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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVII.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1889.

NO. 51

The Holland City News,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - MICH.

L. MULDER, Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$2.00
if paid at six months.

Rates of advertising made known
on application.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

DIEBEMA, G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections
and claims. Office, Van der
Veen's block, Eighth street.

FAIRBANKS, J., 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., dealer in Bakers' Goods, Con-
fectionery, Foreign Fruits, Tobacco and
Cigars. Blom's new block, Eighth street.

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

Bar.

HOLLAND, J. K., foreign and domestic
exchange, and all kinds of Collections
promptly attended to. Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

Clothing.

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

VORST, F. 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.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Arti-
cles and Perfumery. Imported Havana, Key West,
and Domestic Cigars.

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

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

YATES & KANE, druggist and bookkeepers.
Stock always fresh and complete, cor. Eighth
and River streets.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

RANDELL, 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
Articles always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

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

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

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

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in Notions and Fancy Goods,
also Hair Work. Eighth street opposite
17 Hall.

Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all
kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper,
rugs, Picture Frames, etc.; River St.

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

Flour Mills.

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

Hardware.

ANTHENS BROS., dealers in general hard-
ware, steam and gas fittings a specialty.
52 Eighth street.

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

Hotels.

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

HOLLAND CITY STAVE FACTORY, Joseph
Fixter, proprietor, manufacturer of Staves
and Headings. White and Back Ash Bolts bought,
River Street.

HUNTLEY, A., Practical Machinist, Mill and
Engine Repairs a specialty. Shop on
Seventh street, near River.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Meat Markets.

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

Physicians.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Res-
idence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St.
Office at 223 drugstore of Kremers & Bangs. Of-
fice hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

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

Real Estate Agency.

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

Saloons.

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

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

Second Hand Store.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

STEVENSON, C. A., successors to H. Wyk-
huysen, Jeweler and Optician, next door to
J. Pessink & Bro's. Bakery, Eighth Street.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

SOCIETIES.

I. O. of O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at
Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday evening
of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
D. CHOSIN, Sec'y.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of Unity Lodge,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,
Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday
evening, Jan. 16, Feb. 13, March 13, April 13,
May 13, June 13, July 13, August 13, Sept. 13,
Oct. 13, Nov. 13, Dec. 13. St. John's days June
24 and December 27.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 63, meets in Odd Fellows
Hall at 7:30 p. m., on Monday night next.
All K. O. T. M. are cordially invited to attend.
Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. All
particulars given on application.
W. A. HOLLEY, Commander.
W. D. STERN, R. K.

CITY MARKETS.

Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Rensch.)
Beans \$1 to \$1.50; Butter, 25 cts.; Eggs, 15c;
Honey, 10c; Onions, 35c; Potatoes 25c; Apples,
25 to 40c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Rensch.)
Barley, 55c; Bran, 100 lbs., 80c; Hay, 100
lbs., \$1.10; Clover seed, 50c; Corn Meal
50c; Corn, 50c; Shelled, 45c; Flour,
\$5.30; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed,
100 lbs., \$1.80; Middlings, 100 lbs., \$1.00;
Oats, 27c; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., \$4.00;
Rye, new, 45c; Timothy Seed, 25c; Wheat,
white, 90c; Red Fultz, 90c; Lancaster Red, 90c.

RETAIL.
Apples 30 to 40c; Butte \$1.25 to \$2.00; Butter,
24c; Eggs, 15c; Honey, 10c; Onions, 35c; Po-
tatoes, 25 to 40c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.
(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Rensch.)
Barley, 55c; Bran, 100 lbs., 80c; Hay, 100
lbs., \$1.10; Clover seed, 50c; Corn Meal
50c; Corn, 50c; Shelled, 45c; Flour,
\$5.30; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed,
100 lbs., \$1.80; Middlings, 100 lbs., \$1.00;
Oats, 27c; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., \$4.00;
Rye, new, 45c; Timothy Seed, 25c; Wheat,
white, 90c; Red Fultz, 90c; Lancaster Red, 90c.

Oysters, bulk or can.

C. BLOM, JR.

House and Lot for Sale.

I offer to sell my house and lot on
the corner of Ninth and Cedar Streets,
at a reasonable price. This is a fine
property, in first-class repair and very
desirable.
H. WYKHUYSEN.

Dec. 26th, 1888.

Music! Music!

I have a good organ which must be
sold at once. Any one wishing a bar-
gain should call at my office on Satur-
day and see the instrument.
J. C. POST.

Holland City Mich.

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

LOCAL ITEMS.

MEN of all degrees—Freemasons.

THUNDER, lightning, and rain Wednes-
day night.

THE snow, which fell last week, has
disappeared.

MASQUERADE ball to-night, Friday,
at the Opera House.

MR. R. KANTERS now occupies the
chair, as managing editor of *De Hope*.

The Public Schools of the City of
Holland will open Monday, Jan. 21st,
1889.

A LARGE number of drummers have
been in the city during the past few
days.

A HARMER man who can't afford
summer wanderings says he stays at
home and wanders in his mind.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SMITH, well
known to our sailors here, died at his
home in Muskegon this week.

REV. H. E. DOSKER will conduct the
union services in the First Reformed
Church to-morrow, Sunday, evening.

PRICES are way down on overcoats,
fur caps, underwear, etc., at J. W.
Bosman's. Read new ad. on fourth
page.

REV. H. E. DOSKER will conduct the
services in the Third Reformed Church
to-morrow, Sunday, both morning and
evening.

HOPE CHURCH pulpit will be occu-
pied to-morrow, Sunday, morning and
evening by Rev. A. Paige Peeke, of
Centerville, Mich.

A VISITOR, in the shape of a bounc-
ing baby, came last Thursday morning
to gladden the hearts of Mr. and Mrs.
A. Stephens. It's a boy.

THE fighting editor of the News had
his hands full last week, with the
Board of Health, Board of Education,
and "Pooh Bahs" generally.

DIVINE services will be held in Grace
Episcopal Church, Ninth street, to-
morrow, Sunday, at 12 o'clock. Sunday
school immediately after services.

UMBRELLAS, rubber coats, and gossa-
mers have been in great demand this
winter. Fur caps, mufflers, and winter
wraps have had to take a back seat, so
far.

ROKUS KOK, while working a sticker
machine at the Phoenix Planing mill
had his thumb badly smashed between
two rollers. Dr. Yates dressed the
wound.

REV. A. P. PEEKE, of Centerville,
Mich., will lecture in the First Re-
formed Church Tuesday evening. Sub-
ject: "The Pastor and his Sunday
School."

THERE will be a donation at the Meth-
odist Church Wednesday evening, Jan.
23rd, for the benefit of the minister. It
is hoped there will be a goodly number
in attendance.

THE work on the Schr. Melitta,
which is on the ways at Anderson's
shipyard, is progressing finely, and
when finished, she will be a staunch
and well built vessel.

THE Crystal Creamery, Noter & Ba-
kelaar, proprietors, has shut down for
two weeks in order to make some re-
pairs, and give the establishment a
general overhauling.

A CHICAGO and West Mich. passen-
ger train was fired into a few nights
ago near Newaygo by some unknown
miscreant. The ball narrowly missed
hitting two passengers.

MR. J. LA FAYETTE, the photog-
rapher, opened a photograph gallery, this
week Monday, at Fennville. Mr. W.
Medill, who is a first-class artist and
an obliging and courteous gentleman,
will have charge of the gallery.

List of letters remaining in the Post
Office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 17th,
1889: Miss Nellie Essenburg, Nelson
Hollington, Abram Verlee, Mr. B.
Schipper, Mr. Jake De Vries.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

OWING to trouble with the windows
of the new Grace Episcopal Church,
which necessitated the returning of the
glass to Chicago twice, the dedication
of the church has been delayed. It will
occur about the middle of February.

At a meeting of the stockholders of
the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Co.,
held in Grand Rapids last Tuesday,
Jan. 15th, J. Bertsch, I. Cappon, W.
Cartwright, P. Volpert and J. Hummel
were chosen as Board of Directors for
the ensuing year. J. Bertsch, I. Cap-
pon, and W. Cartwright were chosen
as managers.

THE ice men all over the State are
feeling rather anxious in regard to the
ice harvest. It does not seem to ripen
very fast, and it is feared that the crop
will be a total failure. Unlike corn, a
visit from Jack Frost is all that will
save it.

THE Chicago and West Mich. R'y
Company has eight refrigerator cars in
commission on its road. In the sum-
mer the cars are used as refrigerators,
and in the winter they are provided
with stores to keep fruits and vegeta-
bles from freezing.

A CALL was extended to Rev. H. E.
Dosker, to take the pastorate of the
Third Reformed Church, at a congrega-
tional meeting held in the above
church last Tuesday evening. He re-
ceived sixty-six votes of the sixty-nine
cast, on the second ballot.

H. RAFFENAUD, Albert Hidding and
H. Van Ark went hunting near Zeeland
one day this week. They succeeded
in killing seven foxes, five skunks,
and so many squirrels and rabbits that
they could not carry them all. "Harry"
says it was not much of a day for hunt-
ing either.

TEN dollars spent in membership in
a local military company, entitles the
one so doing from exemption from jury
duty. Judge Burlingame, of Grand
Rapids, refuses to recognize such mem-
bership, believing the law a bad one,
and one that the supreme court would
not sustain.

THE eclipse of the moon which oc-
curred last Wednesday evening was not
seen here, owing to the thick heavy
clouds which obscured the moon from
sight. This was a great disappoint-
ment to many of our young ladies and
their friends, as they sat up until mid-
night for it.

WITH more practice, great things
may be expected of Goodrich's Orches-
tra, which furnished the music during
Frank Tucker's engagement. They
played well, and it is hoped that the
management of the Opera House will
engage them to play at all entertain-
ments, hereafter.

FRANK TUCKER announced Wednes-
day evening at the close of his engage-
ment here, "that he would return with
his company to Holland later in the
season, considerably later." Well, we
don't think that the people of this city
will shed many tears if the company
never plays here again.

THE Ottawa County Building and
Loan Association will offer for competi-
tion among its members on Saturday
evening, Jan. 20, the sum of \$1,000, at
their office, Kanters block. A new
series of stock will also commence on
the above date. The second quarterly
report will be presented at this meeting.

THE circuit court has been in session
at Grand Haven this week. The calen-
dar contained but a few cases, and
those of very little importance. A. M.
Elliott was acquitted by the jury on a
trial for forging fruit tree orders. The
jury found two men named Lusk and
Goddard guilty of stealing two dollars
worth of timber in Robinson.

NEXT month a grand musical enter-
tainment for the benefit of Eagle Hose
Co. No. 1, will be given under the man-
agement of Prof. J. B. Nykerk. The
chorus will consist of from forty to sixty
voices, all local talent. This enter-
tainment will, no doubt, be a rare
treat, and the citizens of Holland
should extend to the "boys" liberal
patronage.

P. O. LITTLEJOHN, of Allegan, died
on Sunday morning. He was one of
the old settlers of Allegan county, and
well known to many of our citizens.
He had resided in Allegan since 1832,
and had held several public offices, in-
cluding those of supervisor and mem-
ber of the legislature. He was a nephew
of Judge Littlejohn. His age was 76,
at the time of his death.

C. ANDERSON sold the Schr. Wonder
last week Friday to John Young, of
Grand Haven. The price paid,
was \$1,000. The Wonder is a
two-master, of about forty tons bur-
then, and was formerly owned by Jos.
Fixter, of Milwaukee, Wis., who used
her for a long time in transferring
staves from his factory in this city to
his large cooperage works in Milwaukee.

As announced last week, we prom-
ised to give further particulars in re-
gard to the flowing well which was
struck at the water works last week
Thursday. The men at the time were
engaged in locating a suitable place for
sinking another well, to furnish water
for the city. They were down about 67
feet when they struck the flowing well.
The water comes to within four feet of
the surface, but not in a sufficient
quantity to be of much value.

Two tramps were arrested last week
Saturday by Officer Odell. They were
bound to get to Grand Haven, so they
stole a few herring and other articles
at Boot & Kramer's grocery store on
Eighth street. They were brought be-
fore Justice Post and gave their names
as Mike Ryan and James Crawford.

The squirrel sentenced them to the
county jail for thirty days. Marshal
Van Ry transferred them to Sheriff
Vaupell's keeping at Grand Haven the
same day.

THE regular annual meeting of stock
holders of the Walsh-De Roo Milling
Co. was held on Thursday night of this
week, resulting in the re-election of the
old Board of Directors, I. Cappon, H.
Walsh, W. C. Walsh, G. T. Huizinga
and C. J. De Roo. At the subsequent
meeting of Directors, I. Cappon was
elected president; G. T. Huizinga, vice-
president, and C. J. De Roo, secretary
and treasurer, and the last two named
gentlemen were appointed managers of
the business for the present year.

HENRY BLOECKER & Co. have de-
cided that unless the citizens of Grand
Haven will take hold and form a stock
company their foundry and machine
shops will be removed to Manitowoc,
Wis., the latter place having made the
firm a liberal offer. The company paid
out \$60,000 for wages and stock during
1888.—E.

What's the matter with the Holland
City Business Men's Association? A
little energy on the part of its members
a year ago could have secured the
above company for this city. Is it too
late? We hope that some of our lead-
ing men will bestir themselves in this
matter, and see what can be done.

IN another column we print the ad-
vertisement of that sterling and reliable
paper, the New York Mail and Express.
We wish to commend it to our readers
as in the broadest sense a national
newspaper, most carefully edited, and
adapted to the wants and tastes of in-
telligent readers throughout the entire
country—North, South, East, and West.
It is a thoroughly clean paper, free
from the corrupting, sensational and
demoralizing, misallied news, which
defiles the pages of too many city
papers. Sample copies are sent free,
and we advise all our readers to send
for them.

OUR friend George Lauder, formerly
of Holland, is enjoying life in the Golden
State. He kindly remembered the
News this week by sending its editor a
copy of the San Francisco Chronicle,
dated January 1st 1889. This paper was
devoted to a description of California,
its history and wonderful growth. It
comprised sixteen pages of very inter-
esting reading, and pictures of Califor-
nia scenery. Another Texas friend
sent us a copy of the Fort Worth (Texas)
Gazette, which gave a history of that
flourishing city, with views of its prin-
cipal buildings and a record of a year's
growth. Thanks, gentlemen, it is re-
freshing to read of the great progress
being made in the hustling, bustling,
"wooly" West.

South Ottawa Teachers' Association.

The regular meeting of the South
Ottawa Teachers' Association was held
in the High school building last Satur-
day. It was largely attended, the fol-
lowing teachers from outside being
present: P. Borst, Annie Benjamin,
Rika Te Roller, and Helen Ossewaar-
de, Zeeland; Mary Brook, Vriesland;
G. Freeman, Byron; S. Smith, and Miss
Visscher

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

A NEWSY MELANGE.

DOINGS OF OUR NEIGHBORS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Globe, Religious Intelligence, Crimes and Casualties, Industrial Notes, Personal Mention.

FALLING OFF.

The Production of Steel Rails in the United States.

The bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association gives the following details of the production of Bessemer steel rails in this country: Total for 1888, 1,528,057 net tons; total for 1887, 2,290,197 tons. The decrease in 1888, as shown, was 762,140 net tons, or 680,482 gross tons, which this bulletin says is greater than the total production in 1879, when 610,682 gross tons were made. This consumption of steel rails in 1888 was fully 750,000 gross tons less than in 1887, the imports in 1888 having declined about 77,000 tons as compared with 1887.

A BANKER CROSSES THE LINE.

He Leaves Evert, Mich., with \$10,000, and Sends Back a Bill of Sale.

ALLEN CAMPBELL, proprietor of the Bank of Evert, Mich., has gone to Canada with \$10,000 of the funds of the bank and of the village, of which he was Treasurer. His wife has received a bill of sale of the bank fixtures and some other property owned by Campbell, and as this was received by mail it is considered pretty certain that Campbell will not appear there again. Several attachments have been sued out for Campbell's property. It is believed that bad speculation ruined Campbell.

DIE IN THE FLAMES.

The Terrible Death of Three Working Girls.

A FIRE in a patent cigar-box factory in New York City caused a damage of \$5,000 and the loss of three lives. Five girls were at work upon the upper floor, and two of these were carried down the ladders by the firemen. The other three were burned to death. The victims are Josephine Farenkoph, Lena Stranb, and Barbara Appel. The girls were suffocated by the dense smoke. Their bodies were not badly burned.

Senators Elected.

ANTHONY HIGGINS, Republican, has been elected United States Senator by the Delaware Legislature.

BOTH branches of the Maine Legislature have re-elected W. P. Frye to the United States Senate.

E. O. WOLCOTT has been elected by the Colorado Legislature to succeed Thomas M. Bowen as United States Senator.

THE Hon. Charles F. Manderson has been re-elected by the Nebraska Legislature to represent the State as United States Senator.

JAMES McMILLAN has been chosen by the Michigan Legislature as United States Senator.

Trouble with Mexican Bonds.

THE Mexican Secretary of the Interior says the Carbajal bonds will never be recognized. A syndicate has been formed in Philadelphia to secure recognition of the bonds, of which \$12,000,000 are in existence.

Hanged by a Mob.

GEORGE MEADOWS, the alleged colored assailant of Mrs. Kellam at Pratt Mines, Ala., was hanged by a mob. Mrs. Kellam identified Meadows as the man who committed the assault.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Free Salt Discussed—The President's Message on the Position of the German Government.

The amendment to the tariff bill, providing for placing salt upon the free list, finished the topic for debate in the Senate on the 15th inst., and occupied the entire day. Mr. Springer (Ill.) called up in the House a special order of the Senate bill for the admission of Dakota and the organization of the Territory of North Dakota, and a lengthy debate followed, without action. The President transmitted to both houses of Congress a report from the Secretary of State, with later correspondence, since Dec. 31, exhibiting the progress of the disturbances in Samoa up to the present date. In his message of transmission the President says: "In the midst of the disturbances which have arisen at Samoa such powers have been exercised as seem to be within executive control under the Constitution and laws, and which appear to accord with our national policy and condition, to restore tranquility and secure the safety of our citizens through negotiation and agreement with Great Britain and Germany, which, with our own government, constitute the treaty powers interested in Samoan peace and quiet. The attempt has been made to define more clearly the part which those powers shall assume in the government of that country, while at the same time its autonomy has been insisted upon. Germany still asserts, as from the first she has done, that she has no desire or intention to overturn the native Samoan government or to ignore our treaty rights, and she still invites our Government to join her in restoring peace and quiet. But thus far her propositions on this subject seem to lead to such a preponderance of German power in Samoa as was never contemplated by us and is inconsistent with every prior agreement or understanding, while her recent conduct, as between warring factions, gives rise to the suspicion that she is not content with a neutral position. A recent collision between the forces from a German man-of-war stationed in Samoan waters and a body of natives rendered the situation so delicate and critical that the warship 'Trenton', under the immediate command of Admiral Kimberly, was ordered to join the Nipise, already at Samoa, for the better protection of persons and property of our citizens and in furtherance of efforts to restore order and safety. The views of the Executive in respect to the just policy to be pursued with regard to this group of islands which lie in the direct highway of the growing and important commerce between Australia and the United States have found expression in the correspondence and documents which have thus been fully communicated to Congress, and the subject in its present stage is submitted to the wider discussion conferred by the Constitution upon the legislative branch of the Government."

THE BRIDGE BEFORE THE STORM.

Clifton Suspension Bridge Companies. The stock is held in Oswego and Canada, and had always paid large dividends. The loss is about \$500,000. The bridge will probably be rebuilt as soon as possible. All points of interest along the river at the water's edge suffered more or less from the gale. The water was never known to be so high. The International Hotel was unroofed. Several buildings were blown down in the vicinity. The gale was the severest ever known there, and lasted about twelve hours. The total loss by the gale in that vicinity will reach \$1,000,000.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED IN THE LATE CYCLONE AT READING, PA., IS TWENTY-FOUR, AND THOSE BADLY INJURED 103.

Search in the ruins of the silk mill has been abandoned. Several of those reported killed have been found. Fifteen

WRECK OF THE WILLIS BUILDING.

Dead bodies were removed from the ruins left by the cyclone at Pittsburgh, and of the thirty-five injured three died. Rev. Dr. Reed, of Allegheny City, was among the victims. Three smelter companies at Pueblo, Col., have each given a fifty-ounce silver brick to be sold by the Stock Exchange of the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for the benefit of the cyclone sufferers.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

Mrs. WILLIAM MOLSBERY, a granddaughter by marriage of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of revolutionary-war fame, died at Mason City, Iowa, in her 93d year. She had five children, nineteen grandchildren, twenty-six great grandchildren, and two great-great grandchildren.

OWEN BROWN, a son of John Brown of Harper's Ferry fame, has been buried at Pasadena, Cal. For several years he had lived the life of a hermit in the Sierra Madre Mountains.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY OCCURRED AT NEW FLORENCE, MO., IN WHICH D. R. DRISCOLL, Marshal, was instantly killed, as was also

his murderer, Isaac Willis, who escaped from the jail at Danville some time ago. Willis had been imprisoned for an unsuccessful attempt to kill his wife. On the night of Dec. 30 he escaped. Nothing was heard of him until he made his appearance at Mrs. Peters', where his wife, from whom he had been divorced, was living. He made a desperate attempt to gain admittance to his wife's chamber, but was prevented from doing so until she could secure herself in a neighbor's house. Driscoll, the City Marshal, was notified of Willis' actions, and immediately proceeded to arrest him. Willis shot him through the heart. Willis was followed by a posse of citizens and killed.

A FRIGHTFUL WRECK OCCURRED ON THE NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD near Tallmadge, Ohio, a passenger train colliding with one section of a freight which had broken in two. Eight persons were killed and a dozen injured. The list of killed is as follows: Robert Huntington, of Galion, O., passenger engineer; William Walters, of Galion, passenger brakeman; J. F. Rushford, of Galion, freight brakeman; William Lundy, of Salamanca, N. Y. (Wells, Fargo & Co. express messenger); three Chinamen; Mary Ann Lyon, of Idaho, ticketed second-class to Cherry Creek, N. Y. The injured are: David Thomas, of Galion; Robert Owen, of Kent; Sam Douglass, of Galion; James Boyd, of Paterson, N. J.; George Shaw, of Galion; Thomas Fairfax (colored), of Cleveland. Other passengers, whose names were not learned, received slight injuries, but none of them serious. Those in the two sleepers escaped practically unhurt. The greatest horror came when the baggage car and smoker, which telescoped with the common coach, took fire, the weak and helpless and wounded praying for succor from the flames that were fast enveloping them. One man, George Shaw, pinned in by the wreckage, managed by superhuman efforts to release his lower limbs, and escaped cut and bruised. The last man to get out alive was able to grasp an ax-handle and retain his hold until he was drawn through a gap, half dead, but was quickly resuscitated. In the smoker were eight Chinamen. Five were pulled out alive, but half dead from fright. Three were never seen after the crash, and bones and bits of charred flesh gathered up in a bag were all that was found of them. The express car carried a large quantity of fine silver and base bullion and a treasure safe said to be filled with fine gold, valued at \$25,000. The company's direct loss is upward of \$15,000.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

A CAUCUS of the Republicans of the Illinois Legislature unanimously nominated Shelby M. Cullom for re-election to the United States Senate. This is equivalent to an election.

In joint convention at St. Paul, the Minnesota Legislature heard the final and inaugural messages of the outgoing and incoming Governors, and Governor W. R. Merriam was duly installed in office. Retiring Governor A. R. McGill dwelt at length on the question of the regulation of railroads, expressing the belief that the laws already enacted and enforced have settled the right of every man to have equal privileges in dealing with common carriers. He thought a court should be established to prevent unnecessary building of new roads and the killing of thriving towns by railroads passing them by and endeavoring to build up rival cities. He says the high-license law has been eminently satisfactory and has benefited the State both financially and from a temperance standpoint. Governor W. R. Merriam was sworn in by Chief Justice Gilliland and read his message, which covered about the same ground as that of his predecessor's.

BOTH HOUSES OF THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE met in joint session at Hartford and elected State officers, an election by the people having failed, no one having received a majority of the votes cast. Following is the result of the balloting: Governor, M. G. Bulkeley (Rep.), 159; Lusk B. Morris (Dem.), 95. Lieutenant Governor, Samuel E. Merwin (Rep.), 166; John S. Kirkham (Dem.), 92. Secretary of State, Jay Walsh (Rep.), 166; Henry A. Bishop (Dem.), 94. Treasurer, E. S. Henry (Rep.), 164; J. G. Martin (Dem.), 92. Comptroller, John B. Wright (Rep.), 158; Nicholas Strub (Dem.), 93. Messrs. Bulkeley, Merwin, Walsh, Henry, and Wright were declared duly elected. Later on Gov. Bulkeley was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies.

THE WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE met at Charleston, and the Democrats organized the House by electing Woods Speaker. In the Senate Carr (Ind.) voted with the Democrats, which resulted in a deadlock. Carr and Minier (Rep.) were candidates for President. The Democrats supported Carr and the Republicans Minier.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE re-nominated Isham G. Harris for United States Senator.

It is rumored that Governor-elect Goff, of West Virginia, has been offered the Secretaryship of the Navy, the position which he held under President Hayes, and that he has refused it.

SENATOR MANDERSON has been re-nominated by the Republicans of the Nebraska Legislature to represent the State in the United States Senate.

At a Republican caucus of the Kansas Legislature it was unanimously agreed to re-elect Senator Plumb.

THE DEMOCRATS OF MASSACHUSETTS, at Boston, nominated the Hon. P. A. Collins as a candidate for United States Senator.

ISHAM G. HARRIS has been re-nominated for United States Senator by the Democrats of the Tennessee Legislature.

The Hon. George F. Hoar has been re-nominated by the Massachusetts Republicans for United States Senator.

JOSEPH FIFER has been inaugurated as Governor of Illinois, at Springfield.

The inauguration of Governor Hovey of Indiana occurred at Indianapolis, Gen. Harrison being present at the ceremonies. The oath of office was administered by Hon. B. K. Elliott, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

The Hon. D. R. Francis has been inaugurated Governor of Missouri.

The Presidential Electors chosen at the election in November met on the 14th inst., at the State capitals of their respective States and went through the legal formality of casting their votes for the candidates for President and Vice President whom they represented.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE late severe storm did ten thousand dollars damage to buildings at Wheeling, W. Va. The Eastern market house at

York, Pa., was demolished; loss, \$12,000. The storm was very severe in northern Ohio. A small foundry was wrecked in Ravenna. Trees were uprooted and wires prostrated in Cleveland. The wind played havoc with telegraph and telephone wires at Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont. A brick cottage at Detroit was demolished and Joseph Poell, aged 15, fatally hurt by a falling limb of a tree. There was a heavy rainfall in New York State and a heavy fall of snow in New England. The steamer George Arnold was wrecked at Sag Harbor, Long Island. Her crew was saved.

THE December report of the Department of Agriculture, which publishes in detail estimates of the more important crops, makes the product of corn 1,987,790,000 bushels grown on 57,762,673 acres, valued on the farm at \$677,561,580, or 34.1 cents per bushel, against 44.4 cents for the crop of 1887, a decrease of 25 per cent, the product of 1887 being 27 per cent less in volume than that of 1888. The average yield of the commercial belt, or seven corn surplus States, averages 33.2 bushels per acre. The Atlantic coast, south of the Potomac, averages 11.2 bushels of comparatively poor quality. The wheat aggregate is 313,538,000 bushels, grown on 37,336,138 acres, valued at \$384,248,030. The average yield is therefore 11.1 bushels per acre; winter wheat 11.6, and spring wheat 10.3 bushels per acre. The average farm value is 92.6 cents per bushel, against 68.1 cents for the previous crop, a difference due more to foreign than domestic scarcity. The aggregate for oats is 707,737,000 bushels, grown on 26,998,282 acres, and valued at \$195,424,240. This is 27.8 cents per bushel, against 30 cents for the crop of 1887. A comparison of aggregate values shows that the present corn crop is worth only \$31,000,000 more than the previous one, wheat \$74,000,000 more, oats \$5,000,000 less.

THE review of trade for last week, by R. G. Dunn & Co., is as follows: Not the least important feature of the railroad President's statement is the fact that bankers of large influence commit themselves in case the compact is signed, to refuse their continuance or aid to the negotiation of securities for new competing lines or extensions to the existing railroads. The following is the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that on 120,000 miles of road, for the year ending June 30, 1887, the stock and bonds were of nominal value, but on 515 per cent of the stock no dividend was paid, and on 20 per cent of the bonds no interest, while the proportion paying less than 4 per cent was 63.7 per cent of the stock and 41 per cent of the bonds. The decision of Judge Barrett, holding that the sugar trust is illegal and void, is of large importance. Speculation in bond and stock markets has been quiet, other fall in wheat occurred the price closing 1 1/2 lower for the week, exports being still arrested. Corn fell 1/2, and oats advanced nearly 1/2, with oil practically unchanged and cotton a shade stronger. The weekly output of anthracite and coke iron Jan. 1 was 12,432 tons, against 13,627 a month ago, and 121,374 a year ago. For the last year the production is estimated at 63,000 tons. The enormous supply makes the market softer than usual for anthracite and coke. The coal trade is dull. Cotton goods are in better demand at steady or improving prices. From interior towns show that failures continue numerous, and the output of daily collections fainter. But there is hardly a complaint of monetary scarcity. The money market in New York is easier and rates lower than a week ago, and the feeling of confidence in the financial and commercial future is unshaken. The failures during the week numbered 331.

STOLE MANY THOUSAND.

HARRY D. SCHALL, the young and dashing assistant cashier in the general offices of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, at Chicago, has gone to Canada, or elsewhere. He is not a defaulter. His books have been found to be perfectly correct in every way, and the crime which has made him a fugitive was only a bold, cunning robbery, executed at a single stroke, and not by any tedious system. The entire amount of the robbery, according to the figures given by the American Surety Company is \$13,901.47, all of which, save a few hundred dollars, he is believed to have carried away with him. At the close of his day's work Schall submitted his accounts, vouchers, and cash to Cashier Walker, who, finding everything correct, told Schall to put the money in the vault in the back part of the room. Schall had already put on his overcoat when he entered the vault, and before a moment from detection it was the voice of a moment to transfer the money from the cash boxes to his own pocket. He left the offices in an unconcerned manner, and went to the home of S. J. Craft, with whom he lived, at Austin, a suburb of Chicago. He disappeared soon after, and has not been heard of since. He was Treasurer of the Clerks and Mechanics' Loan and Building Association, the stockholders of which are all employees of the Chicago and Northwestern Company. When he took his departure, \$1,000 of this organization left with him. Schall was but 24 years old, and was considered a lion in society, always being lavish with his money, so much so that an \$1,800 salary failed to meet his extravagant tastes.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.50
Medium	4.50 @ 5.00
Common	2.50 @ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.00 @ 5.50
SHEEP	3.50 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.97 @ .98
CORN—No. 2	.33 @ .34
OATS—No. 2	.24 @ .25
RYE—No. 2	.45 @ .46
BUCKET—Choice Creamery	.25 @ .27
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat	.10 1/2 @ .11 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.15 @ .16
POTATOES—Car-load, per bu.	.30 @ .33
PORK—Mess	13.00 @ 13.50

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Cash	.91 @ .92
CORN—No. 3	.34 1/2 @ .35 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.48 @ .49
RYE—No. 1	.48 @ .50
BARLEY—No. 2	.63 @ .64
PORK—Mess	13.00 @ 13.50

DETROIT.

CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS	4.00 @ 5.00
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00 @ 1.10
CORN—No. 2	.28 @ .29
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.28 @ .29

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.03 @ 1.04
CORN—No. 2	.31 1/2 @ .32 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.27 @ .27 1/2

NEW YORK.

CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.50
HOGS	5.25 @ 6.00
SHEEP	4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00 @ 1.02
CORN—No. 2	.44 @ .45
OATS—White	.35 @ .40
PORK—New Mess	14.00 @ 14.50

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE	4.00 @ 5.50
HOGS	5.10 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1	.95 @ .96
CORN—No. 2	.30 @ .31
OATS—No. 2	.24 1/2 @ .25 1/2
BARLEY—Lower	.50 @ .52

INDIANAPOLIS.

CATTLE	3.50 @ 5.00
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.50
SHEEP	3.00 @ 4.50
LAMBS	4.00 @ 5.00

CINCINNATI.

HOGS	4.50 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.98 @ .99
CORN—No. 2	.35 @ .36
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.27 @ .28
RYE—No. 2	.45 1/2 @ .46 1/2
PORK—Mess	13.50 @ 14.00

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE—Good	4.25 @ 4.75
Common	3.50 @ 4.25
Stocker	2.00 @ 3.50
HOGS—Choice	5.00 @ 5.25
Medium	4.75 @ 5.00
SHEEP	3.50 @ 4.00

York, Pa., was demolished; loss, \$12,000. The storm was very severe in northern Ohio. A small foundry was wrecked in Ravenna. Trees were uprooted and wires prostrated in Cleveland. The wind played havoc with telegraph and telephone wires at Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont. A brick cottage at Detroit was demolished and Joseph Poell, aged 15, fatally hurt by a falling limb of a tree. There was a heavy rainfall in New York State and a heavy fall of snow in New England. The steamer George Arnold was wrecked at Sag Harbor, Long Island. Her crew was saved.

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DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Some Valuable Information for the Plowman, Stockman, Poultryman, Nurseryman, and Everybody Connected with the Farm.

THE FARM.

Some Feeding Experiments.

Experiments were made last winter at the Illinois State University to ascertain the value of corn-meal, shelled-corn, skim-milk, and oats for feeding pigs; 13.80 pounds of skimmed milk, fed in connection with corn-meal, in the ratio of one pound of corn-meal to 1.7 pounds of skimmed milk, were required to produce one pound of pork; 3.3 pounds of skimmed milk were found to be equivalent to one pound of corn-meal. In trials to find the relative value of shelled-corn as compared with corn-meal, 3.64 pounds of shelled-corn produced one pound of increase, while 4.15 pounds of corn-meal were required to produce the same result. One bushel of whole shelled-corn produced 15.1 pounds of increase; when made into coarse meal and fed dry, it produced but 13.5 pounds. Other trials produced results not very much different, showing that when fed dry shelled-corn is more economical to feed to fattening hogs. One bushel of corn was ascertained to be worth nearly three bushels of oats as food for fattening hogs.

Copperas as Manure.

The first instances are those made under the direction of Prof. Muntz, at the farm-school of Vincennes, France. A solution of 1 per cent. of sulphate of iron was used; the quantity corresponded to fifty-eight pounds per acre. On equal lengths of rows the increase was 10 per cent. of dwarf beans, and within a fraction of 10 per cent. on carrots.

From some other trials there was reason to think that a second watering would have been still more beneficial, and this opinion is confirmed by an experiment made by M. Fischer, President of the section of Horticulture at Chaillevois, in which an increase of 30 per cent. of crops is noted by use of 270 pounds per acre.

On both of these trials the spaces occupied by the crops and their weight were accurately determined. Other instances are given. One is a dose equivalent to thirteen hundred pounds an acre on a plant of peas and other vegetables. The peas pushed with extraordinary vigor and grew to a gigantic size, and the crop was very abundant; the other vegetables presented an equally remarkable development.

Another, some lettuce, and the copperas was used at the rate of eight hundred pounds per acre; the plants were very beautiful, and leaves very erect. Another case is the successful use of it on a plot of strawberries.

Several instances are given of its use on vines with the most beneficial effects, especially on some that were greatly enfeebled, and supposed to be in a dying condition, and others whose leaves had become sulphureous of lingering disease; in the former case the vines took on a new growth, and in the latter the foliage became perfectly green.

Its good effect on peartrees is noticed, in one case transforming by its action fruits that were formerly hard and gritty. Roses, geraniums, violets, and other plants are mentioned as receiving benefit from its use on them.

The conclusion is that copperas can be employed to advantage on garden crops at the rate of 250 to 300 pounds per acre, using it in a solution of 1 per cent., and repeating the employment three or four times.—*Nick's Magazine.*

THE STOCK-BREEDER.

Only One Breed.

Of course no one breed of stock is best under all conditions, or for all purposes. A variety of stock will, as a rule, be best on the farm, consuming to a better advantage the different farm products, and enabling the farmer to make such combinations as will enable him to secure the best results at the lowest cost. It is only in exceptional cases that making a specialty of any one kind of stock can be made more profitable than the keeping of a variety, or that the keeping of two or more breeds of the same kind of stock will return a better profit than one breed of different kinds of stock.

One item in keeping stock is to use all the various products of the farm to the best advantage, and this can usually be done more economically with a variety of stock than with one kind, even though several breeds of the one kind be kept. When raising stock to be sold for breeding, making a specialty of this, two or more breeds may sometimes be kept to an advantage, but often even this is questionable.

But with the farmer who too often only keeps grades and who breeds, feeds, and fattens for market, the better plan is to select the breed best adapted to the purpose for which the stock is being kept, and then by using good, pure-blooded sires, and using with carefully selected females gradually build up the quality. One breed will be all sufficient for this purpose, and the farmer who learns thoroughly how to manage one breed of stock of the various kinds will have acquired considerable experience that will prove valuable.

Select mates and breed for the particular purpose you are keeping stock. Unless we except the horse we have no class of stock that any one breed can be considered as an all purpose breed. If they excel in one particular they are behind in others. We can, by using a well selected mare, of good size and form, and with good action, and then mating her to a pure blooded sire of any one of the draft breeds, secure a grade that will answer all purposes as a farm horse. But with all other stock particular excellence in any one particular, generally implies more or less of a failure to others. By paying particular attention to one breed, as a rule, more satisfactory results can be secured than to be obliged to divide up the time with the different breeds. And while on the farm in many cases it will be best to keep a variety of stock, so as to lessen the risk and the cost and to use the different kinds of food to the best advantage, at the same time it will be best to only have one breed of each kind, and have that breed the best that can be secured for that purpose and then give such care and attention as will insure the best results.—*Practical Farmer.*

THE DAIRY.

Slimy, Stringy Milk.

A German scientist writes thus upon this subject: The milk is either slimy, tough, stringy, when drawn from the udder, or it becomes so shortly afterwards. It has a slimy, stringy taste, produces a small quantity of bad cream,

which churns with difficulty, and produces a quality of butter unpleasant to the taste. If a small quantity of such milk is mixed with normal milk, the latter becomes affected and partakes of the same stringy character. This condition is caused either by bad hay, straw containing fungi, meal from damp grain, or other spoiled foods. In such cases the whole herd produces such milk, and the remedy consists in a change to a liberal supply of nutritious, wholesome food, such as oil cake and bran, mainly. The same quality of milk is also produced by cows suffering from indigestion. In order to ascertain which cow is suffering, a small quantity of each cow's milk should be set by itself, if it does not appear slimy when drawn from the udder, and when the affected cow is found out, she should undergo treatment, and none of her milk should be mixed with that from the rest of the herd. The treatment consists in administering a mixture of equal parts of salt, chalk, and gentian root powder, given three times a day in quantities of a good tablespoonful at a time in a liter of wormwood tea, or a half a teaspoonful of hydrochloric acid in a wine bottle full of linseed oil may be given twice a day. Such treatment for five or six days will usually effect a cure.

Dairy Dots.

It is claimed that Shetland ponies and akeys can be raised at such little cost as to give twice as much profit, in proportion to capital invested, as is derived from raising horses.

Milk from fresh cows is usually more or lessropy, and if mixed with the milk from the other cows it will interfere with the rising of the cream. This is a matter that deserves more consideration than it usually receives.

Do not suppose the cow is drying off because the milk flow is lessened at this season, as the cause may be a change from green to dry food. Feed liberally, and give cooked roots for a while, and she will soon come back to her usual quantity.

Ten years is a very long time to keep a churn, even if it be cleaned with scrupulous care always after using. They do not cost much in these days, and no matter what kind of wood they are made of, it becomes in time saturated with the oil of the milk to that extent that no amount of hot water can take it out. Age makes this old and rank, and the odor quickly contaminates the fresh cream especially while it is warm from churning.

THE POULTRY-YARD.

Colds in Poultry.

Common pine tar is excellent for colds in poultry. Put a tablespoonful of tar in a quart bottle, add twenty drops of carbolic acid and a teaspoonful of crude petroleum. Then add hot water and shake well before using, giving a teaspoonful of the tar-water to any fowl that may have hoarse breathing or that seems debilitated from colds. It may be kept continually on hand, and is very cheap and excellent mixture.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

Lining Eggs.

The Poultry Record gives this method of lining eggs for long keeping: To one pint of salt and one pint of fresh lime add four gallons of boiling water. When cold, put it in stone jars. Then with a dish let down your fresh eggs into it, tipping the dish, after it fills with the liquid, so they will roll out without cracking the shell, for if the shell is cracked the eggs will spoil. Put the eggs in whenever you have them fresh. Keep covered in a cool place and they will keep fresh for a year.

Poultry Maxims.

A maxim may be defined as a condensed statement of an important, practical truth. The following maxims are worth their weight in gold to any poultryman who will make practical use of them in the management of his fowls:

Don't overcrowd the hen-house; keep the buildings well ventilated. Practice scrupulous cleanliness. Lime is cheaper than rounp, and fumigation more profitable than lice.

Sunlight is as necessary as corn. Fresh water is abundant and cheap. Underfeeding is expensive. Overfeeding is false liberality. Exercise is cheaper than medicine. The hen is a scratching animal, therefore let her scratch. Disinfectants are better than disease. Carbolic acid is cheaper than cholera. The best stock is the cheapest; therefore never sell the best and never buy anything but the best.

Now is the important word in the dictionary. Do now the thing that now needs to be done.

Nail up these maxims, and then live up to them, and you will find poultry keeping robbed of its terrors, and its pleasures and profits multiplied.

THE VETERINARIAN.

Colic in Horses.

It is with horses, in many things, as with men. The digestive apparatus in both is quite similar. Some are troubled more than others with indigestion; and any sudden or severe shock to the system may disturb the digestive organs and bring on colic. If a man eats too much green food, or unripe fruit, it will affect his digestion and give him gripes. Let a horse that is kept on dry feed fill himself with green clover, and the chances are that he will have colic. Cattle often bloat up and die under such circumstances. Let the horse get very dry and take a large amount of cold water into his stomach, and it may bring on colic, especially if he is not exercised after drinking and was warm at the time. Getting suddenly chilled and taking cold, thus closing the action of the skin and throwing all its work of purification upon the bowels, may cause indigestion and colic. It is particularly liable, if the horse has weak digestion, and is predisposed to colic. Too much dry feed, allowing the bowels to become constipated, is a frequent source of colic. In such a case, injection of tepid water, to set the bowels in motion, will bring relief. But the better way is to see that the horse has every now and then a ration of succulent food to keep the bowels loose. Overwork and overheating, as well as overeating after a long fast, are both liable to bring on colic. These are all causes that common sense and a little thought ought to avoid. But, as a rule, little or no attention is paid to any of these things, and when the horse gets sick, the wonder is what could have caused the sickness. Take thought for your horse as you would for yourself; but if you are one of those who take no thought of their own health, of course this injunction will not apply. But you should be careful with your faithful horse, however much you may neglect your own condition.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Mince Pie.

Mince-meats are made variously by different housekeepers. The round of beef is the meat generally used, though

many housewives use part tongue, and others prefer the chuck roast, freed from fat and gristle after it is cooked. There are the same diversities of opinion as to the manner of cooking the meat. It is generally boiled, but some cooks, who select the chuck roast, prefer to roast their meat. It is customary to allow by measure one part of finely minced lean beef to two parts of tart apples chopped fine, and the same amount of chopped suet as of beef, an equal measure of raisins, the same amount of currants, a quarter of a pound each of citron, candied lemon peel and candied orange peel to every pound of raisins; a tablespoonful each of cinnamon and allspice, a teaspoonful each of cloves and mace, and half a nutmeg. Moisten the whole with good cider and let it stand over night. In the morning let the mixture come to the boiling point, and when thoroughly scalded, remove it from the fire, and when cold pour it in a stone jar and set it away. It is better if it is left for two or three weeks in the cellar before it is used. The use of any stronger liquor than cider is a matter of individual taste or principle. It is not necessary. Excellent mince-meat may be made without anything stronger than cider.

Care of Children's Feet.

Wise mother's see that the children have dry feet. Shoes should be loose enough to be comfortable always—half an inch longer than the foot, but not loose enough to slip around. Never let the child wear a shoe that is run over on the side or heel; and constantly discourage the habit of standing on the outer edge of the shoe, turning in the toes, or rubbing one foot over another. Have the child taught from the earliest hours of understanding that the moment his feet are wet he must change shoes and stockings. Some children's feet perspire so that woolen stockings keep the feet damp and cold; let them wear cotton hose, and buy the elastic woolen webbing which comes by the yard, and draw it over the child's limbs, which, in snow and slush, should be covered with leggings. If mothers will make it a rule that the child's hose must be hung up when taken off, and the feet warmed before going to bed, they will save themselves much trouble. Too many mothers tie up a child's throat, a most pernicious habit, and allow the child to wear thin shoes or sit with rubbers on for hours.—*Herald of Health.*

Valuable Suggestions.

Lamp wicks should be changed often enough to insure having a good light. If they seem clogged they may be washed in strong soap suds and put into the lamp again.

To take spots of paint from wood, lay a thick coating of lime and soda mixed over it, letting it stay twenty-four hours. Then wash off with warm water and the spots will disappear.

Coffee pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick-room are excellent deodorizers.

In beating cake beat from the bottom of the mixing bowl with a wooden spoon, bringing it up full and high with each stroke, and as soon as the ingredients are fairly and smoothly mixed stop beating or your cake will be dough. A dark carpet often looks dusty so soon after it has been swept that you know it does not need sweeping again, so wet a cloth or sponge, wring it almost dry and wipe off the dust. A few drops of ammonia in the water will brighten the colors.

To keep out flowers fresh, in the evening lay them in a shallow pan or bowl, with their stems in a very little water, and cover the dish with a damp towel, one just wrung out of water. In the morning the flowers can be arranged in vases for the day. The stems can be slightly cut from day to day. Flowers treated in this manner can be kept from one to two weeks, and sometimes even longer.

THE KITCHEN.

Crumb Pudding.

One quart of sweet milk, one pint of bread crumbs, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, yolks of four eggs, butter the size of an egg, flavor with lemon; bake in a slow oven; when done spread over a layer of jelly, whip the whites of the eggs to a froth, add one cup of powdered sugar, pour over the jelly and bake a light brown. Serve cold.

Mustard Relish.

Take one tablespoonful each of mustard and flour, one teaspoonful of black pepper and salt, and two teaspoonfuls of sugar. Moisten all with good vinegar. Have on the stove one pint of vinegar to come to a boil, then pour in the mixed ingredients. Let it boil and keep stirring, then pour it into a wide-mouthed bottle. When cool it's ready for use.

Lemon Cake.

Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, three eggs, one cup of milk, three cups of flour, three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in layers. For the jelly use the grated rind and juice of two lemons, one cup of sugar, one egg, one-half cup of water, one teaspoonful of butter, and one tablespoonful of flour, mixed in a little water. Boil until it thickens, let it cool, and spread it between the layers of cake.

Chocolate Meringue.

One quart of milk and yolks of four eggs made into a custard, three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate put into a small glass of warm water, one tablespoon of cornstarch, sweetened to taste, and let all boil together; season with a teaspoonful of vanilla essence; pour all into a baking dish, and when done add a meringue of the four whites and a teaspoon of sugar. Put in the oven and brown a few minutes.

Fricassee Chicken.

Wash and joint the chicken, place the pieces in a stewpan, skin side down, sprinkle salt and pepper on each, add one slice of lean pork to season it, and stew tender; fry some pork strips brown; arrange some slices of toasted light bread on a flat dish, placing a piece of chicken on each piece of bread. Thicken the liquor in which the chicken is stewed with flour and a spoonful of butter; let it boil up once or twice, and then pour over the chicken.

Liver Fruit Cake.

One coffee-cup of sugar, three fourths of a cup of butter, two cups of flour, and whites of two eggs, three teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, flavor with vanilla. Mix all together and take out one large tablespoonful of the batter; bake the rest in two cakes as for jelly cake. To the tablespoonful of batter, add half a cup each of chopped raisins, chopped citron, flour and molasses, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of cloves. Bake in one cake. Put the whole cake together with soft frosting, putting the fruit layer in the center.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

—Over \$10,000 of the Ionia city tax is still uncollected.

—The boiler in Bell's mills at Bellston, Emmet County, blew up, killing the foreman, head sawyer, and one other man.

—St. Paul's Church rectory, of Jackson, has received a new pipe organ, costing \$4,000, one-half of which sum was raised by the ladies of the church.

—There are only thirty-six registered physicians in Kalamazoo, all told.

—Joseph F. Kelly, who was awarded a verdict of \$1,000 in his suit against Bay County for \$20,000, will not accept the verdict, as he believes it should have been much larger. An application for a new trial will be made. The thousand dollars will not pay his doctor bills.

—Capt. James Davidson, of West Bay City, has sold \$335,000 worth of vessel property in the past few days.

—A. A. Browne & Co., owners of the Kalamazoo Stock Farm, refused an offer of \$30,000 for the trotting horse Ambassador, with record of 2:24.

—During the recent wind-storm, a tree which stood near Paul Lux's lumber camp in West Branch, Ogemaw County, was blown down. It fell across the lumbermen's shanty, crushing it down and imprisoning sixteen men beneath it. Burt Osgood was dangerously hurt, having received a blow on the head, and it is feared the skull is fractured. Jerry Grant, a Lake City boy, was severely wedged between three limbs of the tree, one on each side of his body, and the other passing between his legs. He was badly injured. Tom Mulcahy was also badly hurt, two ribs being broken, but it is thought he will recover. Three or four others were slightly injured.

—The saw mill of Joseph Gregory, near Torch Lake, during the season of 1888, has cut more lumber than in any previous season. It started up on the morning of May 6 and was run without interruption until Dec. 20, a period of seven and a half months, doing duty a portion of the time night and day. The cut for the season approximated 17,000,000 feet, and it was mostly sold for home consumption. The factory closed a week earlier than the mill, after a most successful season. There is on hand at the mill about 1,000,000 feet of logs, and it is proposed to make the winter's cut as large as possible—not less than 10,000,000 feet.

—A large community of Latter Day Saints live in the vicinity of Chase, among whom there is great activity just at present. Much proselyting has been done during the past six months, and there promises to be an exodus to Utah in the near future. Several families will move this month, and all the others will follow at once if Congress shall decide to admit Utah as a State. This community of Mormons does not insist on polygamy as an evidence of grace, neither does it deny the sealing of wives. The Book of Mormon is circulated quietly among the faithful, but the eyes of the ungodly are not permitted to look upon its precious truths. The Elder lives in Chase, but he confesses it is only his abiding place, heaven is his home.

—A most distressing and fatal accident occurred near Wacona, Clinton County. Mrs. Wm. Benton was riding along the highway in a road cart without any back support, driving a restless and spirited horse. As they approached the railway track a passing train frightened the animal and he started off on a run at a break-neck speed. As they neared the residence of Mr. Benton the horse ran into the yard and mounted the porch, where he halted, throwing Mrs. Benton backward out of the cart. She alighted on her head and shoulders and was unconscious when picked up. Her injuries were internal and at the expiration of an hour she died of hemorrhage.

—The Muskegon Chronicle says that in that region there are lands which can be utilized for fruit growing, and that these, while not as rich as prairie alluvium, are cheap, easy of access, close to excellent markets, and really more profitable than the richest soils so far from good markets as to be practically waste lands.

—Mayor Kaiser, of Adrian, has received a communication asking what Adrian would offer to have the New York National-American Non-Magnetic Watch and Case Company located there. It is a new enterprise, with a capital stock of \$500,000, and the officials are now looking about for a suitable location, wherever the proper inducements are extended. The company will start up with a capacity for turning out 150 watches and from 150 to 200 cases per day, with a prospect of soon manufacturing 1,000 watches and cases per day.

—George Maxson, formerly of Jackson, has purchased the Black Hawk Mills at Branch and has put in three double sets of rollers, and is now ready for custom work. Mr. Maxson has been engaged in the milling business about thirty years.

—Luther will probably have a new Town Hall in the spring.

—Miss Louise Armstrong, of the Village of Grass Lake, fell through the ice while skating, and when found was standing up to her neck in the water and was in great danger of getting under the ice. In a short time, if assistance had not reached her, she would have been chilled to death.

—Eli Lapointe, a farmer living near Deerfield, attended a Catholic Church while he was suffering from what was supposed to be ivy poisoning. It turned out to be small-pox, and great excitement was caused.

—A strong effort is making to establish a city market in Bay City.

—Three Rivers can lay claim to the name of being the most honest, conscientious, scrupulous and upright town in this or any other State; why, forsooth, it can be proved that on two separate occasions umbrellas that had been borrowed were returned to their owners again; true, it was after several months, but the fact that they were returned at all is proof of a high state of morals in that town.

—Three years ago it was announced that all the timber in Osceola County had been cut. This winter jobbers are getting out 20,000,000 feet in the eastern part of the county alone.

—The following figures will give some idea of the amount of lumber sold and unsold on the docks along the Saginaw River. Of a total belonging to the Saginaw mills of 189,616,000 feet, 35,121,000 feet is sold and 154,495,000 unsold, while the Bay City mills, with a total on the docks of 167,249,000 feet, have 22,769,000 feet sold and 144,480,000 unsold, or a total on the docks for the whole river of 336,865,000 feet, of which 57,890,000 is sold and 278,975,000 unsold. This includes all sales to December 22. About 65,000,000 of the total unsold belong to such firms as H. W. Sage & Co., A. W. Wright & Co., N. B. Bradley & Co., and others who yard their own stock, leaving 263,000,000 feet piled on the Saginaw River docks for water shipment, which is for sale to the general trade.

—The new shingle mill to be started at Cheboygan, on the site of the Novelty Wood Works, by Eldridge & Kedzie, with a capacity of not less than 100,000 shingles per day, will afford employment to a number of men, besides furnishing a market for a large amount of shingle timber. It is understood that the machinery is all ready for business, and that the firm will at once commence operations on the mill.

—Two well-known German residents of Lansing met with violent deaths only a few moments apart the same day. William Staehel was instantly killed, his head being crushed by a falling tree while clearing timber two miles from Lansing. John Schwendener fell from a wagon, breaking his back, and died in fifteen minutes. Staehel was 35 years old and Schwendener 79. Both had families.

—Colonel John Atkinson, a lawyer of Detroit, had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Gladstone at a little lunch party in London. The famous statesman came in with the second course, and shook hands cordially with every one at the table. He was at once introduced to Colonel Atkinson, by whom he took his seat, and who describes him as looking more like a man of sixty-five than one of nearly eighty. He wore an old-fashioned black Prince Albert coat, a necktie of black, relieved by a dash of color, and his trousers were a light-colored check. He ate very little, and hurried back to Parliament as soon as the luncheon was finished.

—A peculiar case goes to the Supreme Court from Wayne County. In 1879 in the Township of Casco, the ministers of the Methodist and United Brethren originated a plan whereby they could build a church. A subscription list was circulated, the church receiving the largest amount of subscription to have control of the church, but the building was to be opened to all evangelical denominations when not required by the church receiving the largest subscription. The Methodist Church was successful, and the building was dedicated under its auspices. For two or three years the Methodists and United Brethren used the building in harmony, and then the latter denomination died out and the Christian denomination grew up in its place. This organization was very successful until in the fall of 1885, when they received notice from the trustees of the Methodist Church forbidding them the use of the church building. Two years later the Christian society got up a formal request, signed by members who had contributed two-thirds of the original cost of the church, asking the trustees of the Methodist Church to open their doors to them. This has been refused, and now the Christian Church, through its officers, asks the Supreme Court for a mandamus compelling the Methodists to carry out the plan of the original subscription paper and open the church to the Christian Church society.

—Bay City people have organized a stock company for the purpose of establishing a summer resort at Les Cheneaux Islands, near Mackinac.

—Willis Judson, one of the most promising citizens and farmers of Southwest Michigan, died at Schoolcraft, aged 64.

—A Copper Journal reporter had an interview with N. F. Leopold, of Chicago, lately, concerning the lease and option which he has secured on the Wolverine property. As has been stated, the mine has been leased by the creditors to Mr. Leopold for a term of five years for a royalty of one-tenth of the gross output, and an option given to the lessee to purchase the mine within two years for the sum of \$90,000. Operations at the mine are to be started within sixty days, and it is expected that inside of three months it will be pumped out and producing copper.

—Bay City soldiers are pushing the claims of Captain Henry P. Merrill for election as Department Commander, G. A. R.

—There is an immense amount of logs on skids at the various camps in the region of Alpena. The amount skidded is about 100,000,000 feet. Jobbers are getting anxious about snow, and it would gladden their hearts to see a heavy fall of "the beautiful."

—The proposition to establish a large paper mill at North Lansing has aroused considerable interest among those who control the water power there, and the probabilities are that definite steps will soon be taken.

SUFFERING FARMERS.

GREAT DESTITUTION REPORTED IN WALSH COUNTY, DAKOTA.

Twenty-five Families Visited by a Reporter—An Indiana Boy's Experience Among Cannibals—Important Supreme Court Decisions, Etc.

[Minneapolis (Minn.) special.] A reporter of the Tribune, of this city, spent two days in Walsh County, Dakota, inquiring into the alleged destitution of the farmers. The reporter states that the time was employed in visiting families in their hovels in the extreme western portion of the county, and some of the sights were truly pitiful. Walsh County is one of the wealthiest in Dakota. It is the second from the extreme northwestern portion of the Territory, Cavalier County being the most northern. It is in a productive region, and has prospered accordingly. The eastern portion of the county is a level prairie, with scarcely any undulation, except immediately adjacent to the river which flows through its boundaries. The western portion of the county is "mountainous," as the residents of the prairie country view it. There are a continuation of undulations which make of it a rolling surface, which in no instance could be called more than a bluff. It is just over these "mountains" that the poverty-stricken people of Walsh County were found. They are distant from Park River, the most western town of the county and next to Gratton, the county seat, the most important, about twenty-five miles. The almost total destruction of the last wheat crop in this belt by frost has left the settlers without a thing to purchase supplies with, and in many instances they are suffering for proper food and clothing. In several places families were found who had not tasted meat for weeks and who had subsisted entirely on porridge made from frozen wheat. The Tribune reporter visited about twenty-five families in a drive of over sixty miles. The houses are situated at least a mile apart and in most instances a mile and a half to two miles. The only thing that has prevented the greatest suffering has been the mild weather. There is the most abject poverty on every hand. As a rule the families are large. The men are unable to do any work in the winter, as there is nothing to be done. They take care of the stock, which is generally warmly housed in huge straw stacks. It is only in rare instances that they are clear of mortgage, however, so that their possession can afford the farmers no relief in their present straitened circumstances.

PRISONER AMONG CANNIBALS.

Remarkable Experience of an Indiana Youth During a Trip Around the World.

[Walsh (Ind.) special.] Henry M. Strohm, son of Abraham Strohm of New Paris, Ind., who was last year captured and held prisoner by cannibals on the Island of Gann, one of the South Sea group, finally making his escape, has been heard from. The young man is now on his way home, and when he reaches the States will have completed the circuit of the globe. Young Strohm has had many startling experiences during his long voyage. He left home March 2, 1887, to see the world. He did not run away, but the consent of his parents was given reluctantly. The boy was only 16 years old. He made his way to San Francisco, where he shipped before the mast on a whaler bound for the Arctic Ocean. Young Strohm did not find life on the ocean wave all that his fancy painted, and he was subjected to very rough treatment, at which he rebelled. When the vessel put in at the Island of Gann, Strohm watched his opportunity and made his escape from the boat.

The Captain instituted a vigorous search, but the fugitive was not discovered and the vessel went on her way. Young Strohm among the cannibals was 5,000 miles away from San Francisco. He was captured several times by the natives, who designed fattening him for a choice banquet, but in each case he managed to escape to the settlements. Six months later a vessel arrived at the island on which Strohm secured passage to Manila, one of the Philippine Islands, 1,100 miles away. At Manila Strohm received the kind offices of A. B. Webb, United States Consul at that port, who interested himself in the fugitive. Secretary Bayard wrote to Consul Webb to extend all needed assistance to Strohm, but the Consul answered that Strohm was robust and hearty and appeared well able to care for himself. From Manila Strohm went to Hong Kong, China, where the United States Consul, who had heard of his case, proffered assistance, which was declined with thanks. From Hong Kong Strohm continued his journey and landed at Sydney, Australia, where, Oct. 18, he shipped before the mast on a vessel bound for London. The boat is due in London next month, and the young man is expected home soon thereafter. His journey, considering his youth and inexperience, is one of the most remarkable on record.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Constitutionality of State Laws Affirmed at Washington.

[Washington (D. C.) dispatch.] The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered an opinion in the case of William Baldwin, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Kansas; appealed from the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas. Baldwin was convicted in Kansas of murder, and appealed the case on the ground that the justice who tried him was not sworn according to the mode prescribed by the State statutes, and that he was therefore being deprived of his life without due process of law. The court, in an opinion by Justice Blatchford affirming the judgment of the State court, says that the plaintiff did not raise the constitutional question brought here at the time of the trial, but first made the point in the Supreme Court of Kansas, and this court therefore has no jurisdiction in the case.

The court also rendered an opinion dismissing for want of jurisdiction the application for a writ of error in the case of George W. Farnsworth, plaintiff in error, vs. The Territory of Montana. Farnsworth was convicted of violation of a statute of Montana Territory making it a misdemeanor for any person to sell goods as a commercial traveler without having first secured a license.

The court also rendered an opinion in the case of Frank M. Dent, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of West Virginia. In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia. Dent was convicted of unlawfully engaging in the practice of medicine without a diploma, in violation of the statute of the State which requires every practitioner of medicine to obtain a certificate from the State Board of Health that he is a graduate of a reputable medical college, or that he has practiced medicine in the State continuously for ten years, or that he has been found upon examination by the board to be qualified to practice medicine. Dent appealed the case to the State Court of Appeals, asserting that the act was unconstitutional inasmuch as it deprived him of liberty and property without due process of law, contrary to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The Court of Appeals gave judgment against Dent and this court affirms that decision.

In Mexico the word God does not appear in the constitution or laws. Consequently a constitutional protest which is equivalent to the oath of office is used at an installation.

FRANZ GEORGE SCHNEIDER, the man who made the first photograph ever produced in the United States, is still living in Philadelphia, hale and hearty, at 86.

TEMPERANCE is the moderate use of good things and total abstinence from bad things.

The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1889.

The election of United States Senators took place in the different States on Tuesday of this week. Hon. James McMillan, of Detroit, was elected in Michigan, receiving 90 votes, while Melbourne H. Ford received 33 votes. Delaware elected a Republican senator, for the first time in the history of the State.

The County Change.

The board of supervisors of Muskegon county, this week, unanimously passed a resolution in favor of the passage of a bill by the present Legislature taking Chester township from Ottawa county and attaching it to Muskegon. They also appointed a committee of three members of the board to push the matter at Lansing. This begins to look like business.

The only objection that can be urged against this action is that Ottawa county is now such a small one that it needs more, instead of less, territory. There is no doubt that nine-tenths of the citizens of Fillmore and Laketown townships in Allegan county, and two-thirds of those of Overisel, desire to have their townships attached to Ottawa. We will cheerfully bid farewell to our Chester friends, if the wishes of the three townships of Allegan above named are respected and they are detached from Allegan county.

Electing Harrison and Morton.

The second chapter in the election of Harrison and Morton, as president and vice-president of the United States, occurred on Monday of this week.

This was the meeting of the electors chosen at the November election, at the capitals of the several states, and their vote for the candidates for the two offices. Hon. Isaac Cappon, of Holland, was one of these electors. He went to Lansing to attend the meeting.

The proceedings at Lansing were as follows:

At noon on Monday the thirteen members of the Michigan electoral college sat down in a semi-circle in the Senate chamber of the capitol building. There were about half a hundred spectators—including one lady—in the room, and these with the reporters made so decisive a rush for advantageous seats when the semi-circle formed that it almost drowned the low tones of Perry Hannah, of Traverse City, when he moved that Gen. R. A. Alger be elected chairman. James M. Turner was chosen secretary, and Don J. Leathers and Harry P. Merrill, tellers. The roll was then called and Gen. Alger, Isaac Cappon, Edward Burk, Junius E. Beal, Joseph W. French, Richmond Kingman, Don J. Leathers, John S. Thompson, Elliott F. Grabbill, Perry Hannah, Harry P. Merrill, James M. Turner and W. W. Cummer responded in the order named.

Mr. Hannah has been chosen as elector three times before, and to his experience was due the smoothness with which the electoral wheels spun around. On his suggestion the college at once proceeded to ballot for president and vice-president of the United States. This was soon completed and the tellers announced the result, being 13 votes for Harrison for president and the same number for Morton for vice-president.

The only exciting feature of the session was the election of a messenger to carry the result of the ballot to Washington. Half a dozen members of the college longed for the appointment. On the second ballot Don J. Leathers received 7 votes and was declared elected. The college then adjourned until 2 o'clock, when a session was held in the Secretary of State's office to complete the filling out of the certificates, one of which goes to Washington and the other is retained by the Secretary of State.

The same thing was done in every State, excepting, however, that Cleveland and Thurman received the votes of New Jersey, Texas, and other "foreign" countries. At Albany, New York, a salute of 100 guns were fired to announce that the Empire State had cast its votes for the Republican candidates.

The counting of these electoral votes will take place before the two houses of congress at Washington, on February 18th next. The conclusion of all these proceedings will be the inauguration of Harrison and Morton on March 4th, at Washington.

The Bridge.

It is now nearly two years since the bridge across Black River, on the Grand Haven road, was carried away by the flood. It was repaired so as to enable the public to use it for a short time, until arrangements could be made to build a new bridge.

The litigation between the township and city, in regard to filling the south channel, followed the next season. This has been settled by the courts and the filling put in by the city authorities. The "temporary" bridge has remained. Fortunately, last winter and spring

passed without the usual high water. This is not, however, to be depended on for another spring. The Grand Haven road is one of the most important thoroughfares between the city and the country north of Holland. It would be a matter of great damage to both the township and city to have the bridge become impassable for wagons. More than this, the bridge is not considered a safe one by many persons, and should an accident occur, by reason of this, it might prove a very expensive affair for both city and township.

These facts require immediate steps to be taken to build a new bridge. This can be done cheaper during the winter than at any other time. We would suggest that the members of the township board and the city council act together in the matter, at once. The improvement of the Grand Haven road, during the past summer, was done by the city and township, in a most harmonious and practical manner, demonstrating that whatever differences had existed in the past, between city and town, had been forgotten. In the same spirit the officials of these two organizations should meet together, and act for the common good, regardless of past difficulties.

The Allegan Gazette is grieved at our reference to Allegan as a "village." The editor, however, recovers sufficiently to add that the salary of their postmaster is \$100 greater than that of the Holland official.

The fact that Allegan is a village, should not trouble its inhabitants. New York and Kalamazoo were once villages. So far as the salary of the postmaster is concerned, the next classification of salaries will adjust this matter.

The Gazette should have added: That Allegan was a thriving town years before Holland was located, and that its postmaster formerly received ten times the salary of the Holland man.

There are several more important matters in which the "village" is ahead of the "city," and we will kindly furnish our contemporary with a part of the list for future reference. Allegan has two banks, while this "city" has but one, and a grange store which does more business than any three or four of our establishments. It has also many more fine brick blocks than Holland, the electric light, an excellent water power, two fine iron bridges, two more railroads and, well, this will last until spring.

We also hope that when our Allegan friends consider how far ahead of Holland they are, will make no farther objection to the loss of a few of their northern townships.

A Veteran.

A battered old wreck of humanity was seen upon River street one day this week. His clothes had evidently served as the garments of some farmer's scare-crow, while a tattered hat covered his head, from beneath which straggled his long matted hair.

We surprised him by cheerily saying: "Well, old man, how are you?"

Such an unaccustomed interest in his welfare was new to him. He stopped and looked at us, evidently expecting a kick would follow. His face was one to make a lover of humanity shudder. Bloated by drink, and furrowed by the marks of vice and misery, the creature was a sad commentary on the civilization of the century.

He made no reply to our salutation. We then added, "My friend you are in hard luck and if you will tell the truth for ten minutes, we will give you a quarter."

This opened his lips and he savagely muttered, "Go way from me, I ain't doin' nothin'. Can't you let an old man alone!"

He evidently had no faith in the quarter scheme. So we tossed him one, which he quickly thrust among his rags, while his wolfish expression gave place to a look of wonder.

"Now, my friend," we said, "you've got a quarter and there's another to come if you give us a straight story. Tell where you came from and how you got down into the mud."

This brought the following story:

"Stranger, you're the first man that's said anythin' without cursin' me, for ten year. I ain't a purty kind of a feller to look at and smell of, but I wasn't a tramp once. Seems kind of cur'us to you, I s'pose, and I sometimes think I ain't the same chap that used to feel so big down in old Bangor, Maine.

The boys on the road call me Spreckels, Claus Spreckels, cause they say I'm as sweet as sugar, but I had a name of my own once.

My father was rich, so everybody said, an' I thought a crop of wild oats was a good thing to put in before things got tame, an' I had lots of boys to help do the sowin'. We painted the old town yellow, till I woke up one day and found the old man dead—killed in a railroad smash. I sobered up long enough to find out he had'n't left a dollar.

I was about twenty-five, had'n't learned any trade, never done nothin' but spend money with the boys. I tried to get work in a store. No use, they trade couldn't stand the oat crop, I s'pose. Anyhow, there wasn't nothin' in Bangor for me.

I told 'em I'd go west and come back

and buy out their blasted old town. Well, I've been west, south and north, ever since, for thirty year, but I ain't got the money yet to buy up those old suckers.

I s'pose I did try to do some work for a year or two, but no go. I couldn't do it good enough to make a boss keep me more'n a day or two. The only thing I'd learned to do, was to drink whiskey, and I couldn't forget that.

I've tramped from Maine to California, slept in the snow and mud, seen the inside of more jails than hotels, and I'm thinkin' I want to see another one mighty soon.

The oat crop ain't got all harvested yet, but I wish I was up longside of the old man, among the grave stones, on the hill back of Bangor.

The feller that's puttin' in wild oats when he'd better be learnin' a trade—oughter git acquainted with me before he gits his crop in.

It's kinder long since breakfas' stranger, an' I don't mind feelin' of that other quarter."

We took the hint and handed the "Sugar King" another quarter, for which he thanked us and hobbled to the nearest saloon.

His story is that of hundreds of the poor wanderers making up the army of tramps. Scarcely a day passes in Holland, without the arrival of several of these wretches. Many are young men, without a knowledge of any kind of honest work. More than this, they will not work, but spend their summers in stealing and their winters in the jails of the country in idleness. The evil seems to be a growing one. During the past week two of these tramps stole a few small articles at one of our stores in order to be arrested and sent to jail. They are careful not to be caught stealing enough to send them to a prison where they would be obliged to work.

The Next Postmaster-General.

Hon. John Wanamaker Does Business. Something for Merchants to Read.

At 8 o'clock this morning John Wanamaker, the greatest merchant at retail in the world, seated himself at his desk in the Northwest corner of the second floor of his store and began looking over his morning mail. When I called an hour later he was busy with a huge stack of papers, each as large as a page of the Tribune and covered with writing. There must have been 100 of those queer looking sheets of paper, and their written contents would make a large book. The merchant read them carefully one by one, but with a quick eye.

EVERY-DAY EXPERIENCE.

"Doubtless you are wondering what all these papers are," said he. "Well, I will tell you. When I came to my desk last Wednesday morning I was naturally thinking about the Christmas trade which we had. We did a great deal of Christmas business in this store this year. During the ten days previous to Christmas our sales hovered about \$100,000 a day. The grand total for the ten days falls only a few dollars under a million. A great trade, surely, but we shall beat it next year. I am already planning for next year. This big pile of papers is a part of our preparations for the holiday trade of 1889. The great merchant, whose methods are worthy the study of all dealers in goods, small and great, spread one of the sheets out before him and continued:

"When I came to work last Wednesday my thoughts ran on to the Christmas that is to come. I have minutes I had written this:

8:30 A. M., Wednesday, 12, 26, '88.—The interesting experience of the past ten days' trade has taught us many things:

Each of us has been saying—if I had this to do over again, I see how I could improve it—there—and there.

While the whole matter is fresh on your mind jot down whatever occurs to you that note may be made of it for future use.

Do this between now and 9 o'clock to-morrow, and hand this paper to me personally.

"Here are sub-headings," continued Mr. Wanamaker, "for arrangement of stock, space required, help, general system, complaints, suggestions, etc. I sent this to my printing office, up-stairs with instructions to strike them off in an hour. One of these blanks was sent to every head and assistant head of department, every aisle manager, every person in a position of responsibility, and when I reached my desk next morning here they were written out and signed. Now, what have I accomplished by this? Why, I have learned more about the details of my business than I could have learned in an hour's talk with each of my subordinates. I caught them when their minds were fresh with the difficulties and needs of the Christmas trade and encouraged them to give their opinions deliberately and carefully over their signatures. I have made all of these assistants feel that they have an interest in this business, that their opinions are valued. On these reports, when they shall have been carefully read and summarized, plans will be laid for next year, instructions given to buyers, changes made in the arrangement of the store and improvements be effected in the methods."

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

"What fundamental principles have you attached the greatest importance to, Mr. Wanamaker, in the building up of a vast business like this?"

"I have tried each day to do that day's work, and to make each following day an improvement upon its predecessor. That is the whole secret. The business of ours is unlike any other in the world. We sell all kinds of merchandise except groceries and provisions, but we will not handle goods which people do not want. I mean by this that we never take advantage of the vastness or popularity of our business to foist upon the people goods which they ought not to buy. We do not struggle simply to sell goods, to make cheap prices."

"And these ideas of yours are what one hears called John Wanamakerisms?"

"I suppose so. I am called original and unique because I put my brain into my business, because I reduce my business to a science. You have asked me how I have managed to build up so large a concern. Persons who imagine it has been done simply by putting in a big stock of goods, opening the doors and inviting the people in—that a business like this simply grows by its own impetus—are mistaken. You can start a locomotive on its journey simply by getting it up steam and opening the throttle, but that is no guarantee of the train reaching its destination in safety."

VALUE OF AUDACIOUS ADVERTISING.

"And you believe in liberal advertising?"

"I spend \$5000 a week in advertising and pay a skillful man—a former newspaper editor and a good one—\$1000 a month to do it for me. I make money by it. Advertising is the leverage with which this store has been raised up."

"And your help?"

"I found it advantageous to treat my help with liberality and fairness. I wish I had time to show the civil service system we have here. We have an elaborate system of markings, by which a record is kept of the services of every employee, no matter how responsible or irresponsible may be the position occupied. Promotions are made, salaries fixed, leaves granted, as closely as possible by these markings. I can turn to my books and ascertain what has been done and what not done by every one of my employees since I turned the old Pennsylvania freight house into a store in 1876. We shall divide this year \$125,000 of our profits with employees."

Wanamaker is a tireless worker. From 6 in the morning till 6 or 7 at night he is at his desk. His intimates say of him that he is one of the greatest of executive officers, and that if he has any political ambition it is not for vaingloriousness nor for empty honors, but to show what he can do at the head of a great machine like the Post-office.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug store of Yates & Kane, Holland, A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

Steam Wood Wanted.

By the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Holland, 300 cords of sound green Hemlock or Hardwood four foot steam wood. For further information apply to Commissioner Kramer at the Store of Boot & Kramer.

By order of the Board of Water Commissioners,

Geo. H. Sier, Clerk.

Weak eyes and inflamed lids indicate an impure condition in the blood. The best remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It vitalizes the blood, regulates the secretions, and expels all scrofulous humors from the system. Try it. Price \$1. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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.

The great popularity of Ayer's Pills as a cathartic is due no less to their promptness and efficacy than to their coating of sugar and freedom from any injurious effects. Children take them readily. See Ayer's Almanac for this year, just out.

Please Notice.

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

[OFFICIAL.]

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., January 15th, 1889.
At a regular meeting of the Common Council to have been held on the above date, the following members were present, viz:—Aldermen Kruppel, De Morel, Kramer, and Van Putten, and the Clerk.

There not being a quorum present adjourned to Tuesday, January 22nd, 1889, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. H. Sier, City Clerk.

He Wanted It Increased.
Doctor: I heard, Mr. Quilltopper, that you are partially deaf?"

"Yes, I am."

"That's unfortunate, but my success in the treatment of deafness encourages me to believe that I can restore your hearing completely."

"I don't want it restored."

"No; but if you can increase my deafness, I'll pay you handsomely."

"That's very unusual."

"Perhaps so, but I have four daughters, and they all practice on the piano."

J. W. BOSMAN

is knocking the stuffing right out of prices on

OVERCOATS

—AND—

UNDERWEAR

He will sell these goods at cost for a short time only.

Call and see his stock of Fur Caps, Underwear, Ready-Made Clothing, Neckties, Collars and Cuffs, and everything else in the Gents' Furnishing Goods line, which we keep in stock.

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains.

I have on hand a variety of twenty different kinds

Oliver Chilled Plows

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

Also have on hand a fine line of

Open and Top Buggies,

JACKSON LUMBER WAGONS,

The Late Improved Reed Spring Tooth Harrow.

Farmer's Favorite and Buckeye Grain Drills.

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

All good warranted.

B. VAN RAALTE.

Chicago Clothing Store,

L. HENDERSON, Proprietor,

RIVER STREET, - - HOLLAND, MICH.

Offers extra inducements for the

First Sixty Days of 1889.

The first year's business has been very good, and we will give our old and new customers a chance to make good bargains in clothing during January and February. Prices reduced on all goods. We would be pleased to have our old friends give us their custom during 1889, and they can depend on honest and upright dealing at our hands.

L. HENDERSON, Proprietor.

SUBSCRIBE

—FOR THE—

HOLLAND CITY NEWS,

\$1.50 a Year.

De Grondwet and News for \$2.50.

ARTISTIC

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE

De Grondwet and News Printing House.

Book Printing a Specialty

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

The last issue of the *Allegan Gazette* was at a premium among our young ladies. To help the Holland City maidens capture Allegan county youths, the editor had given the names of fifteen baldheaded bachelors, residing in the oliginous village, each of whom are guaranteed by the *Gazette* "to have enough ahead to buy a bed room set and a cook stove." The paper kindly encouraged our pretty girls to attempt to capture them and says, "Come, O heroic Hollanders, and tackle them."

A Handsome Legacy for Hope College.

Through a letter received by President Scott from C. T. Mitchell, executor of the estate of Peter Clement, who died at Pittsburg, Michigan, on December 26th, he is informed that the deceased left Hope College a legacy of \$5,000. The amount will have to be realized from the disposal of a farm of 160 acres located sixteen miles from Hillsdale. Aaron Clement, father of Peter Clement, whose death occurred some years ago, also remembered the College to the extent of \$1,000 which was promptly received by the treasurer of the institution. This money will, undoubtedly, soon be obtained, as Hillsdale county farms are among the best in Michigan.

Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Ottawa and Allegan Counties.

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Ottawa and Allegan Counties was held in the village of Zeeland last week Saturday, Jan. 12th, 1889. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Kasper Lahuis; Vice-President, Gillis Wabeke; Secretary and Treasurer, Isaac Marsilje; Directors, R. Van Zwaluwenberg, G. J. Van Zoren, Jas. Brandt, L. Vredevelde, H. Schout, John Lubbers, and Jan Den Herder. Appropriate resolutions were passed, expressive of sympathy with the family of the late president of the company, Sietse Op'tHolt, and the secretary was instructed to forward a copy thereof to his widow. The matter of paying losses caused by steam threshers was discussed at some length, but the majority did not favor paying such losses, consequently the by-laws prohibiting the use of steam power were left in force.

Mr. H. De Kleine, of Jamestown, who was recently burned out by a steam thrasher, was present and requested that a voluntary assessment be spread on the stockholders of the company, to in a measure at least make up his loss. After a full discussion of the matter it was decided not to spread such assessment, for the reason that two losses of a similar nature have occurred heretofore, and nothing had been done in the matter of paying them, even in part. This company has now been in existence about eleven years, the average amount of all the assessments spread during that time has been 109 mills on \$100 each year, or one mill less than 11 cents on \$100 each year. The lowest assessment in any one year was 10 cents on \$100, and the highest 30 cents on \$100, and two years no assessment was made at all.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Zeeland.

Jan. 17. Miss Ida Brouwer and Miss Kate Slooter, of Holland, visited friends at Zeeland last Friday.

Mr. J. B. Mulder and Ald. De Merell of Holland, are in town to-day on very important business.

Dr. Baert's wind mill tank was blown down last night. It was not damaged very much however as the barn received it and will probably hold it until L. T. Kanters gets here.

A new plate glass front is being put into the post office which, with the inside improvements, will greatly add to the appearance of the place, and will put our village post office ahead of the Holland "City" office so far as appearances are concerned.

The firemen's debate at the Village Hall last Monday night drew a large audience. The question for discussion was, Resolved that Grant was a better general than Lee. John Everhardt and John Pyl taking the affirmative, and Ben. Kamps and C. De Jonge the negative side of the question. The judges decided in favor of the negative.

Agnew.

Jan. 17. The snow disappeared Tuesday night and it rained all day Wednesday. This makes it very discouraging for our lumbermen.

Deputy sheriff Christmas had a warrant for young Casper Rich and started after his game last Saturday, but Casper being on the lookout for such hunters, took a lively gait as soon as he saw the officer, and like all other spike horns got on to his runways and soon left the sheriff behind. But Charley got fresh hounds Monday and ran in his game in the afternoon.

Arden Smalleys children have been down with the mumps but are recovering.

Our school is very fortunate so far, in regard to sickness. The children are all well at this date.

Dr. J. C. Bishop and Isaac Myers went to Grand Haven last evening to attend a G. A. R. meeting.

Mr. J. Fisher is visiting our station agent Mr. J. B. Bacon.

"TRAVELER."

Vriesland.

Jan. 17.

How changeable the weather is, snow, rain, mud, hail, and who knows what not.

It is fun to see Marine Van Z. come down to the store and sigh for snow.

Quite a number left Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Pieters at Holland.

Rumor has it that the Drenthe singing school has closed.—Wonder what's the matter with Poppen.

Hearing no complaint, we feel safe to say John R. Strabbing is giving good satisfaction in our school and all would be pleased to have him remain.

Pres. De Hope spent a few days in Coopersville last week.

To the credit of the Philharmonic society, W. E. Mills has been employed as leader and Joseph Heasley chosen vice-president. In an interview with an old acquaintance of Messrs. Mills and Heasley, I find Mr. Mills has been a successful music teacher for the past 15 years and that Mr. Heasley has been connected with all the literary societies in Wayland. While attending school here he was president of the benevolent society. He also was chosen as judge on the medal contest of the West Michigan district of the "Y's" which convened January 4th 1889.

"QUIBBLE."

Lake Shore.

Jan. 17.

J. F. and Sylvester Joscelyn have bought a run of stone from the Holland City mills, and will start a feed and saw mill at Ventura.

Mrs. West, of Grand Rapids, has been visiting her little daughter Nellie at John Cochran's the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dolph and Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Gillett attended the play of the Frank Tucker Company at Holland last Monday evening, in "A Wife's Honor."

The young people of this vicinity have a social gathering once or twice a week at the residence of Mr. V. H. Gillett where they seem to enjoy themselves in dancing and playing pedro, as the occasion may require. The latest was on Friday evening.

F. L. Souter is again selling fruit trees, shrubs, etc., for a reliable New York firm.

John Cochran returned home from his trip to Ohio, last Saturday. He made a short stop at Grand Rapids on his way home.

Clyde, a son of N. W. Ogden, 18 years old, had his finger partly crushed by getting it between some cog wheels in the mill.

The health of Mr. G. W. Rogers is falling very rapidly. His daughter, Mrs. Auice came from Chicago, where she is now living, to assist at the sick bed of her father.

Wm. Baker and wife have taken upper rooms at the residence of her mother's, Mrs. Scott. "JAKE."

Olive Centre.

Jan. 16.

We received a short call from the general wind storm last week. Some small buildings were moved from their foundations, fences blown down and much timber broken down and uprooted.

It is expected that better satisfaction will be given the patrons of the mail service through this vicinity in the future, as Mr. Darby of Robinson has assumed part of the responsibility of carrying the mail and better horses appear on the scene.

M. R. Merritt is remodeling and greatly improving the interior of his residence. Reuben Tasker of Holland is doing the work.

Wm. Pierce has just finished a snug little granary, and made some noticeable improvements on his dwelling.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Wood, of Coldwater were visiting relatives here recently. Mrs. Wood is a sister of J. D. and M. R. Merritt. They think of locating somewhere in this county.

Mrs. Julia Claus, of West Olive visited her daughter here for several days recently.

Alex. Arnold has had his uncle and mother from Muskegon, as guests, for several days.

Duane Trumble of West Olive who has been on the invalid list for several years, has quit taking medicine and is using electricity. He is getting hale and hearty. He is loud in the praise of the creative properties of electricity, and is now introducing medicated electricity, enclosed in a bottle, which is inhaled for head aches of various kinds.

Installation day was properly observed last Saturday, according to announcement, and a good dinner with a large attendance and plenty of good cheer was the result. But when the subject of parting with Past Master Fellows and family began to be considered and deliberated upon, the scene changed and tears flowed freely from the eyes of the strong man as well as those of the weak women. This scene would have convinced the most skeptical as to whether there was a bond of affection between members of the order or not. A resolution of regret was unanimously adopted by the Grange at the departure of these friends.

Mrs. Rebecca Brown, of Ohio, is called here on account of the severe illness of her mother, Mrs. Watson.

Revs. C. W. Marshall and W. A. Frye are holding very interesting protracted meetings at Ottawa Station.

Board of Education.

Meeting of Board of Education held. Present, Members Messrs. Keppel, Yates and Post. J. A. Maiba elected chairman pro tem, J. C. Post, secretary.

Com. on building and repairs reported by Mr. T. Keppel, that contract had been made for 120 cords four foot beach wood, at \$3.45 per cord, and for 100 cords three foot wood, at \$3.30 per cord, with Bernardus Riksen. Wood to be delivered by April 15, 1889.—Report adopted and approved.

By same committee, that a replica had been placed in the south-west basement room.—Approved.

Committee on claims and accounts reported in favor of payment of following bills: B. Heldema, \$1.85; A. Kleinbrecht, \$11.91; J. Eider, \$2; Spruiel & McGarrin, \$28; T. Keppel, \$10; J. De Boer, \$8.10; L. Mulder, \$31.20.—Report approved and ordered paid. Ordered that payment be made to city treasurer of amount of special taxes assessed against the Public Schools.

Adjourned.



What They Were Thinking Of.

They had been talking for a long time. Arabella's chair was tired, and just for a change, she sat upon John's lap. There was a good deal of silence for a few minutes.

"What are you thinking of, John dear?" asked Arabella.

"Just what you are, sweet," replied John.

"Oh, you horrid, horrid man," exclaimed the sweet one, springing to her feet; "if I'd known that you were thinking of kissing I wouldn't have sat there one minute. And you won't catch me sitting there again sir, you may depend."

Significant.

"Mamma, the quondry has come," Billings has proposed and "Toozle" too. "What shall you do?" "I am at a loss, mamma. Toozle writes that he would surround me with every luxury and make his whole existence one sweet thralldom for a smile from me." "And Billings?" "He says he's very poor and has been working all his life and barely earned a subsistence." "Accept Billings, my child. Don't delay another instant. A man must be pretty well off before he has the courage to proclaim his poverty."

What Is a Sleeper?

The Boston Journal of Commerce thus defines it: A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper runs while the sleeper sleeps. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper, the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps the sleeper and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper, on the sleeper, and there is no longer any sleeper sleeping in the sleeper on the sleeper.

All Was Forgiven.

Wife (piously)—"Henry, I wish you wouldn't swear." Husband (shocked)—"I don't swear, my dear." Wife—"Yes, you do; or just the same thing. You mustn't say 'by George,' or 'by Jove,' or 'by Ned,' or by anything." Husband (submissively)—"Not even by a new bunnet, love?" Then she was very, very sorry for her thoughtless reform movement, and, coming close to him, threw her arms about his neck and asked him to forgive her.

Comforting.

Deacon—I saw you at our evening service last night, sir. Strangers are always welcome.

Young Man—Thanks.

Deacon—I suppose you find church-going a great comfort?

Young Man—Yes, sir. Did you notice the little girl whose prayer-book I helped hold up?

Deacon—Yes.

Young Man—she's a great comfort, too.

Cholly Became Real Angry.

"Oh, that mind reader feels pretty sore with me. I went to his office the other day and said I wanted my mind read, and he got sassy and said he'd be very glad to try it and asked me if I'd brought my mind with me. But I got the best of him. I got real mad and said: 'No, I didn't, so there now,' and I walked out with a smile of triumph that entirely upset him. I guess he won't try any of his jokes on me again."

Those Horrid Gas-Meters.

He (taking leave in a dimly lighted parlor)—"Shall I help you turn out the gas?"

She (fondly)—"No, dear; but you can help me turn it in. I must keep all the burners on full head for half an hour before I go up-stairs."

"My gracious! What for?"

"If I didn't father will notice that the gas bills are too small."

Not the Dog.

Barley (sternly)—Aurelia, let this thing stop right here. Mr. de Twirliger—Aurelia—Oh, paw! Do you forbid Arthur the house? Barley—He may come every night in the week if he pleases, but he shall not bring his dog into my parlor. Last night his howlings kept me awake for an hour. Aurelia—Why, paw, that was Arthur singing a selection from "Erminie."

The Only way to Get Him Off.

"What time did young Sampson leave last night, Clara?" asked her papa.

"It was after midnight," replied the girl, with a haughty sneer. "We had a quarrel, and I bade him good-by forever."

"If you quarreled, I wonder he did not leave earlier."

"We did not begin quarreling until nearly ten o'clock."

Just the Same.

He was inquiring of a farmer at the Central market about cider, and finally asked: "If I pay you eight cents a gallon will you put just as much water in it as if I had only paid you five?" "I suppose so," was the reply. "The temptation would be there, and the water would be there, and I have a hired man who never gives anything away."

He Made a Change.

Young Man—I'd like to look at something in the ring line for a young lady.

Jeweler—There's a nice thing for \$3.

Young Man—Can't you make some difference in the price? I deliver for at your house.

Jeweler—Ah, indeed! Yes, you can have this ring for \$9.50.

Economy in Dress.

Dressmaker—There doesn't seem to be stuff enough here to make a train three yards long. Society belle—"Dear me! How much more is needed?" "About half a yard." "Well, take it off the

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Consumption and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at the drug stores of Yates and Kane, Holland, A. De Kruit, Zeeland.

Fresh oysters at C. Blom's, Jr.

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

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

NEW ADS.

Annual Statement of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Ottawa and Allegan Counties for the year 1888.

MEMBERSHIP.
Number of Members Dec. 31st, 1887 722
added during the year 1888 49
Total 770
Number of Members withdrawn during 1888 17
Number of Members belonging to the Company 753

RISKS.
Amount of Property at risk Dec. 31st 1887 \$910,142
Amount of risks added during the year 1888 82,250
Total \$992,392
Amount of risks cancelled or withdrawn during 1888 20,691
Amount at risk by Company Dec. 31st 1888 \$971,701

INCOME.
Amount of cash premiums received, including promissory notes \$40.18
Amount of assessments collected during the year 1144.21
Amount of assessments collected during previous years 119.23
Amount of membership and policy fees collected during the year 69.50
Amount of moneys borrowed 950.00
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1887 \$2623.42
Total \$5622.77

EXPENDITURES.
Amount of losses paid during the year \$1234.97
Amount of salaries and fees paid officers and agents 256.49
Amount of loans paid 950.00
Amount of U. S. paid on loans 54.27
Amount of errors in assessments twice charged (1887) 7.50
Amount of all other expenses 62.54
Total \$3062.77

RESOURCES.
Cash and Notes on hand Dec. 31st 1888 \$46.43
Assessments of past year uncollected 241.80
Assessments of previous years uncollected (partly not collectible) 98.80
Premiums and fees in hands of officers and agents 23.15
Total \$406.98

LIABILITIES.
Losses payable of which is retained \$600.00
Due officers and agents for services 25.95
Total \$625.95

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.
Gillis Wabeke, Vice President, and Isaac Marsilje, Secretary of said Company, do, each for himself doth depose and say, that they have read the foregoing statement and know the contents thereof, and that they have good reason to believe, and do believe and declare to be true.

GILLIS WABEKE, Vice President, ISAAC MARSILJE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of January A. D. 1889.

JAMES BRANDT, Notary Public in and for Ottawa County, Mich.

Notary Public in and for Ottawa County, Mich.

Notary Public in and for Ottawa County, Mich.

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PROTECTION! Fall and Winter GOODS!

BOOTS and SHOES

to protect the feet remember that

E. HEROLD

Carries a fine assortment of goods in the above line.

We have just received a

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

Gray Bros. Shoes

A Specialty.

A full line of

Boston Rubber Goods,

The best make of Rubbers in the Market.

E. HEROLD.

—GO TO—

B. P. HIGGINS

—FOR—

First-class Photographs

Cabinets, \$1 a Dozen.

Tintypes. 4 for 25c.

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

C. Steketee & Bos,

GENERAL

MERCHANTS,

Always have on hand a complete stock of goods consisting of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, and Glassware.

Special line of Earthen Ware such as

FLOWER POTS,

From the smallest to the largest size; also large Urns for Lawns and Gardens.

A complete line of

5c., 10c., and 25c.

Counter Goods.

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.

Cheap Cassimeres for Boys' and Men's Suits.

Please call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

Holland, Mich., July 5, 1889.

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE GLOOMINESS THAT PERVADES ALL FALSE RELIGIONS.

The Christian Religion Should Have the Grand Characteristic of Cheerfulness—A Word to Long-Faced People—A Discourse Delivered in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Subject—"A Bright Sunday versus a Doleful Sunday." Text—"And call the Sabbath a delight."—Isaiah, lviii, 13.

There is an element of gloom striking through all false religions. Paganism is a brood of horrors. The god of Confucius frowned upon its victims with blind fate. Mohammedanism promises nothing to those exhausted with sin in this world, but an eternity of the same painful indulgences. But God intended that our religion should have the grand characteristic of cheerfulness. St. Paul struck the key note when he said: "Rejoice evermore, and again I say rejoice." This religion has no spikes for the feet; it has no books for the shoulder; it has no long pilgrimages to take; it has no funeral pyres on which to leap; it has no juggernauts before which to fall. Its good cheer is symbolized in the Bible by the brightness of waters, and the redolence of lilies, and the sweetness of music, and the hilarities of a banquet. A choir of seraphim chanted at its introduction, and pealing trumpet, and waving palm, and flapping wing of archangel are to celebrate its triumphs. It began its chief mission with the shout: "Glory to God in the highest!" and it will close its earthly mission with the ascription: "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

But men have said that our religion is not cheerful, because we have such a doleful Sabbath. They say: "You can have your religious assemblies, and your long faces, and your sniffling cant, and your psalm books, and your Bibles. Give us the Sunday extension, the horse race, and the convivial laughter. We have so much joy that we want to spread it all over the seven days of the week, and you shall not have one of our days of worldly satisfaction for religious dolefulness." I want to show these men—if there are any such in the house this morning—that they are under a great delusion, and that God intended the fifty-two Sundays of the year to be hung up like bells in a tower, beating a perpetual chime of joy and glory and salvation and Heaven; for I want you to carry out the idea of the text, and call the Sabbath a delight.

I remark, in the first place, we are to find in this day the joy of healthy repose. In this democratic country we all have to work—some with hands, some with brain, some with foot. If there is in all this house a hand that has not, during the past year, been stretched forth to some kind of toil, let it be lifted. Not one, not one. You sell the goods. You teach the school. You doctor in the sick room. You practice at the bar. You edit a newspaper. You tan the hides. You preach the Gospel. You mend the shoes. You sit at the shuttle. You carry the hod of bricks up the ladder on the wall. And the one occupation is as honorable as the other, provided God calls you to it. I care not what you do, if you only do it well. But when Saturday night comes, you are jaded and worn. The hand cannot so skillfully manufacture; the eye cannot see as well; the brain is not so clear; the judgment is not so well balanced. A prominent manufacturer told me that he could see a difference between the goods which went out of his establishment on Saturday from the goods that went out on Monday. He said: "They were very different indeed. Those that were made in the former part of the week, because of the rest that had been previously given, were better than those that were made in the latter part of the week, when the men were tired out." The Sabbath comes, and it bathes the soreness from the limbs, quiets the agitated brain, and puts out the fires of anxiety that have been burning all the week. Our bodies are seven day clocks, and unless on the seventh day they are wound up, they run down into the grave. The Sabbath was intended as a savings bank; into it we are to gather the resources upon which we are to draw all the week. That man who breaks the Sabbath robs his own nerve, his own muscle, his own brain, his own bones. He dips up the wine of his own life, and throws it away. He who breaks the Lord's day gives a mortgage to disease and death upon his entire physical estate, and at the most unexpected moment that mortgage will be foreclosed, and the soul ejected from the premises. Every gland, and pore, and cell, and finger nail demands the seventh day for repose. The respiration of the lungs, the throbbing of the pulse in the wrist, the motion of the bone in its socket declare: "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." There are thousands of men who have had their lives dashed out against the golden gates of the Sabbath. A prominent London merchant testifies that thirty years ago he went to London. He says: "I have during that time watched minutely, and I have noticed that the men who went to business on the Lord's day, or opened their counting houses, have, without a single exception, come to failure." A prominent Christian merchant in Boston says: "I find it doesn't pay to work on Sunday. When I was a boy, I noticed on Long wharf there were merchants who loaded their vessels on the Sabbath day, keeping their men busy from morning till night, and it is my observation that they themselves came to nothing—these merchants—and their children came to nothing. It doesn't pay," he says, "to work on the Sabbath."

I appeal to your observation. Where are the men who, twenty years ago were Sabbath breakers, and who have been Sabbath breakers ever since? Without a single exception, you will tell me, they have come to financial or to moral beggary. I defy you to point out a single exception, and you can take the whole world for your field. It has either been a financial or moral defalcation in every instance. Six hundred and forty physicians in London petition Parliament, saying: "We must have the Sabbath obeyed. We cannot have health in this city and in this nation, unless the Sabbath is observed." Those in our own country have given evidence on the same side. The man who takes down the shutters of his store on the Sabbath, shakes down the curse of Almighty God. The farmer who cultures his ground on the Sabbath day raises a crop of neuralgia, and of consumption, and of death. A farmer said: "I defy your Christian Sabbath. I will raise a Sunday crop." So he went to work and plowed the ground on Sunday, and harrowed it on Sunday, and he planted corn on Sunday, and he reaped the corn on Sunday, and he gathered it into the barn on Sunday. "There," he says, "I have proved to you that all this idea about a fatality accompanying Sabbath work is a perfect sham. My corn is garnered and all is well." But before many weeks passed the Lord God struck that man with His

lightnings, and away went the Sunday crop. So great is the moral depression coming upon those who toil upon the Sabbath day, that you may have noticed (if you have not, I call your attention to the fact) that in cases where the public interest demands Sabbath toil the moral depression is so great that there are but very few who can stand it. For instance, the police service, without which not one of our houses would be safe—there are very few who can stand the pressure and temptation of it. In London, where there are 5,000 policemen, the statistic is given that in one year 921 of that 5,000 were dismissed, 523 were suspended, 2,492 were fined. Now, if the moral depression be so great in occupations that are positively necessary for the peace and prosperity in society, I ask you what must be the moral depression in those cases where there is no necessity for Sabbath work, and where a man chooses worldly business on the Lord's day just because he likes it or wants to add to his emoluments? During the last war it was found out that those public works which passed on the seventh day turned out more war material than those which worked all the seven days. Mr. Bagnall, a prominent iron merchant, gives this testimony: "I find we have fewer accidents in our establishment and fewer interruptions, now we observe the Lord's day; and at the close of the year, now that we keep the Sabbath, I find we turn out more iron and have larger profits than any year when we worked all the seven days." The fact is, Sabbath-made ropes will break, and Sabbath-made shoes will leak, and Sabbath-made coats will rip, and Sabbath-made muskets will miss fire, and Sabbath occupations will be blasted. A gentleman said: "I invented a shuttle on the Lord's day. I was very busy, so I made the model of that shuttle on the Lord's day. So very busy was I during the week that I had to occupy many Sabbaths. It was a great success, I enlarged my buildings; I built new factories, and made hundreds of thousands of dollars; but I have to tell you that all the result of that work on the Sabbath has been to me ruin. I enlarged my buildings, I made a great many thousands of dollars; but I have lost all, and I charge it to the fact of that Sunday shuttle." I will place in two companies the men in this community who break the Sabbath and the men who keep it, and then I ask you who are the best friends of society? Who are the best friends of morals? Who have the best prospects for this world? Who have the best for the world that is to come?

Sabbath morning comes in the household. I suppose that the mere philosopher would say that the Sabbath light comes in a wave current, just like any other light; but it does not seem so to me. It seems as if it touched the eyelids more gently, and threw a brighter glow on the mantle ornaments, and cast a better cheerfulness on the faces of the children, and threw a supernatural glow over the old family Bible. Hail! Sabbath light! We rejoice in it. Rest comes in through the window, or it leaps out from the fire, or it rolls out in the old arm chair, or it catches up the body into ecstasy, and swings open before the soul the two gates which are twelve pearls. The bar of the unopened warehouse, the hinges of the unfastened store window, the quiet of the commercial warehouse seem to say: "This is the day the Lord hath made." Rest for the sewing woman, with weary hands, and aching side, and sick heart. Rest for the overworked workman in the mine, or out on the wall, or in the sweltering factory. Hang up the plane, drop the adze, slip the band from the wheel, put out the fire. Rest for the body, for the mind, and for the soul.

Welcome, sweet day of rest. That saw the Lord arise; Welcome to this reviving breast And these rejoicing eyes.

Again I remark, we ought to have in the Sabbath the joy of domestic reunion and consecration. There are some very good parents who have the faculty of making the Sabbath a great gloom. Their children run up against the wall of parental lugubriousness on that day. They are sorry when Sunday comes and glad when it goes away. They think of everything bad on that day. It is the worst day to them, really, in all the week. There are persons who, because they were brought up in Christian families where there were wrong notions about the Sabbath, have gone out into dissipation and will be lost. A man said to me: "I have a perfect disgust for the Sabbath day. I never saw my father smile on Sunday. It was such a dreadful day to me when I was a boy, I never got over it, and I never will." Those parents did not call the Sabbath a delight; they made it a gloom. But there are houses represented here this morning where the children say through the week: "I wonder when Sunday will come!" They are anxious to have it come. I hear their hosanna in the house; I hear their hosanna in the school. God intended the Sabbath to be especially a day for the father. The mother is home all the week. Sabbath day comes, and God says to the father, who has been busy from Monday morning to Saturday night at the store, or away from home: "This is your day. See what you can do in this little flock in preparing them for Heaven. This day I set apart for you." You know very well that there are many parents who are mere suttlers of the household; they provide the food and raiment; once in a while, perhaps, they hear the child read a line or two in the new primer, or if there be a case of especial discipline, and the mother cannot manage it, the child is brought up in the court-martial of the father's discipline and punished. That is all there is of it. No scrutiny of that child's immoral interests, no realization of the fact that the child will soon go out into the world where there are gigantic and overwhelming temptations that have swamped millions. But in some households it is not that way; the home, beautiful on ordinary days, is more beautiful now that the Sabbath has dawned. There is more joy in the "Good morning," there is more tenderness in the morning prayer. The father looks at the child and the child looks at the father. The little one dares now to ask questions without any fear of being answered: "Don't bother me—I must be off to the store." Now the father looks at the child, and he sees not merely the blue eyes, the arched brow, the long lashes, the sweet lip. He sees in that child a long line of earthly destinies; he sees in that child an immeasurable eternity. As he touches that child he says: "I wonder what will be the destiny of this little one?" And while this Christian father is thinking and praying, the sweet promise flows through his soul: "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven." And he feels a joy, not like that which sounds in the dance, or is wafted from the froth of the wine cup, or that which is like the "crackling of thorns under a pot," but the joy of domestic reunion and consecration.

Have I been picturing something that is merely fanciful, or is it possible for you and for me to have such a home as that? I believe it is possible.

I have a statistic that I would like to give you. A great many people, you know, say there is nothing in the Christian discipline of a household. In New Hampshire there were two neighborhoods—the one of six families, the other of five families. The six families disregarded the Sabbath. In time, five of these families were broken up by the separation of husbands and wives; the other by the father becoming a thief. Eight or nine of the parents became drunkards, one committed suicide, and all came to penury. Of some forty or fifty descendants, about twenty are known to be drunkards and gamblers and dissolute. Four or five have been in State prison. One fell in a duel. Some are in the almshouse. Only one became a Christian, and he after first having been outrageously dissipated. The other five families that regarded the Sabbath were all prospered. Eight or ten of the children or consistent members of the church. Some of them became officers in the church; one is a minister of the Gospel; one is a missionary to China. No poverty among any of them. The homestead is now in the hands of the third generation. Those who have died have died in the peace of the Gospel. Oh, is there nothing in a household that remembers God's holy day? Can it be possible that those who disregard this holy commandment can be prospered for this life, or have any good hope of the life that is to come?

Again, we ought to have in the Sabbath the joy of Christian assemblage. Where are all those people going on the Sabbath? You see them moving up and down the street. Is it a festival day? people might ask. Has there been some public edict commanding the people to come forth? No, they are only worshippers of God who are going to their places of religious service. In what delicate scale shall I weigh the joy of Christian convocation? It gives brightness to the eye, and a flush to the cheek, and a pressure to the hand, and a thrill to the heart. You see the aged man tottering along on his staff through the aisle. You see the little child led by the hand of its mother. You look around and rejoice that this is God's day, and this the communion of saints. "One Lord, one faith, one baptism." Some familiar tune sets all the soul a-quiver and a-quake with rapture. We plunge into some old hymn and all our cares and anxieties are bathed off. The glorious Gospel transports us, the Spirit descends, Jesus appears, and we feel the bounding, spreading, electric joy of Christian convocation.

I look upon the Church of God as one vast hosanna. Joy springing from the baptismal cup, joy glowing in the sacramental cup, joy warbling in the anthem, joy beating against the gate of Heaven with hallelujah like the voice of mighty thunders. Beautiful for the situation! The joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion. It is the day and the place where Christ reviews His troops, bringing them out in companies and regiments and battalions, riding along the line, examining the battle-torn flags of past combat, and cheering them on to future victories. Oh, the joy of Christian assemblage!

I remark also, we are to have in this day the joy of eternal Sabbathism. I do not believe it possible for any Christian to spend the Lord's day here without thinking of Heaven. There is something in the gathering of people in church on earth to make one think of the church assemblage of the skies. There is something in the song of the Christian that makes one think of the song of the elders before the throne, the harpists and the trumpeters of God accompanying the harmony. The light of a better Sabbath gilds the top of this, and earth and Heaven come within speaking distance of each other, the song of triumph waving backward and forward, now tossed up by the church of earth, now sent back by the church of Heaven.

Day of all the week the best, Emblem of eternal rest.

The Christian man stands radiant in his light. His bereft heart rejoices at the thought of a country where there is neither coffin nor grave; his weary body glows at the idea of a land where there are no burdens to carry and no exhaustive journeys to take. He eats the grapes of Eschcol. He stands upon the mountain top and looks off upon the promised land. He hears the call of the eternal towers and the tramp of the numberless multitude with sins forgiven. This is the day which the Lord hath made. Let us rejoice and be glad in it. Oh, ye who have been hunting for Sunday pleasures in the street and on the river and in the house of sin, I commend to you this holy day and holy service! I do not invite you to swallow a great bitterness or carry a heavy yoke; but I invite you to feel in body, mind, and soul the thrill of joy which God has handed down in the chalice of the golden Sabbath.

With what revulsion and with what pity we must look out on that large class of persons in our day who would throw discredit upon the Lord's day. There are two things which Christian people ought never to give up; the one is the Bible, the other is the Sabbath. Take away one, and you take both. Take either, and farewell to Christianity in this country, farewell to our civil and religious liberties. When they go, all go. He who has ever spent Sunday in Paris, or Antwerp, or Rome, if he be an intelligent Christian, will pray God that the day will never come when the Sabbath of continental Europe shall put its foot upon our shores. I had a friend in Syracuse who lived to be 100 years of age. He said to me in his 99th year: "I went across the mountains in the early history of this country. Sabbath morning came. We were beyond the reach of civilization. My comrades were all going out for an excursion. I said: 'No, I won't go; it is Sunday.' Why, they laughed. They said: 'We haven't any Sunday here.' 'Oh, yes,' I said, 'you have. I brought it with me over the mountains.'"

There are two or three ways in which we can war against Sabbath-breaking usages in this day; and the first thing is to get our children right upon this subject, and teach them that the Sabbath day is the holiest of all the days, and the best and the gladdest. Unless you teach your child under the paternal roof to keep the Lord's day, there are nine hundred and ninety chances out of a thousand it will never learn to keep the Sabbath. You may think to shirk responsibility in the matter, and send your child to the Sabbath-school and the house of God; that will not relieve the matter. I want to tell you, in the name of Christ, my Maker and my Judge, that your example will be more potent than any instruction they get elsewhere, and if you disregard the Lord's day yourself, or in any wise throw contempt upon it, you are blasting your children with an infinite curse. It is a rough truth, I know, told in a rough way; but it is God's truth, nevertheless. Your child may go on to seventy or eighty years of age, but that child will never get over the awful disadvantage of having had a Sabbath-breaking father or a Sabbath-breaking mother. It is the joy

of many of us that we can look back to an early home where God was honored, and when the Sabbath came it was a day of great consecration and joy. We remember the old faces around the table that Sabbath morning. Our hearts melt when we think of those blessed associations, and we may have been off and committed many indiscretions and done many wrong things; but the day will never come when we forget the early home in which God's day was regarded, and father and mother told us to keep holy the Sabbath.

There is another way in which we can war against the Sabbath-breaking usages of the country at this time, and that is by making our houses of worship attractive and the religious services inspiring. I plead not for a gorgeous audience chamber; I plead not for groined rafters or magnificent fresco; but I do plead for comfortable churches, home-like churches—places where the church-going population behave as they ought to. Make the church welcome to all, however poorly clad they may be, or whatever may have been their past history; for I think the church of God is not so much made for you who could have churches in your own house, but for the vast population of our great cities, who are treading on toward death, with no voice of mercy to arrest them. Ah! when the prodigal comes into the church, do not stare at him as though he had no right to come. Give him the best seat you can find for him. Sometimes a man wakes up from his sin, and he says: "I'll go to the house of God." Perhaps he comes from one motive, perhaps from another. He finds the church dark and the Christian people frigid (and there are no people on earth who can be more frigid than Christian people when they try) and the music is dull, and he never comes again. Suppose one of these men enters the church. As he comes in he hears a song which his mother sang when he was a boy; he remembers it. He sits down, and some one hands him a book, open at

Jehonah, my happy home, Name ever dear to me.

"Yes," he says, "I have heard that many times." He sees cheerful Christian people there, every man's face a palm of thanksgiving to God. He says: "Do you have this every Sunday? I have heard that the house of God was a doleful place, and Christians were lugubrious and repelling! I have really enjoyed myself!" The next Sabbath the man is again in the same place. Tears of repentance start down his cheek; he begins to pray; and when the communion table is spread he sits at it, and some one reaches over and says: "I am surprised to find you here. I thought you didn't believe in such things." "Ah!" he says, "I have been captured. I came in one day, and I found you were all so loving and cheerful here that I concluded I would come among you. Where thou goest, I will go; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried."

Ah! you can't drive men out of their sins, but you can coax men out—you can charm them out.

I would to God that we could all come to a higher appreciation of this Sabbath heritage! We cannot count the treasures of one Christian Sabbath. It spreads out over us the two wings of the archangel of mercy. Oh, blessed Sabbath! blessed Sabbath! They scoff a great deal about the old Puritanic Sabbath, and there is a wonderful amount of wit expended upon that subject now—the Sabbath they need to have in New England. I never lived in New England, but I would rather trust the old Puritanic Sabbath, with all its faults, than this modern Sabbath, which is fast becoming no Sabbath at all. If our modern Sabbathism shall produce as stalwart Christian character as the old New England Puritanic Sabbathism, I shall be satisfied, and shall be surprised.

Oh, blessed day! Blessed day! I should like to die some Sabbath morning when the air is full of church music and the bells are ringing. Leaving my home group with a dying blessing, I should like to look off upon some Christian assemblage chanting the praises of God as I went up to join the one hundred and forty and four thousand and the thousands of thousands standing around the throne of Jesus. Hark! I hear the bell of the old kirk on the hillside of Heaven. It is a wedding bell, for behold the bridegroom cometh. It is a victor's bell, for we are more than conquerors through Him who hath loved us. It is a Sabbath bell, for it calls the nations of earth and Heaven to everlasting repose.

Oh, when, then, city of my God, Shall I thy courts ascend? Where congregations ne'er break up, And Sabbaths have no end.

Waste in the Kitchen.

The table is, however, the place where most waste can occur, so guard it well and pay strict attention to the second serving of food. The people who perform an economical table, which, in their own mind, means broiled steak and roast beef, are the most difficult to cater for. Study to make the warmed-over dishes decidedly more than ordinary hashes. Employ judicious combinations and pleasant seasoning; for instance, use sage with warmed-over pork, parsley with poultry, sprig of mint with your mutton or lamb, and a little onion to stimulate the beef. Cucumber catsup, inexpensive, if you make it yourself, heightens the flavor of fish. An acid jelly with tame duck, and tomato sauce with warmed-over veal. For warming over dark meats, use brown sauces, made from browned butter and flour, for white meats, cream sauces, which, of course, can be made from milk. One or two potatoes, left from dinner, will make a comfortable dish of Lyonnaise potatoes for breakfast. The two table-spoonsful of green peas left may be turned into an omelet for another meal. Boiled rice may be made into croquettes. Fish into scallops, cutlets or cream fish. Ham into croquettes. Beef into hash, meat balls, ragouts, rissoles, or warmed up in its own gravy. Soup meat may be pressed or potted. Game and duck, made over into salmis. Chicken and turkey, into salads, croquettes, rissoles, boudins, and timbale. Pieces of bread, left at the table, may be used for toast, croutons, bread puddings, or crumbs for breading. Veal, rewarmed, makes delicious blanquette or cornesque.

Many vegetables suffer but little from a second warming, and even if only in small quantity, may be served as a garnish for a little meat dish, thereby rendering it palatable and slightly.

In all these little points we must be on the alert, or the garbage bucket will devour our substance.—Mrs. Rorer, in Table Talk.

"It is about time for wives to strike," says an oppressed member of the gentle sex. Well, if they do strike, we hope they won't strike very hard.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE FARMING IN COLORADO.

The State Legislature reassembled on the evening of the 8th inst. Little else was done than the announcing of the following standing committees of the Senate: Agriculture, Col. H. H. Taylor, Chairman; Agricultural Interests, Berry, Toan, Grosfield; Asylum for the Criminal Insane, Dunstan, Toan, Grosfield; Asylum for the Insane, Leavitt, Galt, Berry, Toan, Grosfield; Cemetery, Griffee, Taylor; Banks and Incorporations, Galt, Berry, Toan, Grosfield; Cities and Villages, Hanes, Fox, Milnes, Nagel, Berry, Toan, Grosfield; Education and Public Schools, Blackwell, Green, Grosfield, Leavitt, Griffee, Taylor; Fisheries, Griffee, Taylor; Public Accounts, Galt, Berry, Toan, Grosfield; Constitutional Amendments, Vessels, Hall, Berry, Toan, Grosfield; Counties and Townships, Don Herder, Taylor, Griffee; Education and Public Schools, Blackwell, Green, Grosfield, Leavitt, Griffee, Taylor; Fisheries, Griffee, Taylor; Public Accounts, Galt, Berry, Toan, Grosfield; Constitutional Amendments, Vessels, Hall, Berry, Toan, Grosfield; Counties and Townships, Don Herder, Taylor, Griffee; Education and Public Schools, Blackwell, Green, Grosfield, Leavitt, Griffee, Taylor; Fisheries, Griffee, Taylor; 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