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### Holland City News, Volume 20, Number 52: January 23, 1892

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892.

NO. 52.

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

Published every Saturday. Terms \$1.50 per year, with a discount of 50 cents to those paying in advance.

L. Mulder - Publisher.

Rates of advertising made known on application.  
"GROENWATER AND NEWS" Steam Printing House, River Street, Holland, Mich.

## FOR SALE.

AT A BARGAIN. I have a house and lot for sale at a great bargain, and on very easy terms, if sold at once.

This is an opportunity that does not often present itself. It will pay you to investigate.

Also a few more lots at the low price of \$200.

W. C. WALSH.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 18, '91

IF YOU WILL WRITE TO

**J. H. BACHELER, M. D.,**  
CANCER SPECIALIST, 28 MONROE ST.,  
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

He will send you free a Circular, that carefully and fully describes the symptoms of all forms of cancer. The circular also gives the names and post office address of more than 100 persons he has cured of cancer by his plaster treatment. — Office hours: 10 to 12; 2 to 4 p. m. — Telephone No. 1068. 9-1y

**J. G. Huizinga, M. D.**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Special attention paid to diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.

Office in Meyer & Son's building, one door north of the music store, River street. Office hours: 11 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 4 p. m., and evenings. Can also be found at his office during the night. Holland, Mich., April 23, 1891. 23 1y

## Newspapers and Periodicals

Can be obtained at reduced rates of the local agent in this city. Leave your orders for any publication in the U. S. or Canada at the Post Office, with

**C. De Keyzer.**

Holland, Mich., May 6, 1891. 15tf

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Attorneys and Justices.

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

**FAIRBANKS, J. N.,** 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.

**CITY BAKERY,** John Pessink Proprietor, Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confectionery, etc., Eighth street.

### Banks.

**FIRST STATE BANK,** with Savings Department, Capital, \$35,000. L. Cappon, President; L. Marville, Cashier. Eighth street.

### Barbers.

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

### Commission Merchant.

**BACH, 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.

**DOEBBING, J. O.,** Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Articles and Perfumes, 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, HERB, Druggist and Pharmacist;** a full stock of goods pertaining to the business.

**KANE, P. W.,** druggist and bookseller. 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, Notions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth street next to Bank.

**BRANDALL, S. B.,** dealer in Department Goods and proprietor of Holland City Bazaar, Eighth street.

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

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

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

**VAN DER HAAR, B.,** general dealer in Fine Groceries, etc. Oysters in season. Eighth street.

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

**WISSE, J.,** dealer in Notions and Fancy Goods, Also Hair Work. Eighth street.

### Furniture.

**BROUWER, JAS. A.,** Dealer in Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, etc., Meyer, Brouwer & Co's old stand, River St.

### Hardware.

**KANTERSBROS.,** dealers in general hardware, Steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 52 Eighth street.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

**RIJLMAN, J.,** Wagon and Carriage Manufacturer and blacksmith shop, Also manufacturer of Ox Yokes. River street.

**HOLLAND CITY BREWERY, A. Self,** Proprietor, capacity of Brewery 4,000 barrels. Cor. Maple and Tenth streets.

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

**HUNTLEY, JAS.,** Architect, Builder and Contractor. Office in New Mill and Factory on River street.

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

**PHOENIX PLANING MILL, Scott & Schuurman,** Proprietors, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles and brick. River street.

### Merchant Tailors.

**PRUSSE BROS.,** Merchant Tailors.

### Meat Markets.

**DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER,** dealers in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, River street.

### Physicians.

**HUIZINGA, J. G., M. D.,** Physician and Surgeon. Office cor. of River and Eighth Sts. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat a specialty.

**KREMERS, H.,** Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, corner of Market. Office at the drug store of H. Kremers. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

**MABBS, J. A.,** Physician and Surgeon. Office at Walsh's drug store. Residence, corner of Eighth and Fish streets, in the house formerly occupied by L. Sprietsma. Office hours: 9 to 10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

### Saloons.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

**STEVENSON, C. A.,** successor to H. Wyk-buysen, Jeweler and Optician, Eighth street opposite Walsh's drug store.

### Miscellaneous.

**WOLTMAN, A.,** Manufacturer of Fine Havana Cigars, and dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, etc.

**KEPPEL, T.,** dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, and sand, land and calcined plaster. Corner Eighth and Cedar street.

## SOCIETIES.

### F. & A. M.

Regular communications of **UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M.,** will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, Feb. 10, March 9, April 6, May 11, June 8, July 6, August 3, Aug. 31, Oct. 5, Nov. 2, Nov. 30. St. John's days June 24 and December 27. D. L. BOYD, W. M. O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

### K. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 68, meets in K. O. T. M. Hall at 7:30 p. m., on Monday night next. All bir Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Or as known. Full particulars given on application. JOHN J. CAPPON, Commander. OLEF F. HANSEN, R. K.

### Bob Sleights.

We offer Bob Sleights, our own make, at cost.

TAKKEN & DE SPENDER.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 8, 1892. 50-

Rope silk, Roman floss, wash linen, wash cruel, at Mrs. Best's, Ninth St.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, 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 at P. W. Kane's Drug Store.

### At Jonkman & Dykema's.

They have concluded to dispose of their entire stock of Overcoats for Men and Boys at 1/2 off. This inducement holds good until the whole supply is disposed of.

JONKMAN & DYKEMA.  
Holland, Mich., Jan. 1, 1892. 49 4w

Vitalized Air administered for the painless extraction of teeth, at the Central Dental Parlor.

### A Safe Investment.

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

At Takken & De Spender's Bob Sleights can be bought at cost price.

All kinds of metal plate work done at the Central Dental Parlor. Call and see samples.

Barler's Oil Heaters are neatly finished and perfectly odorless. For sale at KANTERS BROS.

Bob Sleights at cost, at TAKKEN & DE SPENDER.

In the First Ref. church the services next Sunday will be conducted as follows: Theol. student A. M. Van Duine in the forenoon, and Rev. Dr. N. M. Steffens in the afternoon. In the Third Ref. church the same parties will officiate, in the reverse order.

All operations known to the dental profession skillfully performed by experienced operators at the Central Dental Parlor. 36tf

### Oysters! Oysters!!

Fresh Baltimore Oysters in bulk or can, at 51 tf

JOHN PESSINK.

We still sell Candies at Holiday prices. We have also something new in this line. It is Pearson's Taffee, imported from London. Try it.

CITY BAKERY.

Go and do likewise. If your whiskers are grizzly and unbecoming use Buckingham's Dye and they will look as when you were younger.

Money can be earned in spare time by good reliable men and women as local agents for the warranted fruits, flowers and trees of J. E. Whitney, Rochester, N. Y. Yearly salary is paid for steady work and a permanent honorable business is quickly built up. 30-4m.

### Eggs! Eggs!

Increase the egg production of your hens by feeding them Eggine. For sale by KANTERS BROS. 46-tf

For the Holiday trade a choice selection of rubber goods, at J. D. HELDER.

All kinds of job work neatly executed at the NEWS office.

### All for \$65.

A horse, cutter and harness are offered for \$65. Inquire of E. TAKKEN. Holland, Mich., Jan. 20, 1892.

Notier & Ver Schure desire all the stave bolts they can get, at the Holland Stave Factory. 52 4w.

Stave bolts wanted at the Holland Stave Factory, by NOTIER & VER SCHURE. 52-4w.

### Stave Bolts Wanted!

We desire to purchase all the stave bolts we can possibly get, this winter. And offer the highest market price. All bolts to be delivered at the Holland Stave Factory, River street. For further information, as to kind, quality, sizes and prices, apply to NOTIER & VER SCHURE. 52 4w. Holland, Mich., Jan. 22, 1892.

### Read This:

Dr. F. J. Schouten: Dear Sir—About three months ago I bought a box of your anti-rheumatic pills and after using one-half of them I find myself in perfect health. Last year I went to Mt. Clemens, Mich., and although I obtained relief there, it did not cure me. At the urgent desire of some of my friends I tried your anti-rheumatic pills with the above happy result. I deem them the best I have used and I have tried nearly everything.

Respectfully Yours,

WILL BREYMAN. tf.

### Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Arnica salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that have given so universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. P. W. KANE Druggist, Holland, and A. De Kruif, Zeeland.

## No more Explosions!

Do you want ROYAL HEADLIGHT OIL the family Safety Light? The only oil in this market that gives entire satisfaction.

It will not smoke.

It has no bad odor.

It is safe.

It is high fire test.

It is low cold test.

I am prepared to deliver this oil to any part of the city in any quantity desired at as low a price as good oil can be bought.

If you give it a trial you will use no other.

C. H. JACOBUS,

44—3m. Over Notier's Store.

## MONEY TO LOAN!

The Ottawa County Building and Loan Association, has

One Thousand Dollars and Upwards to loan to members every alternate Saturday, at half past eight o'clock p. m., at their office in Kanters Block.

Only Real Estate Security will be Accepted. Office open every Monday, Friday and Saturday.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary.

By order of the Board, HENRY MARTIN, Secretary. Holland, Mich., Nov. 19, 1891. 43 tf

## CITY AND VICINITY.

E. Takken offers a horse, buggy and harness, all for \$65.

The National Prohibition Convention has been called to meet at St. Louis, June 29.

One of the North Holland Schools gave its pupils a sleigh ride to the city, Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Verhulst finally decided to remove to Grand Rapids, and start once more at housekeeping.

C. H. Jacobus has opened a boarding house in the Koenigsberg building, east of the post office, Eighth street.

The common council have contracted for 500 feet of new fire hose, and one dozen rubber coats for the firemen.

The committee on city library of the common council have been authorized to purchase new books to the amount of \$150.

At Albion all the business houses and saloons have agreed to close at 7:00 o'clock p. m., every evening except Saturdays.

The condition of Mr. P. F. Pfantstiehl's health was considered sufficiently alarming, Wednesday, to warrant his children to telegraph their brother, Rev. Albert Pfantstiehl, out west, to come to the bedside of his aged father.

Be sure to reserve your seats early for the fine musicale, to be given by the Olivet Male Quartette, assisted by the eminent vocalist, Miss Shepard, and the able pianist, Miss Keys. Seats reserved at Breyman's at and after 9:00 o'clock, a. m., the 26th inst.

J. W. Bosman, the Eighth street clothier, has withdrawn from business and transferred his stock and trade to his sons, Albert B. and John, who will continue at the old stand under the firm name of Bosman Brothers. All accounts must be settled with the new firm. See adv.

Every time Howorth and his excellent Hibernica Company have paid Holland a visit they have been greeted with a crowded house. The refined and moral character of the performance, and the many side-splitting situations all command to approval and enlist the support of the public. Then there are the beautiful scenes. The Lake of Killarney by moonlight, is probably as realistic and pretty a scene as could be presented. There is everything in the Hibernica to enoble and make happy, and all who see it must go away taking a brighter and more hopeful view of life's picture.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Co. was held at Grand Rapids, this week. A satisfactory dividend for the year was declared, and four per cent. credited to the sinking fund. The following officers were elected: President, John Bertsch; Vice Pres., Isaac Cappon; sec'y, Geo. Ballard; treas., Wm. Cartwright. The above named, with John Hummel, constitute the board of directors. John Bertsch was appointed superintendent of the tanneries in Holland, for the ensuing year. It was also decided to move the main offices of the company from Grand Rapids to this city.

### The Holland Souvenir.

Messrs. John Hessing and G. A. Michell, the parties engaged in publishing the Illustrated Souvenir of Holland, have entered into a partnership with O. F. Rumsey, formerly accountant of the C. & B. Leather Co., under the firm name of Michigan Engraving and Publishing Company, and will locate permanently at Grand Rapids. Their purpose is to engage in the business of publishing and photo-engraving and zinc etching, in all its branches. Owing to circumstances which were not anticipated and over which they had no control, the publication of the Holland Souvenir has been some what delayed, but will now be pushed to an early completion. The printing will be done at the News-Ground-vel printing house, the first form having already gone to press. It is confidently expected that the book will be ready for distribution within the next sixty days. As only a limited number of copies will be published it will be well for those desiring to secure the book to hand in their orders without delay. It will no doubt be gratifying to the early subscribers to learn that the book, which was intended to contain only 40 pages with 20 illustrations, when completed, will contain 116 pages with over 50 illustrations. In this connection we desire to add, that Mr. Hessing left this city on Thursday for Grand Haven, where he will enter upon the work of compiling a similar work, setting forth the attractions of our neighboring city. He will make his headquarters at the new Cutler House.

### Wheat 90 cents.

The sleighing is most excellent, the best we've had for years.

Fifteen hundred residents of Benton Harbor turned out to a sleighing carnival the other night.

The cutting and storing of ice began Tuesday. The quality of this week's cut is not of the very best.

K. M. Schreck, the cigar manufacturer, has occupied his new premises, opposite E. J. Harrington's, Eighth street.

A Pennsylvania insane asylum superintendent reports that eight out of every ten of his inmates are addicted to writing verses.

Married in this city, Thursday, Jan. 21, by the Rev. John Van der Meulen, Geo. A. Mulder of Grand Rapids and Miss Jennie M. Oggel. At home after Feb. 1st, 575 Broadway, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Marshal Keppel is gathering in the water tax for the six months ending June 30. His bills foot up \$604.71. This is exclusive of the amount paid by the C. & W. M., which for the same period is \$325.

The dwelling house of Isaac Bezaan, five miles north of the city, on the Grand Haven road, was entirely destroyed by fire with all its contents, Friday morning. Mr. B. was absent from his home at the time.

I. H. Fairbanks, while out on a collecting tour this week, in the county north of the city, informed us that in the majority of the houses he called there was more or less sickness, all owing to the prevailing gripple.

Egbert Pos, of Lamont, was among those that favored the News with a call this week. He contemplates moving to Holland, and enter into a co-partnership with Mr. Bartlet, to further carry on the meat market business in the First Ward.

The county superintendents of the poor, in compliance with the action of the board of supervisors, have entered into a contract with Mr. J. Kerkhof of this city for a new water heater, with sectional boiler, at the county infirmary. The contract price is \$1,200 and the job is to be completed by the 1st of March.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. M. Notier, J. Ver Schure and P. Pfantstiehl, in manufacturing staves at the Holland Stave Factory, has been dissolved, the latter partner withdrawing from the firm. Messrs. Notier & Ver Schure will continue the business and resume active operations at an early date, as soon as they can obtain a sufficient supply of bolts. Parties having bolts to deliver will do well to consult them. See notices elsewhere in this issue.

The music store of H. Meyer & Son, River street, narrowly escaped burning down, Wednesday evening. The oil in a large sun-burner lamp, that was suspended from the ceiling in the rear of the store, had ignited and was about to explode, when Albert Meyer took the burning mass and carried it outdoors, through the front door. The burning oil dropped all over the floor, setting fire to chairs, counters and instruments. Timely assistance however prevented the spreading of the flames. Two pianos were seriously damaged, and Mr. Meyer carries his right hand in a sling.

The fire alarm of Saturday forenoon was caused by a defective chimney in the house at present owned by H. Vaupeil, on Twelfth street, and occupied by Geo. Ellis. The timely arrival of the fire department prevented extensive damage to the premises, so that the total loss by fire and water is comparatively light. A more alarming incident of the fire however was that Mrs. Ellis, who was seriously ill had to be conveyed through the cold to the adjoining residence of Rev. Dr. Beardslee, where she has since been tenderly cared for. As we learn, the lady has not suffered any relapse by reason of the removal, but is doing as well as could be expected.

### Lecture Notice.

Rev. Peter Moordyke, D. D., of Chicago, will deliver the next lecture in the Student Course, in the First Reformed church, on Tuesday evening Jan. 26th at 7:30 o'clock. Everybody is invited to attend. Subject, "A stimulating ministry."

Other lectures will be given as follows:

Feb. 2, Rev. W. H. Williamson, of Irving Park, Ill., "The Legacy of Calvinism."

Feb. 9, Rev. E. Winter, D. D., of Grand Rapids, subject to be announced.

Feb. 16, Rev. Ale Buursma, of Grand Rapids, "The Minister an ambassador of God."

Our merchants enjoy the sleighing as much as anyone else.

Chicago gets the National Democratic Convention. Date—June 21.

The time for the collection of taxes has not been extended by the common council, this year.

Rev. J. F. Bergen has been tendered a unanimous call from the South Ref. church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jonkman & Dykema have decorated the ceiling of their clothing emporium with a neat new paper.

Winter clothing at the Corner Clothing Store is offered at a reduction of 25 per cent. See new adv. of Wm. Brusse & Co.

Rev. Jas. F. Zwemer, of the N. W. Academy, Orange City, Ia., has declined the call of the Ref. church at Overisel.

The University of Michigan law school is the largest institution of its kind in the country, there being now 646 students enrolled.

At the late meeting of the State Miller's Association C. J. De Roo, of the Standard Roller Mills of this city, was re-elected vice president.

At the pioneer hardware store of E. Van der Veen the entire stock of coal and wood heating stoves will be closed out at reduced prices. See new adv.

List of letters advertised for the week ending Jan. 21, 1892, at the Holland, Mich. Postoffice: C. C. Harley.

G. J. VAN DUREN, P. M.

Married at Grand Haven, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1892, G. J. Smeenge, of this city, and Miss Marie Van der Haar, daughter of Mrs. Wouter Van der Haar, Holland town.

Remember that on Wednesday, the 27th inst., the Olivet Male Quartette will be in Lyce



WAS A RIDE TO DEATH.

THE SAD FATE OF A SLEIGHING PARTY.

Warren Springer Must Answer for Criminal Negligence—Alarming Illness of Secretary Blaine—Arthur P. Gorman Returned to the Senate—Detroit Now Awake.

The Chaplain had a somewhat larger audience of Senators on the 19th than usual. The first paper presented was a report from the Secretary of State (in reply to a Senate resolution) as to the Mexican awards under the convention of 1888. Secretary Blaine's report gives the full amount of the awards as \$3,865,000, all of which had been paid by Mexico in fourteen annual installments in perfect accordance with the terms of the convention. These bills were passed: Appropriating \$10,000 for a Postoffice building at Mammoth Hot Springs, in Yellowstone National Park; to aid South Dakota to support a school of mines at Rapid City, Pennington County; appropriating \$250,000 for a public building at Hastings, Neb.; appropriating \$20,000 to increase the accommodations of the Marine Hospital at Detroit, Mich.; appropriating \$100,000 for a public building in Mansfield, O.; appropriating \$250,000 for a public building at Norfolk, Neb.; appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Jacksonville, Ill.; appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Fergus Falls, Minn.; appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Zanesville, Ohio; consideration of the Mexican award bill was resumed, and Mr. Vest continued his argument against it. Mr. Morgan replied to Mr. Vest, and then the bill went over till the 20th without action. The enrolled House bill, fixing times of sessions of United States Courts in the Northern District of Iowa, was signed by the Vice President, and is the first act of the present session to go to the President for his approval. In the House, nothing of importance was done.

BLAINE A SICK MAN.

Stricken at the Capitol—Meeting by Another Attack of Nausea.

Secretary Blaine is again a very sick man. He was taken suddenly ill at the Capitol, and the important business on hand was brought to a standstill. The great State Secretary was assisted to his carriage by Secretary Ekins and driven to his home. His family physician was summoned at once, and the report given out was that Mr. Blaine's illness was a recurrence of the attack of nausea from which he suffered early in January.

GORMAN GETS IT.

He Has Been Re-elected United States Senator from Maryland.

Hon. Arthur P. Gorman has been re-elected United States Senator from Maryland. The memorial volume containing the names of the subscribers to the silver service presented to Senator Gorman by the citizens of Maryland was immediately presented to him upon his re-election. The inscription in the book reads, "To the Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, United States Senator, from citizens of Maryland in honor of their appreciation of his services to the nation and State during the Fifty-first Congress. Baltimore, May 14, 1891."

CRIME OF THE BOILERS.

Springer and Four Employees Deemed Criminally Responsible.

Enlightened or otherwise by the testimony of forty witnesses, the Coroner's jury at Chicago, charged with the inquiry as to the causes of and responsibility for the explosion of the boilers at the Springer Building, agreed upon its verdict. Five men, Warren Springer, owner of building, and four of his employees, Edward B. Galup, Charles Schroeder, W. H. Cartwright, and Martin Lyng, were deemed guilty of criminal negligence in permitting the existence of conditions which led to the explosion and killing of Henry Oswald, Elias H. Bush, Arthur Hall, Patrick Rogers, and John H. Lee.

St. Louis Tragedy.

At St. Louis, a four-horse sleigh load of twenty-one persons, members of the Clover Leaf Club, was struck by a Wabash west-bound passenger train at the Wabash Railway crossing. The colored driver and seven of the party were instantly killed and ten or eleven more or less seriously injured. Only two escaped uninjured. The dead were taken to the morgue, while the injured were brought in on the train and were taken to their homes. The crossing is a dangerous one, being in rather a deep cut.

Detroit Wants It, Too.

A party of fifty Detroit citizens have started for Washington with a guarantee bond of \$50,000 and a limitless supply of promises to present the claims of that city to the National Democratic Committee for the coming convention. The committee includes Gov. Winans, Mayor H. S. Plingree, ex-Congressmen Maybury and Tarsney, William E. Quinnan, Don M. Dickinson and Jesse H. Farwell.

Another St. Louis Bridge.

The construction of a new railroad bridge at St. Louis, the work to begin early in the spring, has been determined upon, which will give an avenue of entrance into the city for eastern railroad lines which will largely dispense with the use of the Eads bridge and tunnel and the Merchants' bridge. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company is at the back of the enterprise.

BLOWN UP BY NATURAL GAS.

A Private Residence at Lancaster, Ohio, Levelled to the Ground.

A disastrous natural-gas explosion occurred at Lancaster, Ohio. The residence of Judge John E. Brazee, a two-story brick on North Columbus street, was leveled to the ground. Judge Brazee was the only occupant injured. He was blown sixty feet across the street, where he was found unconscious. Windows were broken for several squares around, and an organ in an adjoining church was ruined. The shock was felt for miles. The house and all its contents were ruined. Loss, \$90,000.

BURNED TO A CRISP.

Horrible Catastrophe on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

A horrible accident occurred on the Northern Pacific Railroad at Jonesville, Minn., by which two women met death in horrible form, being burned to death, while twenty others were injured. The train had on board the Andrews Opera Company, going from Duluth to Grand Forks, and was running at the usual rate of speed, when it struck a broken rail. The sleeper left the track and went down an embankment, landing bottom side up. The flames broke out from all sides of the car immediately and burned so rapidly that the crew could do nothing but extricate the passengers from the wreck. When it was thought all had been rescued a search revealed the fact that Mrs. Ed Andrews, wife of the proprietor of the troupe, and her nurse, Mrs. Lilly Wallace, were missing. When the flames were finally subdued the remains were discovered, but so badly burned that it was impossible to identify one from the other. Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Wallace had occupied an upper berth at the forward end of the car and were wrapped in the bedclothes. There was no outcry from this berth while the work of rescuing the injured was progressing, and it is supposed that both occupants were killed instantly.

OKLAHOMA ROBBERS' DEATH-TRAP.

Starting Discovery in the Woods—Where the Missing Travelers Went.

For years the disappearance of travelers in the Indian country across the river from Chandler, O. T., has been frequent and mysterious. Recently, in a dense wood a mile from the stage road, a house was found which was approached only by a long, circuitous trail, and thereby the mysterious disappearances explained. The house construction shows that it was built by and for the use of robbers and criminals generally. It is a cabin of four rooms, one behind the next. In the doorway between the first and second was found a trap over which the unwary stranger must pass. By an arrangement of bolts this trap, which led to a large cavern below, could be worked much like an execution scaffold. That murder was the purpose of the trap was shown by the discovery of hair, dried blood, and bones on the rocks at the bottom of the pits under the trap. The inhabitants of the den, however, are missing.

JUSTICE FIELD ANGRY.

He Indignantly Denies the Charge of Senator Power.

"It is a falsehood, sir!" and the venerable face of Associate Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, lost its kindly expression. It was hard, stern and harsh. His habitually pleasant eyes blazed with indignation, says a Washington correspondent, and his voice rang with anger and his body trembled with the wrath of an honest man stung by an infamous charge. He referred to Senator Power's charge that he, Justice Field, was lobbying to have appointed to the bench men who would be of assistance to Western railroads. Surprise first came into his face as he read the charge; but surprise at once gave way to indignation, and then it was that in a voice that woke the echoes of his large library he exclaimed: "It is a falsehood."

A DYING NEGRO LYNCHED.

Fearing Capture, He Attempted Suicide, but Too Late.

At Oxford, Ohio, Henry Corbin, the negro who murdered Mrs. Horner, the wealthy widow, and seriously wounded her daughter, was caught and lynched. The rewards, which aggregated \$2,000, for Corbin, living or dead, had the effect of spurring on his pursuers. James Overman, a colored boy, had been seen buying him some cakes in a bakery. He was suspected and followed to the shed. Corbin saw his pursuers coming and shot himself in the head. He was taken back to the public square and strung up in a dying condition.

GERMANS WERE DEFEATED.

Chased by the Native Tribesmen to the Gates of the Tanga Station.

The Cologne Gazette gives another account of the reported German victory at Tanga, in German Africa. The Gazette claims to know from a reliable source that the Germans were not victorious, and that the negro tribesmen defeated and chased them to the gates of the station, within which they were compelled to take refuge. The Gazette accuses the authorities of having concealed the truth and deceived the public about the position.

Gored by a Steer.

Michael Connelly, a farm hand employed by Thomas Acres, of Templeton, Ont., was killed by a vicious steer. He was engaged in slaughtering and had already dispatched two beasts when the steer's turn came. He fastened the animal, as he thought, most securely, and struck it a heavy blow with an ax. The enraged animal lashed out, hurling Connelly unconscious against a wall. The animal's horn penetrated the right lung, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in half an hour.

Afraid of Robbery.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Rosa Northrop, accompanied by her 7-year-old daughter, left San Diego, Cal., to visit relatives near Alliance, Ohio. Mrs. Northrop took considerable money with her. This so preyed upon her mind that when the train stopped at a way station in Iowa, she took her child and started across the prairie. After wandering around for a day and a night they were found nearly dead from exposure. Mrs. Northrop is now a raving maniac.

A Million for a Convict.

Under the will of a brother, who has recently died in England, George Tankersley, a burglar in the Kansas State Penitentiary, comes in for property over the water worth upward of \$1,000,000. The news was received recently by Mrs. Tankersley, who, since her husband's incarceration, has been largely dependent on neighbors for support. The family was wild to do at one time, but got into financial trouble, and finally Tankersley became a criminal.

Off for the Sealing Grounds.

At Port Townsend, Wash., the American sealing fleet is busy signing crews and fitting out for the coming season. Another cold season is expected and ship owners are determined to make the most of the opportunities to take seals before the settlement of the Behring controversy.

All England Mourns.

Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales and heir presumptive to the British crown, died near London, from congestion of the lungs.

Smoked on the Scaffold.

M. V. Harben was hanged at Poplar Bluff, Mo. When placed on the Scaffold Harben was smoking a cigar.

BLOWN INTO ETERNITY.

A POWDER MILL IN WEST VIRGINIA EXPLODES.

Two Wrecks that Were Provisionally Not Fatal—Met Death While Coasting—Frozen to Death in the Sunny South—Wanted His Nickel.

Frozen to Death.

John Hammer, accompanied by a negro, left Tuscaloosa, Ala., in a skiff to hunt up cattle on Warrior River. Nothing was heard from them, and a searching party went down the river in a skiff. Hammer's dog was found curled up on a log almost frozen to death. Near by was the skiff and further on was Hammer's dead body in a kneeling attitude by a log. It was partly devoured by wood rats.

WRECK ON THE OMAHA.

The St. Paul Express Lands in a Ditch Near Black River Falls.

Passenger train No. 3, on the Northwestern and Omaha Road, was wrecked at Shepherd's switch, six miles east of Black River Falls, Wis., while running at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The entire train, except the engine and baggage, left the rails. The sleeper, breaking loose from the train, left the roadbed, rolling into the ditch upon its side, the others remaining intact. There were nine persons in the sleeper, all of whom were injured, but none fatally, the injuries being confined to bruises, cuts and slight contusions. The accident was caused by the breaking of a switch rail as the engine and baggage car passed over. The train was running to make up time, and owing to the breaking loose of the sleeper the air brakes did not work, and the train was stopped by reversing the engine. It was probably one of the most fortunate accidents of its kind known, as all the cars were well filled with passengers, and it is regarded as almost miraculous that no lives were lost.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF POWDER.

Five Men Lose Their Lives in a Blow-Up at Kellogg, W. Va.

In the third and most disastrous explosion of the Phoenix Powder Mill Company, at Kellogg, W. Va., five of the eight buildings that comprise the plant were totally demolished and at least five lives were lost, while two more now hang in the balance. It is not definitely known just how many were killed, but five charred and blackened bodies that lie in the improvised morgue and the pile of mutilated limbs just opposite tell a terrible tale of death. The blaze mill went first, followed immediately by the two wheel mills, magazine and corning mill. Not a single building yet stands that is not badly damaged. Fully 60,000 pounds of powder went off, and the plant that cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000 is damaged at least two-thirds of that amount.

COASTING ACCIDENTS.

Many Persons Hurt at Cadiz, Ohio, and Nashville, Tenn.

The other night a terrible collision occurred at Cadiz, Ohio, between two bob-sleds loaded with coasters in which several prominent young people were badly hurt. The accident was caused by the pilot on one of the sleds failing to turn. At Nashville, Tenn., while a crowd of Nashville's society people were coasting, Miss Mary Duncan was thrown from her seat and fatally injured. One of the other occupants of the sled was seriously injured internally, the other riders escaping with slight bruises.

FIVE DISTRICTS FOR BLAINE.

Philadelphia Delegates Chosen to Attend the Republican Convention.

The five Congressional districts in Philadelphia elected Blaine delegates to the Republican national convention. There were only two anti-Blaine candidates, and both were defeated. Resolutions were adopted in each of the districts declaring that Republican sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of Blaine as a presidential candidate and requesting that the delegates vote for him.

His Head a Quarter-Mile Away.

A locomotive of the Debardeleben Coal and Iron Company, en route from the Eureka mines to Oxmoor, Ala., eight miles south of Birmingham, blew up, instantly killing Engineer Joseph Hunt and Fireman Bradford. Their bodies were blown into fragments. The engine was totally wrecked, the track torn up and a large hole dug in the ground. The head of the dead engineer was found about a quarter of a mile from the scene of the explosion. The disaster was caused by the water getting too low in the boiler.

Identified as a Murderer.

Carl Schmidt, who confessed while drunk in Denver that he helped murder Mrs. Greenwood in Napa County, California, was taken to the scene of the crime. He was identified by Captain Greenwood, the husband of the murdered woman, from among a score of men. Sheriff McKenzie, who has worked on the case for eleven months, has a clue to the other murderer and hopes to hang them both. The crime was inspired by hope of plunder, and Captain Greenwood was left for dead by the side of his wife, but he recovered.

Held Up the Street Car.

At Uniontown, Pa., David Richey, a citizen living near the line of a street railway, was put off a car for some reason. He wanted his fare back, but was refused. He went to his home, got his shot gun, held up the next car that came along, and made the conductor hand over his fare—5 cents. The company had him arrested on four charges.

An Unfounded Rumor.

The rumor that the Northern Pacific wreck, in which Mrs. Edward Andrews and her maid, Mrs. Wallace, lost their lives, was not due to a broken rail, but to the criminal negligence of some one connected with the road in giving the Andrews Opera Company a condemned car, was unfounded.

Wreck of a Fast Mail Train.

At Newton, Kan., the fast mail on the Santa Fe was wrecked. A switch rod broke as the engine passed. The baggage and smoking cars left the track but remained up all right. The passengers hardly realized that a wreck had taken place.

Opposed to the Trust.

The wholesale grocers of St. Louis, Mo., are preparing to back the Great American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company's trust. A company is now being organized with a capital of \$50,000 to build a factory.

Gov. Chase Preached.

Gov. Ira Chase and his private secretary visited the penitentiary at Michigan City, Ind. The Governor preached to the convicts at chapel services, and later listened to convicts begging him for pardon.

CURSE ON A MOUNTAIN VILLAGE.

Devil's Head in Colorado Excited Over Fires and Deaths by Poisoning.

Devil's Head, a little mountain village of Colorado, far from any railroad, has a mystery. For two months the place has passed through a scourge of poisoning and fire, but its great distance from other inhabited portions of the State has prevented the facts from becoming known until now. On Thanksgiving night Dan Ecker's barn was set on fire and the horses and cattle burned alive. Since then several incendiary fires have occurred, and several people have been fatally poisoned; but no trace exists of the perpetrator. Devil's Head sleeps in huge embankments of snow most of the year. About a hundred mountaineers make their home there.

HIGH WATER CAUSING TROUBLE.

Rivers Are Heavy with Freshets and Clogged with Ice.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., the Tennessee river is going up with a rush, having risen twenty feet in two days. The danger line, thirty-three feet, has been reached, and the rise since has been something more than two inches an hour. The Chamber of Commerce issues a bulletin as a warning. The signal service observer says that but for the cold wave the tide would have gone to forty-five feet. At least \$20,000 worth of logs let loose by a broken boom in the Little Tennessee river are on their way down. The freshet is due to heavy rains and snow in the mountains along the Tennessee and its tributaries.

JEALOUS OF HIS WIFE.

Colonel Dave Caldwell, of Fulton, Ky., Shoots and Kills Harvey Hisey.

A sensational murder is reported from Fulton, Ky. Harvey Hisey, a well-known citizen of that place, was shot and killed by Colonel Dave Caldwell in a fit of jealous rage. Caldwell is the possessor of a handsome wife, of whom he is insanely jealous. Recently he heard that Hisey had attempted to flirt with her, and this angered him so that he immediately took a revolver and hunted up Hisey. He found his man at the depot and asked him to apologize. Hisey refused, when Caldwell drew his gun and shot him dead. Caldwell is under arrest and his wife is prostrate with grief.

Reform in Pensions.

An attack is to be made in the present Congress upon the pension laws, says a Washington dispatch, with the hope of reducing the annual expenditure in this direction from \$138,000,000 to \$38,000,000, or at least \$50,000,000. The movement will not be inaugurated by the members of Congress, but will be the work of an organized body of soldiers.

Farmers Robbed of Their Corn.

The farmers near Fort Recovery, Ohio, have been missing considerable corn lately from their fields and cribs. Farmers of the adjoining county, Darke, have also been making reports of the same nature. A portion of the stolen corn was sold at Fort Recovery, some at Ainslie, and some at Union City.

Manning and Simeoni Dead.

Cardinal Henry Edward Manning died after a short illness from bronchitis. Also Cardinal Simeoni, formerly Papal Secretary of State and Prefect General of the Propaganda, is dead. His death was due to an attack of influenza from which he had been suffering for several days.

Will Elkins Run for Governor?

The recent recognition of the Republican State Committee at Wheeling, W. Va., is said to have been in favor of Stephen B. Elkins as a possible candidate for Governor next year. The sentiment in favor of his nomination is growing among Republicans all over the State.

Kissing Rights of a Pastor.

Chaplain Morrow, of the Pittsburgh Bethany Faith Home, has been removed for kissing and hugging the female attendants. Mr. Morrow, it is said, was caught in the act on one or two occasions by Miss Mary Moorehead, the founder of the home.

Twenty Years in Prison.

Patrick Quinn, Stephen Crotty, Thomas O'Brien, and Fred Bush, four of the seven young toughs who so brutally assaulted the young Polish girl, Sophia Samojedna, at Buffalo, were sentenced to twenty years in State prison.

Mr. Cleveland Goes Fishing.

Ex-President Cleveland passed through Atlanta, Ga., on his way to Joseph Jefferson's plantation in Louisiana, and will join the comedian in a hunting and fishing expedition.

Eight Persons Killed.

The boilers at the Kellogg lumber mills exploded at Ceredo, W. Va. So far as is known eight persons are dead.

Randolph Rogers Dead.

Randolph Rogers, the distinguished American sculptor, died in Rome of pneumonia.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.50	@ 6.00
Hogs—Shipping Grades.....	8.50	@ 4.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.....	3.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	84 1/2	@ 25 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	28	@ 30
OATS—No. 2.....	20 1/2	@ 20 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	22	@ 23
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	23	@ 30
CHEESE—Full Cream, large.....	12	@ 13
EGGS—Fresh.....	22	@ 23
POTATOES—Car-larks, per bu.....	30	@ 40
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.25	@ 5.25
Hogs—Choice Light.....	3.50	@ 4.25
SHEEP—Common to Fair.....	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	90 1/2	@ 91 1/2
CORN—No. 1 White.....	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2 White.....	32	@ 33
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 4.50
Hogs.....	3.50	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	86	@ 88
CORN—No. 2.....	26	@ 27
OATS—No. 2.....	22	@ 23
RYE—No. 2.....	22	@ 23
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.00
Hogs.....	3.00	@ 4.25
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	91 1/2	@ 92 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	40	@ 42
OATS—No. 2 White.....	34	@ 35
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—New.....	89	@ 90
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2 White.....	32	@ 34
RYE.....	27	@ 28
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 5.75
LIVE HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	1.01	@ 1.02
CORN—No. 2.....	35	@ 37
NEW YORK.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	83	@ 85
CORN—No. 2.....	37	@ 39
OATS—No. 2 White.....	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 1.....	53	@ 54
PORK—Mess.....	11 1/2	@ 11 3/4
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	3.40	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 4.40
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.01	@ 1.02
CORN—No. 2.....	35 1/2	@ 36 1/2
OATS—Mixed Western.....	36	@ 38
BUTTER—Creamery.....	21	@ 22
PORK—Mess.....	9 1/2	@ 10 1/2

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Lawmakers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed, and Acted Upon.

Doings of Congress.

In the House on the 13th, Mr. Holman presented a resolution opposing the granting of subsidies or bounties by Congress in money, public moneys, bonds, or by pledge of the public credit to promote special private industries or enterprises. Considerable confusion succeeded the reading of the resolution; but, without giving time for debate, Mr. Holman demanded the previous question on its adoption. "Will debate be in order after the previous question is ordered on this resolution?" inquired Mr. Henderson, of Iowa. "The Speaker is of the opinion that debate would not then be in order," replied Speaker Pro Tem. McMillan. "And this House will cease to be a deliberative body," added Mr. Reed, of Maine. The repetition of the charge which had so frequently been hurled against himself caused the House, Democrats and Republicans, to break into a roar of laughter. The yeas and nays on the previous question were demanded and resulted—yeas, 154; nays, 80. When the vote was announced Mr. Holman asked unanimous consent that an hour's debate on each side be allowed. Mr. Reed wanted two hours on a side, and to this Mr. Holman consented. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, asked if this arrangement included two hours for the People's party as well as the Republican and Democratic parties. In the Senate the time was taken up by the introduction of bills.

In the House on the 14th the session was consumed in debate on the Holman resolution, which in substance declares that Congress in its appropriations shall be strictly limited to the moneys necessary to carry on the several departments of the Government. The Senate took up the calendar, the first bill on it being one to aid the State of Colorado to support the school of mines. It appropriates 25 per cent. of all moneys paid to the United States for mineral lands in Colorado for the maintenance of the school of mines established at Golden. Mr. Teller moved to amend the bill by making the percentage 50 instead of 25. Agreed to and the bill was passed. Other bills passed as follows: Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River in Chamberlain, in Brule County, and Lyman County, South Dakota. Appropriating \$300,000 for the purchase of ground and the erection thereon in the city of Washington of a building to be used as a hall of records. Adjourned till the 18th.

On the 15th, the debate was continued in the House on the Holman resolution. After exciting debate the resolution was adopted without amendment. It is known as the anti-subsidy resolution. The House then took up the reports of the Committee on Accounts assigning clerks to the various committees of the House. After debate the minority substitute, providing for twenty-four clerks, was defeated—yeas, 84; nays, 164—and the majority report, which provides for thirty-seven clerks, was agreed to. Mr. Fyan, of Missouri, who has been absent on account of sickness, was then sworn in, but his health was so feeble that he was obliged to take the oath of office from his seat. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, introduced a bill amending the Presidential succession act so as to add the office of Secretary of Agriculture after that of Secretary of the Interior. No business in the Senate. Both houses adjourned until the 18th.

There were six Senators on the Democratic side and about twice that number on the Republican side when the Chaplain opened with prayer the seventh week of the session on the 18th. Mr. Sherman, for the first time since his re-election occupied his seat. The House bill fixing the time for holding District and Circuit Courts of the United States in the Northern District of Iowa was reported by Mr. Wilson from the Judiciary Committee and was passed. A bill was reported and placed on the calendar to pay the State of West Virginia its proportion of the amount claimed under the direct tax. The rest of the session was consumed in a discussion of the La Abra claims. The World's Fair question was the first subject to receive the attention of the House. Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of Representatives what amount of money has been appropriated and available under the act of Oct. 25, 1890, relating to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and about what amount of the money appropriated had already been expended. The resolution was adopted by acclamation. A moment later Chairman Durlow introduced and asked for the immediate consideration of resolutions authorizing the selection of the Committee on the World's Fair to have printed such documents and papers as it may deem necessary relative to the matters referred to it. Mr. Holman and Mr. Oates of Alabama joined in the protest against granting to the World's Fair Committee such unlimited powers of incurring expenses. Upon these objections the resolutions were referred to the committee. After introduction of bills, adjournment was taken.

This and That.

RUSSELL SAGE has the reputation of being a most abstemious man.

THERE are eighty anti-vaccination leagues in England and Scotland.

HERMANN, the Cannes perfumer, uses twenty tons of violets every year.

FRANCIS MURPHY is the most effective opposition the Keeley institutes have.

TWO HUNDRED and forty-nine mail trains arrive at and leave Chicago every day.

It is said that the clove importers are organizing against the new odorless whiskey.

A RESTAURANT-KEEPER says celery wants to lie in cold water an hour before it is chewed.

An alloy of 78 per cent of gold and 22 per cent of aluminum is the most brilliant known.

ENGLAND and Ireland together drank 42,000,000 gallons more beer than Germany last year.

To get rid of soft corners app'y cotton wool soaked in castor oil. Bind it on with a piece of soft linen.

Never sit on a damp cushion, mo'ist ground, or a marble or stone step, if you wish to avoid a sore throat.

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## CURRENCY AND PARTIES.

### SIGNIFICANT FIGURES ON MONEY CIRCULATION.

The Grand Old Man—The Cost of American Ships—Against Free Coinage—Tin and Terne Plates—Notes.

#### Money in Circulation.

Our Democratic friends have been fostering the idea that the Republican administration has restricted the currency. They have time and time again expressed the "fear" that this has been. Of course, they wouldn't carefully study the report of the Treasury Department on the subject, for if they had, and they wanted to be honest, they would soon discover that there was no ground for any sort of alarm that the currency was being contracted. It may be of some advantage to these alarmists on the currency question to have the fact stated that "the only year of the last twelve in which there has been any decrease whatever in the aggregate circulation outside the treasury was the first year of Mr. Cleveland's administration." The New York Tribune, speaking of these Democratic alarmists, says: "It will not please but may instruct them to know that the amount of silver and paper redeemable in silver in actual circulation has increased only \$11,432,949 during the last year in spite of the especial opportunities for its increase, while the circulation of other kinds of money has increased about \$48,400,000.

	July-Dec.	Jan.-June.	Fiscal Year.
1873.....	\$18,000,000	\$27,200,000	\$17,000,000
1874.....	\$19,000,000	\$35,500,000	\$24,500,000
1875.....	\$105,600,000	\$85,700,000	\$141,300,000
1876.....	\$78,900,000	\$14,500,000	\$59,500,000
1877.....	\$38,700,000	\$14,000,000	\$57,200,000
1878.....	\$28,500,000	\$13,000,000	\$48,000,000
1879.....	\$49,100,000	\$11,100,000	\$48,000,000
1880.....	\$24,400,000	\$18,800,000	\$41,200,000
1881.....	\$6,400,000	\$2,700,000	\$8,100,000
1882.....	\$66,700,000	\$11,700,000	\$55,000,000
1883.....	\$4,100,000	\$25,400,000	\$28,300,000
1884.....	\$9,200,000	\$13,000,000	\$26,000,000
1885.....	\$29,700,000	\$13,100,000	\$20,600,000
1886.....	\$98,162,922		

\*Increase. †Decrease.

"It will surprise many to see that the actual circulation increased during the last fiscal year, notwithstanding the heavy exports of gold. The increase in the months July-December, inclusive, 1880, had been greater by \$70,000,000 than the decrease during the months January-June, 1881, although in the latter months the greater part of \$75,000,000 gold went abroad. Obviously, the circulation was not correspondingly diminished when gold was exported, first, because additional supplies of gold came from the mines every month, and second, because treasury notes and other kinds of currency were also supplied in large amounts to take the place of the gold exported. But when these other causes of increase are in full operation, and gold also comes in rapidly from abroad, the circulation expands largely, almost \$100,000,000 during the last half of 1880, and about \$89,000,000 during the last half of 1881.

"It would be a good thing for the country if Democratic and Alliance members of Congress could be required to pass a critical examination in these official records regarding the currency, and debarrd from voting on the subject until they could show a decent knowledge of the facts. It is in the last half of the year that currency is especially needed, because the movement of the crops then calls for more than at any other time. In the seven fiscal years prior to Mr. Cleveland's inauguration the increase of actual circulation outside the treasury during the last half of these years averaged \$63,270,000 each year. During the four years under Mr. Cleveland it averaged only \$40,950,000, and in the last half of 1885, his first year, showed a decrease. But in three years under the present administration the actual increase of circulation during the last half year has averaged \$79,600,000 each year. It is not assumed that those are right who insist upon more increase of currency as the one thing needful. But if they have any right on their side they ought to know that Republican administrations have been able to enlarge the circulation greatly without endangering its soundness, while Mr. Cleveland's administration began by contracting the currency in a fit of apprehension, which had no other foundation than the fact that Democrats were in power.

#### Sherman, the Grand Old Statesman.

The Republican caucus of the Ohio legislature performed a grand work in the renomination of John Sherman for the United States Senate to hold from March 3, 1885, to March 3, 1891. This result, which ensures his re-election, will carry joy to the Republicans throughout the Union, for there is not a state in our republic where a Republican casts a vote, which does not realize that John Sherman has become an essential leader in the United States Senate at a time when grave events are pending. The now manifest effort of Gov. Hill to steal the presidency of the United States by revolutionizing the mode of choosing presidential electors in the state of New York demands that a statesman of such varied experience, such patriotism and such comprehensive ability as John Sherman should be kept in a great public position where his utterances can be daily heard by all the people of the United States.

If Senator Sherman lives to complete his new senatorial term, he will have served forty-four years in great national positions at Washington, we think a longer period than that ever before allotted to any citizen of our country. People hear a deal about British conservatism, but the Republican people of the United States stand more steadfastly by their faithful public servants than even the monarchies of the Old World. It is not merely the long period of service of such a man as Sherman under the rule of the people that we commend, but it is a matter of still higher praise that at all this time he has been a free man in the grandest sense of the word, has voted in accordance with his convictions, has preserved his dignity as a senator and as a man, and therefore has

acquired the respect not only of his own country but of the whole world.—*Evening Wisconsin.*

The nation is not so rich in statesmen of original genius that it can afford to be deprived of the services of its most eminent financier, Senator Sherman. His nomination by the Republican caucus at Columbus after a spirited contest offers ground for profound satisfaction throughout the country. It will secure the retention in the United States Senate of one of the greatest Americans in public life, and this, too, in a crisis of financial agitation when his experience and judgment are indispensable for enlightening public opinion and warning the country against the evil and destructive tendencies of silver inflation. Senator Sherman's greatest work during his eventful career was specie resumption, which was accomplished by legislation framed by him, and by his wise and courageous administration of the Treasury Department. It is fitting that he should be returned to the Senate at a time when the stability of national finance, secured largely through his instrumentality, is menaced by silver fanatics on the Democratic side.

The contest in the Ohio legislature has been to a considerable extent between young and old Republicanism. The veterans, mindful of Senator Sherman's long career of public service, have been reluctant to have him remanded to enforced retirement. Many of the younger generation have supported the ex-Governor, whose fighting qualities and aggressive mind have excited their enthusiasm. The veterans in this instance were wiser than the recruits. Senator Sherman has forgotten more during his career of public service than many of the aspiring statesmen now crowding the national stage will ever succeed in learning. He has those conservative qualities of mind which can only be developed by active experience decade after decade in great affairs of state. Of energy and aggressiveness there is no lack in the Republican party, but there can never be a surplus in national councils of such statesmanlike qualities as Senator Sherman possesses.—*New York Tribune.*

Ex-Gov. Foraker accepts defeat gracefully, and he paid a fitting compliment to his successful opponent when he said to the Republican caucus of the Ohio legislature: "I was not aware then (when the contest began), as we have since come to know, that we had to fight not only those Republicans of Ohio who were against us, but because it was grand old John Sherman on the other side, it was the whole United States against us." This was truer of John Sherman than could be said of any other public man in recent years. No public man in either party has ever had greater support without regard to political lines than has been given to John Sherman in this contest. Democratic papers have been as earnest in their demand for Sherman's re-election, since it must be a Republican, as have Republican papers. This support has come from every part of the country where there is an appreciation of and a demand for the continuance of the honest money policy of the government. John Sherman represents this idea more than any other man. He not only has fidelity, but he has experience, and he has in his long career in public life demonstrated to the people that he understands financial questions better than any other man in Congress.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The country also is to be congratulated upon the success of Senator Sherman in this contest. The Herald, of course, would be glad to see a Democrat in his place, but since that cannot be, it does not hesitate to say that under the circumstances the Ohio legislature can send no better man to the Senate than John Sherman. Mr. Sherman is a Republican and a strong partisan, but he is a representative of the better element of the Republican party. He was a power in resisting the inflation forces which almost succeeded in sweeping everything before them in 1874, and he rendered valuable service in the practical work of resumption in 1878.—*Chicago Herald, Den.*

#### Building American Ships.

No one is better able to decide the question, "Can ships be built as cheaply in the United States as in England?" than Charles Cramp, and in the January number of the North American Review he gives reasons and facts and figures that prove that first-class mercantile and war vessels can be and are made in the United States at very little more than British cost.

But as to the lower class of ships he says: Put the plans and specifications of the average English tramp steamer into the hands of an American shipbuilder and he could not duplicate her. He would build a better vessel, of superior workmanship, and neater finish in every respect, for the reason, to put it broadly, that the mechanics who make up an American shipyard organization are trained to a higher grade of production, which they could not reduce to the standard of tramp construction. Under these circumstances this branch of the subject may be dismissed summarily, with the statement that an English freight ship of the usual type could not be duplicated in this country at any cost.

So that if we have been building fewer tramp ships than our friends in Europe, we have, at least, been educating and maintaining a body of conscientious mechanics, who can do the best work in the world, and who will not do any that is not good.

"The proper form," says Mr. Cramp, "to put the question is: Can you build a ship to do the work of the City of New York, or the Majestic, or the Columbia, or any of the famous first-class vessels now afloat, in all respects and at English cost? To that question I answer: Yes, or within as small a margin as would prevail in a similar case between any two British shipyards." The disparity between the cost of warships built in American and British shipyards, other than those owned by the government of either country, has dwindled during the past seven years until, in the cases of the three latest battle ships, the margin between prices is hardly perceptible. How rapidly the cheapening process in cost of first-class vessels is at work may be illustrated by the fact that Congress, in June, 1880, authorized the construction of three war vessels, each to be about "8,500 tons displacement," and provided "not more than \$4,000,000 for the cost of each," exclusive of armament. These vessels now are in construction, but instead of "8,500 tons displacement" they are being made to measure 10,400 tons, or nearly 25 per cent. larger than was contemplated, while the cost of each will be \$3,200,000, instead of \$4,000,000.

The adoption by the United States government of the British policy of intrusting the construction of war vessels to private firms has so stimulated enterprise that whereas in 1881 there was no forge in this country that had made steel plates and shapes of the quality

demanded by the government contract, no foundry that had made castings of such standard, no forge capable of making steel shafts, the tubes or the jackets requisite for the motive power, now everything needed for the construction and armament of the higher class of war vessels is made here.

Mr. Cramp gives this very encouraging summary of our naval condition: "American shipyards have built or are building about forty vessels of the very highest and most effective class in the world; and this development has been crowded into a space of about seven years. To put the case a little stronger, you may say that, with only the existing authorized construction in view, this country will have the third navy of the world in less than ten years from the date in which it stood at zero!"

#### Sound Reasons Against Free Coinage.

From Senator Morrill's speech in the United States Senate, January 6:

In conclusion Mr. Morrill said: "I have attempted to demonstrate:

"1. That the depreciation of silver is both so great and universal that unlimited coinage could be maintained on the present standard with gold, but would utterly wreck the country by a silver revolution.

"2. That unlimited coinage would interfere with international silver contracts.

"3. That there is no scarcity of money in circulation, but instead the amount is twice as great as it was in 1878, and is increasing on a canter.

"4. That a silver standard would be equivalent to a horizontal reduction of tariff of 25 per cent., if not more, and an equal reduction of all pensions.

"5. That the enormous production of silver, to the extent of four times the product of 1854, coincident with a greatly lessened demand for it, has so depreciated its value that unlimited coinage by the United States must prove a disastrous national blunder.

"6. That there is no magic in any law of Congress, which can make the world accept an ounce of silver as worth any more in coin than in bullion.

"7. That the parties to first profit by free coinage would be the corporate owners of silver mines only, and the parties to finally suffer the largest losses by it would be the great mass of our people, into whose hands the depreciated coin and treasury notes would finally pass."

#### Meaning of Tin and Terne.

It is not surprising that there should be wide-spread ignorance in regard to the different kinds of tin-plate, and as usual the tariff tinkers have taken advantage of it to create an impression that terne plate is not tin-plate, and that imported black plates, covered in America with imported tin, are not American tin-plates.

It is in order, therefore, to state facts, even at the risk of repeating. The N. & G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia, who are manufacturers of tin-plates, make this plain statement: "Tin-plate is simply sheets of iron or steel coated with pure tin or a mixture of tin and lead. That coated with pure tin is called in the trade bright tin; that coated with tin and lead is called roofing tin or terne. The word terne is French, and means dull. Previous to 1880 sheets of bright tin were put together and passed through a bath of lead, thereby giving them a much heavier coating than could be put on the bright tin. Later on the Welsh makers began mixing lead in their tin pot, and gradually increased the proportion of lead from time to time, until at the present time the coating on some plates is almost all lead. Plates cannot be coated with all lead because it will not adhere to the iron, except by an electrical process which is very expensive, and the tin must therefore be used.

They add that the best roofing tin is that which is dulled in appearance. A cheap grade, which is very bright and attractive, may have but 2½ pounds of coating on 400 square feet, while a good quality has 25 pounds and is dull. But a dull appearance is no objection, as any tin roof should be painted.

In the beginning of the new industry in this country, it has been necessary to import some tin iron and steel plates, but they are now being produced here. We also have to import most of our block tin, but so does England. It is on the free list until we can produce it, and if our mines develop well, it will then be protected. It is now free because we are obliged to import it.—*Tin and Terne.*

#### Notes.

From Sheffield, the center of English cutlery manufacture, comes the news that the trade of 1891, under the McKinley law, was not one-half the trade of 1890. This means that in about the same proportion Americans used more American made cutlery in 1891 than in the former year. Yet nobody has heard of any advance in the price of cutlery. The home supply has been expanded to fill the demand, furnishing more employment for American workmen, but not adding to the cost of American consumers.

Hill is the man for the Democrats. There is no person in the Democratic ranks who represents so well the objects and aims of the party.

He isn't a free trader, but he will be if party success and, above all, personal success depends upon it.

He isn't a flat moneyist, but he will consent to issue shipplasters based on nothing but wind if that will carry him to the presidency.

He isn't personally dishonest, but he will steal states or electors if necessary, to win.

His position on the silver question is plain and unmistakable.

He believes in free coinage so modified as to give the mine owners all they want, the gold bugs all they desire, the people all they need, and the devil everything.

He can dive deeper, stay under longer, come up nastier, and appear cleaner than any man on the continent.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

My name is Mills? Think so? Well, it isn't! I'm Mull.

And thank the Lord There's no duty on mud! Free as the air of Heaven, Free as the laugh of girls, Free as the song birds, Free as my Free Trade, Free as an Income Tax, Is mud.

And that's me! That I am not Speaker Reflects the loss on Roger Q. That it does on those Who thwarted me In my ambition!

For Mills is Mills forever, While the Democratic majority In Congress Is but a fleeting shadow Cast by a most uncertain sun Across a most uncertain field! Downed!

Am I downed? —*New York Sun.*

Money lenders in England frequently charge 600 per cent.

## DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

### SOME IMPRESSIVE LESSONS ARE FOUND IN THE ECHO.

The Echoes of a Moral Example in One Family and an Example of Moral Indifference in Another—Eternity to Echo the Doings of Time.

#### At the Tabernacle.

Dr. Talmage's subject was "Echoes," and his text, Ezekiel vii, 7, "The sounding again of the mountains."

At last I have found it. The Bible has in it a recognition of all phases of the natural world from the aurora of the midnight Heavens to the phosphorescence of the tumbling sea. But the well known sound that we call the Echo I found not until a few days ago I discovered it in my text, "The sounding again of the mountains." That is the Echo. Ezekiel of the text heard it again and again.

Born among mountains, and in his journey to distant exile, he had passed among mountains, and it was natural that all through his writings there should loom up the mountains. Among them he had heard the sound of Cataracts and of tempests in wrestle with oak and cedar, and the voices of the wild beasts, but a man of so poetic a nature as Ezekiel could not allow another sound, viz, the Echo, to be disregarded, and so he gives us in our text "The sounding again of the mountains."

Greek mythology represented the Echo as a nymph, the daughter of Earth and Air, following Narcissus through forests and into grottoes and every whither, and so strange and weird and startling is the Echo I do not wonder that the superstitious have lifted it into the supernatural. You and I in boyhood or girlhood experimented with this responsiveness of sound. Standing half way between the house and barn, we shouted many a time to hear the reverberations, or out among the mountains back of our home, on some long tramp, we stopped and made exclamation with full lungs just to hear what Ezekiel calls "The sounding again of the mountains."

The Echo has frightened many a child and many a man. It is no tame thing after you have spoken to hear the same words repeated by the invisible. All the silences are filled with voices ready to answer. Yet it would not be so startling if they said something else, but why do those lips of the air say just what you say? Do they mean to mock or mean to please? Who are you and where are you, thou wondrous Echo? Sometimes its response is a reiteration. The shot of a gun, the clapping of the hands, the beating of a drum, the voice of a violin are sometimes repeated many times by the Echo.

Near Colobentz—that which is said has seventeen Echoes. In 1766, a writer says that near Milan, Italy, there were seventy such reflections of sound to one snap of a pistol. Play a bugle near a lake of Killarney and the tune is played back to you as distinctly as when you played it. There is a well 210 feet deep at Carlsbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight. Drop a pun into that well and the sound of its fall comes to the top of the well distinctly. A blast of an Alpine horn comes back from the rocks of Jungfrau in surge after surge of reflected sound, until it seems as if every peak had lifted and blown an Alpine horn.

But have you noticed—and this is the reason for the present discourse—that this Echo in the natural world has its analogy in the moral and religious world? Have you noticed the tremendous fact that what we say and do comes back in recited gladness or disaster? About this resonance I preach this sermon.

First—Parental teaching and example have their Echo in the character of descendants. Exceptions? Oh, yes. So in the natural world there may be no Echo, or a distorted Echo, by reason of peculiar proximities, but the general rule is that the character of the children is the Echo of the character of parents. The general rule is that good parents have good children and bad parents have bad children. If the old man is a crank, his son is apt to be a crank and the grandchild a crank. The tendency is so mighty in that direction that it will get worse and worse until some hero or heroine in that line shall rise and say: "Here! By the help of God, I will stand this no longer. Against this hereditary tendency to queerness I protest." And he or she will set up an altar and a magnificent life that will reverse things, and there will be no more cranks among that kindred.

In another family the father and mother are consecrated people. What they do is right. What they teach is right. The boys may for some time be wild and the daughters worldly, but watch! Years pass on, perhaps ten years, twenty years, and you go back to the church where the father and mother used to be consistent members.

You have heard nothing about the family for twenty years, and at the door of the church you see the sexton and you ask him, "Where is old Mr. Webster?" "Oh, he has been dead many years!" "Where is Mrs. Webster?" "Oh, she died fifteen years ago!" "I suppose their son Joe went to the dogs?" "Oh, no," says the sexton, "he is up there in the elders' seat. He is one of our best and most important members. You ought to hear him pray and sing. He is not Joe any longer, he is Elder Webster." "Well, where is the daughter, Mary?" I suppose she is the same thoughtless butterfly she used to be?" "Oh, no," says the sexton, "she is the President of our missionary society and the directress in the orphan asylum, and when she goes down the street all the ragamuffins take hold of her dress and cry, 'Auntie, when are you going to bring us more books and shoes and things?' And when in times of revival, there is some hard case back in a church pew that no one else can touch, she goes where he is, and in one minute she has him a-crying, and the first thing we know she is fetching the hardened man up to the front to be prayed for, and says, 'Here is a brother who wants to find the way into the kingdom of God.' And if nobody seems ready to pray, she kneels down in the aisle beside him and says, 'O Lord! with a pathos and a power and a triumph that seem instantly to emancipate the hardened sinner. Oh, no! you must not call her a thoughtless butterfly in our presence. You see we would not stand it.' "The fact is that the son and daughter of that family did not promise much at the start, but they are now an Echo, a glorious Echo, a prolonged Echo of parental teaching and example.

But here is a slipshod home. The parents are a godless pair. They let their children do as they please. No example to follow. No lessons of morality or religion. Sunday no better than any other day. The Bible no better than

any other book. The house is a sort of inn where the older and younger people of the household stop for awhile. The theory acted on, though perhaps not announced, is: "The children will have to do as I did and take their chances. Life is a lottery anyhow, and some draw prizes and some draw blanks, and we will trust to luck."

Skip twenty years and come back to the neighborhood where that family used to live. You meet on the street or on the road an old inhabitant of that neighborhood, and you say, "Can you tell me anything about the Petersons who used to live here?" "Yes," says the old inhabitant; "I remember them very well. The father and mother have been dead for years." "Well, how about the children? What has become of them?" The old inhabitant replies: "They turned out badly. You know the old man was about half an infidel and the boys were all infidels. The oldest son married, but got into drinking habits, and in a few years his wife was not able to live with him any longer and his children were taken by relatives, and he died of delirium tremens on Blackwell's Island. His other son forged the name of his employer and fled to Canada.

"One of the daughters of the old folks married an inebriate, with the idea of reforming him, and you know how that always ends—in the ruin of both the experimenter and the one experimented with. The other daughter disappeared mysteriously and has not been heard of. There was a young woman picked out of the East River and put in the morgue, and some thought it was her, but I cannot say." "Is it possible?" you cry out. "Yes, it is possible." The family is a complete wreck. My hearers, that is just what might have been expected. All this is only the Echo, the dismal Echo, the awful Echo, the dreadful Echo of parental obliquity and unfaithfulness. The old folks heaped up a mountain of wrong influences, and this is only what my text calls "The sounding of the mountains."

Indeed our entire behavior in this world will have a resound. While opportunities fly in a straight line and just touch us once and are gone never to return, the wrongs we practice upon others fly in a circle, and they come back to the place from which they started. Dr. Gullotine thought it smart to introduce the instrument of death named after him, but did not like it so well when his own head was chopped off with the guillotine.

So also the Judgment Day will be an Echo of all other days. The universe needs such a day, for there are so many things in the world that need to be fixed up and explained. If God had not appointed such a day all the nations would cry out, "Oh, God, give us a Judgment Day." But we are apt to think of it and speak about it as a day away off in the future, having no special connection with this day or any other day. The fact is that we are now making up its voices; its trumpets will only sound back again to us what we now say and do. This is the meaning of all that Scripture which says that Christ will on that day address the soul, "I was naked and ye clothed me; I was sick and in prison and ye visited me."

On that day all the charities, all the self-sacrifices, all the philanthropies, all the beneficent last wills and testaments, all the Christian work of all the ages, will be piled up into mountains, and those who have served God and served the suffering human race will hear what my text styles "The sounding of the mountains."

Suppose the boss of a factory or the head of a commercial firm some day comes out among his clerks or employees, and putting his thumbs in the armpits of his vest says, with an air of swagger and jocosity: "Well, I don't believe in the Bible or the church. The one is an imposition and the other is full of hypocrites. I declare I would not trust one of those very pious people further than I could see him." That is all he says, but he has said enough. The young men go back to their counters or their shuttles and say within themselves, "Well, he is a successful man and has probably studied up the whole subject and is probably right."

That one lying utterance against Bibles and churches has put five young men on the wrong track, and though the influential man had spoken only in half jest, the echo shall come back to him in five ruined lifetimes and five destroyed eternities. You see the Echoes are an octave lower than he anticipated. On the other hand, some rainy day, when there are hardly any customers, the Christian merchant comes out from his counting room and stands among the young men who have nothing to do, and says, "Well, boys, this is a dull day, but it will clear off after awhile. There are a good many ups and downs in business, but there is an overruling Providence.

"Years ago I made up my mind to trust God and He has always seen me through. I remember when I was your age, I had just come to town and the temptations of city life gathered around me, but I resisted. The fact is these were two old folks out on the old farm praying for me and I knew it, and somehow I could not do as some of the clerks did or go where some of the clerks went. I tell you, boys, it is the best ways to do right, and there is nothing to keep one right like the old-fashioned religion of Jesus Christ. John, where did you go to church last Sunday? Henry, how is the Young Men's Christian Association prospering?"

About noon the rain ceases and the sun comes out and the clerks go to their places, and they say within themselves: "Well, he is a successful merchant and I guess he knows what he is talking about, and the Christian religion must be a good thing. God knows I want some help in this battle with temptation and sin." The successful merchant who uttered the kind words did not know how much good he was doing, but the Echo will come back in five lifetimes of virtue and usefulness and five Christian deaths and five Heavens. From all the mountains of rapture and all the mountains of glory and all the mountains of eternity, he will catch what Ezekiel in my text styles "The sounding again of the mountains."

Yes, I take a step further in this subject and say that our own eternity will be a reverberation of our own earthly lifetime. What we are here we will be there, only on a larger scale. Dissolution will tear down the body and embark it, but our faculties of mind and soul will go right on without the hesitancy of a moment and without any change except enlargement and intensification. There will be no more difference between a lion behind the iron bars and a lion escaped into the field, between an eagle in a cage and an eagle in the sky. Good here, good there; bad here, bad there. Time is only a bedwarfed eternity. Eternity is only an enlarged time.

In this life our soul is in dry dock. The moment we leave this life we are launched for our great voyage, and we sail on for centuries quintillion, but the ship does not change its fundamental structure after it gets out of the dry dock. It does not pass from brig to schooner or from schooner to man-of-war. What we are when launched from this world we will be in the world to come. Oh, God! by Thy converting and sanctifying spirit make us right here and now that we may be right forever!

"Well," says some one, "this idea of moral, spiritual and eternal Echo is new to me. Is there not some way of stopping this Echo?" My answer is, "God can and He only." If it is a cheerful Echo we do not want it stopped; if a baleful Echo we would like to have it stopped. The hardest thing in this world to do is to stop an Echo.

Aristotle and Pythagoras and Isaac Newton and La Place and our own Joseph Henry tried to hunt down the Echo, but still the unexplored realms of acoustics are larger than the explored. When our first Brooklyn Tabernacle was being constructed, we were told by architects that it was of such a shape that the human voice could not be heard in it, or, if heard, it would be jangled into Echoes.

In state of worriment I went to Joseph Henry, the President of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and told him of this evil prophecy, and he replied: "I have probably experimented more with the laws of sound than any other man, and I have got as far as this. Two buildings may seem to be exactly alike and yet in one the acoustics may be good and in the other bad. Go on with your church building and trust that all will be well." And all was well. Oh, this mighty law of sound! Oh! this subtle Echo! There is only one being in this universe who thoroughly understands it—"The sounding again of the mountains."

And if it is so hard to destroy a natural Echo, how much harder to stop a moral Echo, a spiritual Echo, an immortal Echo! You know that the Echoes are affected by the surfaces, and the shape of rocks, and the depths of ravines, and the relative position of buildings? And once in Heaven God will so arrange the relative position of mansions and temples and thrones that one of the everlasting charms of Heaven will be the rolling, bursting, ascending, descending, chanting Echoes. All the songs we ever sang devoutly, all the prayers we have ever uttered earnestly, all the Christian deeds we have ever done will be waiting to spring upon us in Echo.

In the future state, whether of rapture or ruin, we will listen for reverberations of earthly things and doings. Voltaire standing amid the shadows will listen, and from the millions whose godlessness and libertinism and debauchery were a consequence of his brilliant blasphemies will come back a weeping, wailing, despairing, agonizing, million-voiced Echo. Paul will, while standing in the light, listen, and from all the circles of the ransomed, and from all the many mansions whom he helped to people, and from all the thrones he helped to occupants, and from all the gates he helped through with arrivals, and from all the temples he helped fill with worshippers there will come back to him a glorious, ever accumulating, transporting and triumphant Echo.

Oh, what will the tyrants and oppressors of the earth do with the Echoes? Those who are responsible for the wars of the world will have come back to them all the groans, the shrieks, the cannonades, the bursting shells, the crackle of burning cities and the crash of a nation's homes—Hohenlinden and Salamanca, Wagram and Sedan, Marathon and Thermopylae, Bunker Hill and Lexington, South Mountain and Gettysburg, Sennacherib's Ishtar! Antioch! Antioch! Darius! Darius! Julius Caesar! Alexander and Napoleon listen! But to the righteous will come back the blissful Echoes.

Composers of Gospel Hymns and singers will listen for the return of Antioch and Brattle Street, Ariel and Dundee, Harwell and Woodstock, Mount Pisgah and Coronation, Homeward Bound and Shining Shore, and all the melodies they ever started. Bishop Heber and Charles Wesley and Isaac Watts and Thomas Hastings and Bradbury and Horatio Bonar and Frances Havergal listen!

But you know as well as I do that there are some places where the reverberations seem to meet, and standing there they rush upon you, they rain upon you, all at once they capture your ear. And at the point where all heavenly reverberations meet Christ will stand and listen for the resound of all His sighs and groans and sacrifices and they shall come back in an echo in which shall mingle the acclam of a redeemed world, and the "Jubilata Deo" of a full Heaven. Echo saintly, cherubic, archangelic! Echo of thrones! Echo of palaces! Echo of temples! Omnipotent echo! Everlasting echo! Amen!

#### Pat's Temptation.

One of the members of the New York Senate who has passed through a good many experiences during his life, was in his younger days a track-walker on a New England railroad, says the Buffalo Express. At each end of his route was a small station. The only persons to watch him were in these neighborhoods. Pat (it is needless to say he was an Irishman) lived in a small house beside the track, about half a mile from one of these stations. He was the fortunate owner of an old horse and wagon. This was what led to his temptation and downfall. There was a good wagon-road running parallel with the track all the way. "Pat," said the tempter, "what's to hinder your riding between stations?" "It wouldn't do," said Pat. But the idea had taken hold of him and one rainy night he tried it. He left his horse half a mile from each end of his beat and walked to the stations at his usual time. Over the rest of the distance he rode on the turnpike, trusting to luck that the track would be all right. The thing was so easy that it soon became a settled practice with him. For three or four months he guarded the company's property in this way, and no one was the wiser. Then he was spotted, and a summary discharge followed. "A man with your genius for dodging work ought to be a lawyer," said the Superintendent. "Faith, I think so myself," answered the discharged track-walker, and a lawyer he became.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1892.

## Obituary.

Tuesday morning Caroline Cook, wife of Christian J. Cook, residing at Port Sheldon, south of the bridge, came to her death under most grievous circumstances. Of late her mind had been deranged to such an extent that she required constant care and watching, day and night. Mr. Cook and his son slept in a room adjoining the one occupied by the unfortunate woman, nevertheless on Tuesday morning about two o'clock, when one of them awoke, they found that she had eluded her keepers and slipped out of the house. An immediate search was instituted, and following her trail they soon found her lying on the marsh near the river, about 80 rods north of the house, with only her night clothes on to protect her against the severe storm. She was still alive and at once conveyed to the house. Upon examination her lower limbs were found to be frozen up to her knees. Stimulants and other restoratives were applied, but without avail. The unfortunate woman died within an hour after she was found. She leaves a husband and one son at home, with several children absent. The deceased was 62 years of age, and was Mr. Cook's second wife, a sister to his first wife. The latter had completed the necessary arrangements to convey her to the asylum, and expected to have taken her there in the course of a few days. She was buried on Friday.

Died in this city, Monday evening, Jan. 18, Adrian Verschure, aged 50 years.

A few weeks ago the deceased, while at work in the West Michigan Furniture factory, met with a comparative slight accident on his right hand, whereby he lost a part of his thumb. The wound had apparently healed, when erysipelas broke out on the arm, just above the elbow. This was about three weeks before his death. The erysipelas proved to be of a very malignant type and despite all medical treatment kept spreading upwards. As a last resort to save life amputation was decided upon and the operation took place Monday forenoon, the arm being taken off at the shoulder. However Mr. Verschure survived the operation only a few hours and expired at 7:30 o'clock, in the evening, surrounded by a devoted circle of mourning relatives and friends.

The deceased came here from the old country with his father's family in 1856. In 1865 he was married to Miss Sarah De Kraker who died in 1872, leaving him a son and two daughters, all of whom survive him, together with an aged mother, one sister and three brothers.

Mr. Verschure had for years been employed as foreman at the Holland stove factory and lately become identified with the West Michigan Furniture factory, being also a member of its board of directors.

The funeral was held on Thursday afternoon, from the Third Ref. church, Revs. N. M. Steffens and J. T. Bergen officiating.

Died in this city, Saturday, Jan. 16, Hessel Postma, aged 44 years, a victim of the prevalent influenza, called grippé. The deceased had been a resident of this city since 1867, coming here that year with his parents from the old country. Of late he carried on a cigar manufactory on Seventh street. He leaves a widow and two children. The funeral took place on Monday from the church of Rev. E. Bos on Ninth street.

Monday afternoon the following telegram was received by us:

ROSELAND, Ill., Jan. 21, 1892.  
HOLLAND CITY NEWS, Holland, Mich.

Died Mrs. Jantje Hekhuis, aged 76 years and 3 months. Funeral from First Ref. church, Holland, Saturday, at 1:30 p. m.

G. J. HEKHUIS.  
For over 40 years the deceased had resided on the Hekhuis place, one mile south of the city limits, leaving there only recently when her youngest son, with whom she has since made her home, entered upon the ministry. She was the mother also of Rev. Lambertus Hekhuis, M. D., who died three years ago, of hydrophobia, while a missionary in India.

Mrs. Reintje Arendse, widow of the late Willem Arendse, died at New

Groningen, Tuesday, aged 72 years. Both were at one time residents of this city. They were heavy losers by the fire of 1871 and shortly thereafter retired to a small farm, where her husband died many years ago.

Mrs. Cornelia Steketee, widow of the late Jacob Steketee, died at Zeeland, Monday, Jan. 14, aged 85 years. The deceased and her husband were among the first pioneers of Zeeland village and township, locating there in 1847, with the leader of that settlement, the late J. Van de Luyster.

Mrs. Teuna Buurman, widow of the late R. Buurman, formerly and for many years residing east of the city, on the Zeeland road, died at Grand Rapids on the 8th inst., aged 87 years.

Rev. V. M. Hulbert, D. D., of Battle Creek, who in late years has often supplied Hope church pulpit in this city, died suddenly on the 7th inst., after an illness of only a few hours.

Mrs. Alanda Barry, wife of Thos. Barry, residing near the north shore of Black Lake, died Friday morning of chronic bronchitis, aged 44 years, leaving besides her husband three children, of whom the youngest is 13 years. The family moved upon the place where Mrs. Barry died in September last, coming from West Olive, whence the remains were taken Sunday for burial.

Mrs. Jan Smit, residing on Eighth street, near the C. & W. M. depot, died Monday morning. She had been ailing for years, her disease finally terminating in consumption. She was 45 years of age, and leaves a husband and several children. Her funeral took place Friday from the church of Rev. E. Bos.

Mrs. Rev. E. Van der Hart, of Grand Rapids, died very suddenly, Wednesday. The evening before she had attended prayer-meeting as usual. In the morning, while in the act of shaking the coal stove, she dropped down dead. The deceased was a daughter of the late Henry Brouwer, of Grand Haven, and leaves two children. Her husband died a few years ago, at Rochester N. Y., also very suddenly.

John Labberzoo, of this city, aged 45 years, an employee of the north side tannery, died of the grippé, Tuesday, Jan. 19. He had been ill only a short time, and leaves a widow with seven children. He was buried from his home on Rivcr street, Thursday afternoon, Rev. E. Van der Vries officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Molenaar. Land street, lost their six-months old child Thursday.

Mrs. J. Van Eenenaam of Zeeland died Friday morning, after an illness of a week.

Mrs. Schutt, an aged inmate of the county infirmary, Eastmanville, died Friday morning. She was at one time a resident of this city.

Mrs. Jacob Witteveen, aged 73 years, residing on the Lake Shore, died Monday.

It is sad and painful thus to chronicle one death after another and to send out an issue of the NEWS of which the obituary column is the leading feature. Our physicians however report that since the recent change in the weather and temperature the influenza is somewhat on the decline and that with the exception of a few aged persons they have no alarming cases on their hands.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Heber Walsh, druggist, Holland, Mich. 42-6m.

That beautiful glossy sheen, so much admired in hair, can be secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. There is nothing better than this preparation for strengthening the scalp and keeping it free from dandruff and itching eruptions.

## THE MARKETS.

Wheat	per bushel	90
Rye	"	78
Buckwheat	"	50
Barley	per cwt.	1 05
Corn	per bushel	41
Oats	"	32
Clover seed	per bushel	4 0
Peas	"	23
Flour	per barrel	4 80
Cornmeal, bolted	per cwt.	1 40
Cornmeal, unbolted	per cwt.	1 00
Ground feed	"	1 00
Middlings	per cwt.	85
Brass	per cwt.	90
Hay	per ton	11 00
Honey	"	16 @ 18
Butter	"	18
Eggs	per dozen	18
Wood, hard, dry	per cord	1 50 @ 1 75
Chickens, dressed, 1b	live 4 @ 5c.	8 @ 10
Beans	per bushel	1 30 @ 1 40

To overcome the marks of age, all who have gray beards should use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, the best and cleanest dye made for coloring brown or black.

Don't experiment with your health. You may be sure of the quality of your medicine, even if you have to take much of your food upon trust. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and no other. It is the standard blood-purifier, the most effective and economical.

## Lyceum Opera House.

Friday, January 29.

One Night Only. Appearance of the Jolly Fun Makers.

## Howorth's Big Show

on a

### TRIP TO IRELAND.

Combined with the famous Hibernica and Dublin Dan Novelties and Specialty Company.

Positively the best attraction of this kind traveling. 14 Special Artists. Brass Band and Orchestra! Look out for the Grand Street Parade at noon.

New Specialties, Novelties, Music, Double Jigs, Songs, Reels, Dances.

This Comedy Illustrates the Comfcs'de of a Tour through Ireland, and will be interspersed with "Specialties by every member of the Company.

Prices 25, 35, and 50 cents.

Reserved seats now on sale at Breyman's Jewelry Store.

## B. B.

stands for

## Bosman Bro's,

successors to

## J. W BOSMAN,

the established

## CLOTHIER,

Eighth Street.

Spring Goods already Coming.

## H. Wykhuyzen

Jeweler,  
Zeeland, Mich.

Choice Assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, and Clocks.

Jewelry! Jewelry!

Special attention is called to the Low Prices at which I offer my Goods to the Public.

## Repairing

promptly and satisfactorily attended to at reasonable charges.

Store, next to De Krui's Drug Store.

H. WYKHUYSEN

Zeeland, Mich., March 16th, 1891. 8-1y

## NEW ENTERPRISE

L. C. COTTS,

Manufacturer of

## BROOMS & BRUSHES.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of hand-made brooms and brushes of different sizes, grades and prices. Orders by mail promptly filled.

Factory on Eleventh Street, east of King's Factory.

Holland, Mich., August 6, 1891.

Ask Your Local Dealer for Cotts' Brooms.

28 1y

## Slaughter Sale!

at

## E. J. HARRINGTON.

I am closing out my large stock of

## Ready Made Clothing

and

## Gents' Furnishing

From now on to the close of the season.

Special Bargains in

## DRESS GOODS.

New arrivals of Dress Goods, direct from the manufacturers. New goods are offered at exceptionally low prices, and are of the most desirable patterns.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 18, 1891.

## Corner Clothing Store.

## Another Chance.

This cold weather offers us another chance to dispose of our stock of Winter Goods.

To make it mutually beneficial we reduce the price of all our Winter Clothing 25 per cent.

You get clothing at wholesale prices, at a time when you need it most, and we get rid of our heavy goods for cash.

## WM. BRUSSE & CO.

## How Can it be Done?

Still We do it.

## WHAT?

Sell our large Surplus of Doors we have on hand 20 percent cheaper than regular retail prices. That is to say we retail at wholesale prices until all Doors are sold.

Also close out all our

Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Sash, Window and Doorframes, Mouldings, Flooring and Siding

at 10 to 15 percent below the regular price, until all is sold. Decided bargains in small job lots of lumber.

We also offer for sale

Ten City Lots, Two Houses and Lots, the Novelty Wood Works, and one Warehouse up town.

Apply at

J. R. KLEYN'S

Novelty Wood Works.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 24, 1891.

## Wm. Van Der Veere

PROPRIETOR OF

## CITY MEAT MARKET,

Cor. Eighth and Fish Sts.

HOLLAND, MICH.

## Fresh and Salt Meats.

Cash Paid for Poultry.

A full and complete line of Choice Meats constantly on hand.

Orders taken at the Houses when requested and Goods delivered free of charge.

Holland, Mich. Feb. 20, 1891.

1 1y

## WERKMAN SISTERS

MILLINERS.

## Special Bargains

in

## FANCY GOODS

From now on and during the balance of the Season we will dispose of our stock of Millinery Goods at greatly reduced prices.

A nice assortment of Woolen Hoods and Fascinators.

Stamped Goods and Hair Ornaments in large varieties.

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND.

— JAN. 1.

## SEIF'S

Bottling Works,  
Cor. 10th and Maple Sts.

I have opened my new Bottling Works east of the Brewery. Am prepared to furnish

## Bottled Beer,

delivered free, at the following rates:

1 doz. 1-4 Bottles \$0.90  
2 " 1-8 " \$1.00

A. SEIF.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 10, 1891.

33 1y

A FULL LINE OF

## FARM

## Implement

—AT—

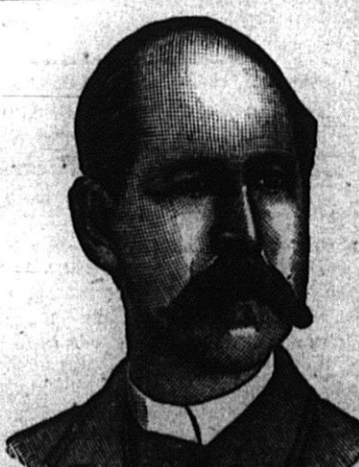
## J. FLEMAN,

River Street, Holland, Mich.

Agents for the Whitely Solid Steel Binder, the great open end Harvester Binder for successfully cutting all lengths and kinds of grain. Also for Whitely's Solid Steel Mower, This Machine is entirely different from and Superior to any other Mowing Machine ever produced.

Plows,  
Wagons,  
Cultivators,  
Seeders,  
Hay Rakes,  
Buggies,  
Carts,  
Harrows,  
and Rollers,  
Feed Cutters,  
Corn Shellers

1-1y



WHY IS THE  
W. L. DOUGLAS  
\$3 SHOE CENTLEMEN

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY? It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet, made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from \$4.00 to \$5.00. \$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for \$5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from \$5.00 to \$12.00. \$4.00 Hand-sewed, Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from \$6.00 to \$8.00. \$3.50 Police Shoes; Farmers, Railroad Men, \$3.00 and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year. \$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service. \$2.25 and \$2.00 Workingmen's shoes; these are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make. Boys' \$2.00 and \$1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, at the increasing sales show. Ladies' \$3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best imported shoes costing from \$4.00 to \$5.00. \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola, stylish and durable. Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by For Sale by G. J. Van Dur en Street, Holland, Mich.







## LOVE'S SEASON.

Love doth a tenant of the spring become;  
Of summer hours when skies of brilliant blue  
Tempt bees and katydids to gardens new;  
When the woodpecker with his distant drum  
Is heard, and when the cricket's restless thrum  
Makes autumn musical; when Winter's few  
Delights of Nature blossom into view;  
Love makes the year, complete, its constant home.  
Whatever the days or months for us unfold  
Love has one season in its rounded rhyme,  
Love's sun turns darkest skies to brightest gold,  
And makes of time a period sublime;  
From cradle-youth to be at Life's night  
told  
Where Love dwells is summer all the time,  
—Dexter Smith in Boston Transcript.

## A Moccasin Among the Hobbits

Y. RICHARD M. JOHNSTON.

I very well remember Little Joe Hobbit, who, when I was a child, was one of my father's near neighbors and friends. He was not very, very little. They called him so in distinction from a big cousin of the same name. Everybody liked him. Even Maggy Tiller over and over again said that she thought a great deal of Joe. Yet she gave her hand in preference to the big cousin, and so Little Joe, sorrowful as it all was, had to bear it as well as he could. Maggy, noticing at her very last refusal how hardly he took it, offered the consolation, which at such a time, if a girl would only reflect for a moment, is the very poorest to be thought of. She told him to never mind, for that it wouldn't be so very long before he would find a girl to suit him to a T, and then he would be just running over with joy that he hadn't married Maggy Tiller. Indeed, Maggy was very sorry for his distress, so she must say something, and she didn't know of anything better. Then he rose, and, after shaking good-by, said:

"No, Maggy, I can't get you; but I'll never marry anybody else."

He went to the wedding, and with the other guests extended congratulations, and partook with reasonable zest of the good things. Afterwards he was as good a neighbor as before, and a good cousin to both. My father said, but of course only in the family, that if he had been in Maggy Tiller's place he would have taken Little Joe, and let Big Joe go somewhere else; for in his opinion Little Joe was more of a man; and so, he suspected, thought Maggy's mother. However, he added, nobody can ever foresee what girls will do in such cases.

Joe—Little Joe, I mean—tried to go along about as he had been doing before his bad luck, as he called it; for he never denied a single thing. But he was as healthy in mind as in body, and he felt that if Maggy and the other Joe could do well, so far as he was concerned, they were welcome to do so. Indeed, he was a better friend to them than Jim Hobbit, Big Joe's older brother, whom Maggy had cast aside also, and who in a pet went off and married Mandy Brake, who wasn't as pretty as Maggy and had rather poor health besides.

And they did do well,—that is moderately well. If Big Joe's industry, management and prudence had corresponded with his physical proportions, they would have done splendidly. As it was, out of the good piece of ground which they owned, they made quite enough to live on, and perhaps a trifle over; but not nigh what Little Joe, who continued to live with his mother, contrived to put aside yearly for rainy days.

The two families lived only a mile apart, and a visit continued to be kept up the same as if nothing had happened. In decent time after the birth of their baby, Little Joe went over there and handed around his congratulations again. When the baby was named Joe, he laid to congratulate again; and he did so, like the man he was. It may have seemed to him somewhat monotonous whenever he was there that the father was everlastingly saying that in some points, indeed in almost every single blessed point, he had not a doubt that that baby was ahead of anything of its age that could be found in the whole State, let alone the county.

"Why, Joe," he said, more times than his hearer could recall, "Maggy'll tell you herself that sometimes I have to lose my mule from the plough half an hour before the dinner-hour blows. I want to see him so bad.—Look-ee here, Joe," he said nigh as many times to the baby, "you know who that is sitting in that chair? You do? Why, that's your cousin Joe, same name as you. Not named after him exactly, but all the same. Ask Cousin Joe if he don't wish he had a Joe like you."

At such times Maggy smiled a little slyly; but it did no good. He would go on about it, and keep at it, not even stopping at the dinner-table, occasionally getting up and making Little Joe get up, repair to the bed or the cradle whereon that baby was lying, and note how, when he was not crying, he would be trying, just for the fun of it, to ram his fists or the ever-set into his ever-open mouth. And then sometimes he would crown all by crying to the youngster about thus:

"Going to be a big man some day, aren't you?—a heap bigger than Cousin Joe."

Such things he did often, not from any thought of malice towards his cousin, but out of mere exuberance of the consciousness of his superiority to him. Little Joe endured it all, and did what he could in simple ways to help them along. Once, when the baby was thought to be dangerously sick, he went there at nights, and, while the father slept, watched with the mother during the silent hours. Before Big Joe was awake next morning, he would be gone to his work. During that time Jim Hobbit never once came there. His wife did, and wanted to help; but Maggy, knowing that she was not strong enough to do any good, thanked her and sent her home.

One would think that such as that ought always to come to an end. Sometimes it does, as in this case it did. Early in August, when the baby was only a few weeks old, Big Joe got sick himself. People said it was from having had too much Fourth of July. Whatever was the cause, no sort of medicine would

women's nor doctors', could cure him; and so he died, leaving Maggy a poor, lonesome widow. With her baby she moved back to her mother's, and it was not so very long before she began to look as bright as ever, and perhaps some prettier.

I could not undertake to say exactly how Little Joe felt on the occasion of his cousin's death; but he said and he did what was becoming,—no more, no less. He helped to put him away decently, and then helped Maggy to do what was to be done before she could get back to her native place. As for the baby, while he did not—because he could not—show the pride which his father indulged, yet he was even more considerate of its wants. It was only a few minutes' walk to the Tiller's, and he went there almost every day. The devotion shown by him to that baby was not without its return, as it was not long before the latter showed himself to be as well pleased with his cousin's society as ever he had been with that of his father. Even Jim began to take an interest which he had not shown in his brother's lifetime.

During the summer days of the following year, when Maggy's work took her out of the house she put the baby in his cradle, which she had removed to a nice spot in the shade of a large Mogul plum-tree that stood not far from the dairy. Occasionally she went by to see if any wood-insect had invaded his couch, or, if he was awake, to have a little chat by way of reassuring him against any sense of abandonment or too profound solitude. For he was not one of those exacting babies who are everlastingly wanting to be waited on, and shaken up, and sung to, claiming all the attention they can get, and more besides; not only in the day, but in the very night. What that baby wanted, after his many meals and his as many sleeps, was the consciousness that congenial society was in convenient call. His health was as perfect as the very morning, and whenever he cried you might feel sure either that a pin was sticking somewhere, or that something else was the matter which no grown-up person could be expected to endure without complaint. At such time, when Little Joe was there, he hovered around that cradle as if the most precious of his treasures lay therein.

Such devotion, in all the circumstances, must have touched any heart, unless it were of stone. Yet when, towards the beginning of the fall, Little Joe began to plead as once before he had done so all in vain, Maggy cried and begged him to stop it. He did as he was bidden, but with an inward resolve not to stop for good as long as things stood as they were. For she showed as plainly as day, even to the humble Little Joe, that she didn't want him to quit coming to the house, particularly now that Mrs. Jim Hobbit had died, and so another gloom had been thrown over the family.

Little Joe would have been ashamed to be called a hero if he had known what that meant. Yet in the action which I am now going to tell, my father used to say that there was as heroic behavior as much of that one reads of in the careers of those who

subdue Nations and bring home spoils with infinite Manslaughter.

Among venomous reptiles in the Southern States, next to the rattlesnake the one most dreaded is the moccasin. Its bite, except upon very young persons, is seldom fatal; but very often its victim has to lose some portion of the limb which has been struck. The most prompt treatment is necessary to prevent much suffering and other serious consequences. I shall let Little Joe speak for himself about an encounter which he had with one of those reptiles.

One morning, having come over to our house on some little matter about the line-fence, as he was ascending the steps of the piazza my father said:

"Good-morning, Joe. Why, hello! what's the matter with your thumb, that you've got it wrapped in that cloth?"

"Morain', squire. Then you hadn't heard about my snake-bite?"

"No, indeed. I've been away from home for a couple of weeks, getting back only last night. It seems you got the worst of it."

"I did for a while; but I come up with him before it was all over."

"My goodness, man! But I'm very glad it was no worse."

"So am I—thankful to boot. What time it lasted, it was a right serious business, countin' in my skear, and Maggy's too."

"Ay, was Maggy in it also?"

"Not in the fight, she wasn't, but in the skear she were, worse off than me; fact is, she couldn't help it, bein' of her own baby."

"My! my! Tell me about it."

"Smoothing tenderly the cloth around his thumb, he began:

"It was on Thursday three weeks ago. I walked over to Missis Tiller's, I reckon the sun were about a hour or a hour and a half high. Maggy were a-sweepin' the front yard about the gate. Her ma were gone over to Missis Keenum's, and the baby were layin' in the cradle asleep under the big plum-tree, you know, squire, there by the dairy."

"Very well. Finest Mogul plum-tree in the neighborhood."

"Jes' so. Well, soon as I got in the yard, and shook hands with Maggy, I went on silent to see the baby, who him and me are first-rate friends, we are."

"So I heard. Go ahead."

"When I got there, lo and behold, there was a great big, full-grown highland moccasin quiled up on the baby's breast, all exception of his head and his neck, which stood high up, and his eyes a-viewin' of the child, like he were studyin' where he'd begin on him. I holloed out, I did, and Maggy she come-a-runnin' up; but I pushed her back and told her to stay back and keep silent. She done it. She put one hand on her breast and lifted the other towards the sky. At that minute Jim come in the gate, and he ran up to see what were the matter. Then he told me to stay there and watch the snake till he could run in the garden and cut a forked stick and prong him with it. So Jim he left, and the fight begun. Soon as the thing saw me, he whirled his head away from the baby for a strike at me. And, squire, it were the fiercest, beautifullest thing you ever laid your eyes on. He were certain, well as I were, that it were

a life-and-d an' oase; because there wasn't any chance for him to get away into the woods, and I no doubt he saw fight was in me. But I didn't have one blessed thing except my hands, and if I'd had a stick the question would be went to do with it, him a-layin' there on the baby. To make things worse, he woke, the baby did, and he began a-smilin' at me, and I were skeered nigh out of my senses, thinkin' he might kick or throw up his hands, so the snake would turn on him again. Then I got mad, sure enough, and I said to myself, 'No, sir, not that baby. If it goes to be anybody, it shall be me.' Every time I made a grab at its neck, he dodged and struck at me. Well, sir, it's wonderful how supple the thing were. I thought I had him once or twice, but he slipped from my fingers like a piece of ice, and mighty nigh as bold, and several times with his strike he were in the width of a hair of gettin' me. All of a sudden I thought of my hat, and thinks I to myself, 'Blast you, I'll try to hivy you!' And I done it, after a few wipes at him; but as I was pressin' him down he put his tooth in the ball of my left hand thumb. But I grabbed him by the tail, gave him a whirl or two like a whip-thong, then, fetchin' a jerk, slung his head off. You know that's the quickest way in the world to kill 'em. Then Maggy come up, she did, and she snatched up her baby, who were kickin' his level best at the fun; but I told her to lay him down for a minute, take a twine string out of my coat pocket, and tie it tight around my thumb where I were holdin' it. For don't you know, squire, it come to my mind that very minute of Jay Roberts losin' his whole thumb three year ago that a moccasin bit, and that under the water? Yes, sir, that it did. Maggy screamed, but she done as I told her. Then I told her to go and make a pot of red-pepper tea, boilin' hot, not thinkin' there was a drop of sperits in the house. Soon as she got away, I hauled out my knife. I give it a wipe or two on the bottom of my shoe, and then— Well, squire, whoever thinks there's fun in cuttin' off their own thumb at the joint, they're welcome to it. But I grinned and got through with the job, and by that time Maggy's ma got back. She told Maggy to fling that pepper tea away, and then she got out a level tumblerful of whiskey and come out and made me drink every drop of it. And then, while Maggy was fixin' to tie up what was left of my thumb, she, a-knowin' I couldn't carry all that load of whiskey, she made me go to bed, and tell you the truth, squire, I never remembered another thing till next mornin' daybreak, when I woke up, callin' for water."

"But where was Jim all this time?"

"They told me after it was all over that Jim came back with his forked stick, a-sayin' it took longer than he thought to get one to suit. Missis Tiller said she thanked him, and told him that he better put it away keeful, as it might come in handy next time."

"That's Jim; that's exactly Jim," said my father. "But, Joe Hobbit, don't tell me you came away from that house without gettin' Maggy's word, after what I told you of the importance of being brisker in some of your ways, especially since Jim has become a widower."

"Oh, no, sir. I thought it were a good chance to follow up your advice, and I put in for her as well as I could; and she said that, in all the circumstances, she wasn't sure but what it was her duty."

"That's good! that's a first-rate!"

"But, law, squire! she declare she must put off the weddin' for at least one whole year."

"Nonsense! You tell Maggy, from me, that after all you've done for her and that baby, I say that I think it very hard to be putting it off so long, and that if any accident was to happen to you in all that lonesome while she'd never forgive herself."

He carried the words, and in a few days afterwards reported that they had compromised on Easter.—[Lippincott.

## Earthquakes in Japan.

Earthquakes are of so frequent occurrence in Japan that they are looked upon as a matter of course, and unless they are accompanied with a serious loss of life and destruction of property, the outside world hears little of them. Some of the earliest Japanese traditions are of extremely destructive earthquakes, and many fanciful tales are told of those which happened previous to the times of trustworthy historical records. But there are many authentic records of earthquakes which destroyed whole cities. The most serious of these disturbances in recent times was that of 1855, when, in Yedo, which was the centre of the quake, 14,241 dwelling-houses and 1649 fire-proof storehouses were overturned. In the last days of the past October there was a very serious earthquake about Gifu and Nagoya, and there was great loss of life and property. There were slight earthquakes, on Sunday, October 25th, and these continued with increasing severity until the morning of the following Friday. During the last two days of the quake, 368 distinct shocks were felt and recorded. At Gifu the houses tumbled down and caught fire, and those people not caught in the ruins fled to the country and the hills; but in nearly every house it is reported that one or more unfortunate victim was caught. Enough is known to place the loss of life at several thousands. When the first shock was felt at Gifu the up and down trains on the Takaido Railway were just meeting. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling sound, and the people on the train thought that there had been a collision. On looking out of the windows, however, they saw the station in ruins, and the water in a neighboring pond dashing violently from side to side. As the shocks continued, cracks in the earth were observed two or three feet wide, opening and closing. The shipping in the various harbors was very much injured, and one ship which recently arrived at San Francisco reported that when seventy miles at sea a violent shock was felt, the sea was lashed into a foam, the waves broke over the decks, and the mainmast and cross-trees were lost. These disturbances at sea have been very common in previous earthquakes, and several times great ships in Japanese ports have had great difficulty in weathering such unaccustomed conditions.—[Harper's Weekly.

## HOW CHEESE IS MADE.

Facts Which Are Not as Widely Known as They Should Be.

The first stage in the making of cheese is that by which the curd is separated from the whey, says Harper's Young People. This is done by heating the milk to a given temperature, varying according to the season, and afterward adding a certain proportion of rennet. When the cheese is to be colored the dyeing matter is put in before the rennet. In less than half an hour after the heat has been applied the coagulation has so far progressed that the curd, from which the whey has been drawn, is ready to cut.

Almost the only instrument used in the making of cheese is the curd-knife, a curious-looking arrangement something like a double comb with long teeth. The immature cheese is both cut and stirred with this, the curd being separated into small bits, none of them being larger than an ordinary walnut. The stirring and heating must go on until the curd has reached a proper stage of what is called "digestion." It is then torn into narrow strips like ribbons, for the curd by this time is as firm in fiber as the breast of a roasted chicken and indeed looks like it. These strips are then fed into the salting mill, where they are thoroughly mixed with salt and made ready for the cheese-press. Enormous pressure is applied in this cheese-press in order that all the whey that by any possibility remains may be squeezed out.

From the press the cheese is taken



to the drying-room, a large, airy chamber, where it is left for days, months, or even years, according to the quality desired. It is frequently turned and much care is expended on it. All cheese must go through the same stages, the different varieties being made by certain combinations of cream, fresh and skimmed milk.

## Dickens and Thackeray.

Of the innumerable objects in the priceless collection of rare volumes and manuscripts which Mr. Childs presented to the Drexel Institute none absorb so much attention as the manuscript of Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend," and of Thackeray's lecture on George III. Dickens' mode of work is exemplified in his manuscript copy. The first few pages of the manuscript are entirely taken up with a skeleton outline of his plot. This is entirely completed before the novelist attempts to get down to the solid work of writing the story. In this way it is seen that he had his work entirely mapped out, and knew just exactly what he was going to do with each character.

Dickens wrote a peculiar hand, the lines very close together and the letters very small, with frequent marks of change and erasure, showing the utmost care in the preparation of the work. In places whole lines have been scored out, to be replaced by another choice of words or a different mode of expression. In the first volume is inserted a letter from Mr. Dickens to Mr. Childs, in which the novelist invites his friend to visit him Gad's Hill.

The manuscript lecture on George III. by Thackeray is in a wonderful state of preservation. It is handsomely bound, and is embellished by fine old steel engravings of the Georges, collected by Mr. Childs, and contains numerous drawings made by the author in colors. These are the only colored drawings of Thackeray in existence. Each sheet of the manuscript, which presents a strong contrast in its neatness to Dickens' writing, is pasted on heavy cardboard. This is the original copy, from which the author delivered his lectures. The manuscript is as readable as print, and its excellence is sustained throughout. There are annotations by Mrs. Ritchie, his daughter, who certifies to the genuineness of the work.—[Philadelphia Record.

## Doctors in England.

An article in the London Quarterly Review states that while only 600 registered medical practitioners die each year in England there are 1,200 added each year. The death rate also having largely decreased, and sickness in proportion, competition is exceedingly severe, so that for a position the salary of which was \$500 a year forty-five well-qualified candidates applied. The average income of the profession is said to be \$1,000 per year, and it is declared that it will take an average man twelve years to reach that figure. To obtain a place in the highest ranks is supremely difficult.

## A Useful Proverb.

"She was so much attached to her first husband that she would not marry again till she went to his grave and asked his consent."

"How foolish! Of course she couldn't get any reply."

"No, but she married again, nevertheless; she remembered the proverb: 'Silence gives consent.'—New York Press.

## NEWS OF OUR OWN STATE

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

**Favorable Crop Report—William Coulter's Startling Confession—An Sable Badly Scorched, and Likely to Never Be Rebuilt—State Fair Date Fixed.**

From Far and Near.

At a revival meeting near Sault Ste. Marie, William Coulter confessed that he killed his father about a year ago. He had been tried and acquitted.

A WILLIAMSTON man went over to see his sister in Plymouth. It had been sixteen years since they had seen each other and they only lived about two hours' drive apart.

JOHN WANAMAKER, 23 years old, described as "not only married, but a general tough," is under arrest at Port Huron, charged with stealing a watch. He insists that he is a cousin of Postmaster General Wanamaker.

MRS. ANNA C. BRIGGS, of Vicksburg, was to be married in a short time. She discovered, however, that her suitor had another wife living, and this and continued illness induced her to commit suicide by means of turpentine.

ONE cold morning Willie Wilson, of Birmingham, got his lips in contact with an iron post and they stuck. He tried to free himself by using his tongue, but that made matters worse. With the aid of some warm water he was finally freed.

A GIDDY youth of 75 led a blushing damsel of 61 before the justice in Leslie recently that he might assist them over the matrimonial gang-plank. Doubtless the gentleman wanted to be safely out of the market before the pitfalls of leap year were encountered.

THE January crop report indicates that wheat passed through December without injury and is in good condition. Compared with last year there is a decline in the price of wheat of 1 cent, of corn 7 cents, and of oats 11 cents per bushel. There is also a decline in the price of each class of horses, of milch cows, and of sheep, while the price of hay, fat cattle, hogs, dressed pork, and each class of cattle other than milch cows is higher now than at that time.

THE Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society has fixed the week beginning Sept. 12 as the dates for this year's State fair. Director H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, has introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to consider the matter of the fair's location. While it is thought inevitable that this year's fair must be held in Lansing, the resolution may be adopted as a means of securing advantageous propositions for future years.

At Au Sable, flames were discovered under the dry goods store of Dan Rosenthal & Co. In all twenty-five of the principal business houses of the city were destroyed. The buildings were of wood. Au Sable is a ruined city and will probably never be rebuilt. The loss is over \$80,000; insured for less than half. Among the largest losers are: Peter Courtene, saloon, \$12,000; Rosenthal & Co., dry goods, \$20,000; Wilcox & Richards, hardware, \$20,000. The W. C. T. U. loses \$4,000.

THE annual report of the State Bank Commissioner shows that at the end of 1891 there were in Michigan 124 State banks and three trust companies, with total assets of \$65,191,972, an increase of forty-four banks and two trust companies, with an increase of \$26,228,555 in assets since Dec. 31, 1890. It is recommended that banks be required to increase their surplus up to 50 per cent. of their capital by carrying 10 per cent. of the earnings annually to the surplus account, and when the maximum amount is reached it is to be exempt from taxation.

WHEN the citizens of Bay City asked that the new public building should be built of Michigan Rock River sandstone, the supervising architect said that stone was too expensive and that Bedford limestone would be used. It seems now, however, as if a large surplus would remain. The appropriation was \$200,000, of which \$40,000 was set for a site. The foundation cost \$18,677.15, and the contract for the superstructure has been let at \$62,477. That would leave \$78,845.85 to finish the inside, as everything else is provided for, and such an amount cannot reasonably be expended on the inside. Saginaw is said to have its eye on the surplus and to be prepared at any time to snatch a portion of it for her new federal building.

FIRE did \$2,000 damage in the Commercial Hotel, Escanaba.

EVERETTE DORON is under arrest at West Bay City, accused of setting fire to his own house.

THE new Federal building in Lansing will be constructed of blue sandstone, from the Cleveland (Ohio) fields.

H. J. OLNEY's family at Port Huron got poisoned with pressed corned beef and came pretty near taking the tunnel route.

THE shortage in Court Clerk Gibney's accounts at Saginaw has resulted in a suit against him and his bondsmen for \$2,000.

OVER a year ago a Cadillac lady lost a gold watch. The kid who found it has just returned it. He was keeping it until his girl was big enough to wear it.

OFFICIAL reports show that the earnings of Michigan railroads from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1891, were \$69,293,173, an increase of \$1,143,985 as compared with the same period of 1890.

An effective way of handling a tough was adopted at a dance in Alpena. He was in a peaceable crowd, and when he became boisterous they put a noose around his neck and raised him from the floor several times. He was cured.

A YOUNG photographer named Olsen, intended to shake hands with Miss Hensliken at the C. & N. W. depot in Meadome. When pulling his hand out of its pocket, he accidentally discharged a revolver. The ball went through his arm, and cut away part of Miss Hensliken's jaw and side of her head.

A YOUNG man named McKenzie got lost in the woods near Grayling, and after wandering around three days was found with both feet so badly frozen that the doctors decided amputation would be necessary.

A LOG train going down L'Anse hill on the South Shore Road got beyond control and thundered down a seven-mile grade at a terrific speed. The crew jumped for their lives. The wild train "ran" into a freight train standing at L'Anse station and both trains were badly demolished, and a bridge a few rods from the depot was broken down, lamage about \$50,000.



After dinner, If you have discomfort and suffering, take Dr. Pierce's Pile-soap Pellets, or Anti-Bilious Granules. They're made to assist Nature in her own way—quietly, but thoroughly. What the old-fashioned pill did forcibly, these do mildly and gently. They do more, too. Their effects are lasting; they regulate the system, as well as cleanse and renovate it. One little Pellet's a gentle laxative; three to four act as a cathartic. They're the smallest, cheapest, the easiest to take. Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

They're the cheapest pill you can buy, because they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more?

# IVORY SOAP

99<sup>44</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Pure.

THE BEST FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

There is nothing that may not happen to a thin baby.

There is nothing that may not happen to a man who is losing his healthy weight.

We say they are "poor." They are poorer than we at first suspect.

Do you want almost all that is known of the value of plumpness told in a way to commend to you CAREFUL LIVING—and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil if you need it.

A book on it free.

Scott & Bown, Chemists, 135 South 5th Avenue, New York.  
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.



The Rev. A. Antoine, of Refugio, Tex., writes: As far as I am able to judge, I think Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is a perfect success, for anyone who suffered from a most painful nervousness as I did. I feel now like myself again after taking the Tonic.

NEWTON, Ill., Dec. 1, 1890.  
Since three years I have been suffering from nervousness, dreadful pain in my head, sleeplessness, palpitation, horrible dreams, constant tremor at every slight noise. I was under the doctors' treatment without relief, when our Pastor handed me one of your books. After taking the first bottle of Koenig's Nerve Tonic, I felt it was helping me and continued improving wonderfully. . . . I expect to continue with the medicine.  
Miss IDA P. ROBE.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1878, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.  
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

when applied to the nostrils will be absorbed effectually, cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretion. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores, and restores sense of taste and smell.

THEY THE CURE. A medicine is applied into each nostril and is serviceable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Solely BOTTLED, 10 Warren Street, New York.

ANAKESIN gives instant relief, and is an INFALLIBLE CURE for PILES. Price, 25¢ at druggists or by mail. Samples from Address "ANAKESIN," Box 101, New York City.

PATENTS. Quickly obtained. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Advice a Book free. SLOAN PATENT AGENCY, Wash., D.C.

Flow's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Flow's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, etc. R. T. Hamilton, Warren, Pa.







## The Ottawa County Historical and Business Compendium.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Holland Improvement Association, held at Holland, Mich., on January 20, 1892, the following action was taken:

On motion, duly seconded and carried, all voting yeas:

"Resolved, That, whereas Messrs. Potts and Conger of Grand Haven have presented to the Committee an outline of the Ottawa County Historical and Business Compendium which they have in preparation, therefore

Resolved, That this Association endorses this work as one of value to every citizen of Ottawa County, as a book of reference; and also that the proposed Historical and Business Compendium will be an excellent advertising medium, through which to reach all residents of Ottawa County."

The work also takes well with the citizens of Grand Haven and Spring Lake, as shown by the following list of business men who have taken advertising space:

Grand Haven—B. C. Mansfield, W. I. Lillie, F. A. Mansfield, Geo. D. Turner, Andros Bros., J. Baar, F. A. Hutty, Holsteltre & Van Westrienen, Wm. Thielemann, Henry Bloeker, Geo. Hancock, The Grand Haven Leather Co., Courier-Journal, Kedzie & Co., Wachs & Wachs, Co. F. M. S. T. F. D. Vos, Geo. D. Sanford, D. A. Lane, James Barnes, John W. Verboeks & Co., A. Stap, Boomgaard & Son, A. W. Enouy, G. Van den Bosch & Bro., M. Kamhout, Mattie Sprague, W. E. Van Drezer, Justema Bros., L. Van Drezer, Mattie A. Kennedy, J. F. Smallman, Len Fisher, C. N. Addison & Co., Enos Stone, Phillip Rosbach, N. Robbins, Jr., John Hoffman, A. Barlow, T. Van den Bosch & Bro., E. P. Cummings, C. Bos, Jos. N. Rue, I. Serfert, Jacob J. Baker, John D. Duursema, Albert Rysdorp, Joseph Koeltz, John A. Pfaff, Beaudry & Co., C. Verberkmoes, Henry Sprick, Five Bros. Express Co., E. Kraai, Wm. Mieraa, F. Van Zanten, A. Juistema, John M. Cook, H. Doege, Gustav Hubert, De Gloppe & Tonker, Dirk Verwey.

Spring Lake—J. B. Perham, A. Bill, Martin Walsh, Thos. Savidge, J. McCluer, Alex. Wood, Jacob Pool, R. B. Cobb, Theodore Smith, Mrs. E. Killen and Mrs. M. Barbank.

The above are only partial lists. The names of advertisers in other parts of the County will be published later.

## OUR NEIGHBORS.

### Grand Haven.

Michael Miller of Chester, a well-to-do German farmer and stock dealer and leading Democratic politician of this county, while on his way home from Grand Rapids, having disposed of a load of hogs for \$50 in cash, stopped in a saloon in the outskirts of the city, and met a man who invited him to have a drink. After taking several drinks with his new acquaintance, the pair started out of the saloon, and the new acquaintance said he would ride a piece with Mr. Miller. They had proceeded about half a mile, and reached a lonely place in the road, when the stranger suddenly grabbed Miller by the throat, and after choking him into submission, went through his pockets and made off with the roll of greenbacks. Miller was left unconscious, but his team took him home. The Grand Rapids police having been notified of the affair arrested one Joseph Vass on suspicion, who, when taken to Mr. Miller's house, was promptly identified by him as being the man that robbed him.

Wm. F. Kelly, ex-register of deeds, was banqueted by his fellow militia men of Company F, before his departure to Grand Rapids, and presented with a silver tea service.

This city lost one of its most honored and esteemed citizens, in the death of John W. Barnes, Monday, at the age of 70 years. He came here in 1845 and was the first newspaper publisher in this county, outside of Holland, having started the Grand River Times in 1851. For several terms he was an alderman of the Fourth Ward.

The Senate has passed a bill for public buildings at the several places designated by that body last year, but which bill failed of concurrent action in the House. This bill includes also Grand Haven, for an appropriation of \$50,000. It is intimated however, that with the present House the prospects are not very encouraging, for this or any other like improvement.

The Milwaukee & Eastern Transportation Co.'s boats have been taken from this port, and now run again to Benton Harbor. The additional expense of transferring their freight to Benton Harbor from this port was about \$200 per day.

The Goodrich company have decided to again place the steamers City of Racine and Atlanta on the Chicago route, next summer. They have also disposed of the steamer De-pre.

### Allagan County.

The C. & W. M. has filled the bridge across Kalamazoo River at New Richmond to within 100 feet of the present channel of the river. The fill is six hundred feet long, forty feet high and forty feet wide at the base, and a small mountain near by will disappear before the job is completed. The improvement will cost \$8,000. Should there ever again be such high water as occurred in the spring of 1887, the company will probably suffer the loss of a bridge as the result of extending their embankment half way across the natural bed of the river.

The steady and moderately cold weather, such as we have had during the past week, is just what is needed for the next eight weeks to bring the peach trees and buds safely through.

The project of establishing a brick yard north of Fennville has been abandoned.

John Zwemer has purchased a couple city lots in Holland and will build a residence thereon, probably this year. His plan is to spend his winters in Holland and live on his farm during the summer season.—Saugateck Commercial.

Mr. and Mrs. George Van Hess and daughter are under the doctor's care.—Allagan Journal.

Warren Platt, a young man living two miles north of Mill Grove, while in

the barnyard near his father's house was thrown down and gored in the vitals by a Jersey bull. Inflammation set in and after a week of terrible suffering the young man died Saturday.

For the HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

## A Much Desired Enterprise.

MR. EDITOR:—A few days ago I met a young man who had been employed in a canning factory in Ontario during five entire seasons, and being interested in the starting of such an industry in this city I interviewed him and elicited the following information, which I think ought to convince the most skeptical that such a plant, put up and run on business principles, would form a valuable addition to the manufacturing interests of Holland, and to the trade of our merchants.

The following is only a partial list of the different kinds and quantities of fruit and vegetables handled in the last year:

Fifteen thousand bushels of apples, for which they paid an average price of 30 cents per bushel.

Seven carloads of peaches, shipped in from Delaware, price not known, on which the freight was \$170 per car and the duty \$190 per car, or 1 cent per pound.

1,000 bu. of pears, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty and Clapp's Favorite being the only kinds used; 14 bu. of plums; 3,500 bu. of cherries; besides immense quantities of strawberries, blackberries, black and red raspberries, gooseberries and huckleberries; also black and red currants, for jellies, jams, etc.

Of vegetables about ten tons of green and wax beans; about the same quantity of green peas; 300 bushels of sweet corn, of which they would have put up much more but had to stop on account of the rush of tomatoes. Of the latter they put up 50,000 bu., at the uniform price to the grower of 30 cents per bu. Besides this they put up small quantities of several other articles, including pineapples, chickens, etc.

Their apples they put up in a different manner from that generally followed, preserving or canning them by putting 36 pounds of granulated sugar to 100 pounds of apples, which makes them much more desirable than even the best evaporated goods.

They employ 30 men and 150 women, of different ages, beginning to run as soon as the strawberries are ripe and closing down about Christmas. And the best part of it is, that their goods are disposed of as fast as they are put up, all being sold without employing any agents. The fact also that these parties are enlarging their plant from year to year convinces me that every effort should be put forth to start such an enterprise in our midst.

The country surrounding us is especially adapted to the raising of the fruits and vegetables generally used in such establishments. It would not only give employment to many people in the city but also in the rural districts, and besides it would stimulate our small farmers to better methods of horticulture and agriculture and induce them to raise crops that would pay much better than the usual cereals.

GEO. H. SOUTER.  
Holland, Mich., Jan. 21, 1892.

**Gillett's**  
**MAGIC**  
**YEAST**  
**Quickest**  
**Best**  
**The ONLY**  
**YEAST**  
**making**  
**Bread**  
**which**  
**Prevents**  
**and Cures**  
**Dyspepsia**

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Saturday the Ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Present, CH. R. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Van Regenmortel deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Jacob Van Regenmortel, administrator of said estate, praying for the examination and allowance of her final account, that she may distribute said estate and be discharged from her trust; also the petition of Jantje Van Regenmortel, widow of said deceased, praying for special allowance for the support of herself and family from said estate; also the petition of said Jantje Van Regenmortel, guardian of the minor heirs of said deceased, praying for the determination of the heirs at law and who are entitled to the lands of said deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the Ninth day of February next,

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

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

## The Season

of  
1891!

## Notier & Verschure

### A Choice Selection

of  
Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes,  
Hats & Caps, Groceries,  
Provisions,

CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING, ETC.

### Creamery Butter

constantly on hand.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE

always acceptable and at the highest market prices paid.

Remember the Place:

Eighth St., Holland, Mich.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Tuesday, the Twelfth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Present, CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of David Boss, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jacob D. Boss, administrator of said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in said court, purporting to be the last will and testament of David Boss, late of Holland in said county, deceased, and for the appointment of Anna Boss, executrix in said will named, executrix thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Eighth day of February next,

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

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

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Friday, the Eighth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Present, CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Simon De Boer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John De Boer, son and heir-at-law of said deceased, representing that Simon De Boer, late of the City of Holland, in said county, lately died intestate, leaving estate to be administered, and praying for the appointment of Isaac Marslike administrator thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the Ninth day of February next,

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

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

## CHICAGO Jan. 3, 1892.

### AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.

#### Trains depart from Holland:

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
For Chicago.....	9 55	12 45	12 25	3 15
" Grand Rapids.....	2 00	9 30	5 10	8 25
" Muskegon and Holland.....	5 30	9 55	3 00	6 25
" Hart and Pentwater.....	5 30			6 25
" Manistee and Ludington.....	5 30			3 00
" Big Rapids.....	5 30			3 00
" Traverse City.....	5 30			3 00
" Allegan and Toledo.....	9 55			2 00

#### Trains Arrive at Holland.

	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.
From Chicago.....	2 55	9 25	5 40	12 15
" Grand Rapids.....	9 55	12 45	12 25	3 15
" Muskegon and Holland.....	6 45	12 35	3 40	11 55
" Manistee and Ludington.....				12 45
" Big Rapids.....				12 45
" Traverse City.....				12 45
" Allegan and Toledo.....				9 55

\*Daily, other trains week days only.

Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars on night trains to and from Chicago; 9:35 a.m. train from Holland has free chair car to Chicago. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada. Connections in Union Station, Grand Rapids with the favorite DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN R.R.

## DETROIT Jan. 3, 1892.

### LANSING & NORTHERN R.R.

	7:15 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	5:40 p.m.
L'v Grand Rapids.....	8 50	2 30	7 15
Ar Grand Rapids.....	9 15	2 55	7 55
" Lansing.....	10 25	3 55	9 01
" Howell.....	12 00	5 10	10 40
L'v Grand Rapids.....	7 05	1 15	5 45
Ar Grand Rapids.....	8 40	2 40	7 15
" Edmore.....	9 25	3 25	8 01
" Alma.....	10 15	4 15	8 51
" St. Louis.....	10 25	4 25	9 01
" Saginaw.....	11 45	5 45	10 15

7:15 a. m. runs through to Detroit with parlor car seats 25c.

1:00 p. m. and 5:40 p. m. run through to Detroit with parlor car seats 25c.

GEO. DE HAVEN, General Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich. L.

## Ladies

Will find it to their advantage to get their Dressmaking done by Mrs. White, lately of Grand Rapids, now over Breyman's jewelry store, Eighth street, Holland.

# Rinck & Co.



What will be my Christmas present?  
I need a Bissell Carpet Sweeper.

**Bissell's Prize**  
**CARPET SWEEPER**

Is the queen of

Christmas Presents.

Not a gift more appropriate.  
Not an article more useful.  
Not a present more beautiful and lasting, nor one which can save more labor and drudgery.

Not a better carpet sweeper in the world than this one, for it has all the latest Bissell features and improvements. And the price is just about what nine out of ten want to pay for a present.

**De Kraker & De Koster,**  
Dealers in

**FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED**

**MEATS.**

Parties desiring

Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 5, 1890.

**Pure & Full Weight.**



**Economical & Popular.**

**AS USUAL:**

The Choicest and Best Selected Stock far the trade of the season can be found in

THE DOUBLE STORE OF

**G. Van PUTTEN**

**& SONS'**

DRESS GOODS AND FLANNELS

BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC YARNS.

German Knitting, Germantown, Spanish, Coral, Saxony, Etc.

A Full Line of

Linen stamped goods, Hosiery, Fascinators, Chenille Table Spreads, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Underwear—all sizes—the largest stock in the city.

## GROCERIES,

AND FAMILY SUPPLIES

Prompt Delivery at all Hours.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 23, 1891.

Scientific American Agency for

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For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 31 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 31 Broadway, New York.

**PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST**

For BLACK STOCKINGS.

Made in 40 colors that neither smut, wash out nor fade.

Sold by Druggists. Also

Peerless Bronze Paints—6 colors.

Peerless Laundry Blueing.

Peerless Ink Powder—7 colors.

Peerless Shoe & Harness Dressing.

Peerless Egg Dyes—8 colors.

Now is the time to select your

# HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Come and see our large display and different styles of

**ROCKERS,**

**EASELS,**

**WORKBASKETS**

and other articles, to numerous to mention.

We sell at special low prices.

With every purchase of \$3, we give a useful present.

Eighth Street,

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