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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVIII.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890.

NO. 50

THE CITY OF HOLLAND

is located on Macatawa Bay, a beautiful body of water having its outlet in Lake Michigan, six miles distant. It is an incorporated city, with an excellent system of waterworks, ten miles of graded and gravelled streets, two public parks, three brick school buildings and many handsome residences and substantial business blocks. Hope College, the Western Theological Seminary and a complete public school system, provide superior educational advantages, and eight churches look after the religious welfare of its inhabitants. The famous Macatawa Park and Ottawa Beach resorts are here, and bring thousands of visitors to the town each summer. Holland has railway connections with Chicago, Grand Rapids, Muskegon and Detroit, and also a direct steamboat line to Chicago. Three hotels, two banks and a large number of first-class retail stores are found in the city. Its manufacturing interests include three tanneries, two roller flouring mills, one large furniture factory and another in process of construction, three planing mills, machine shop, foundry, (with another in process of construction), brewery, stove factory, stone quarry and agricultural wagon works, tub and pail factory, brewer, and other trades. The city is growing rapidly and is at all times ready to assist manufacturers desiring to locate at Holland and to welcome all new residents. Among the principal business and professional men are the following:

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

FAIRBANKS, L., 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. J., Jr., dealer in Bakers' Goods, Confectionery, Foreign Fruits, Tobacco and Cigars. Blom's new block, Eighth street.

CITY BAKERY, J. Pessink & Co., Proprietors, Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confectionery, etc., Eighth street.

Bank.

HOLLAND CITY BANK, foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

HELDER, J. D., fine cheap 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.

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Clothing.

BOESMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, keeps the largest stock of Clothing 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.

DOEBBERG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Articles and Perfumes. Imported Cigars, Key West, and Domestic Cigars.

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

WALL, H. EBER, Druggist and Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business.

YATES & KANE, druggists and booksellers. 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.

BOOTH & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods, No. 100, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth street next to Bank.

CRANDALL, 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 Butter always on hand. River street, cor. N. W.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, A. & SONS, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provision, etc. River street.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Flour Mills.

WALSH DE BOO & CO., Manufacturers of Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roller Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

Hardware.

KANTREBROER, dealers in general hardware. Stoves and gas fittings a specialty. No. 52 Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in stoves, hardware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron work. Corner River and Eighth streets.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor. The only first-class hotel in the city. Is located 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.

PHOENIX HOTEL, C. H. Jacobus, proprietor. On Eighth street, near W. M. depot. Refurnished and renovated throughout. Rates, \$1.50 a day.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J., proprietor of Holland City Sale and Exchange Stable. General teaming done, cor. Market and Seventh streets.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

ELLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufacturer of Ox Yokes. River street.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

The "grippe" has taken Holland.

The roads are again in a fair condition.

SEND in your dollar, and become a subscriber of the News.

LAND STREET is now graded from Seventh to Sixteenth street.

A BABY daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Deming last Monday.

GILMORE & WALSH have a change of advertisements in this issue. Read it, and give them a call.

LOST.—A pet yellow bird. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to J. O. Doesburg's drug store.

THE Ottawa County Building and Loan Association will loan \$500 to the highest bidder this evening, Saturday.

ALL kinds of job printing executed in first-class style at this office. Prices reasonable and good work guaranteed.

The first snow of the year fell last Monday. At one time the storm had the appearance of a genuine Dakota blizzard.

FRUIT growers of this section report that the buds of fruit trees have not swollen, as is the case in the southern portion of the state.

REV. E. VAN DER VRIES of the Market street Church has received a call from the Holland Christian Reformed church at Zutphen.

It is reported that a young couple of this city quietly went to Grand Haven a few days ago and were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony.

An assistant clerk was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Williams last Tuesday, to help them in their many hotel duties during the years to come.

BEING crowded for space this week we are obliged to leave out an interesting article from West Olive, descriptive of their prosperous village.

List of letters remaining in the post office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 9, 1890; A. McComb.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

THE Allegan Democrat was nine years old last week. It is a newsy sheet, and well deserves the patronage of the democracy of Allegan County.

MR. C. DE POOTER, a workman at the West Michigan furniture factory, was severely injured on Wednesday by being kicked by a horse, while at work at the factory.

JUDGE FAIRBANKS informs us that John P. Oggel, of Holland, has been added to the pension roll, with a comfortable sum of money for arrears, since his application.

CITY CLERK SIPP was 56 years of age last Wednesday. We trust that he may live to reach 56 more years of life and that he will continue to be surrounded by his hosts of friends.

THE South Ottawa Teachers Association will meet in this city today, Saturday. An excellent programme has been arranged for the occasion, and a large meeting is anticipated.

EX-MAYOR DE ROO was elected vice-president of the Michigan Miller's Association at the annual meeting held in Lansing this week. He is also a member of the executive committee.

NEXT Monday evening, the 13th inst., the annual pew rental in Hope Church will take place. Those interested in said Church are requested to be present. The renting will begin at 7:30 p. m.

We are glad to announce that the rumor to the effect that a young lady, who had died of diphtheria, had been buried alive is untrue in every particular. There is no truth whatever in the report.

MR. BEREND VAN OS, living in Fillmore township, lost one son and two daughters this week, from diphtheria. Mr. Looyengood's twelve year old daughter died from the same dread disease in this city on Thursday.

By referring to the proceedings of the Common Council, of this city, it will be seen that the gravelling of Thirteenth and Land streets will soon be commenced, and several crossings put in at the intersection of streets.

MR. O. BREYMAN received a letter this week, from his son Fritz, who is located at Salem, Oregon. The young man is well, and prospering in his far western home, and is contented to remain there and make his fortune. In his letter he stated that they were enjoying very mild weather and that roses were in bloom in many of the gardens of Salem.

A. HUNTLEY, Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

On next Tent, No. 68, meets in K. O. T. M. Hall at 8:00 p. m. on Monday night next. All members are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance known. Full particulars given on application.

CHAS. D. WISS, Commander.

JOHN J. CAPRON, R. K.

A SOCIAL of Grace Episcopal Church will be held at the residence of Mrs. D. L. Boyd, on Eighth street, on Tuesday evening next. An attractive program will be presented. All friends of the society are cordially invited.

MISS DELIA J. COOK, preceptress of the high school, met with a severe accident while at home for her vacation. She was thrown from a horse, while riding. She has sufficiently recovered, however, to resume her place in school.

The week of prayer in the Protestant churches throughout the land has been observed here. All of the churches of the city have held nightly services, which have been well attended, and prayer of interest and benefit to all.

The trial of John Tuttle, the boy who was shot in the heel by Marshal Van den Berg is in progress as we go to press today. He is charged with disorderly conduct under the city ordinance. LATER.—The jury brought in a verdict of guilty at 4:30 p. m.

THE Y. W. C. A. held a meeting in their rooms, over Jonkman & Dykema's store, last Monday afternoon. The meeting was largely attended by friends of the association. Miss Bernice Hunting, of Alma, was present, and delivered an excellent address to the young ladies.

THE annual statement of the Farmers Mutual insurance company of Ottawa and Allegan Counties is published in the News this week. This company is a good one, furnishing fine protection at a very low rate to its members, and it is carefully and economically managed by its officers.

FARMERS in general are now wishing for snow, as it would better enable them to bring wood, and produce to the city. The ice men are feeling somewhat blue over the prospective ice crop. By the present outlook, they will have to freeze ice by artificial means to supply next summer's demand.

This issue of the News contains the certificate of authority, from Hon. T. C. Sherwood, commissioner of the Michigan department, authorizing the First State Bank, of Holland, to do business, under the laws of the state. Our readers will find the bank ready to receive all their money and take care of it; and on the other hand, furnish them with money, if they need it and can provide the necessary security.

MR. A. KING was an astonished man last Tuesday evening when he opened the front door of his residence, in answer to a knock on the outside. It was Mr. King's fifty-fourth birthday, and about twenty of his friends had assembled to give him a pleasant surprise. He was completely taken aback, but recovered sufficiently to invite them inside where they were entertained in a royal manner until a late hour. Mr. King was the recipient of a handsome gift from his friends, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by them.

Mrs. JOHN DORA N died at the residence of her son-in-law Mr. P. Boyle, in this city last Saturday. The deceased was 48 years of age at the time of her death, and leaves a husband and seven children to mourn her loss. She was a resident of Agnew, but had been brought to this city to receive the care and attention of her daughters, Mrs. Jas. Beamish and Mrs. Boyle, who were unremitting in their efforts for the preservation of the life of their beloved mother. The remains were taken to Mount Morris, this state, on Monday, for interment.

MR. JOHN COOK, of this city, has purchased the interest of J. D. Duursema, of Grand Haven, in the firm of C. N. Addison & Co., of that city. Mr. Cook has many warm friends in Holland, who will regret that this new venture will result in the departure of himself and family from Holland; but all of them will wish him success in his new business and hope that they may find as many friends in Grand Haven as they leave behind them here. "John" is an active, enterprising business man, and the firm of C. N. Addison will find the new partner a "hustler" in every respect.

THE "grippe" is paralyzing the business of the entire country. The majority of its victims recover in a few days, but many deaths have occurred as a result of the malady. The empress of Austria died on Tuesday from the disease. A few cases are reported at Holland, but the city is not yet entirely in the grip of the Russian terror. At Grand Rapids and Grand Haven about one-half of the population are suffering from the disease. The only thing to do when it strikes you is to take quinine, inhale camphor and menthol and, if these things do not loosen its grip, consult your physician and go to bed.

Good Horses.

On Tuesday Jay Littlejohn of Millgrove, received a telegram from L. Sire of New York, stating that he had sent a draft for \$1,000 in payment for the mare Mona L., 2:39 1/2. She will be shipped soon.

Parkhurst & Mott, River Bend farm, Augusta, Mich., have sold to Mr. Larrabee of Montana, for \$4,000, an eight-months-old bay colt, (full brother to Harry Noble, dam Stell Storm by Mambrino Excelsior; second dam Capitola, by Champion.

Dickinson & Raymond of Fennville were in Indiana last week and while there purchased two imported English Shire stallions, which arrived at their Fennville home Saturday and are fine representatives of this fast becoming popular breed. "Prince of the North" is a beautiful chestnut, weighing about 1,600 pounds and "Scotland's Glory" is a dark bay and weighs about 1,400 pounds. Both are six years old and breeders of draft horses will appreciate this improvement of the stock of Allegan county. — Allegan Record.

Mr. Hughart isn't asleep.

Scheme of the Grand Rapids & Indiana for a Chicago Line.

SOUTH HAVEN, Jan. 4.—This town has at last a well-defined hope of securing a branch line in the near future. Surveyors are now in the field for a road from Grand Rapids to Benton Harbor via Holland and South Haven, and the reason for their work is explained this way:

It is said that many people in Grand Rapids want better accommodations between their town and the summer resorts that cluster around Macatawa Park than the Chicago & West Michigan affords them.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. control the Grand Rapids & Indiana line which feeds the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne and carries very little, if any, business destined for Chicago and the West, and South and Northwest. Its traffic goes east over Pennsylvania lines and to the South.

It will be seen at once that the Grand Rapids & Indiana could advantageously indorse a plan of railroad which would give it an outlet for Chicago business collected along its northern sections and particularly so since the Chicago & West Michigan is rapidly extending its tracks practically parallel into the rich northern country.

The report here is that President Hughart of the Grand Rapids & Indiana told these dissatisfied Grand Rapids people that his road would join them in building the new line from Grand Rapids through Holland to Benton Harbor. From there to Chicago connections could be arranged with the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne road, thus giving the Grand Rapids & Indiana a complete line from Macatawa City to Chicago and checkmating the Chicago & West Michigan before its tracks have penetrated the pine-clad North to the Straits. — Detroit Tribune.

Personal News.

Miss Helena Herold is visiting in Grand Rapids this week.

Our old friend John Nies, of Saugatuck, was in the city this week.

Mrs. Madeline Dysart of Chicago, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. O. Doesburg.

Mr. Bob Wareham went to Grand Rapids Thursday, for a few days visit.

Mrs. Lucy Ver Hage, of Kalamazoo, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John J. Cappon.

Mr. John Van der Haar, of Kalamazoo, visited his parents a few days this week.

Mr. J. Lokker, of the crystal creamery, was in Buffalo this week, on business.

Conductor T. M. Clark and daughter Ethel returned from their eastern trip last Saturday.

Mr. G. Gringhuis, of Grand Haven, was in town on Thursday shaking hands with his many old friends here.

C. J. De Roo went to Lansing on Wednesday to attend the Michigan Millers' convention held at the Capital City.

Otto Kramer, son of Alderman Kramer, is taking a course at the business college at Grand Rapids. He entered on his studies this week Monday.

Mr. W. D. Stearns, formerly distributor of the C. & W. M. R'y at this station, was in the city this week. "Pete" is enjoying good health, and by all appearances the west, where he has been located lately, seems to agree with him.

Mr. Henry P. Scott, of this city, left on Monday for Washington, D. C., where he will remain during the session of congress, acting as a Washington correspondent for several Western papers. Mr. Scott is an excellent writer and a wide-awake newspaper man. His letters will undoubtedly be very interesting. We wish him success in the venture.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Guild of Grace Episcopal Church, held Jan. 6, 1890, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By dispensation of Divine Providence, He has been pleased to take from earthly ties, by death, our beloved sister, Mrs. George Ballard, after a long and painful illness, we deem it most fitting to give expression to the great loss our society and church has sustained, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Ballard, the ladies guild of Grace Church and society have lost one of its most valued and beloved members; a constant and energetic worker in her Master's vineyard, and a faithful officer whose counsels were ever for the advancement of the cause of Christ and the alleviation of human suffering.

Resolved, That the ladies guild extend to the afflicted husband and motherless children their most heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and trust our Heavenly Father will continually watch over them and finally re-unite them to the loved one in that happy home, where there is no more sorrow or mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased. Also published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, and that they be spread upon the minutes of the Ladies' Guild.

MRS. FILLMORE BIRD, }
MISS ADDIE CLARK, }
MRS. J. GRAHAM, }
Committee.

If the United States should engage in another war, Holland would have enough drummer boys to send to the front, to furnish music for a dozen regiments judging from the sounds that are heard on the streets.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Borealis.

Jan. 6. On account of the horribly bad roads the hauling of wood and lumber is nearly stopped. Our blacksmith, Mr. Velkers, is having a fine run of custom work; he is a man of pluck and brain and only give him a chance and you will see business run in grand shape. The farmers here amuse themselves constructing canals to drain their marsh land, but they are on a much smaller scale than the one which Ford wished to put through here; yet they are larger than some people really think, for it was rather amusing the other day to see our teacher attempt to leap over one and plunge in like a frog and then drag his wet body up the opposite bank leaving prints in the mud like that of an otter slide. A New Year's party with supper was served at John De Kraker's. There were 25 invited and 150 present. How is that for a backwoods town? Mr. Elenbaas has just finished a fine barn, which adds immense beauty to his farm. Herman Schout still continues his butcher career. Mr. Moeke still acts as leader in singing at the church. A. Z.

Olive Centre.

Jan. 8. A man reports having seen a frog yesterday that was lively and contented. Mr. Henry Becky from the southern part of this state, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Hong. Mr. Becky is one of the patrons of industry, and is working up some enthusiasm here in favor of the order. Mrs. J. D. Merritt spent New Year's day, and the balance of that week in Grand Rapids. Mr. and Mrs. C. Nivison were in Muskegon during the holidays visiting friends. There are no new cases of diphtheria reported. Mrs. H. G. Chaffield and son are down with the measles, but are doing well. The annual installation of officers in the Grange will take place at their hall Saturday, Jan. 11. Jason Woodman lecturer of the State Grange will deliver an address at the hall Jan. 27. He is a fine speaker, and it will pay every farmer to go and hear him and it won't hurt any one else, ye editors included. Mr. F. Lyon is gradually failing, but is bearing his long illness with becoming christian fortitude. He has the sympathy of the entire community. Mr. M. R. Merritt has just returned from his popular resort at Port Sheldon. The lake breeze was a little too cool for him. "DENNIS."

Lake Shore.

Jan. 9. The little daughter of Mr. Wm. Ogden was playing around the yard, on last Tuesday with the other small children, when all at once the child was missing, and could not be found; the other children said that she said she was going to see Grandma, but they thought nothing of it as her grand parents live about four miles away from where the children were at the time. They were on a visit to their aunt's Mrs. Lewis Nichols at the time. But it seems that she did go there, and alone. The distance is at least 4 miles and the little child had to turn at four different corners, which is remarkable, she being less than four years of age, and had never traveled the road before except once or twice in a buggy. She came there just at dark and Mr. Souther's people sent word to her mother immediately so they would not worry about the child. Wilbur Cochran came home on a visit, and a young man from Otsego, Mr. Otto, came with him. They returned to Otsego on the 3rd and Vernon Bottom went back with them. It was so rainy New Year's night that the dance at the Hall was almost a failure. James F. Joscelyn has procured a machine for the manufacture of bed slats etc., and has located in what is known as "Sams" farm here. They are nearly ready for business and will make use of our small pine and maple, commonly called bolt timber. "JAKE"

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Political Gossip, Railroad Rumblings, Personal Mention, Conflagrations, Accidents, Crimes and Criminals, Minor Occurrences and Events.

SUSTAINED THE SPEAKER.

A Strict Party Vote in the House on a Question of Rules.

In the Senate, on the 7th inst., Mr. Voorhees offered a preamble and resolution reciting the newspaper report that Mr. Chambers, the United States District Attorney at Indianapolis, had interfered in his official capacity to prevent the arrest of W. W. Dudley on a charge of feloniously violating the election laws of Indiana at the last Presidential election, and directing the Attorney General to report what instructions the Department of Justice had issued to chambers on the subject, and to furnish copies of the correspondence. He asked that the resolution go over one day, when he would submit some remarks upon it, which was agreed to. Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate on the subject of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Butler to provide for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States. He closed by declaring it to be the duty of this nation, which once brought the negro in the chains of slavery from Africa, to assist him to return there and aid in building up the civilization, enlightenment and wealth of his native land. The Senate then went into executive session and shortly after adjourned. In the House Mr. McComas, of Maryland, offered a resolution that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, the committee to be governed by the rules of the last Congress. Mr. Breckinridge raised the question of consideration of the resolution. The Speaker ruled that the question of consideration could not be raised against the resolution because the resolution was in the nature of a motion regulating the business of the House. Mr. Breckinridge appealed from the decision, and yielded the floor to Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, who vigorously attacked the Speaker's ruling. After several other speeches had been made a vote was taken and the decision of the Speaker sustained—yeas, 137; nays, 124. All the Republicans voted to sustain the Speaker. Mr. Carlisle and all the Democrats against it. The House then took up the District of Columbia bill and spent the remainder of the afternoon on its consideration and then adjourned.

FOUR MONTANA SENATORS.

The Democratic Houses Choose Another Pair. At Helena, Mont., after days of caucusing and consultation, the Democratic House and the Democratic members of the Senate met in joint session and elected W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis, the caucus nominees, United States Senators. This was done notwithstanding the opposition of ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser, who exhorted all his efforts to prevent such a result. He might have succeeded had it not been for Marquis Daly. Neither Maginnis nor Clark was Mr. Daly's choice, but he informed Mr. Hauser that the members of the Legislature must stand by the action of the caucus. It is believed that Gov. Toole will give Clark and Maginnis certificates and refuse them to Sanders and Power. Both sets of Senators will go to Washington and present their claims to the United States Senate, which will decide the question.

A ROBBER FOILED.

He Enters a Bank With Furtive Intent, but Leaves in a Hurry. A BLOOMSBURG (Pa.) dispatch says: A robber entered the First National Bank at noon, covered the cashier with a pistol and demanded \$1,000 or his life. The banker attempted to parley, while his clerk started to get behind the robber, and the latter backed out the door, threatening death to anyone who interfered with him and escaped to the mountains.

Nominations.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Treasury—George Finley, to be Surveyor of Customs of Dubuque, Iowa. Justice—David B. Miller, of Iowa, to be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Iowa to correct error in name. Interior—Orin E. Culver, to be Register of the Land Office at Cent. d'Alme, Idaho. J. Walcott, to be Receiver of Public Money at Taylor's Falls, Minn.; Everett W. Foster, to be Agent for the Indians of the Yankton Agency, S. Dak.

The Pacific Flyer Wrecked. A LARAMIE (Wy. T.) dispatch says: The west-bound fast mail collided with a freight train at Howell Station. Both engines were demolished and the mail cars damaged. Engineer Wright and Mail Clerk McComb were severely injured. The fast mail was on time, and it is claimed the freight crew had forgotten all about the flyer.

Pension Bill Introduced. Mr. BROSIUS has introduced in the House a bill providing for a pension of \$72 per month to disabled soldiers requiring the aid of an attendant, and another bill giving dependent soldiers a pension not to exceed \$15, nor be less than \$6 per month, according to disability.

N W National Banks. LICENSES have been issued to the First National Bank of Brady, Texas, capital \$30,000; the First National of Clyde, Ohio, capital \$50,000; the German National of Oshkosh, Wis., capital \$100,000; and the West End National of Washington, capital \$200,000.

A Professor and a Thief. HAMILTON CARTER, a professor in the New Lyme (Ohio) Institute, has been imprisoned for burglary. He robbed a drug store at New Lyme, and also stole the missionary collection taken up in the Presbyterian Sunday-school at Warren.

An Aged Dakota Woman Dead. MRS. ANTONETTE OSMANDSON died at Chamberlain, S. D., at the age of 106 years. She was said to be the oldest person in South Dakota.

Empress Augusta's Dvd. A BERLIN cable reports the death of dowager Empress Augusta, widow of William I. of Germany, at the age of 78.

Failed for \$280,000. The Glamorgan Iron Company of Philadelphia has made general assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The liabilities of the company amount to \$280,000, and the assets are estimated at \$250,000.

Still Kentucky's Senator. SENATOR BLACKBURN has been re-elected Senator by the Kentucky Legislature in joint session. The votes of the Republicans, twenty-one in number, were cast for A. H. Stewart, of Prestonsburg. Blackburn's vote was 105.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

The Hon. George H. Boker, poet and playwright, who was Minister to Turkey during General Grant's second Presidential term, died at his residence in Philadelphia.

JOHN ELLIOTT BOWEN, author, traveler, and one of the editors of the New York Independent, died in Brooklyn, aged 32. He was a son of Henry C. Bowen, Beecher's warm personal friend.

ONE of the sensations of the day at Buffalo, N. Y., is the reported intention to foreclose the mortgage of the International Fair Association property. C. J. Hamlin, owner of Belle Hamlin, the famous trotting horse, is President of the association. Failure to raise the capital stock has caused the creditors to unite and threaten legal proceedings to close the concern up. The property is considered the most valuable of its kind in the country.

The mortality list of New York City is greater than ever before known in winter. Many deaths have occurred from pneumonia. Buffalo and other cities are like New York, suffering from the "grip."

THE Rev. Ebenezer Dodge, D. D. LL. D., President of Madison University, died at Hamilton, N. Y., of peritonitis, after an illness of less than three days, aged 60 years.

STEPHEN L. PLANT, an 80-year-old Frenchman, of Haverhill, N. H., while drunk, killed a 10-year-old girl and a 5-year-old boy by beating them with a hammer.

A PITTSBURG (Pa.) dispatch says: The mail train on the Pennsylvania Railroad made a terrible record for herself. At Tyrone, it killed Yardmaster Adam Wolfgang and probably fatally injured Robert Worley, conductor, of Altoona. The men were standing on the track and were struck by the engine. At Benn's Creek, about ten miles east of here, she ran over and killed two unknown men, supposed to be Hungarians in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They stepped out of their cabins on the track directly in front of the engine, and were run down and horribly mangled.

An accident occurred the other night on the Fall Brook Railroad near Wellsboro, Pa. A construction train with a large number of workmen was crossing the bridge, part of which gave way, precipitating the engine and several cars to the bottom of the creek. Three men were instantly killed and eighteen injured, some fatally. The road was blocked all night. The killed are Grant Milliken, Daniel Howard, and Contractor Dillenboffer.

CHARLOTTE FISK BATES, the authoress, died in Bellevue Hospital, at New York, from pneumonia. She was 51 years of age.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

A FATAL and destructive snowslide occurred at Sierra City, Cal., in which seven people lost their lives—six women and one boy—and four houses were almost entirely wrecked, including the Roman Catholic Church. The snowslide commenced at Sierra Buttes flume and swept down with terrific force, carrying everything before it. One Chinaman and a little girl were still buried when the foregoing intelligence was sent. More slides are expected. Mrs. Rich, her two daughters and her son are dead. Miss Ryan of Downville and the wife of J. T. Mooney, with her daughter, are also dead.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press has published an elaborate statistical article entitled "Tale of Two Cities," presenting a very comprehensive review of the progress achieved by the twin communities during the last year. Among others the following carefully compiled figures may be of interest:

Bank clearances.....\$449,625,000
Increase of clearances over 1888.....39,087,000
Banking capital.....14,123,000
Bank surplus.....3,397,000
Real-estate transfers.....56,736,000
Building improvements.....20,222,000
Assessed valuation of cities.....253,055,000
Total jobbing of all sorts.....348,872,000
Total manufacturing products.....124,284,000
Total population.....400,000

A SPECIAL from Wardner, Idaho, announces the fact that that thriving little town is in ashes, at least the entire business portion is a mass of smoldering ruins. The fire originated in a laundry, and a determined effort was made to check the flames, but the water gave out. A stream runs through the center of the town, and the fire company attempted to get water from this source, but the thickness of the ice prevented. The entire population had in the meantime turned out and fought the flames with snow. Twenty-five stores were burned to the ground and their contents are a total loss. Holley, Mason, Marks & Co., extensive hardware dealers, are the heaviest losers. The aggregate loss is estimated between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

AN Evansville (Ind.) dispatch says: The conference between President Mackey and the committee from the Evansville & Terre Haute, the Evansville & Indianapolis, the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville roads, comprising the Mackey system, came to an agreement, and the men have returned to work. The details of the compromise are not known further than that Master of Transportation Hurd will be retained in his position.

FIRE broke out in the Fannie Paddock Hospital, at Tacoma, Wash., while it was crowded with patients. They were carried out into the snow and saved. It is thought the sudden change and excitement will be fatal to a number. The fire was extinguished.

JUDGE WALLACE, in the Superior Court, of San Francisco, has decided the case of the American Sugar Refining Company. The action was commenced by the State of California some time ago to compel the forfeiture of charter on account of the company having become a member of the sugar trust. The court finds that by joining the trust the company abandoned all purposes and objects for which it was created by the law of California, and has therefore forfeited its corporate franchise. Judgment for \$5,000 and costs also is rendered against the company.

At Chillicothe, Mo., Henry Buchanan, a member of the Buchanan Comedy Troupe, was murdered and robbed, poisoned liquor being used by the assassin. A man named Wallace has been arrested charged with the crime.

THE Lee Deming Grocery Company of St. Louis has confessed judgment in favor of Julius Wolf, of New York, in the

sum of \$68,000. Attachments were also filed against the firm for small amounts. Liabilities are \$242,000, assets \$232,000. Principal creditors are in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

THE principal hotel at Hiawatha, Kan., has been destroyed by fire, many of the guests being obliged to jump from the windows. The financial loss is about \$20,000, with \$7,000 insurance.

In a fit of jealousy at Atchison, Kan., Louis Kurts, aged 15, shot himself fatally. Nellie Burlesham, 13 years old, preferred the attentions of another boy.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

A LEXINGTON (Ky.) dispatch says: Petitions signed by 500 hemp producers, working men, and business men have been sent from here to Chairman McKinley, of the Ways and Means Committee, asking that the present tariff on hemp be maintained and that all foreign fibers be kept off the free list. It is estimated that the hemp industries furnish employment to 12,000 people in Central Kentucky during the winter and to a smaller number the entire year.

At Frankfort, Ky., the Democratic legislative caucus renominated Joseph Blackburn by a unanimous vote for United States Senator. No other name was mentioned for the nomination. With the exception of a few years immediately following the war he has been continually in public life. In 1871 he was elected to the State Legislature. On the expiration of his term he was sent to the lower house of Congress, and was four times re-elected. In 1885 he was promoted to the Senate, and unless public sentiment undergoes a radical change he can hold his seat during life.

RAILWAY GOSSIP.

THE year 1889 makes a much less favorable showing in respect to foreclosure sales than did its immediate predecessor, but its record is much less discouraging than the three years preceding 1888. According to statistics compiled by the Railway Age, railroads in operation which were sold under foreclosure during 1889, with their mileage, and the amount of capital which they apparently represent, were as follows:

Roads.	Miles.	Funded debt.	Capital stock.
W. Pennsylvania & Shenango Conn'g	22	\$ 400,000	\$ 500,000
Vicksburg & Meridian	143	4,017,000	5,903,000
Rockport & North-western	52	660,000	720,000
Wabash Railway	948	27,000,000
Richmond & Allegheny	222	9,080,000	5,000,000
Texas & New Orleans	53	636,000	500,000
St. Jo. Val. (N. G.)	11	54,000	54,000
Pont. Oxford & P. A.	218	1,836,000	1,000,000
Alameda County	6	100,000	100,000
Denver & Pacific (N. G.)	345	7,560,000	6,253,000
Bright Hope (N. G.)	33	3,375,000	179,000
Chattanooga	50	2,000,000	1,500,000
Canada & St. L.	29	261,000	226,700
Western	39	838,000	1,000,000
Genoa, Ithaca & Sayre	77	1,350,000	1,675,000
Battle Creek & Bay St. Louis & Chi.	17	288,000	65,000
Battle Creek	41	664,000	1,000,000
Cincinnati, Wash. In'n & Pittin'g	281	22,210,000	12,870,000
St. Louis & Mo.	62	1,400,000	2,800,000
Fort Madison & N. W.	45	210,500	500,000
West'n (N. G.)	45	210,500	500,000
Seneca Falls & Waterloo	4	71,000	40,000
St. L. Des Moines & Northern	136	2,630,000	4,000,000
Savannah & Tybee	18	175,000	251,000
N. Y. & Atlantic Highlands	3	20,000	20,000
Rome & Decatur	63	1,650,000	1,650,000
Total funded roads and stock	2,950	\$84,864,000	\$52,951,000
Estimated	\$157,815,000

In addition to these three companies having partially graded lines but no track in operation—namely, part of the Burlington & Southwestern, the Lehigh & Eastern, and the Savannah, Dublin & Western Short Line—were sold in payment of old debts, bringing merely nominal prices.

THE Northern Pacific's statement of approximate earnings for December shows total gross earnings of \$1,612,743, an increase compared with the corresponding month of last year of \$131,220. The total gross earnings for the year 1889 were \$20,860,486.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has just been transmitted to Congress, calls attention to the increased earnings of the railroads during the last year as evidence that the effect of the law has not been injurious. A number of amendments to the law of minor importance are recommended, also further legislation, as follows:

1. Prohibition of payment of commissions by one railroad company to ticket agents of another railway company for passenger transportation, and like prohibition of commissions for soliciting or procuring traffic to outside organizations or persons.
2. The abolition of ticket brokerage by requiring that every person who sells tickets shall be duly authorized by the company for which he sells.
3. The regulation of payment of car mileage for the use of private companies or individuals.
4. The extension of the law to apply to common carriers by water.

THE President has sent a large number of appointments to the Senate. Among them are:

Hiram Knowles, to be United States District Judge for District of Montana; Robert F. Paul, to be United States Marshal for the Territory of Arizona. And the following United States Attorneys: Isaac N. Alexander, Northern District of Ohio; Theodore F. Shepard, Eastern District of Michigan; Maurice D. O'Connell, Northern District of Iowa; Franklin F. May, District of Oregon; Albert E. Wood, District of Montana.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

A HELENA (Mont.) dispatch says: The Republicans in joint session have elected Thomas C. Power as the second United States Senator from Montana. Mantle's friends made a desperate fight, but were unable to overcome the strength developed by Power. Lieutenant Governor Rickard's candidacy was looked upon as a joke by his friends, and they wisely refrained from voting for him.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

At Dublin, Ireland, Mr. McInery, editor of the Limerick Leader, who has been on trial for intimidation, has been found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Appeal Court has dismissed similar charges made against Mr. Raymond of the Waterford News and Mr. Fisher of the Munster Express, of Waterford.

A LONDON cable says: The arrest of the notorious Nihilist leader, Pierre Gross, at Warsaw has been productive of disclosures far more startling than any of the alarming revelations which have come to the police within the last few days, appalling as they have been. From letters

and documents found concealed in his clothing the most damning evidence is obtained against many persons high in imperial favor and authority, contemplating not the assassination of the Czar alone, but the murder of the entire reigning family as well. Already many of the conspirators have been taken into custody, and those still at large are under espionage or being tracked by relentless police officials to the end of their lodgment in prison, whence they will all most certainly go to their death. Several of the implicated persons were apprehended while attempting to leave the country.

MR. GLADSTONE'S literary activity shows no sign of abatement. Six magazine articles are shortly expected from the pen of the aged Liberal leader. One of these is a critical review of Lord Tennyson's new poem. This will appear in the new monthly, the Speaker, and is awaited with much interest.

A ST. PETERSBURG cable says: The condition of the Czar, who is still suffering from the "grippe," is bad, and continues to excite great uneasiness. A serious panic was caused by his reported death. The imperial guard is confined to its barracks, and all functionaries on active duty have been ordered to remain at their posts. Rumor attributes the Czar's illness to poison administered by Nihilists.

CORA KENNEDY, the American lady who died in Rome on Dec. 31, has made many important legacies, among others \$6,000 to the International Peace Society, \$20,000 to the Hospital Tortonasi, and \$10,000 to the Milan Society for the Protection of Animals.

THE Austrian Government is in receipt of consular reports that cholera is raging frightfully at Hamadan, Persia. Many deaths have occurred, and it is feared that the disease will spread to Teheran in the spring.

GREAT preparations are being made at London for the monster reception of welcome to Stanley. The Royal Geographical Society has provided accommodations for 6,000 people at the Albert Hall. The main feature of the evening will be a map of Africa 100 feet by 80 in extent, and showing all the different routes followed by Stanley in his travels through the dark continent. The Prince of Wales and several other royal personages will honor the reception by their presence. The Queen was desirous of conferring the cross of St. Michael and St. George upon Mr. Stanley, and his name would have been in the batch of New Year's honors just made public had not Lord Salisbury advised that the dignity be reserved until Mr. Stanley's arrival in England.

FLOODS are reported in the northwest portion of Queensland, Australia. A part of the town of Comarnton is submerged, the water in many places being twenty feet deep. All the adjacent territory is under water. The floods cover an area of 300 miles.

CHARLES LEVER, son of the celebrated Irish novelist, and a scientific electrician of prominence, was found dead in his bed in Dublin. The doctors say that his death was caused by heart disease.

THE Berlin Kreuz Zeitung, discussing the labor trouble, expresses the belief that German employers must eventually grant privileges to the workmen equivalent to those enjoyed by English workmen, especially in regard to trades unions.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

DURING the year 1889 failures in the United States numbered 10,882, with liabilities of \$148,784,337. The failures during the last seven days numbered 322.

ANOTHER vessel, owned by L. Scheppe & Co., of New York, is reported to have been seized by the Columbian gunboat La Popa, and taken to Cartagena.

A VALUABLE anthracite coal discovery is reported at Savanne, seventy-five miles west of Winnipeg, Man., on the Canadian Pacific Railroad line, a short distance north of the Minnesota boundary.

His royal highness, the Duke of Connaught, is making arrangements for a month's sojourn in Canada. He intends afterward to pay New York a visit.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific Road has received orders to supply 10,000 cars to be used in shipment of grain to Boston for export.

CONGRESS RECONVENES.

The First Session After the Holiday recess Congress reconvened on the 6th inst. No business of special importance was transacted. A large number of bills were introduced in both houses. Congressman Byrum, of Indiana, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the course of the United States District Attorney at Indianapolis, especially with reference to the Dudley cases.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime	\$4.75 @ 5.50
Good	3.50 @ 4.50
Common	2.50 @ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grade	3.25 @ 3.75
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77 @ .78
CORN—No. 2	.22 @ .23 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.22 @ .23 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.23 @ .25
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.23 @ .25
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	.10 @ .10
EGGS—Fresh	.17 @ .18
PORK—Choice new, per bu.	.38 @ .43
POK—Mess	9.00 @ 9.50
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.75 @ .76
CORN—No. 2	.27 1/2 @ .28 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.22 @ .23 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.24 @ .25 1/2
BAILEY—No. 2	.47 @ .48
POK—Mess	9.00 @ 9.50
DETROIT.	
CATTLE	3.00 @ 4.00
HOGS	3.00 @ 4.00
SHEEP	3.50 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81 @ .82
CORN—No. 2	.21 @ .22
OATS—No. 2 White	.25 @ .26 1/2
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT	.81 1/2 @ .82
CORN—Cash	.30 1/2 @ .31 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.21 @ .21 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	3.75 @ 5.25
HOGS	3.75 @ 4.50
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.50
CORN—No. 2	.26 @ .28
OATS—Mixed Western	.27 @ .30
POK—Prime Mess	10.50 @ 11.00
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS	3.25 @ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77 1/2 @ .78 1/2
CORN	.25 @ .26
OATS—No. 2	.19 @ .20
RYE—No. 2	.44 @ .45 1/2
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3.50 @ 4.75
HOGS—Choice Light	3.00 @ 3.75
RYE—Common to Prime	3.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78 @ .77 1/2
CORN—No. 1 White	.34 @ .35
OATS—No. 2 White	.23 1/2 @ .24 1/2
CINCINNATI.	
HOGS	3.25 @ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77 @ .78
CORN—No. 2	.23 @ .24
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.23 @ .24
RYE—No. 2	.49 @ .51
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE—Good to Prime	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS	3.25 @ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.91 @ .91 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.23 @ .24

SPREAD OF "LA GRIPPE"

RAPIDLY EXTENDING OVER THIS COUNTRY.

Dr. Strady Pronounces the Epidemic the Genuine Russian Influenza, Though of a Mild Type—Dispatches from This and Other Lands Telling of Its Extent.

Dr. George F. Strady, of New York, in an article upon the epidemic of influenza, says:

"There is now no doubt that influenza, or what is popularly known as 'the grip,' has become epidemic in this city and is scattered broadcast over the country. It is also quite evident that its general characteristics correspond with those noted in connection with the prevailing type of the malady in Russia, Germany, and France. Fortunately it is of such a mild type that, save for the invasion of large districts and for the large number of persons attacked, it would scarcely be noticed in the category of ailments connected with the usual ones which occur during the winter months associated with rapid and varied changes of temperature and humidity.

"The type of the present epidemic partakes more of the febrile and nervous variety than that of the purely catarrhal. The increased temperature in the beginning of the attack, with the severe pains in the head, back, and lower extremities, are the leading phenomena which are noted in the large majority of cases. Only in a comparatively few instances are the coryzal symptoms the leading features of the seizure. This latter is, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance, in view of the generally accepted opinion concerning the greatly exaggerated danger of bronchitis and pneumonia as necessary complications.

"The reports of the fatality of the disease, as might have been expected, have been very much exaggerated. Particularly does this remark apply to the alarming reports of the recent death rate in Paris. In point of fact, there is no disease with such a wide prevalence which has such a comparatively low mortality. In this country, at least, there is yet to be reported the first case of death which can be laid to a pure and simple attack of the disease. Even the serious complications are so few as scarcely to merit recognition alongside of those which are constantly occurring with the usual diseases of the season.

"The rapidity with which the malady is spreading in this country, as well as the progress of the disease abroad may be judged from the following dispatches from the several points mentioned:

Scottdale, Pa.—Harvey Jones, a clerk in the Union Supply company's store, died of an attack of influenza.

Jefferson City, Mo.—There are twenty-eight cases of influenza here. Labor Commissioner Merriweather and Gov. Francis' private secretary, M. A. Fanning, are among the victims.

Greensburg, Kan.—Twenty-three mild cases of influenza are reported by the physicians here.

New York—Clinton prison, this State, has 400 grip cases among its inmates. The official clerical force is all ailed, too. Montreal, Quebec.—The influenza epidemic is increasing and there is a great deal of other sickness. Little snow and ice remains, and the weather is very mild and unwholesome.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Jules Sam's Obligations Increased Over \$3,000,000 in December.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for January:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent	\$121,367,700
Bonds at 4 per cent	629,735,700
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	110,550
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	\$829,897,462
Interest	10,688,447
Total	\$840,585,909
DEBT OF WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	\$1,884,625
Interest	151,567
Total	\$1,936,192
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	\$346,737,458
Certificates of deposit	9,000,000
Gold certificates	122,985,889
Silver certificates	282,940,073
Fractional currency, less \$8,375,964, estimated as lost or destroyed	6,9

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

INSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Some Information of Value to the Farmer, Stock-Breeder, Bee-keeper, Housewife, and Kitchen-Maid.

THE FARM.

Sheep for Mutton and Wool.

It is certain that with low prices for wool those who grow sheep without reference to their value for the butcher must conduct a business of doubtful profitability. More money of late years has been made by those who breed winter lambs for the early market than in any other branch of sheep husbandry. It demands more care on the part of the shepherd, but it is always the work that requires skill and care that pays best.

Improvement in Threshing Buckwheat.

Buckwheat is an old-fashioned crop, and is never likely to be a favorite with good farmers. But improved methods of threshing have overcome some of the objections to it. The old way was to pound the grain out with a flail on a prepared bed of ground beaten down so hard as to be almost like a stone or board floor. Unfortunately it could never be got so hard and smooth that some dirt would not work up among the grain, which was difficult to separate. The buckwheat crop is now threshed by steam power, the same as other grain, except that it shells so readily when dry that half of the spikes are taken out of the cylinder to prevent breaking the grain. Buckwheat cannot well be stacked, as its stem and leaves never get thoroughly dry until frozen repeatedly, and thus dried out.

Scab in Potatoes.

The two principal desires of the potato grower are, of course, quality and quantity, and if only one may be realized the former should have the preference. Potatoes without disease are, or ought to be, says the *Florida Agriculturist*, the great aim in this day of rot, blight and scabby tubers. Of late years not only learned scientists, but progressive farmers, have endeavored to discover the cause and a preventive for scab in potatoes.

Some of our ablest authorities, including Dr. J. B. Lawes, of England, E. S. Carman, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, Dr. Henry Stewart, and Prof. Goessman, after extensive and repeated experiments, have become convinced of the efficacy of special commercial fertilizers for the potato. Mr. Carman, who believes that wire worms are at least one cause of the scabby potatoes, says: "Whether the wire worm dislikes potato chemical fertilizers or whether these do not furnish the shelter which the worm prefers, we do not pretend to say. We do say that in all of our tests the potatoes grown with farm manure have invariably been more injured with wire worms than those grown with fertilizers."

The feeling very generally prevails that manure, especially fresh manure, is a prolific cause, in many soils, of potato scab, and ought to be avoided for this crop. In general, it is claimed that potatoes grown with chemical fertilizers are more free from rot, scab and blight, and are smoother, more uniform and of better quality than those grown on unfertilized stable manure.

In a word, experience has proven that organic manures tend to promote scab and rot in potatoes. The organic substances seems to afford a soil peculiarly adapted to the development of fungi and insects, which in time attack the potatoes. On the other hand, results favor the belief that commercial fertilizers made from minerals and properly treated animal products are comparatively free from fungi, and that such fertilizers tend to prevent or destroy any chance fungus growth in the potato itself.

Notwithstanding these facts, so long as the farmer has an abundance of barnyard manure he does not feel inclined nor see the necessity of buying commercial fertilizers. Our own experience has been that on new land—fresh broken clover sod or prairie sod the second season after breaking produces clean potatoes. To use barnyard manure with the best results it should be well rotted. To this end we advise getting out such manure this fall upon land that is to be used next season for the potato crop. If it can be plowed under this fall and the land plowed again before planting it is all the better.

THE GARDEN.

Dry Rot in Potatoes

What is called dry rot in the potato is probably really the common form of this disease, that under certain conditions has been arrested before completing entire destruction of the potato. The fungus cannot grow in an atmosphere unfavorable to it. A hint on this subject is given in the experience of an old potato grower, who as soon as rot is discovered in his potatoes places them in some tight compartment where they are kept in an atmosphere charged with the fumes of burning charcoal. It will not do to try this in a house cellar, for the carbonic acid gas thus developed is a most deadly poison. He finds that not only are potatoes preserved sound when thus treated, but when it has begun the rot is arrested, and remains only a form of dry rot that progresses no further. But it is important that potatoes thus affected be not used for seed, as in moist ground the dormant spores come to life again and propagate rapidly.

Tomatoes.

It does not require a great amount of time to raise a good supply of tomatoes, both for summer table use and for canning. Tomatoes will grow vigorously and produce well upon any soil suitable for either corn or potatoes.

When the blossoms begin to show, it is a good plan to pinch back the ends of the main stems; and the branches, too, may be checked by nipping off the ends of the shoots just beyond the last leaf. The pinching should be continued to the middle of summer, at least until the fruit has nearly or quite completed its growth.

Keep the ground clean and level, and if convenient lay light brush around the plants to keep the fruit from coming in contact with the soil when the vines become heavily laden. Some tie their tomatoes up to stakes and cut away the leaves, but we do not approve of this plan, as it is too great a violation of natural laws. When plants or trees are robbed of foliage, the flavor of the fruit is impaired. Stripping off foliage may advance, or bring on an unnatural ripening through exposure to the rays of the summer sun, but no other advantage can be claimed. You will notice that the sweetest blackberry, grape, or richest-flavored tomato is found beneath the leaves, where its development and maturity have been natural.—*Exchange.*

Keeping Grapes.

There are various ways in which

grapes may be kept fresh and plump until after the holidays, the main conditions being a cool and dry temperature. The clusters should be gathered on a clear day and all imperfect berries removed with a sharp-pointed pair of scissors, handling the fruit as little as possible. Have ready shallow boxes lined with dry paper and place in them the clusters, the layers being separated by a sheet of dry paper. Cover with paper, put on the lid tightly and store in a cold, dry, airy room until freezing weather, when they may be removed to slightly warmer quarters. Keep cold as possible without actually freezing. Another successful way of keeping grapes is to bury them on a gravelly knoll or other dry location, packed in layers, in earthen jars, the layers being separated by sheets of paper and the lid being secured by pasting over it strong, unbleached muslin. Being several feet below the surface, it will be necessary to mark the spot with a stake. Varieties like Isabella, Catawba, Diana, Salem, Wilder, Clinton, are all good keepers and very satisfactory in other ways. Whatever method be employed it is essential that the fruit and all connected with it be perfectly free from moisture, the least particle of which will surely produce mold; that the skin of the fruit is not broken, and that a uniform, cool temperature is maintained.—*Orchard and Garden.*

THE STOCK RANCH.

Dogs vs. Sheep.

Prof. Henry Stewart inquires in the *Country Gentleman*, "why a dog has the privilege of wandering at large over 'all creation,' so to speak, while a sheep is to be kept on its owner's farm?" He argues that if the owners of dogs should be obliged to keep their animals on their own premises, the sheep would have a fair chance, and says: "We could easily keep enough sheep of various breeds to supply our own factories with wool and to ship abroad; and America could be the world's purveyor for wool and woolen fabrics, as it is for cotton and its products. We have the land; we have the men; but the unequal laws convey all the rights of the shepherd to the owners of the dogs."

Weaning Stock.

Usually in the fall there is more or less stock that has made a sufficient growth to be weaned. Especially is this the case with colts and calves. With both these classes of stock it is an important item to keep making a steady growth, and if this is done at this time it will be necessary to give good care. It is not best to make a change too suddenly, and for this reason it will be found a good plan to begin feeding a small quantity of grain each day for a week or ten days before weaning, giving a small quantity at first, and gradually increasing until enough is given to keep the stock in a good, thrifty condition. With a little care in this way a change can be made with very little trouble, and the young stock be kept growing steadily all the time. One of the best materials to use at this time is ground oats, fed with hay if the young stock must be fed upon dry feed, and especially is this the case with colts. When not necessary to confine, let them have the run of the pastures as long as the weather will permit. A little bran and corn may be given as a change. Oats is one of the very best materials that can be used for the development of bone and muscle, and these are important items in the making of young colts. Corn is fattening and is an excellent material to use in keeping up animal heat. If provided with good shelter, so that it will not be necessary to maintain animal heat by feeding grain, a good and also an economical feed can be made by cutting oats with a feed cutter, adding a small quantity of bran and wetting the whole. Bran, oats, and barley make a better feed for colts than too much corn, although many will insist upon giving the colts a feed of corn twice a day all winter.

Usually very little grain will be needed for the calves, especially if they are provided with good comfortable shelter. Good clover hay or millet, with a small quantity of bran at each meal, will maintain a good growth at small cost. A little corn and oil meal can be given as a change, as it is not a good plan to attempt to winter stock of any kind upon one kind of feed.

A good deal of fodder can be used in feeding calves during the winter, and with a small quantity of bran and oil meal can be kept making a good growth.

Neither of these two classes of stock should be allowed to stop growing from birth to maturity, and if care is taken in weaning not to get them stunted, a good growth may readily be made. Some stock can be weaned much earlier than others, and this fact must always be considered so that they can be kept in good condition during the winter. It is much easier to keep up a good growth, says the *St. Louis Republic*, in which the above first appeared, than to allow them to run down and then build up again; so it is necessary, as far as possible, to supply good feed and give good care in weaning young stock at this time.—*Palm, Field and Stockman.*

THE DAIRY.

Feeding for Profit.

Feeding dairy cows for profit must be done intelligently and scientifically. Any increase of live weight usually means a decrease in the production of milk and butter. The relative amount of casein, fat, milk-sugar, and salt vary in animals according to the feed which is given to them, and to some other incidental circumstances which effect their health and producing powers. There is a certain advantage in sticking to some good formula in feeding dairy cows; but on the other hand there are peculiarities in the animal as well as in the breed which makes it disadvantageous to stick closely to any fixed diet.

Beginning with the young animals it may be said that the calf will do better if taken away from the dam inside of two weeks, and then feed good milk or skim milk with a little flax seed or oil meal mixed with it. Oat meal gruel will take the place of this very well, but the solid substances should be increased gradually, until at the end of two months the calf will be able to take nearly a pound of it. Then begin with light grains, giving the animal a little wheat, oats, bran or middlings every day; but grain usually means high feeding, and too much of this kind of food will make the animal take on more flesh than is desirable. The object is not to produce flesh and fat, and very concentrated or heating foods should be avoided to a large extent.

One of the greatest advantages resulting from the modern investigation and analysis of feeding stuffs is that dairymen and breeders can now "feed for results." If the animal is fed for the butcher highly heating and concentrating foods must be given, so that the animal will take on flesh rapidly. But if for breeding and dairy purposes a different plan must be followed. Good pasture land, where the pasture grass is rich, luxuriant and nutritious, is the best

place for dairy cows. The best dairymen are striving to imitate the composition of the best pasture grass in feeding cows in full milk.

The nutritive ratio of good pasture grass has been found to be about 15.4, which results from the presence of about as much a proportion of digestible albuminoids, carbohydrates and fats as could well be mixed. Grains that are rich in albuminoids should be mixed with coarser fodder, which is richer poor in them. The foods containing the albuminoids also contain phosphate of lime, which help to build up the muscles of the body. The fats and carbohydrates are foods of respiration and heat.

If the animal is given the proper proportion of food she ought to yield seven thousand pounds of milk, or three hundred pounds of butter a year, when she has reached the period when she ought to give the most, or if she cannot come up to this mark, or very near to it, there can not be much profit in her, and she should not be kept. But it must be remembered that this means liberal scientific feeding. If the animal is neglected of course she can not be expected to produce so much. It will be admitted readily by all that liberal feeding is necessary for anything like a good milk flow. It takes about two-thirds of all the good nutritive food that a cow will eat to sustain life. The other third must go to elaborate the solids which form good milk and butter.

The health is greatly improved by feeding the animal with grain thoroughly mixed with moistened and short-cut coarse fodder. The reason for this is that it is made more digestible by having the grain remasticated in the cud. The average daily rations for a cow in good milk are about fourteen pounds of coarse fodder mixed with fifteen pounds of dairy grains. This makes a good ratio of albuminoids, carbohydrates and fats, and comes the nearest to the nutritive qualities of good pasture grass.—*S. W. Chambers.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Sitting on the Feet.

An active woman will destroy more upper leather in the house in a given time than she will on the street; there are many more obstacles to the square yard to be encountered in the house than on the street; more stair-climbing, more rubbing of feet on the chair rounds, and last, but not least, more feet set upon that luxurious feminine pose.

The wear of uppers of women's shoes by the friction of the skirts is greater than many people suppose. Men's trousers do very little damage compared to the heavy and constant rubbing of the skirts against the back of the shoes.

There are no shoes made for women that will compete with men's calf shoes in durability under hard knocks. Unfortunately women do not and will not wear calfskin shoes; they are at a disadvantage in this respect.

Hints to Housekeepers.

SALT sprinkled over anything that is burning on the stove will prevent any disagreeable odor.

WASH Valenciennes lace in lukewarm water with fine soap, and iron over several thicknesses of flannel to bring out the pattern.

EXPOSURE to the sun, it is said, will remove light scorch marks, and fruit or rust stains yield quickly to a weak solution of oxalic acid.

A WELL-KNOWN physician says that: "boil should not be allowed to progress if it can be stopped at the outset, as the system is more likely to be poisoned than relieved by the gathering matter. The boil should be painted with iodine, and will not amount to anything if taken in the first stage."

A GOOD cleaning mixture may be made with two ounces liquid ammonia, two ounces bar soap, finely shaved, and two teaspoonfuls powdered saltpetre. Put these ingredients into a large, open-mouthed bottle and add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint warm water. It will be ready for use in two or three days. It is well adapted for washing delicate colored articles, also to add to the water for shampooing the head. Mixed with water and sprayed upon plants it will kill any insects infesting them, and also act as a fertilizer.

THE KITCHEN.

Corn Bread.

One large cup of sour buttermilk, a heaping cup of Indian meal, a cup of sugar, two heaping table-spoonfuls of wheat flour, a tablespoonful of cream (or lard or butter the size of a hickory nut), a teaspoonful of salt, and a small teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in water. Put in a greased tin and steam one and one-half hours.

Rye Drop Cakes.

Two cups sour milk; one egg, well beaten; one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in boiling water; enough rye meal for a batter that will spread easily on the griddle. Mix together the milk, meal and egg, add the soda and beat thoroughly. Bake immediately on a hot griddle, or in a gem pan well oiled; if in gem pans the oven must be hot and the cakes should bake about half an hour.

Salt Codfish with White Sauce.

Set it to soak as long as necessary, put it into cold water over the fire in a vessel; when just upon boiling, skim it and take it off as soon as it boils; cover it over and leave it thus for a quarter of an hour, then take it out of the vessel and let it drain. Put into a saucepan a piece of butter, a little flour, pepper and capers, celery or parsley, add to it a little milk, pour it over the fish and serve.

Stock for Soup.

Stock enough to last a family of five for one week can be made of five pounds of beef (leg is the best) and two pounds of veal. Cover it with cold water and let it remain for at least half an hour before putting it on the fire. Place it on some part of the range where it will simmer slowly from eight to ten hours, or until the meats are boiled into shreds. Strain it into your stock pot, and when it becomes cold remove the grease, cover the pot tightly and set in some cold place. Any soup is possible to you now.

Custard Pie.

Take two eggs, beat the yolks with one heaping teaspoonful of white sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of milk and ten drops of vanilla, or grated nutmeg if liked better. Make a crust out of one cup of pastry flour, a piece of lard as large as a walnut and twice as much butter; work together, add enough cold water to make into a dough; roll to the thickness of a quarter of an inch, always rolled one way; cover the bottom of a well-buttered pie plate with the crust; pour in the custard; set in a moderate oven. When the custard is firm and just beginning to brown, add the whites of the eggs whipped stiff, with five teaspoonfuls of sugar; brown and serve either warm or cold.

TALMAGE IN AUSTRIA.

SERMON IN VIENNA, WITH NOTES ON HIS TOUR OF THE HOLY LAND.

The Surprises in Religion—The Fascination that Surrounds Jerusalem and the Sea of Galilee—Solomon's Designs for His Capital.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, preached in Vienna Sunday, Jan. 5, on "The Surprises of Religion." His text was I Kings x. 7: "Behold, the half was not told me." The sermon was as follows:

Appearing before you to-day, my mind yet agitated by the scenery of the Holy Land, from which we have just arrived, you will expect me to revert to some of the scenes once enacted there. Mark a circle around Lake Galilee, and another circle around Jerusalem, and you describe the two regions in which cluster memories of more events than in any other two circles. Jerusalem was a spell of fascination that will hold me the rest of my life. Solomon had resolved that that city should be the center of all sacred, regal and commercial magnificence. He set himself to work, and monopolized the surrounding desert as a highway for his caravans. He built the city of Palmyra around one of the principal wells of the east, so that all the long trains of merchandise, from the east were obliged to stop there, pay toll and leave part of their wealth in the hands of Solomon's merchants. He manned the fortress Thapsacus at the chief ford of the Euphrates, and put under guard everything that passed there. The three great products of Palestine—wine pressed from the richest clusters and celebrated all the world over; oil, which in that hot country is the entire substitute for butter and lard, and was pressed from the olive branches until every tree in the country became an oil well; and honey, which was the entire substitute for sugar—these three great products of the country Solomon exported, and received in return fruits and precious woods and the animals of every clime.

He went down to Ezion-geber and ordered a fleet of ships to be constructed, oversaw the workmen, and watched the launching of the flotilla which was to go out on more than a year's voyage, to bring home the wealth of the then known world. He heard that the Egyptian horses were large and swift, and long maned and round limbed, and he resolved to purchase them, giving \$85 apiece for them, putting the best of these horses in his own stall and selling the surplus to foreign potentates at great profit.

He heard that there was the best of timber on Mount Lebanon, and he sent out one hundred and eighty thousand men to hew down the forest and drag the timber through the mountain gorges, to construct it into rafts to be floated to Joppa, and from thence to be drawn by ox teams twenty-five miles across the land to Jerusalem. He heard that there were beautiful flowers in other lands. He sent for them, planted them in his own gardens, and to this very day there are flowers found in the ruins of that city such as are to be found in no other part of Palestine, the lineal descendants of the very flowers that Solomon planted. He heard that in foreign groves there were birds of richest voice and most luxuriant wing. He sent out people to catch them, and bring them there, and he put them into his cages.

Stand back now and see this long train of camels coming up to the King's gate, and the ox trains from Egypt, gold and silver and precious stones, and beasts of every hoof, and birds of every wing, and fish of every scale! See the peacocks strut under the cedars, and the horsemen run, and the chariots wheel! Hark to the orchestra! Gaze upon the dancers! Not stopping to look into the wonders of the temple, step right on to the causeway, and pass up to Solomon's palace!

Here we find ourselves amid a collection of buildings on which the king had lavished the wealth of many empires. The genius of Hiram, the architect, and of the other artists is here seen in the long line of corridors and the suspended gallery and the approach to the throne. Traceried window opposite traceried window. Bronzed ornaments bursting into lotus and lily and pomegranate. Chapters surrounded by network of leaves in which imitation fruit seemed suspended as in hanging baskets. Three branches—so Josephus tells us—three branches sculptured on the marble, so thin and subtle that even the leaves seemed to quiver. A laver capable of holding 500 barrels of water on 600 brazen ox heads, which gushed with water and filled the whole place with coolness and crystalline brightness and musical plash. Ten tables chased with chariot wheel and lion and cherubim. Solomon sat on a throne of ivory. At the seating place of the throne, on each end of the steps, a brazen lion. Why, my friends, in that place they trimmed their candles with snuffers of gold, and they cut their fruits with knives of gold, and they washed their faces in basins of gold, and they scooped out the ashes with shovels of gold, and they stirred the altar fires with tongs of gold. Gold reflected in the water! Gold flashing from the apparel! Gold blazing in the crown! Gold, gold, gold!

Of course the news of the affluence of that place went out everywhere by every caravan and by wing of every ship, until soon the streets of Jerusalem are crowded with curiosity seekers. What is that long procession approaching Jerusalem? I think from the pomp of it there must be royalty in the train. I smell the breath of the spices which are brought as presents, and I hear the shout of the drivers, and I see the dust covered caravan showing that they come from far away. Cry the news up to the palace. The Queen of Sheba advances. Let all the people come out to see. Let the mighty men of the land come out on the palace corridors. Let Solomon come down the stairs of the palace before the queen has alighted. Shake out the cinnamon, and the saffron, and the calamus, and the frankincense and pass it into the treasure house. Take up the diamonds until they glitter in the sun.

The Queen of Sheba alights. She enters the palace. She washes at the bath. She sits down at the banquet. The cup bearers bow. The meat smokes. The music trembles in the dash of the waters from the molten sea. Then she rises from the banquet, and walks through the conservatories, and gazes on the architecture, and she asks Solomon many strange questions, and she learns about the religion of the Hebrews, and she then and there becomes a servant of the Lord God.

She is overwhelmed. She begins to think that all the spices she brought, and all the precious woods which are intended to be turned into harps and psalteries and into railings for the causeway between the temple and the palace, and the one hundred and eighty

thousand dollars in money—she begins to think that all these presents amount to nothing in such a place, and she is almost ashamed that she has brought them, and she says within herself: "I heard a great deal about this place, and about this wonderful religion of the Hebrews, but I find it far beyond my highest anticipations. I must add more than 50 per cent. to what has been related. It exceeds everything that I could have expected. The half—the half was not told me."

Learn from this subject what a beautiful thing it is when social position and wealth surrender themselves to God. When religion comes to a neighborhood, the first to receive it are the women. Some men say it is because they are weak minded. I say it is because they have quicker perception of what is right, more ardent affection and capacity for sublimer emotion. After the women have received the Gospel then all the distressed and the poor of both sexes, those who have no friends, accept Jesus. Last of all come the greatly prospered. Alas, that it is so!

If there are those who have been favored of fortune, or, as I might better put it, favored of God, surrender all you have and all you expect to be to the Lord who blessed this queen of Sheba. Certainly you are not ashamed to be found in this queen's company. I am glad that Christ has had his imperial friends in all ages—Elizabeth Christina, Queen of Prussia; Maria Ferdinanda, Queen of Russia; Marie, Empress of France; Helena, the imperial mother of Constantine; Arcadia, from her great fortunes building public baths in Constantinople and toiling for the alleviation of the masses; Queen Clotilda, leading her husband and three thousand of his armed warriors to Christian baptism; Elizabeth of Burgundy, giving her jeweled glove to a beggar, and scattering great fortunes among the distressed; Prince Albert, singing "Rock of Ages" in Windsor Castle, and Queen Victoria, inconspicuous, reading the Scriptures to a dying pauper.

Bless God that the day is coming when royalty will bring all its thrones, and music all its harmonies, and painting all its pictures, and architecture all its pillars, and conquest all its scepters, and the queens of the earth, in long line of advance, frankincense filling the air and the camels laden with gold, shall approach Jerusalem, and the gates shall be hoisted, and the great burden of splendor shall be lifted into the palace of this greater than Solomon.

Again, my subject teaches me what is earnestness in the search of truth. Do you know where Sheba was? It was in Abyssinia, or some say in the southern part of Arabia Felix. In either case it was a great way off from Jerusalem. To get from there to Jerusalem she had to cross a country infested with bandits, and go across blistering deserts. Why did not the queen of Sheba stay at home and send a committee to inquire about this new religion, and have the delegates report in regard to that religion and wealth of King Solomon? She wanted to see for herself, and hear for herself. She could not do this by work of committee. She felt she had a soul worth ten thousand kingdoms like Sheba, and she wanted a robe richer than any worn by Oriental shuttles, and she wanted a crown set with the jewels of eternity. Bring out the camels. Put on the spices. Gather up the jewels of the throne and put them on the caravan. Start now; no time to be lost. Good on the camels. When I see that caravan, dust covered, weary and exhausted, trudging on across the desert and among the bandits until it reaches Jerusalem, I say: "There is an earnest seeker after the truth."

But there are a great many who do not act in that way. They all want to get the truth, but they want the truth to come to them; they do not want to go to it. There are people who fold their arms and say: "I am ready to become a Christian at any time; if I am to be saved I shall be saved, and if I am to be lost I shall be lost." But Jerusalem will never come to you; you must go to Jerusalem. The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ will not come to you; you must go and get religion. Bring out the camels; put on all the sweet spices, all the treasures of the heart's affection. Start for the throne. Go in and hear the waters of salvation dashing in fountains all around about the throne. Sit down at the banquet—the wine pressed from the grapes of the heavenly Eshcol, the angels of God the cup bearers. Good on the camels. The Bible declares it: "The queen of the south"—that is, this very woman I am speaking of—"the queen of the south shall rise up in judgment against this generation and condemn it; for she came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon; and, behold! a greater than Solomon is here." What infatuation the sitting down in idleness expecting to be saved. "Strive to enter in at the strait gate. Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened to you." Take the kingdom of Heaven by violence. Urge on the camels!

Again, my subject impresses me with the fact that religion is a surprise to any one that gets it. This story of the new religion in Jerusalem, and of the glory of King Solomon, who was a type of Christ—that story rolled on and on, and was told by every traveler coming back from Jerusalem. The news goes on the wing of every ship and with every caravan, and you know a story enlarges as it is retold, and by the time that story gets down into the southern part of Arabia Felix, and the queen of Sheba hears it, it must be a tremendous story. And yet this queen declares in regard to it, although she had heard so much and had her anticipations raised so high, the half—the half was not told her.

So religion is always a surprise to any one that gets it. The story of grace—an old story. Apostles preached it with rattle of chain; martyrs declared it with arm of fire; deathbeds have affirmed it with visions of glory, and ministers of religion have sounded it through the lanes, and highways, and the chapels, and the cathedrals. It has been cut into stone with chisel, and spread on the canvas with pencil; and it has been recited in the dogology of great congregations. And yet when a man first comes to look on the palace of God's mercy, and to see the royalty of Christ, and the wealth of His attendants, and the loveliness of His face, and the joy of His service, he exclaims with prayers, with tears, with sighs, with triumphs: "The half—the half was not told me!"

I appeal to those who are Christians. Compare the idea you had of the joy of the Christian life with the appreciation of that joy you have now since you have become a Christian, and you are willing to attest before angels and men that you never, in the days of your spiritual bondage, had any appreciation of what was to come. You are ready to-day to answer, and say in regard to the discoveries

you have made of the mercy and the grace and the goodness of God: "The half—the half was not told me!"

Well, we hear a great deal about the good time that is coming to this world when it is to be girded with salvation. Holiness on the bells of the horses. The lion's mane to be patted by the hand of a babe. Ships of Tarshish bringing cargoes for Jesus, and the hard, dry, barren, winter bleached, storm scarred, thunder split rock breaking into floods of bright water. Deserts into which dromedaries thrust their nostrils, because they were afraid of the simoon—deserts blooming into carnation roses and silver tipped lilies.

It is the old story. Everybody tells it. Isaiah told it, John told it, Paul told it, Luther told it, Calvin told it, John Milton told it—everybody tells it; and yet—and yet when the midnight shall fly the hills, and Christ shall marshal his great army, and China, dashing her idols into the dust, shall hear the voice of God and wheel into line; and India, destroying her Juggernaut and snatching up her little children from the Ganges, shall hear the voice of God and wheel into line; and vine covered Italy, and wheat-crowned Russia, and all the nations of the earth shall hear the voice of God and fall into line; then the Church, which has been toiling and struggling through the centuries, robbed and garlanded like a bride adorned for her husband, shall put aside her veil and look up into the face of her Lord the King, and say: "The half—the half was not told me!"

Well, there is coming a greater surprise to every Christian—a greater surprise than anything that I have depicted. Heaven is an old story. Everybody talks about it. There is hardly a hymn in the hymn book that does not refer to it. We say that it is a harbor from the storm. We call it home. We say that it is the house of many mansions. We weave together all sweet, beautiful, delicate, exhilarant words; we weave them into letters, and then we spell it out in rose and lily and amaranth. And yet that place is going to be a surprise to the most intelligent Christian.

Like the queen of Sheba, the report has come to us from the far country, and many of us have started. It is a desert march, but we urge on the camels. What though our feet be blistered by the way? We are hastening to the palace. We take our loves and hopes and Christian ambitions, as frankincense and myrra and cassia, to the great King. We must not rest. We must not halt. The night is coming on, and it is not safe out here in the desert. Urge on the camels. I see the domes against the sky, and the houses of Lebanon and the temples and the gardens. See the fountains dance in the sun and the gates flash as they open to let in the poor pilgrims.

Send the word to the palace that we are coming, and that we are weary of the march of the desert. The King will come out and say: "Welcome to the palace; bathe in the waters; recline on these banks. Take this cinnamon and frankincense and myrra and put it upon a censer and swing it before the altar." And yet, my friends, when Heaven bursts upon us it will be a greater surprise than that—Jesus on the throne, and we made like him! All our Christian friends surrounding us in glory! All our sorrows and tears and sins gone by forever! The thousands of thousands, the one hundred and forty and four thousand, the great multitudes that no man can number, will cry, world without end: "The half—the half was not told me!"

Given Away by a Parrot.

"Oh, it was so funny," smiled the jolly passenger as he left a Tenth street car at Chestnut street and launched a derisive smile at the bewildered conductor. "Two women boarded the car at Wallace street. They weighed an even 200 each, and besides carried two big valises and a parrot. They were evidently uneasy at something, and gazed at the bird as if afraid that his tongue would break loose. It did after a while, but it served the woman right. When the conductor made his way through the standing crowd and presented his hand for a fare the largest of the sisters handed him a silver dollar. The knight of the punch extracted five cents from the Bland and returned ninety-five cents in change to the passenger."

"Then he applied to the other one for fare, and his Galway whiskers turned a brighter hue when she coolly said: 'My sister paid for me.' In vain he argued and protested against two people occupying three seats for one fare. As he turned despairingly away his parrotship, who had been fidgeting in his cage, electrified the car by shouting, 'Mary, you're a dead beat.' It was too much. The women retreated, parrot and all, and as the smiles of the conductor and passengers followed them an acquaintance said: 'One of the sisters taught the bird that sentence because they're always snapping at each other.'"
—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Never Refused Charity.

Frank Lane, the actor, tells a story of the late Harry Richmond, who was a remarkably bright comedian in his line. One day in an Eastern city Richmond went to the bank to cash a draft. It was for \$94.04, money due, and Harry was paid \$90 in bills, \$4 in silver and four pennies. The pennies he jingled in his palm after he salted the bills and silver away in his pocket, and as he left the bank, he met the President of the institution on the steps. It was a warm day and the banker had removed his high white hat and was mopping his brow with a white silk handkerchief. Richmond saw him and in an absent-minded way he dropped the odd four pennies into the plug hat, saying: "I never refuse an appeal for alms, my man." The pennies dropped with an awful racket, and when he realized what had happened the banker was mad. He had Richmond arrested for insulting him, but in court the comedian gave such a plausible explanation and made such a witty speech that the justice let him off with a reprimand.

Guess What Sister Had Said.

Tommy (entering the parlor where his sister and her young man are)—Guess what I've got in my hand, Mr. Sappy?

Mr. Sappy—Why, those are beans. Tommy (with a triumphant look at his sister)—There, what did I tell you sis?

Imagine Sappy's feelings!

When you cry, you are learning something you should have known before; when you laugh, you are simply fanning yourself.

The Holland City News.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890.

The Grand Haven newspapers are reaping a golden harvest. The rich men of the town are all at loggerheads on the waterworks' question, and they are severally airing their views at a penny (or more) a line in the daily and weekly press of the county town. The corporation which was unfortunate enough to plant forty or fifty thousand dollars in a waterworks' "plant" at Grand Haven a few years ago, under a contract made with the reigning powers of the town, have monopolized the columns of the *Herald* for the dissemination of the tale of its woes throughout the county.

The *Tribune* and *Courier-Journal* with an eye to the main chance, in the present dearth of news and high price of boiler plates, print whole pages of facts, figures and "views" from Mayor Kirby, the Wiley company, and everybody else who will pay its regular advertising rates.

The *Express* seems to be subsidized by the present council, but it manages to keep a front seat at the trough, and "is making hay while the sun shines,"—or money while the row lasts, to use plain English.

In the meantime the taxpayers are quietly meditating on the best way to get rid of the whole matter. From present indications the spring election will be a "circus" in Grand Haven. Whether the young man, whose father formerly lived on the corner, will be elected mayor, or the gallant captain again carry off the prize, is yet an open question. One thing, however, is certain that the best interests of the city require some amicable settlement of the trouble at as early a date as possible.

The Business Outlook.

The year 1890 opens with one of the most remarkable winters ever known in Michigan. The weather has not only a very important bearing upon our enjoyment of life, but also upon what we call "business", which sustains life. The unseasonable character of the weather has demoralized many branches of trade, and more or less affected all classes of business. This state of affairs frightens the man who is always looking for the sky to fall and repeating such cheerful sayings, as "a green Christmas makes a fat graveyard."

But beyond the unfavorable effect of the elements upon present business, the trade outlook for the coming year is good. The far-seeing men at the great commercial centres all prophesy that 1890 will be one of the most prosperous ever known in the United States. The railroads are crowded with business, the iron industries, which are said to be a business thermometer, are all behind in filling their orders, at better prices than for several years past, and, in fact, all branches of manufacturing report an excellent prospect for the coming season.

This is the report which comes from the whole country. In our immediate locality there is also much to hope for from the new year. The harvest of 1890 cannot be worse than that of 1889, and present indications are that it will be much better. Wheat and rye never looked as well in January, in this locality, as they do now. Farmers had a favorable fall for their plowing, and many of them have their lands in readiness for the spring crops. Stock of all kinds have been benefited by late pastures and the mild winter.

In our little city, we can point to a steady, substantial growth during the past year, and every indication for its continuance during 1890. Our factory army will soon be re-inforced by the brigade of the new furniture company. The tannery is doing a good business, and will probably add to its productive capacity during the coming year. Negotiations are now pending to secure another important manufacturing industry here, with a good prospect for success in the matter. The railroad project bids fair to prove successful, and give to our city all that is lacking as a manufacturing centre, a competing line.

For those who are so constituted that their glance into the future is always through blue spectacles, and who cannot see anything but gloom in the present and darkness in the coming year, we shall drop generalities and close by calling attention to a few figures, which indicate better than words, that our community is adding to its wealth and prosperity. The savings bank and loan associations represent better than any one thing the condition of a town. The association here has now 314 members and 1748 shares of stock subscribed. Twenty thousand dollars has already been loaned to its members, and from \$500 to \$1500 is loaned now semi-monthly.

ly. The First State bank has recently opened for business, and its savings department already contains several thousand dollars and has a large number of depositors. The post office shows an increase of business every year. These facts are better than words to prove that our people are gaining, even in what are known as "hard times", and all that is needed to add to the prosperity of the community, is to have our citizens continue to act together in aid of every meritorious public enterprise and tell every stranger who comes here of the many good points in favor of our city and locality, as places of residence and business.

A Debate Between Giants.

The January number of the North American Review contains two articles written by two of the greatest living statesmen:

Hon. W. E. Gladstone, of England, takes the side of free trade in the discussion of "Free Trade or Protection?" while Hon. J. G. Blaine writes in favor of protection.

Every person interested in these vital questions of national policy should carefully read both articles. That of Mr. Gladstone, of course, applies more directly to England's experience as a free trade country, and that of Mr. Blaine to the United States, under the present protective system.

We contend, however, that Mr. Gladstone's article, while it gives many good reasons why the policy he favors is the best for England, also contains the best of arguments for the contrary system for our country. His argument is mainly to the effect that each country should devote itself to that which can be produced cheapest, and not endeavor to compete with other nations in manufacturing or growing those articles or crops which they can produce cheaper. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, contends that the people of the United States should produce more agricultural commodities and less manufactured articles.

This argument is like many other beautiful theories. It fails when put to the test of experience. The production of the great farm staples in the United States is already greater than the demand. The farmers insist that the present prices are ruinous. What would they say if the policy of free trade was inaugurated and thousands of men now employed in manufacturing establishments added to the producers of farm crops, because the manufactured articles can be made cheaper in England and other European countries where labor is lower in price?

Mr. Blaine's article is prefaced by the statement that he considers the protective system as best for America, but does not wish to "affirm or deny" whether free trade is not better for England. He goes at length into the question of the effect of protection upon prices of manufactured articles in this country, showing the fallacy of the argument that the tariff is a tax on the consumer.

Protection has no abler champion in the United States than Mr. Blaine, and his argument in reply to the great Englishman is one of the best ever written or spoken by "the plumed knight".

The following is a brief extract which indicates the clear, convincing style of Mr. Blaine:

"Protectionists owe many thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his outspoken mode of dealing with this question of Free Trade. He gives us his conclusions without qualification and without disguise. The American Free-trader is not so sincere. He is ever presenting half truths and holding back the other half, thus creating false impressions and leading to false conclusions; but Mr. Gladstone is entirely frank. He tells the laborers on protected articles that they would be better engaged in 'raising more, cereals and more cotton at low prices.'"

"Where does Mr. Gladstone suggest a market for the additional grain and cotton to be raised by American mechanics becoming farmers and increasing the production of these great staples? The foreign market is filled with a competing grain supply to such a degree that already the price of wheat is unduly lowered to the Western farmer. The farmer needs a still larger home consumption of his grain, while Mr. Gladstone thinks he needs a still larger home production. The legitimate involvement of Mr. Gladstone's argument is that all mechanical and manufacturing enterprises in America producing articles of higher price than the same produced in Europe should be turned to the production of 'more cereals and more cotton at low prices.'"

"The Western farmers' instinct is wiser than Mr. Gladstone's philosophy. The farmer knows that the larger the home market the better are his prices, and as the home market is narrowed his prices fall. Mr. Gladstone's pregnant suggestion really exhibits the thought that lies deep in the English mind, that the mechanic arts and the manufacturing processes should be left to Great Britain, and the production of raw material should be left to America. It is the old colonial idea of the last century when the establishment of manufactures on this side of the ocean was regarded with great jealousy by British statesmen and British merchants."

The Stomach.

"The stomach is the hub of a man's universe." No man is fit for the duties of life when the stomach does not perform its duties. Golden Seal Bitters cures all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, invigorating and restoring them to their natural functions; it is also the great blood and liver remedy. Try it. For sale by H. WALSH, Holland, Mich.

W. L. Douglas celebrated \$3.00 shoe at Van Duren Bros. This is the best shoe for the money made.

Figures from the Factories.

The state labor bureau is making a complete canvass of the financial condition of the men employed in the leading branches of manufacturing in the state.

We take the following from advance sheets of the report of the commissioner upon the labor employed in furniture factories in Holland in 1889:

WERKMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Manufacturers of cheap beds and chamber suits. Total wholesale value of goods manufactured during the past fiscal year, \$68,000. Number of employees, 70. Total amount of wages paid during the past fiscal year, \$24,800. Number of employees canvassed by this bureau, 23. Nationality: Americans, 11; Hollanders, 11; Germans, 1. Percentage of those born in the United States: American, 3; Holland, 8. Twelve are married and 11 are single. There are 28 children in the families, of which 7 attend school. Eleven of the employees support themselves only, while 12 support, other than themselves, 36 persons. Total number of months employed during the year, 249, an average of 10.8 plus. During the year 21 men lost time amounting to 702 days. All work 10 hours, are paid semi-monthly and in cash. Total annual earnings, \$7,841. Two of the employees paid \$8 for working tools during the year. Total annual family expenses, \$4,075. Eight of the employees live at home and give their wages to their parents. Seven men saved \$350 during the year. One has \$75 at interest. Four own homes valued at \$3,300. Two are mortgaged for \$450. Eight rent and pay a monthly rental of \$39.25, an average of \$4.90. Eight families own sewing machines, and 1 person has an organ. Twelve men take newspapers and magazines: 6 dailies, 9 weeklies, and 2 monthlies. Two board and pay \$3 each per week. One carries a life insurance of \$1,000. All had good health when they began work. Present state of health: 21 good, and 2 fair. All can read and write. None are subject to loss of wages by error, waste or breakage. Three are required to exercise more than ordinary care to prevent accidents. Six reported a decrease of wages during the past 5 years, 3 an increase, 3 the same, 6 did not answer, and 5 are boys under 16 years of age. Thirteen pay cash when they purchase goods, 2 buy on credit, and 8 did not answer. Three keep an itemized account of their expenses. Five are as well off as they were 5 years ago, 2 are not, 8 are better, 3 did not answer, and 5 are boys under 16 years of age.

R. & A. M. KANTERS.

No report was received from this firm. Number of employees canvassed by this bureau, 18. Nationality: Americans, 10; Hollanders, 6; Germans, 2. Percentage of those born in the United States: American, 2; Holland, 7; English, 1. Six are married, 11 single and 1 a widower. There are 14 children in the families, of which 10 attend school. Eleven of the employees support themselves only, while 7 support, other than themselves, 20 persons. Total number of months employed during the year, 184, an average of 10.2 plus. During the year 13 men lost time amounting to 344 days. All work 10 hours, are paid semi-monthly and in cash. Total annual earnings, \$6,282. Two employees paid \$11 for working tools during the year. Total annual family expenses, \$2,448. Seven of the employees live at home and give their wages to their parents. Five men saved \$525 during the year. Four have money at interest, amounting to \$2,055. Three own homes valued at \$2,700. Three are mortgaged for \$1,750. Four rent and pay a monthly rental of \$24.50, an average of \$6.12. Five families own sewing machines; 1 person has an organ, and 1 a piano. Ten take newspapers and magazines: 3 dailies, 12 weeklies and 3 monthlies. Two board and pay \$7.50 per week, an average of \$3.75. Two men carry a total life insurance of \$2,000. One belongs to a benefit society and receives \$10 a week in case of sickness. All had good health when they began work and all have good health at the present time. None are subject to loss of wages by error, waste or breakage. None are required to exercise more than ordinary care to prevent accidents. Six reported a decrease of wages during the past 5 years, 1 an increase, 2 the same, 5 did not answer, 3 are boys under 16 years of age, and 1 has been in this country less than 1 year. Eleven pay cash when they purchase goods, and 7 did not answer. Two keep an itemized account of their expenses. Seven are as well off as they were 5 years ago, 3 better, 4 did not answer, 3 are boys under 16 years of age, and 1 has been in this country less than 1 year.

If the men employed in factories would assist the commissioner in obtaining these statistics, the report would be more valuable. We trust that the report for 1890 from Holland will be more complete and also show many more men employed here in the furniture business.

Notier & Verschure keep the best stock of Groceries in the city.

Best Creamery Butter at
NOTIER & VERSCHURE.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by
HEBER WALSH, Holland Mich.

The largest and finest line of Mufflers Handkerchiefs, etc., at Mrs. M. Bertsch, cor. Eighth and Cedar streets.

Buy Douglas' \$2.00 Boy's shoe, the best article for boy's wear in the market. For sale at Van Duren Bros. if

Buy your child, sweetheart, or lover, a nice Xmas present at
NOTIER & VERSCHURE.

Oysters.

I am now ready to supply can oysters to all those desiring them. Guaranteed first-class.

C. BLOM, JR.
Two doors east of Post Office.

Just Opened.

A first class stock of Groceries. Give us a call. West of S. Reidsma's furniture store.

NOTIER & VERSCHURE.

General Merchandise.

We carry a full line of dry goods, groceries and provisions. Our stock is new and fresh. Call in and inspect our goods.
NOTIER & VERSCHURE.

Mr. William T. Price, a Justice of the Peace, at Richland, Nebraska, was confined to his bed last winter with a severe attack of lumbago; but a thorough application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm enabled him to get up and go to work. Mr. Price says: "The remedy cannot be recommended too highly." Let any one troubled with rheumatism, neuralgia or lame back give it a trial, and they will be of the same opinion. 50 cent bottles for sale by
HEBER WALSH.

I have sold more cloaks this winter than all the rest of the dealers in the city, and I have a few left, which I will sell for less than you can buy them in Grand Rapids, and no bankrupt stock either.
D. BERTSCH.

The senior proprietor of this paper has been subject to frequent colds for some years, which were sure to lay him up if not doctored at once. He finds that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is reliable. It opens the secretions, relieves the lungs, and restores the system to a healthy condition. If freely used, as soon as the cold has been contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the attack, and often cures in a single day, what would otherwise have been a severe cold.—*Northwestern Hotel Reporter*. Des Moines, Iowa. 50 cent bottles for sale by
HEBER WALSH.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at the drug stores of Yates & Kane, Holland, A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

Too Well Known.

Dr. Pete's 35 cent Cough Cure is too well known to require us to publish the hundreds of testimonials we have received. The proprietors warrant it to cure all ailments of throat and chest, as bronchitis, catarrh, coughs, colds and is the best medicine known for consumption, and by continued use will benefit the disease greatly. For sale by
H. WALSH, Holland, Mich.

Heber Walsh, druggist, desires to inform the public, that he is agent for the most successful preparation that has yet been produced, for coughs, colds and croup. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a medicine that has won fame and popularity on its merits and one that can always be depended upon. It is the only known remedy that will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is put up in 50-cent and \$1 bottles.

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

Look Here!

Many a table, stand, or chair is unfit for use for want of repair. If you have a broken bedstead, or bureau, and don't bring them to me, who is to blame? For with glue, varnish, and proper tools for the work, I will make them as good as new. Shop on Eighth street, near Dr. Schouten's drug store.
G. M. POND.

We have given C. Blom the agency in Holland for our Barley Malt Whisky. Distilled from malted barley, it is rich and nutritious and free from all impurity. For the sick and feeble it is a true tonic.

E. H. CHASE & Co., Distillers, Louisville, Ky.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale at the drug stores of Yates & Kane, Holland, A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

No lady need go without a cloak as I will sell my entire stock of cloaks after Jan. 6 at 20 per cent off. This is better than you can do in many places in Michigan. Come in and secure a good bargain. Remember date.
D. BERTSCH.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Gilmore & Walsh

Ask the citizens of Holland to call and examine their new and large stock of

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Fancy Chairs, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Sets, Side Boards, Wall Papers, Hanging Lamps, etc.

Our Prices are the lowest in Holland.

and in style and finish of goods we are showing the finest stock ever offered in the city.

If you have not the money

to pay cash for furniture, we can sell you goods on the installment plan, accepting monthly payments,

It is to your interest to call on us and inspect our stock. We can save you money by purchasing your furniture of us.

Gilmore & Walsh,

EIGHTH ST., HOLLAND, MICH.

W. Brusse & Co.

HAVE A LARGE LINE OF

Gents' Underwear, Mufflers

AND SHIRTS,

which will be closed out at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the winter.

Also a large assortment of

GLOVES, MITTENS AND PLUSH CAPS.

Soft and Stiff Hats in the latest shapes and styles.

CUSTOM SHIRTS!

Leave your measure and have your Shirts made to order. First-class Goods and prices low.

WM. BRUSSE & CO.



SMITH'S BILE BEANS
"TIME TESTED"—"VICTOR CROWNED."
If you would be well and live to a ripe old age, you should keep a never failing supply of SMITH'S BILE BEANS always at hand. Their Tonic, Alterative and Cathartic qualities have been "time tested," and the thousands of testimonials which we have, and still receive, show that there is nothing better on sale.
If you feel NERVOUS or UNSTRUNG, the LIVER no doubt is to blame, and a single dose of BILE BEANS (one bean) will LINE YOU UP.
Call on your Druggist for them. Sold everywhere, 25c. PER BOTTLE.
Best by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.
J. F. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.
READ THIS:—"I wish to add my testimony to the efficiency of Bile Beans for all Bilious and Nervous Troubles. Myself and wife have lately given them trials, with most satisfactory results. We shall always keep them in our house."
H. T. FANLOR, Sp'tl Ag't Equitable Life Ins. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The Finest Stock of Boots and Shoes

—AT—

Van Duren Bros.,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

We have a first-class shoemaker in our employ, and all custom work and repairing brought to us will receive prompt attention.

