freedom of motion. When the shoe is tight in some places, it presses on muscles, and consequently they are not able to perform their proper functions. As a result, the great toe is drawn out of line of the axis of the foot; some of the muscles are strengthened and others are weakened. As another result, the toe will be drawn permanently out of this axis and prove to be the cause of much trouble with our feet. The inner side of the surface of the sole of a shoe should be almost a straight line, and the outer side curved. The shoes now made curve almost equally on both sides, and curvature of the toe is greatly aided by the structure of the shoe. A shoe is not necessarily advantageous because it is loose, as some portion of the foot are able to stand great pressure, and thus relieve other portions which are weaker. The shoe should be loose about the ball of the foot and about the toes. Different styles of shoes may be adapted for different exercises of the foot. Shoes used for dancing may have higher heels than those used when walking.

A reformation in the making of shoes will never take place until some anatomist learns the trade of shoemaking and becomes an artist in that line, so that he may have an opportunity of studying the practical as well as the theoretical side of the question.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

## Shakespeare in Paris.

The recent erection of a statue of the great English dramatist in the metropolis of France is certainly an anomaly. An Englishman set up the statue it is true, but that does not alter the peculiarity of the situation. There would be an appropriateness in the presence of a statue of Shakespeare in Berlin. The French are not admirers of the English poet and playwright. It is only within late years that the dramas of Shakespeare have been acted upon the French stage. So far as the literary merits of the great author are concerned, the French people know little about them. To the German, Shakespeare has irresistible attractions. There is a psychological reason for this which underlies the social structure of France. The cultivated Frenchman may, indeed, admit the brilliant genius of the Englishman, but he cannot appreciate the vigorous molds in which his thoughts are cast. The French literature, like the French society, is bizarre and finished. Literature and art are always influenced by social conditions. With the Frenchman finished detail, even though it be effeminate, is preferred to vigor and if they have to be accompanied by coarseness. This is one reason why the genius of Shakespeare has never been understood in France, and because Shakespeare is so little known there is a good reason why there is an incongruousness in erecting a statue to him in the brilliant center of French society.—Detroit Free Press.

The Cape of Good Hope received its name from King John II. of Portugal, under whose patronage Bartholomew Diaz discovered it in 1488. Ten years later it was doubled by Vasco da Gama.

# THE MIGHTIEST NAME.

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DR. CALMAGE.

Delivered in the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday, Dec. 30—Good Will to Man—Why We Bring Flowers.

Subject—"Barn-like birthplaces." Text—"Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host."—Luke ii, 12, 13.

At midnight from one of the galleries of the sky a chant broke. To an ordinary observer there was no reason for such a celestial demonstration. A poor man and wife—travelers, Joseph and Mary by name—had lodged in an out-house of an unimportant village. The supreme hour of solemnity had passed, and upon the pallid forehead and cheek of Mary God had set the dignity, the grandeur, the tenderness, the everlasting and divine significance of motherhood.

But such scenes had often occurred in Bethlehem, yet never before had a star been unfixed, or had a baton of light marshaled over the hills a winged orchestra. If there had been such brilliant and mighty recognition at an advent in the house of Pharaoh, or at an advent in the house of Caesar, or the house of Hapsburg, or the house of Stuart, we would not so much have wondered; but a barn seems too poor a center for such delicate and archangelic circumstance. The stage seems too small for so great an act, the music too grand for such unappreciative auditors, the window of the stable rude to be serenaded by other worlds.

No, sir. No, madam. It is my joy this morning to tell you what was born that night in the village barn; and as I want to make my discourse accumulative and climactic, I begin, in the first place, by telling you that that night in the Bethlehem manger was born (I) encouragement for all the poorly started. He had only two friends—their parents. No satin-lined cradle, no delicate attentions, but straw, and the cattle, and the coarse joke and banter of the camel drivers. No wonder the medieval painters represent the oxen as kneeling before the infant Jesus, for there were no men there at that time to worship. From the depths of what poverty He rose until to-day He is honored in all Christendom and sits on the imperial throne in Heaven.

What name is mightiest to-day in Christendom? Jesus. Who has more friends on earth than any other being? Jesus. Before whom do the most thousands kneel in chapel and church and cathedral this hour? Jesus. For whom could one hundred million souls be marshaled, ready to fight or die? Jesus. From what depths of poverty to what height of renown! And so let all those who are poorly started remember that they cannot be more poorly born, or more disadvantageously, than this Christ. Let them look up to his example while they have time and eternity to imitate it.

Do you know that the vast majority of the world's deliverers had barnlike birthplaces? Luther, the emancipator of religion, born among the mines. Shakespeare, the emancipator of literature, born in a humble home at Stratford-on-Avon. Columbus, the discoverer of a world, born in poverty at Genoa. Hogarth, the discoverer of how to make art accumulative and administrative of virtue, born in a humble home at Westminster. Kitto and Pridaux, whose keys unlocked new apartments in the Holy Scriptures which had never been entered, born in want. Yes, I have told you that nine out of ten of the world's deliverers, nine out of ten of the world's messiahs—the messiahs of science, the messiahs of law, the messiahs of medicine, the messiahs of benevolence—were born in want.

I suppose that when Herschel, the great astronomer, was born in the home of a poor musician, not only one star, but all the stars he afterward discovered, pointed down to his manger. I suppose when Haydn, the German composer, was born in the humble home of a poor wheelwright, that all the angels of music chanted over the manger. Oh, what encouragement for those who are poorly started. Ye who think yourselves far down, aspire to go high up!

I stir your holy ambition to-day, and I want to tell you, although the whole world may be opposed to you, and inside and outside of your occupations or professions there may be those who would hinder your ascent, on your side and enlisted in your behalf are the sympathetic heart and the almighty arm of One who one Christmas night, about eighteen hundred and eighty-eight years ago, was wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger. Oh, what magnificent encouragement for the poorly started.

II. Again I have to tell you that in that village barn that night was born good will to men, whether you call it kindness, or forbearance, or forgiveness, or gentleness, or affection, or love. It was no sport of high Heaven to send its favorite to that humiliation. It was a sacrifice for a rebellious world. After the calamity in Paradise, not only did the ox begin to gore, and the ass to sting, and the elephant to smite with his task, and the lion to put to bad use tooth and paw, but under the very tree from which the forbidden fruit was plucked was hatched out war and revenge and malice and envy and jealousy, and the whole brood of cockatrice.

But against that scene I set the Bethlehem manger, which says: "Bless rather than curse, endure rather than assault," and that Christmas night puts out vindictiveness. Says: "Sheathe your sword, dismount your guns, dismantle your batteries, turn the war ship into a grain ship to take food to famishing Ireland, hook your cavalry horses to the plow, use your deadly gun-powder in blasting rocks and in patriotic celebration, stop your law suits, quit writing anonymous letters, extract the sting from your sarcasm, let your wit converse but never burn, drop all harsh words out of your vocabulary—"Good will to men."

"Oh!" you say. "I can't exercise it; I won't exercise it until they apologize; I won't forgive them until they ask me to forgive them." You are no Christian then—I say you are no Christian, or you are a very inconsistent Christian. If you forgive not men their trespasses, how can you expect your Heavenly Father to forgive you? Forgive them if they ask your forgiveness, and forgive them anyhow. Shake hands all around. "Good will to men."

Oh, my Lord Jesus, drop that spirit into our hearts this Christmas hour. I tell you what the world wants more than anything else—more helping hands, more sympathetic hearts, more kind words that never die, more disposition to give other people a ride, and to carry the heavy end of the load and give other

people the light end, and to ascribe good motives instead of bad, and to find our happiness in making others happy. Out of that Bethlehem crib let the bear and the lion eat straw like an ox. "Good will to men." That principle will yet settle all controversies, and under it the world will keep on improving until there will be only two antagonists in all the earth, and they will side by side take the jubilant sleigh ride intimated by the prophet when he said: "Holiness shall be on the bells of the horses."

III. Again, I remark that born that Christmas night in the village barn was sympathetic union with other worlds. The only skepticism I have ever had about Christianity was an astronomical skepticism which said: "Why would God out of the Heavens and amid the Jupiters and Saturns of the Universe have chosen our little bit of a world for the achievement of His only begotten Son when He might have had a vaster scale and vaster world?" But my skepticism is all gone as I come to the manger and watch its surroundings. Now I see all the worlds are sisters, and when one weeps they all weep, and then one sings they all sing.

From that supernatural grouping in the cloud banks over Bethlehem, and from the special trains that ran down to the scene, I find that our world is beautifully and gloriously and magnificently surrounded. The meteors are with us, for one of them ran to point down to the birthplace. The heavens are with us, because at the thought of our redemption they roll hosannas out of the midnight sky.

Oh! yes; I do not know but our world may be better surrounded than we have sometimes imagined; and when a child is born angels fetch it, and when it dies angels take it, and when an old man bends under the weight of years angels uphold him, and when a heart breaks angels soothe it. Angels in the hospital to take care of the sick. Angels in the cemetery to watch our dead. Angels in church ready to heavenward with the news of repentant souls. Angels above the world. Angels under the world. Angels all around the world.

Rub the dust of human imperfection out of our eyes and look into the heavens and see angels of pity, angels of mercy, angels of pardon, angels of help, angels crowned, angels charioted. The world defended by angels, girdled by angels, cohorted by angels—clouds of angels. Hear David cry out: "The chariots of God are twenty thousand. Even thousands of angels." But the mightiest angel stood, not that night in the clouds over Bethlehem; the mightiest angel that night lay among the cattle—the angel of the new covenant.

As the clean white linen sent in from some motherly village was being wrapped around the little form of that Child Emperor, not a cherub, not a seraph, not an angel, not a world but wept and thrilled and shouted. Oh! yes, our world has plenty of sympathizers. Our world is only a silver ring of a great ladder, at the top of which is our Father's home. No more stellar solitariness for our world, not a friendless planet spun out into space to freeze, but a world in the bosom of divine maternity. A star harnessed to a manger.

IV. Again, I remark that that night born in the village barn was the offenders' hope. Some sermonizers may say I ought to have projected this thought at the beginning of the sermon. Oh! no. I wanted you to rise toward it. I wanted you to examine the cornucopians, and the jaspers, and the emeralds, and the chrysalis before I showed you the Kohinoor—the crown jewel of the ages. Oh! that jewel had a very poor setting. The cub of bear is born amid the grand old pillars of the forest, the whelp of the lion takes its first step from the jungle of luxuriant leaf and wild flower, the kid of goat is born in cavern chandelied with stalactites and pillars with stalagmite. Yet the nativity was the offenders' hope. Over the door of Heaven are written these words: "None but the sinless may enter here."

"Oh, horror," you say, "that shuts us all out." No, Christ came to the world in one door, and He departed through another door. He came through the door of the manger, and He departed through the door of the sepulcher, and his one business was so to wash away our sin that one second after we are dead there will be no more sin about us than about the eternal God.

I know that is putting it strongly, but that is what I understand by full remission. All erased, all washed away, all scoured out, all gone. That undergirding and overarching and irradiating and unimpairing possibility for you, and for me, and for the whole race was given on that Christmas night.

Do you wonder we bring flowers to-day to celebrate such an event? Do you wonder that we take organ and cornet and youthful voice and queenly soloist to celebrate it? Do you wonder that Raphael, and Rubens, and Titian and Giotto and Ghirlandajo, and all the old Italian and German painters gave their mightiest stroke of the pencil to sketch the Madonna, Mary and her boy? Oh! now I see what the manger was. Not so high as the gilded and jeweled and embroidered cradle of the Henrys of England, or the Louises of France, or the Fredericks of Prussia. Now I find out of that Bethlehem crib but the white horses of Apocalyptic vision. Now I find the swaddling clothes enlarging and emblazoning into an imperial robe for a conqueror. Now I find that the star of that Christmas night was only the diamond sandal of him who hath the moon under his feet. Now I come to understand that the music of that night was not a complete song, but only the stringing of the instruments for a great chorus of two worlds, the base to be carried by earthly nations saved, and the soprano by kingdoms of glory won.

Oh, Heaven, Heaven, Heaven! I shall meet you there. After all our imperfections are gone, I shall meet you there. I look out to-day, through the mist of years, through the fog that rises from the cold Jordan, through the wide open door of solid pearl, to that reunion. I expect to see you there, as certainly as I see you here. What a time we shall have, in high converse, talking over sins pardoned, and sorrows comforted, and battles triumphant!

I am going in. I am going to take all my family with me. I am going to take all my church with me. I am going to take all my friends and neighbors with me. I have so much faith in manger and cross I feel sure of it. I am going to coax you in. I am going to push you in. By holy stratagem I am going to surprise you in. Yes, with all the concentrated energy of my nature—physical, mental, spiritual, and immortal—I am going to compel you to go in. I like you so well I want to spend eternity with you!

Some of your children have already gone. Some time ago I buried one of them, and though people passing along the street and seeing white craps on the doorbell may have said: "It is only a child," yet when the broken-hearted father came to solicit my service he said:

"Come around and comfort us, for though she was only 15 months old we loved her so much." Ah! it does not take long for a child to get its arms around the parent's whole nature.

What a Christmas morning it will make when those with whom you keep the holidays are all around you in Heaven! Silver-haired old father young again, and mother who had so many aches and pains and decrepitudes well again, and all your brothers and sisters, and the little ones. How glad they will be to see you!

They have been waiting. The last time they saw your face it was covered with tears and distress, and pallid from long watching, and one of them I can imagine to-day, with one hand holding fast the shining gate, and the other hand swung out toward you, saying:

Steer this way, father, steer right for me; Here safe in Heaven I am waiting for thee.

Oh! those Bethlehem angels, when they went back after that concert that night over the hills, forgot to shut the door. All the secret is out. No more use of trying to hide from us the glories to come. It is too late to shut the gate. It is blocked wide open with hosannas marching this way, and hallelujahs marching that way.

What almost unmanly me the thought that it is provided for such sinners as you and I have been. If it had been provided only for those who had always thought right, and spoken right, and acted right, you and I would have had no interest in it, had no share in it; you and I would have stuck to the raft mid-ocean, and let the ship sail by, carrying perfect passengers from a perfect life on earth to a perfect life in Heaven.

Oh! I have heard the commander of that ship is the same great and glorious and sympathetic One who hushed the tempest around the boat on Galilee, and I have heard that all the passengers on the ship are sinners saved by grace. And so we hail the ship, and it bears down this way, and we come by the side of it and ask the Captain two questions: "Who art thou? and whence?" and he says: "I am Captain of Salvation, and I am from the manger." Oh! bright Christmas morning of my soul's delight. Chime all the bells. Wreath all the garlands. Rouse all the anthems. Shake hands in all the congratulations.

Merry Christmas! Merry with the thought of sins forgiven, merry with the idea of sorrows comforted, merry with the raptures to come. Oh! lift that Christ from the manger and lay Him down in all our hearts. We may not bring to Him as costly a present as the magi brought, but we bring to His feet and to the manger to-day the frankincense of our joy, the pearls of our tears, the kiss of our love, the prostration of our worship.

Down at His feet, all churches, all ages, all earth, all Heaven. Down at His feet the four-and-twenty elders on their faces. Down the "great multitude that no man can number." Down Michael, the archangel! Down all worlds at His feet and worship. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men!"

## The Winter Evenings.

If the parents of a large family can afford a room, comfortable in all its appointments, as a reading-room for the children, and let them make a display of their own tastes and means in its decorations, they will give them something to love home for. Require the boys and girls to keep it neat and clean. Let them use it of evenings to crack nuts, pop corn and roast apples, and enjoy themselves to the full extent in their own way and in their own room, and when the evening is over leave the room neatly cleaned for next evening. It may be that the young folks have neither time or means to use this room through the day; but when evening comes the boys should take turns at making the fire and carrying the coal, while the girls see that it is cleanly swept and dusted and the lamp filled and trimmed, and each one's papers or books are arranged around the lamp in piles as they like them. To this room let the girls bring their sewing or knitting. If the family is large they probably are having to sew and knit to help mother get them ready for school; and while they busily apply their fingers the boys can select one of their company to read aloud something that will interest the girls as well as themselves. After the winter clothing is all ready for use then the girls can have something fancy in embroidery, crocheting, or knitting, as their tastes may desire.—National Stockman.

## Turning Leaves.

The warning that has been sounded against turning the leaves of books with wet fingers, for fear of microbes, was based on investigations by the authorities among the circulating libraries at Dresden, to determine whether they were a medium for the communication of infectious diseases. Soiled leaves of books were rubbed first with dry fingers, and then with wet ones, and the result microscopically examined. No microbes, or few, were found on the dry finger, but many on the wet finger. It did not appear that any of them were infectious, but the result of the experiments was held to justify an earnest warning against putting the finger in the mouth when turning the leaves of books.

## Gloss for Many Purposes.

Soak half a pound of glue over night in a quart of good milk and boil it the next day; it will dissolve moisture much better than glue dissolved in water.

An adhesive mucilage for labels, suitable for bottles or glass, may be prepared by soaking glue in strong vinegar; then heat to boiling and add flour. This is very adhesive, and does not decompose when kept in wide-mouthed bottles.

The following preparation is very useful for gleaning large sheets of paper, which may be kept on hand ready for use: Starch, two drachms; white sugar, one ounce; gum arabic, two drachms; to be boiled with a sufficient quantity of water.—Jewelers' Record.

In the United States \$900,000,000 is spent annually on liquor, \$600,000,000 on tobacco, \$100,000,000 on popular amusements, and yet \$9,500,000 is all that is given for the support of Home and Foreign Missions.

Throughout the world Methodism numbers 38,000 preachers, 6,320,000 members, and a population closely identified with it of 30,000,000.

There are a million wild Indians in Brazil who are practically ignored by the Christian world.







## LADIES' CORNER.

### Suggestions for 1899.

Suppose we think little about number one;  
Suppose we all help some one else to have fun;  
Suppose we never speak of the faults of a friend;  
Suppose we are ready our own to amend;  
Suppose we laugh with, and not at, other folk;  
And never hurt any one "just for the joke";  
Suppose we hide trouble, and show only cheer;  
How sure we shall be of a Happy New Year!  
—From "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," in St. Nicholas for January.

### The World's Good Women.

Good women are sentinels; in the darkest of earth's night  
They hold with stout hearts, silently, life's outposts toward the light,  
And at the Almighty's roll-call, among the hosts that answer "Here,"  
The voices of good women sound strong, and sweet, and clear.  
Good women are brave soldiers; in the thickest of the fight  
They stand with stout hearts patiently, embattled for the right,  
And tho' no blast of trumpet or roll of drum is heard,  
Good women the world over are an army of the Lord  
Good women save the nation, though they bear not sword or gun;  
Their pamply is righteousness; their will with God's as one,  
Each in her single person revealing God on earth,  
Knowing that so, and only so, is any life of worth.  
Dost talk of woman's weakness? I tell you that this hour  
The weight of the world's future depends upon their power;  
And down the track of ages, as Time's flood tides are told,  
The level of their height is marked by the place that women hold.  
—Woman's Tribune.

### The Kindergarten System.

Your little pet of three years, who has never passed a morning out of the light of his mother's eyes, has been deposited in the Kindergarten.  
Now, let us see what he is doing there.  
A card, with holes pricked at the distance of a quarter of an inch apart, is given to the little one, with a thread of bright-colored worsted and a needle. He is shown how to put the needle back and forth so as to form straight lines in series; he is told that these are "vertical," and when this lesson, by frequent repetition, has been fully taken in, he is shown how to form "horizontal" lines, and before you are aware, that he has learned anything in the Kindergarten, he is using these terms intelligently in reference to objects around him.

At another hour a slate and pencil are given to the child, for the drawing lesson is in progress now. You will observe that the slate is ruled into squares of a quarter of an inch by lines cut in the surface of the slate, and here again vertical lines of one square's length are made. These lessons go on regularly, week after week, until lines of two, three, four, and five squares in length are made perfectly. This is the foundation for a system of drawing, so beautiful in its self-developing character, as to seem to those who have observed it, to be the only true method.

If you will look in at another time, you will find your child and his little companions happily occupied with two, three, four, or five, or perhaps ten little smooth sticks, which they arrange, according to directions given, on the lines on their tables. When as much knowledge has been given as the young things may at once receive, permission is given to "invent" forms, and then each child starts off on its own hobby; the differences in the bent of each child begin to be seen whenever free invention is the order of the hour. The vivid imagination of the child will see a likeness to many things in the simple forms it can create from these few and simple materials; and I speak from a careful observation of children under both conditions, there is far greater pleasure to the child in this exercise of its inventive faculties, than can ever be obtained from the most elaborate toys, which are often broken by children, simply from the desire for material to work out their own inventions with. But our careful Kindergarten is ever watchful, lest even this occupation, should overtake the little ones; and now the luncheon is eaten, and rosy apple and golden orange, luscious grape or juicy pear, with bread or its substitutes, forms a feast which seems a sort of angelic picnic.

Lunch is over, the tiny baskets are emptied, the signal being given, the ring is formed, and one of the "one hundred plays" with the ball, is played to the rhythm of a song adapted to each play. The balls educate more than mere skill of hand. They are six in number, of the three primary and the three secondary colors.

You would weary of reading, sooner than I of writing, if I were to describe "The Weaving," "The Building," "The Pricking," "The Peaswork," "The Clay-modelling," and "The Folding" lessons which fill out the entire round of occupations; and the object-lessons, which are given every week; of the knowledge of seeds and plants, which is imparted by sundry walks in autumn days.

I must not forget to say here that everything made by the children is set apart, from its first beginning, as a gift of love to "dear mamma," or "grand ma," or "nurse," or some loved one; and one of the prettiest sights imaginable to see these little midgets carrying home their completed works of art—a folded leaf, a pricked card, or a waving leaf.

### Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at the drug stores of Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De Kraker, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their trade is simply enormous in this valuable article, and the fact that it always cures and never disappoints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a bottle of each, free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

Can and bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, at Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De Kraker, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft, or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-bones, Stiffles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc., Saves \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by Dr. H. Kremers, Druggist, Holland, Mich. 16-6m.

Underwear, Knit Jackets, Hosiery, Hats and Caps in abundance, cheaper than elsewhere, at the Chicago Clothing Store.

### The Homeliest Men in Holland

As well as the handsomest, and others, are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Twentieth Judicial Circuit in Chancery. Suit pending in Circuit Court for County of Ottawa, in Chancery, at the Court House in the City of Grand Haven in said County, on the third day of December A. D. 1889. Annie B. Ewing, complainant, vs. Albert O. Ewing, defendant. In this cause it appearing that defendant Albert O. Ewing resides out of the State of Michigan, and that he resides in one of the Western States; Therefore on motion of George W. McBride, solicitor for above complainant, it is ordered, That the said defendant enter his appearance in said cause, on or before five months from the date of this order, and that within twenty days the complainant cause this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed, published, and circulated in said County of Ottawa, said publication to be continued once in each week for six successive weeks.

Dated this third day of December A. D. 1889. WALTER G. VAN SLYCK, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan. Countersigned and entered by me, GEORGE D. TURNER, Register. GEORGE W. MCBRIDE, Solicitor for complainant.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 10th day of January, 1884, executed by Hermann Beckmann and Florence Beckmann, his wife, of the Township of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Jacob Flieman, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the 16th day of January 1884, in Liber 33 of mortgages, on page 35, on which there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of One Hundred Thirty-four Dollars and Sixty Cents, and no suit or proceedings at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, notice is hereby given that, to satisfy the amount due thereon together with the attorney fees provided by law, and the other legal costs, fees, and expenses of foreclosure and sale, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder, on

Monday, the 25th day of March 1889,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court in and for said County of Ottawa, State of Michigan. The premises to be sold as aforesaid are described in said mortgage as follows to-wit: "All that place or parcel of land lying and being situated in the Township of Holland in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows to-wit: All of the south half of the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section nine in Township Five (5) North of Range Sixteen (16) West.

Dated: Holland, Michigan, December 30, 1888. JACOB FLIEMAN, Mortgagee. P. H. MCBRIDE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage executed by Joseph Victor and Nellie Victor, his wife, of Holland, Michigan, to Mary Metz, of Holland, Mich., dated November nineteenth A. D. 1888, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on November twenty-second, A. D. 1888, in Liber 37 of Mortgages, on page 200, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of One Hundred and forty Dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law (or in equity) to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale, at public vendue of the premises therein described, to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale, including the attorney fee provided by law; said sale to be held at the front door of the Ottawa County court house at Grand Haven, Michigan, on

Eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1889,

at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day. The mortgage premises to be sold being, All that place or parcel of land situated in the Township of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, and further described as the east half of the north east quarter of section twenty-one (21) in township five (5) north of range sixteen west, extending the south ten acres of land, leaving 70 acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey. Dated November 23, 1888. MARY METZ, Mortgagee. J. C. POST, Attorney.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage made by Reinder E. Werkman of the City of Holland and Mary A. Kendal of the City of Grand Haven, Kent County, Michigan dated the 20th day of September A. D. 1887 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the said County of Ottawa on the 29th day of September A. D. 1887 in Liber 15 of mortgages at page 39, by the nonpayment of interest due thereon the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, pursuant to the provisions of a clause in said mortgage contained providing that should any default be made in payment of said interest moneys or part thereof, and should the same remain unpaid for the space of thirty days, then and from thenceforth, that is to say, after the lapse of said thirty days, so much of the principal sum in said mortgage named with all arrears of interest thereon, shall at the option of the said Mary A. Kendal, become due and payable immediately hereafter; and whereas the said interest moneys have become due and payable, and the said Mary A. Kendal having exercised her said option by declaring the whole amount of principal and interest on said mortgage due and payable, and on who said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of One Thousand, Five Hundred and Eighty-four and 37/100 Dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided and for the purpose of securing payment of said mortgage debt and the interest thereon and the costs, charges and expenses of this sale, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa that being the place in which the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa is held, on

Saturday, the 26th day of January A. D. 1889,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain place or parcel of land situated lying and being in the Township of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, more particularly described as follows: The East half (1/2) of the South West quarter (1/4) of section thirty-five (35), also known as lot number one. And also section thirty-four (34) of section thirty-five (35), all in Township number Five (5) North of Range sixteen (16) West, being Eighty-seven and Fifty One Hundredths (87 and 50/100) acres of land more or less. Dated this 20th of October A. D. 1888. MARY A. KENDALL, Mortgagee. S. WESSELIUS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

## DON'T Buy Your ARCTICS

Until you have seen the

## Colchester Arctic

With the OUTSIDE COUNTER. It's the best fitting and best wearing Arctic now made, and is made upon honor for reputation. The Outside Counter adds largely to the durability. These are cheapest in the end. No extra charge for the Outside Counter. Ask to see the Colchester Arctic.

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EIGHTH STRETF.

## CLOAKS!

## CLOAKS!

—GO TO—

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## Plush Cloaks,

## MODJESKA JACKETS,

## Ladies' Newmarkets,

## And Children's CLOAKS of

all kinds.

Large Stock of

## DRESS GOODS

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Always on hand.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, (SS. COUNTY OF OTTAWA.)

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Monday the Seventeenth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight. Present, Charles E. Soule, Judge of Probate in the matter of the estate of Salomon De Koelzer, Deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Johannes De Koelzer, son and heir at law of said deceased, representing that said Salomon De Koelzer, late of the township of Holland in said County, lately died intestate, leaving estate to be administered, and praying for the appointment of Jacob den Herder, administrator thereof. Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday the Twelfth day of January next

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said petition should not be granted; and that it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) Attest. CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, (SS. COUNTY OF OTTAWA.)

At a session of the County of Ottawa, for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight. Present, Charles E. Soule, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Dirk Kok, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Gerrit Kok, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account, that he may distribute said estate according to law, be discharged from his trust as such executor, have his bond cancelled and said estate closed. Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday the Twelfth day of January next

at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) Attest. CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, (SS. COUNTY OF OTTAWA.)

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Friday, the Fourteenth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight. Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Antonio Beert, Deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Janigotti Beert, Executor in said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in said court purporting to be the last will and testament of Antonio Beert, late of Holland in said County, Deceased, and for her own appointment as executrix thereof. Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday the Fourteenth day of January next

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) Attest. CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

## Ask For Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier. With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's Sarsaparilla to any other. The fore-runner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind. "I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far exceed those of any other."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa. "Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio. "I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. 'There is nothing so good for the youthful blood' as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—It. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Still at the Front!

And there is where we intend to remain. If you doubt the assertion call at our store on River street and inspect our goods. We have a splendid line of

Flannels, Blankets, Underwear, Yarns, Plushes, Velvets, Muffs, Mittens, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Neckties, Etc., Etc.

And everything to suit everybody at

## G. Van Putten & Sons.

A FULL LINE OF

## Family Groceries

KEPT IN STOCK.

CLARK'S CURES PILES, SALT RHEUM, TETTER, BURNS, SCALDS, SORES, WOUNDS, INFANT'S SORES AND CHAFING, SORE NIPPLES. AN INVALUABLE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

25 CTS. RELIABLE DRUGGISTS SELL IT ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

Dr. F. J. Schouten, Holland, Mich

## CLOTHING!

Now is the time to purchase

Ready-Made Suits,

Overcoats, Etc.,

At the Clothing Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON,

We have on hand several job

lots of Clothing which we

offer at low prices.

Call and inspect our stock.

De Kraker & De Koster,

Dealers in

FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED

MEATS.

Parties desiring

Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street.

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 27-ly

## JOHN PESSINK & BRO.,

Wholesaler and Retailers of

## Candies, Nuts, Bakers' Goods

## CRACKERS, FOREIGN FRUITS, ETC.

The trade supplied with everything in this line at lowest prices

We are Agents for the Fairview Cheese Factory.

## GIVE US A CALL!

N. B.—We are prepared to furnish Cakes for Wedding Receptions and Banquets of every description, shape, style and price.

JOHN PESSINK & BRO.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 12, 1887.

## J. FLIEMAN

Chicago & West Michigan R'y.

TIME TABLE, Taking Effect Sept. 23, 1888.

Manufactures and sells the

## BEST WAGONS

## AND BUGGIES.

I have recently commenced the manufacture of

## Platform, Combination & Express Wagons,

To which I invite the attention of all who desire light and durable wagons.

I also manufacture

## Ox Yokes

and have them constantly on hand.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich. Jan. 13, 1887.

## Notice of Application For Order For Sale

of Real Estate of the "Third Reformed Protestant Church" of

Holland, Michigan.

The Trustees of the Third Reformed Protestant Church of Holland, a religious corporation duly organized under the laws of this State, hereby give notice that they will make application to the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, on the first day of the next term thereof, appointed to be held at the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on the

Second Monday of January, A. D. 1889,

or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order of the said court, that the following described real estate belonging to said corporation, to-wit: Lot numbered fourteen (14) in block nine (9), lots three (3) and sixteen (16) in block eleven (11), and lot numbered three (3) in block ten (10) all in the south west addition to the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, may be sold, and that the proceeds arising from the sale of said real estate be applied for the purpose of repairing the church building and parsonage of said corporation.

Dated Holland, Nov. 12, A. D. 1888.

DIKE BLOER, ISAAC CAPTON, PETER GUNNE, JOHN PESSINK, G. VAN ARK, HEIN VAN DER HAAR, ENGBERT VAN DER VEEN, TEUNIS VAN DYK, C. H. SCHULIS, Trustees.

G. J. DIEKEMA, Attorney for Trustees.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Julia J. Fairley, of Holland Township, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Bernard Weicks, of the same place, dated the twenty-third day of April A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of April A. D. 1884, in Liber 30 of Mortgages on page 400, which said mortgage was on the 21st day of April A. D. 1885 duly assigned by Bernard Weicks to Millard Harrington, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, and which said assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of April A. D. 1886 in Liber 30 of Mortgages, on page 338, and which said mortgage was again assigned by said Millard Harrington to Mejen De Weert of the same place, and which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan on the 21st day of September A. D. 1888 in Liber 35 of Mortgages on page 63, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and twenty-four one-hundredths Dollars and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the

Twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1889,

at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, to pay the sum due on said mortgage, with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs including an attorney fee provided for by law, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain place or parcel of land, situated in the Township of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows to-wit:—The East Half of the West Half of the South-East Quarter of section twenty-four (24) in Township Five (5) North of Range Sixteen (16) West, containing forty (40) acres of land, as by the government survey thereof, be the same more or less.

Dated: Holland, October 25 A. D. 1888.

METJEN DE WEERT, Assignee of Mortgage.

GERHART J. DIEKEMA, Attorney for Assignee.

39-134

## WATCH!!

But don't wait when you want to buy

Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, Silverware,

But everything kept in a first-class

## JEWELRY STORE

But go to