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### Holland City News, Volume 19, Number 1: February 1, 1890

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1890.

NO. 1

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, - MICH.

MISNER & MULDER,  
PUBLISHERS.

Rates of advertising made known  
on application.

## The First State Bank.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.  
Organized under the Michigan Banking Laws.  
ISAAC CAPPON, President.  
J. W. ARDSLEE, Vice President.  
ISAAC MARSHLEE, Cashier.  
Transacts a general banking business. Also has a savings department, in which deposits of 25 cents or more are received. Interest paid on all time and savings deposits. Savings department open every Saturday evening.  
DIRECTORS:  
J. W. Garvelink  
J. W. Beardslee  
G. W. Mokma  
Paul Steketee  
G. J. Kollen  
J. C. Post

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Attorneys and Justices.

DIERKMA, G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections promptly attended to. Office, Van der Veem's block, Eighth street.  
FAIRBANKS, L. Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Pension Claim Agent, River St. near Tenth.  
POST, J. C., Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office: Post's Block, corner Eighth and River streets.

### Bakeries.

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

### Bank.

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

### Barbers.

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

### Boots and Shoes.

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

### Clothing.

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

### Commission Merchant.

CH. W. H., Commission Merchant, and Broker in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest price paid for wheat. Office in Brick and Fish streets.

### Drugs and Medicines.

DRUG STORE, H. Kremers, M. D., Doctor.  
CH. J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Patents and Oils, Brushes, Toilet and Perfumes, Imported Havana, Key and Domestic Cigars.

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

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist. A full stock of drugs pertaining to the business.

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

BEETSCH, D., dealer in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Groceries, Eighth street.

BOOF & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods, No. 500, Groceries, Flour and Feed. The street corner of Crookery in the city, cor. Eighth and River streets.

CANDALL, S. R., dealer in Department Goods and Groceries, 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.

STEKETEE, PASTIAN, general dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed. The street corner of Crookery in the city, cor. Eighth and River streets.

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

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

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

### Furniture.

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

### Flour Mills.

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

### Hardware.

KANTERSBROS., dealers in general hardware. 38 and 40 Eastings a specialty. No. 32 Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in stoves, hardware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware. Corner River & 8th streets.

### Hotels.

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

PHENIX HOTEL, C. H. Jacobus, proprietor. 38 and 40 Eastings a specialty. Rates, \$1.50 a day.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J., Jr., proprietor of Holland City Sale and Exchange Stable. General teaming in a city market and seventh streets.

MANUFACTURERS, MILLS, SHOPS, ETC.

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MANUFACTURERS, MILLS, SHOPS, ETC.

## To our Subscribers.

The regular subscription price of the News has always been \$1.50. Recently the former Publisher announced, that up to January 1, 1890 the paper would be offered for \$1.00.

We have concluded to extend this offer to March 1. Up to that date all those in arrears for their subscription, and all who desire to subscribe for the paper and pay in advance, can do so at the reduced rate of \$1.00 per year.

After March 1, the subscription to the News will be \$1.50 a year.

MISNER & MULDER, Publishers.

## Local and State News.

LANSING wants a \$100,000 U. S. building.

The prospects for an ice-crop continue to linger.

On Wednesday the Muskegon City Flouring Mills were destroyed by fire.

NEVER try to rear a family—large or small—without a local newspaper.

MUSKEGON has organized a new Y. M. C. A., and raised \$3,000 for its maintenance.

MICHIGAN has 78 furniture factories, half of which are in Grand Rapids, and two of which are in Holland.

MRS. LIZZIE DAILEY—new Howard died at New Richmond, last Saturday. The funeral was held Monday.

The Common Council of the city of Jackson has decided that after this all sidewalks shall be built of stone or cement.

The Third Annual Reunion of the Michigan Legislative Association will be held at the State Capitol (Lansing) June 11, 1890.

EX-CONGRESSMAN AFORD was admitted to practice in the United States court on motion of Assistant District Attorney Adsit Saturday.

VAN BUREN County is the first county that will hold a special election under the new Local Option law. The day has been set for February 23 next.

The name of Gen. Alger is prominently mentioned in Washington, in connection with a vacancy in the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home.

OUR correspondents hereafter will please address their communications: "HOLLAND CITY NEWS, Holland, Mich." This will prevent complications and delays at this end of the line.

A CIGARETTE dealer in Grand Rapids has been convicted of selling "dude fumigators" to boys. This is said to be the first conviction under the new law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

MR. COMSTOCK, of Grand Rapids, has had a profile of his survey of the ship canal made and, with the report of the engineers, has submitted it to the board of trade of that city, to be considered at the next meeting.

A LONDON paper says Mark Twain's latest book is a "triumph of dullness, vulgarity, and ignorance." With all Mark's ingenuity it will puzzle him to turn this into a neat little advertisement in his usual felicitous way.

A WORTHY restoration and increase of pension was bestowed last week, by the Pension Department, upon Johannes Van Lente, of the Township of Holland. He was a member of Co. I, 25th Mich. Inf., and a faithful soldier.

The Pension Department at Washington has upon its rolls the names of 27 widows of revolutionary soldiers who have been regularly paid pensions up to the present time. Three of them are 97 years of age and two 96. The youngest is 71.

A SPECIAL meeting of all the members of the W. C. T. U. of Holland, is requested. It will be held on Friday, Feb. 7, at the residence of Mrs. P. H. McBride, for the reading of important papers and the transaction of other business.

OUR farmers still have reason to be thankful. There are grangers living within ten miles of Detroit, who haven't been able to get into that city with any vehicle for the last six weeks on account of the wretched condition of the roads.

MICHIGAN still leads in the matter of manufactured lumber. The output for last year was: Lumber, 4,207,741,224 feet; shingles, 2,603,430,250. Lumber on hand, 1,447,503,997 feet; shingles on hand, 364,307,250. The output was a trifle less than that of 1888.

The representatives of several labor organizations, in convention assembled Dec. 14, 1888, decided to commence an agitation for the inauguration of the Eight-hour Workday on the 1st of May, 1890. The body above referred to, the American Federation of Labor, resolved also that their executive council should arrange a grand series of simultaneous mass meetings in all parts of the country, to be held on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1890. Calls for these meetings are now being issued and circulated.

The Anchor number for January is out—as sprightly and newsy as ever. The College authorities might profitably scatter this monthly broadcast over Western Michigan. The very least it would do, is to let the people at large know, that there is such an institution in the State as Hope College—a fact, which it seems to have been the aim in the past to suppress under a half-bushel.

MR. T. C. SHERWOOD, State Bank Examiner, was here on Thursday to supervise the necessary steps to transfer the private bank of Mr. Jacob Van Putten into "The Holland City State Bank." The new corporation will begin business as such February 1.

List of letters advertised for the week ending Jan. 30: Mr. Joseph Ansbury, Miss Lucy Hanchett, Miss Ida Hou, Mr. Clarke Mackey, Miss Elsie Smith, Mr. H. Snieders, Miss Jennie Van der Wade.  
J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

The preliminaries for the further improvement of Land and Thirteenth streets, are being pushed by the Common Council with all the dispatch the law allows. The letting will take place sometime in the early part of March next.

At a meeting of the directors of the "Grand Haven Leather Co.," held last Thursday, the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: A. J. Nyland, president and manager, Thos. W. Kirby, vice president, Jno. Vaupeil, sec'y and Geo. Stickney, treasurer.

In several respects this issue of the News does not come up to our wishes. But when it is considered that we had a gigantic moving job on our hands, with pine-workers, plasterers, painters and plumbers to test our good nature, our friends will need no further explanation.

The contest over the Grand Rapids postmastership goes bravely on. The two contestants, Mr. Clark and Col. Pierce, have personal representatives on the ground, at Washington, and the President has transferred the matter into the hands of Postmaster General Wanmaker.

MR. MILLARD HARRINGTON, while prospecting this week along Pine Creek, northwest of the city, discovered a bed of clay of a very fine quality. It had the appearance of being the kind used in the manufacture of pottery. A sample has been forwarded for the examination by experts.

REV. DR. JACOB WEST, formerly Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church, died on Tuesday of last week, at Ridge-wood, N. Y. He left his home apparently in good health, and while walking to the train on his way to New York, fell dead on the street.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN will be 70 years old Feb. 8, and the Union League Club of New York will give him a grand reception. President Harrison and his Cabinet, all the principal army officers in the United States, and plenty of Admirals, Commodores, and Captains of the Navy will be invited.

MR. CHARLES E. BIRD, of Saugatuck, Agent of the Rogers & Bird steamboat line between Chicago and Saugatuck, passed through the city, Monday, en route to Montague, to purchase a boiler and engine for the new government survey tug, now being built by said firm, at the latter place.

It will be seen from the Common Council proceedings, that the city has ordered the extension of its water mains, so as to afford protection against fire to the stove factory of J. & A. Van Putten and the new West Michigan furniture factory. The board of water commissioners will at once take steps to carry the above into effect.

The next fair of the West Michigan Association will be held at Grand Rapids, Sept. 15 to 19, on the new grounds of the society. At the last meeting the following officers were elected: President, Geo. W. Thayer; Vice-President, Martin L. Sweet; Secretary, James Cox; Treasurer, E. B. Dikeman; all of Grand Rapids.

A SEWER is being laid along Eighth street, from the McBride-Huntley block west towards tannery creek. A general sewer system, especially for the business district and the thickly settled residence part of the city will soon become an absolute necessity, and is already being discussed and agitated among those directly interested.

From information gathered along the line of the fruit belt it appears that the peach crop is all right up to the present time. The report that the buds had swelled to a dangerous degree because of the mild weather lacks confirmation from the leading growers from South Haven to Hart, the two towns which nearly mark the limit of the peach belt.

In expostulating upon the race problem, and tracing the difficulty to its origin, a colored preacher in Georgia gave the following explanation: "Noah's sons were all born white, but when Ham saw his father tyn' drunk, he was so mortified, that he turn black. Shem didn't feel so bad, an' only turned yellow; and Japhet hadn' no shame at all."

The uncertainty as to whether the new election law of this State applies also to the approaching annual township election, to be held in April next, seems to have been removed, by a letter from Attorney General Trowbridge, giving it as his opinion, that the act in question will not apply next spring, there being no State officers to be voted for then.

The vacancy in the office of Register of Deeds, Allegan county, caused by the death of Mr. N. Gilbert, has been filled by the Board of Supervisors. The successor is Mrs. Bingham, a lady who had been employed in the office, for years, as deputy. The action of the Board was almost unanimous, in recognition of continued, faithful services, rendered by Mrs. Bingham. Right here, in Ottawa County, a golden opportunity may be presented next fall, —the politicians consenting—to give similar recognition and make similar reward, were it not that precedent is against it.

HON. LEWIS PALMER, from Big Rapids, the newly appointed U. S. Dist. Attorney for this District, is 35 years old. He was born in New York State, and in 1837 came with his parents to Michigan. When 13 years old he enlisted as a drummer boy and served nearly three years in the army, receiving his discharge at Jackson, Mich., in 1865. His nomination was confirmed Monday.

As stated elsewhere, Mr. James A. Brouwer will continue the furniture business at the old stand. The additional space, made available by the recent change, will be more than utilized by our enterprising dealer in assorting and adding to his stock. A full line of furniture, carpets, wall paper, curtains and bric-a-brac, will be presented to the trade of this locality. We refer our readers to the new "ad."

The recent change in the weather, while sadly interfering with the plans and prospects of some, smoothed the frozen surface of Macatawa Bay and gave our young people the first opportunity this winter to bring out their skates. Nearly every day and evening this week it was fine skating on the bay, and large crowds visited the open rink. LATER.—As we go to press the ice is breaking up and disappearing.

An entertainment will be given at the Methodist church, in this city, on Friday evening, Feb. 7, under the auspices of Prof. J. H. Pixley, of Grand Rapids. The programme consists of songs, recitations and select readings. Press comments speak very highly of these entertainments given by the Professor. Admission—adults, 20 cents; children 10 cents. Tickets can be had at Mr. D. Bertsch's dry goods store. Teachers and pupils of the Public Schools admitted at 10 cents.

The indexes in the Register's office of Muskegon county were badly mutilated by constant use, and needed copying. The board of supervisors of that county awarded the contract for the work to outside parties, who offered to do it cheaper than the register. The latter refused to let the books go out of his possession, or to allow others to make a pen and ink copy. The matter was carried to the supreme court, which held that the register is the legal custodian of the books and did right in the premises. The fight thus settled has been a fierce one between the board and the register for the past six months.

The following, from the February number of the *American Messenger*, will be especially appreciated by those of our residents who recognize in the author therein named our former townsman and editor of *De Hollander*, now of Cedar Rapids, Iowa: "At the annual meeting of the Iowa Sabbath Association, one of the most marked papers was by Mr. J. C. Broeksmitt, Auditor of the Burlington R. R. He argued forcibly the need of Sunday rest for railroad-men, showed the feasibility of it, and maintaining that the railroad corporations will readily come into the arrangement when the shipping and the mercantile interests will consent that so it shall be."

REV. DANIEL VAN PELT, the popular pastor of Hope Church for nearly four years, 1879—82, after a month's sojourn in this city, returned to the East with his family, on Tuesday of this week. Having received an invitation to supply one of the Reformed Churches in New York, beginning Feb. 1, and having the business to settle of his father, recently deceased, he will reside for the present in that city. We regret that his stay in Holland has been somewhat shortened, thus preventing him from occupying his old pulpit for a Sabbath. Mr. Van Pelt has been engaged, by the Board of Publication, to translate a other volume of stories from the Dutch, which, when published, will be found interesting, as illustrating the history of the Reformation in Holland.

The old and well-established furniture-house of Meyer, Brouwer & Co., has been dissolved, and out of its membership three new firms have arisen. Mr. James A. Brouwer will continue the furniture business proper at the old stand. Messrs. H. and A. Meyer retire, and carry with them the sewing machine and musical instrument departments, to which branches they will devote their exclusive attention. The new firm will be known as Meyer & Son. In addition to this Mr. A. Meyer and Mr. Dykhuis, under the firm name of Meyer & Dykhuis, will open a new boot and shoe store. The two latter firms will carry on their business on River street, north of the News office. They have purchased the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Meengs and are fitting them out to suit the new order of things.

AN issue of the News, at this time, without any reference to the all-prevailing "grip," would not be complete. Its spread in this city and vicinity is in keeping with the inroads it makes in the balance of the civilized world. It would be about as feasible to give a list of the exemptions as of the victims, counting in all those who imagine themselves afflicted. In no case, fortunately, has the attack been fatal. The most demoralizing effect of the disease, in the city, is felt in the Public Schools; the list of absentees ranges from one-third to one-half of the number of enrolled scholars. The teaching force, thus far, escaped its attack. Not so, however, at Hope College. Prof. Doesburg was down with it last week, but has again recovered sufficient to resume his duties. Both the professors of the Theological Seminary had to suspend their recitations; they have since gradually recovered and are hearing the students at their residences. Another notable effect of the "grip," especially in the Upper Peninsula, is that the woods-men have been compelled to come out of camp on account of the number of men attacked with it. It is also knocking out church socials all over the state.

THE First Ward butcher, Mr. W. Van Der Veere, has a new advertisement in this number. Of course, all who keep their business before the public, through the agency of the News, must prosper. The City Meat Market always looks inviting.

CAPT. JAMES DONAHUE, the light-house-keeper at South Haven, well known in G. A. R. circles here, lost a leg during the war, and performs his duties with the aid of a pair of crutches, but has nevertheless rescued fifteen persons from drowning since 1875, and for which he has thus far received no recognition other than the gratitude of the subjects of his timely aid. Medals and other tokens of honor are given for a single meritorious performance of this character, but Capt. Donahue has discouraged all efforts of his friends in calling the attention of the Government to a proper recognition of his heroic acts.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Detroit Evening News*, gives the following glowing account of Grand Haven's celery prospects: "Celery has more than taken the place of the timber interest. The Kalamazoo people must hustle to keep a lead on their vigorous competitors at Grand Haven. Hundreds of acres of hitherto worthless swamps and low lands have been converted into productive celery patches. Lands which three years ago might have been secured for the taxes, are now worth \$100 per acre. Everything near town has been secured by celery people, or is held by the moneyed men as an investment. There is a larger demand for Grand Haven celery than can yet be supplied. The industrious Hollanders know this fact, and are after all suitable land. They are reclaiming the bays of Grand river by the use of mammoth Dutch wind-mills and pumps. The total receipts for celery last year far exceeded the annual receipts for lumber when Grand Haven was doing its best in this line. This shows how readily the Michigan coast towns will adapt themselves to other industries when the timber is gone." Passing mention is also made of Akeley College: "A stately mansion full of girls is Akeley College, run by the Episcopalians of the western diocese. The discipline is very strict, as it should be, of course, and any flirtatious student who smiles out of the window at a passing fellow is denied her chewing gum for three weeks."

THE recent effort of connecting Grand Rapids with Lake Michigan, by means of a ship canal, has revived the agitation of the old scheme for a short cut, across the State, to connection with the latter project, the *Allegan Journal* of last week puts in a plea for the Kalamazoo route, and says: "This is not a new project for our people to consider, but has occupied the attention of engineers and business men ever since Wild Cat times. This question is now being seriously considered by the Boards of Exchange of the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Milwaukee, who see in the construction of this canal a check upon extortionate railroad rates in the shipment of flour, wheat, grain, ores and western products generally. The late Henry Willis, of Battle Creek, was greatly interested in the building of a canal and secured its endorsement at the national Grange and its presentation in Congress, the Michigan Legislature and other public bodies. Hon. Fred. Carlisle, of Detroit, took a deep interest in this proposed canal, at first differing somewhat with Mr. Willis as to the best route, favoring the entrance from Lake Michigan at St. Joseph, and coming out at Lake Erie, at Monroe. They, however, had levels taken and obtained a better knowledge of the topography of the country and finally both reached the same conclusion, and that was to use the Kalamazoo river as the entrance from Lake Michigan, cutting through the bluff at Douglas, and making Kalamazoo lake, at Douglas, a harbor or basin and dredge through it, striking the river at its second bend, thus avoiding the filling. From that point following the valley to the east line of Pine Plains township, cutting through and straightening the elbow southeast, and intersecting the river at a point in the southern part of Allegan township, thence by locking (only two locks at most) between there to the source of the Grand river in Jackson county, using the lakes and small streams through that section as feeders and passing through the north portion of Calhoun county, reaching in Jackson county the summit level and following easterly to the Huron River, then by a canal entering Lake Michigan at a point near there."

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For it does such beautiful work.  
ple Machine at Factory Price.  
VERY MACHINE WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.  
Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.  
**JUNE MANUFACTURING CO.**  
BELVIDERE, ILL.



NUGGETS OF GOLD.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

The Latest Intelligence Received by Wire from Distant Lands and at Home—The Cream of the News Gathered from All Quarters of the World.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL.

The Measure Passes the National Senate by a Large Majority.

In the Senate, on the 25th, petitions were presented for the prevention of a sale of options on farm produce. Senator Chandler presented a petition from 100 citizens of Mississippi asking for the establishment of a republican government in that State, which, the petition states, is now lacking. Mr. Morrill introduced the bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes on deposits of silver bullion. Under the calendar the bill to pay the States and Territories all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the act of Congress in 1861 came up. The amendment by Senator Vance was rejected, and after some debate a vote was taken, resulting in the passage of the bill by a vote of 41 to 7. The Senate then went into executive session and adjourned. The following confirmations were announced: Richard Guenther, of Wisconsin, Consul General to the City of Mexico; L. Gottschalk, of California, Consul to Stuttgart; J. F. Winter, of Illinois, Consul to Mannheim; Jacob Yoes, United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas. The House passed a bill providing that, in cases of pension claims of dependent parents, it shall be necessary only to show to the pension office that the parents are without other means of support than manual labor. Mr. Dorr, of Nebraska, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations, upon which the House spent the entire afternoon.

Shaking Up the Navy. ORDERS have been issued placing the Albatross, now at San Francisco, out of commission. Commander Green going to Honolulu to command the Adams. Commander George E. Wingate has been detached from the Monongahela and ordered to command the Nipsic, now in Samoa waters, relieving Lieutenant Commander H. W. Lyon, who is ordered home. Lieutenant Commander Gibson will bring the Monongahela around to New York. Captain Byron Wilson, in command of the London naval station, has been placed on waiting orders, and Captain F. M. Bunce has been ordered to the command of the station.

Proposed Western Ship Canal. A BILL has been introduced in Congress appropriating \$50,000 to survey a route for a ship canal connecting Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. The bill has been prepared by William H. Morrill, the chief promoter of this canal, who is now in Washington. The scheme has been endorsed by the Legislatures of Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Internal Revenue Appointments. The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following appointments in the internal revenue service:

B. V. Bruston, ganger, Seventh Indiana District; B. C. Brockerton, ganger, Seventh Indiana District; George H. Hoff, ganger, Seventh Indiana; H. P. Schmidt, ganger, Seventh Indiana; A. F. Witt, ganger, Seventh Indiana; John Van Woe, storekeeper, First Ohio District.

Dr. Tanner's Tongue Gets Him in Trouble. A DUBLIN cable says: Dr. Tanner, member of the House of Commons for the middle division of Cork, has been required to furnish two sureties at £100 or to serve three months in prison for uttering threats against Smith Barry, head of the landlord syndicate. Dr. Tanner has appealed.

O'Connor Starts for Australia. O'CONNOR has left Toronto for Australia, where he will try to get races for the world's championship. He is financially backed by a committee of Toronto friends, who have supplied him with \$5,000 to cover his expenses. O'Connor has recovered and is now in fair condition.

To See the Sugar Trust. HENRY HENTZ, of New York, will bring suit shortly against the sugar trust for \$500,000. The suit will show up the secrets of the trust and demonstrate how the stock has been shamefully watered.

Count Andrassy Said to Be Dying. A VIENNA cable says: The illness from which Count Andrassy has lately suffered is now pronounced critical. His sons have been summoned to the bedside of their father.

Railroad Bonds to Be Issued. At the meeting in Cincinnati of stockholders of the Little Miami Road, the action of the directors in increasing the capital stock and issuing \$3,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds was approved.

Colonel of the 1st Cavalry Dead. The widow of Major Colonel of the 1st Cavalry died at her home in New York.

At the meeting in Harrisburg, Pa., Elliott P. Kiser, of Luzerne County, was elected Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee.

The deadlock in the Iowa House was broken by a compromise by which Wilcox (Rep.) was chosen temporary Clerk, L. D. Hotchkiss (Dem.) temporary Speaker, and the minor offices were equally divided.

ACROSS THE OCEAN. SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE has been devastated by a fearful hurricane. Telegraphic communication in that direction is interrupted.

The Berlin Reichsanzeiger publishes the convention between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States concerning Samoa affairs, which was concluded in Berlin last summer. It is published in both the German and English text.

A ROME cable says the rumor current the other day that the Pope had suddenly died was entirely unfounded. His health is admirable and at the very time the rumor was gaining strength in passing from mouth to mouth through the city his Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of prominent prelates.

A REPORT has come to Zanzibar from the interior that Dr. Peters has arrived safe and well at Subaki. A LISBON cable says: Riots have occurred at Lagos, in the province of Algarve, and it is reported that they were

CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

THE operatives of the Bourne mill at Fall River, Mass., have received a dividend under the profit-sharing scheme. It ranges from \$1 to \$18.55 for six months. The plan has given general satisfaction among the employees, and has, it is claimed, caused closer personal interest in the welfare of the mill, and has resulted in better work being performed. This is the first cotton m.l. in this country to adopt the plan.

At New York, on complaint of a chambermaid, Dr. Frederick Fairchild was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary for bothering the young woman by peering into her room with an opera-glass.

A MILL operator at Providence, R. I., has succeeded in carding, spinning and weaving the product of the Chinese ramie plant, a feat which has hitherto been deemed impossible, though it has been experimented upon by many manufacturers in their efforts to obtain a substitute for wool.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, Sr., the veteran showman, died last week at his residence on Green street, Philadelphia. Mr. Forepaugh had been ill for some time, having been attacked about ten days before with influenza, which developed into pneumonia.

MARTIN WILKES, leader of the Polish crowd, and twelve others, who desecrated a cemetery at Wilkesbarre, Pa., have been arrested. The local papers roundly denounce their proceedings. Bishop O'Hara is said to be preparing a brief excommunicating the whole Polish faction.

ABRAHAM RISSER, a German farmer of Ontario County, New York, was found in his house the other day with his throat cut. He will probably die. He had attempted to kill his wife and wounded her badly with a razor. Risser's son committed suicide a few years ago and his wife's brother murdered his wife and killed himself a few years since.

A NEW YORK dispatch reports the arrival in that city of Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist, on board the Adriatic. He is feeling and looking in splendid condition and weighs about 204 pounds. He said that he never felt better in his life. He had a nice trip and was not sick during the whole voyage. Jackson seems to be satisfied with the pur of the California Club and has implicit confidence in the club.

CASLE GARDEN is likely to be abandoned as a site for the landing of immigrants, and a point in New Jersey or an island in New York harbor owned by the United States chosen in its stead.

HERB MOSER has been placed in jail to serve a term of one year for seditious utterances in 1887.

THE Rev. Father Stroup, Provisional of the Order of the Holy Ghost of the Roman Catholic Church, died quite suddenly at Pittsburg, Pa., of pneumonia. The deceased was about 50 years of age, and the head of the order named in America.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

MRS. CLARA HOFFMAN, President of the Missouri Women's Christian Temperance Union, has been investigating the State Penitentiary at Jefferson City and tells a somewhat startling story as to the result of her inquiries. She claims that white and black women are huddled together like cattle and that the profanity of some of the female prisoners is something awful to hear. She also alleges that women are whipped for violations of the rules and adduces proofs of immorality at the institution.

THE Mississippi Valley Lumberman, published at Minneapolis, gives a thorough and carefully compiled review of the white pine industry of the Northwest, with summary and figures in detail. It places the total lumber cut for 1889 at 3,467,436,593 feet, a decrease of 756,404,777 feet over the figures of 1888, the shingle production at 1,581,576,550, an increase of 196,325,900 over the preceding year, and the lath output at 687,260,671, which represents a decrease of 23,048,539 over 1888. The low water which prevailed during the season of 1889 left on the various streams a large amount of logs. It is estimated that these amount to 120,000,000 feet on the Upper Mississippi, 100,000,000 on the St. Croix, and 300,000,000 on the Chippewa. The stock on hand for the same districts is 2,323,843,834 feet of feet of lumber, 696,925,790 shingles, and 291,719,130 lath, the first two items showing a heavy increase over 1888.

THE International Union of Masons and Bricklayers at the Kansas City convention have elected officers as follows: President, Andrew J. McDonald, Pittsburg; Vice President, John Hertz, Denver; Secretary, Thomas O'Hearn, Cohoes, New York; Treasurer, Pat Murray, Albany, New York.

A PRICE STATION (Utah) special says: Old Sappo Vo-Na-Rio, head chief of the Uncompagne Utes, died at his village on the agency Jan. 11, from abscess of the liver.

A BARN at Mapes, North Dakota, belonging to Emery Mapes, editor of the Wilson County News, has been destroyed by fire. Over 100 head of cattle perished with all the other contents. The loss is fully \$20,000; insurance between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

JAMES W. HAMILTON has handed in his resignation as State Treasurer of Kansas to Gov. Humphrey. Hamilton has been appointed general live-stock agent of the Santa Fe Railway.

JUDGE E. S. JONES, one of the pioneer residents of Minneapolis, and among her most honored citizens, died, after a sickness of several weeks. His ailment was diabetes. Judge Jones had been prominently connected with all the highest interests of Minneapolis for thirty years past. He was chiefly known for his philanthropy. He was a trustee of the Chicago Theological Seminary, to which he gave \$25,000; he founded a home for aged women, another for children, and still another for aged ministers, all of which are located in Minneapolis. His bequest to these three aggregated over \$100,000. At Atlanta, Ga., he founded a kindergarten for colored children, and at All-Healing Springs, in North Carolina, a charitable seminary for poor white girls. He leaves a fortune estimated at \$500,000.

A PASSENGER train on the Monon route, which left Chicago at 11:55 o'clock Monday night, was wrecked Monday morning, near Carmel, Ind., four coaches falling into a creek. Three persons were killed and a woman and two children injured in a fire that broke out on the train. The track had just been

temporarily repaired at that point, and spreading of the rails is said to have caused the disaster.

A ST. PAUL (Minn.) dispatch reports that a number of citizens, headed by James J. Hill with a gift of \$50,000, have subscribed \$150,000 for a library and art hall, for which the city will furnish a site.

A KANSAS CITY (Mo.) dispatch says: The American Live-Stock Commission company has received reports from 150 counties in the seven principal live-stock producing States showing a moderate increase in the number of cattle and hogs in the country and a decided improvement in condition over that of a year ago.

H. I. GOLDY, of Chicago, and another broker have closed a contract for the purchase of three large Cleveland breweries by an English syndicate. The breweries and the amount each brought are: Schlatter's, \$1,375,000; Gehring's \$1,000,000; Stoppel's, \$281,000.

EX-LIBIT. GOV. WILLIAM BROSS, an old resident of Chicago and one of the proprietors of the Tribune, died on the 27th after a short illness, at the home of his daughter in that city.

A STRONG flowing well of petroleum has been struck near Johnstown, N. Y. The well was being sunk for gas, and when at the depth of 900 feet a heavy flow of oil was encountered.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

A REPORT has reached Charlotte, N. C., of an explosion of powder in Wilkes County, where blasting is going on for a railroad. A great quantity of rock was thrown up by a premature blast and fell upon a number of workmen. Many were injured and five were killed, as follows: Samuel Cullis, aged 23; Thomas Emroy, aged 38; J. R. Falls, aged 26; George Hendley, aged 41; and Eugene Moore, aged 19. Reports say that thirteen are hurt, among whom is Superintendent Elber.

EX-SENATOR HARRISON H. RIDDLEBERGER died at Woodstock, Va., at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. He had been in poor health for some time and his death was not unexpected.

A NEW ORLEANS (La.) dispatch says: The jury in the case of Maurice J. Hart, indicted in connection with the bond defalcation of ex-State Treasurer E. A. Burke, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of not guilty. The case had occupied the attention of the court for a week, and was the most important of the kind ever tried in this State.

GEORGE W. DUFFY, editor of the New Orleans Daily States, slapped Major Nat Burbank, editor of the Picayune, in the face.

At Morganfield, Ky., typhoid fever is raging with awful results. It originated near Waverly, Ky., two weeks ago and was taken to Morganfield. Since that time fifteen persons have died. Fifty are now sick, fully one-half of whom will die.

JOHN B. LALLANDE, a New Orleans cotton factor, has failed and made a surrender of his property for the benefit of his creditors. The schedule filed in court shows liabilities of \$564,000, assets \$544,000.

ANDREW CHARLES, aged 8, colored, has been lodged in the State prison at Nashville, Tenn., to serve one year for larceny.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

THE following nominations have been sent to the Senate by the President:

John B. Berry to be Collector of Customs at San Diego, Cal.; and Daniel C. Clark to be assistant appraiser at Philadelphia. To be superintendents of the census: Ohio—Isaac Minor Kirby, First District; John Devor, Second; Wright, Third; Mark Sternberger, Fourth; Samuel H. Peterman, Fifth; James P. Wood, Sixth; William Grinnell, Eighth. Nebraska—William S. Randall, First; Benjamin P. Shonffer, Second; Thomas M. Cook, Third. Nevada—John H. Sharp, First; J. W. Strange, Second. Washington—Will D. Jenkins, First. South Dakota—Charles W. Mather, Second. New Mexico—Horatio W. Lusk, Third. Arizona—United States Marshal John E. Haggar, District of North Dakota. United States Attorneys—Elihu Colman, for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; Benjamin F. Fowler, for the Territory of Wyoming.

State—Augustine Hoard of Massachusetts to be Minister Resident and Consul General at the City of Mexico; Thomas McDermott of Tennessee, Consul at Stuttgart; John F. Winter of Illinois, Consul at Mannheim; Richard Guenther of Wisconsin, Consul General at the City of Mexico; Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies; George M. Pepper of Ohio, Consul at Milan. Treasury—Samuel Bailey Jr. of Ohio, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cleveland; Justice—United States Marshal John E. Haggar, District of North Dakota. United States Attorneys—Elihu Colman, for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; Benjamin F. Fowler, for the Territory of Wyoming.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Jr., has been appointed clerk for the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House by Congressman R. R. Hitt, of Illinois, Chairman of the committee. The salary is \$2,190 a year.

THE Smith-Jackson contested election case from the Fourth West Virginia District was discussed by the full elections committee of the House. Party lines were strictly drawn in the test vote, and it was announced that two reports would be made to the House, the Republicans favoring Mr. Smith and the Democrats Mr. Jackson.

At a meeting in Harrisburg, Pa., Elliott P. Kiser, of Luzerne County, was elected Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee.

The deadlock in the Iowa House was broken by a compromise by which Wilcox (Rep.) was chosen temporary Clerk, L. D. Hotchkiss (Dem.) temporary Speaker, and the minor offices were equally divided.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE has been devastated by a fearful hurricane. Telegraphic communication in that direction is interrupted.

The Berlin Reichsanzeiger publishes the convention between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States concerning Samoa affairs, which was concluded in Berlin last summer. It is published in both the German and English text.

A ROME cable says the rumor current the other day that the Pope had suddenly died was entirely unfounded. His health is admirable and at the very time the rumor was gaining strength in passing from mouth to mouth through the city his Holiness was giving a special audience to a number of prominent prelates.

A REPORT has come to Zanzibar from the interior that Dr. Peters has arrived safe and well at Subaki.

A LISBON cable says: Riots have occurred at Lagos, in the province of Algarve, and it is reported that they were

in the nature of a Republican uprising. The Die denies this, and asserts that the trouble was caused by some insubordinate soldiers who forced the gates of the barracks in order to take part in a popular demonstration against the British ultimatum.

A BRUSSELS cable says: An accident occurred at the Drocourt mine at Arras by which the cage for carrying men up and down collided with the machinery. Four persons were killed and twenty seriously injured. The cause was a failure of the hoist brake to work.

A PARIS cable says: Edouard Rothschild, son of Baron Alphonse Rothschild, became involved in a dispute with Marquis de Gouy. A challenge was sent and accepted, and the duel was fought. Rothschild was wounded in the shoulder.

THE Spanish Chamber of Deputies has passed the first clause of the universal suffrage bill by a vote of 143 to 31.

REMUN has it that England will consent to an arbitration of the difficulties with Portugal. Bismarck is reported to be taking a hand in the unpleasantness.

ADVICES from Askabad state that Persian Khorassan is ravaged by a mysterious stomach disease, from which 3,000 persons have already died. In Meshed 100 persons died daily from the malady, but the death rate there has now somewhat lessened. Physicians are very few and are becoming prostrated from overwork. The nature of the disease cannot be ascertained.

In the Spanish chamber of deputies the Marquis de La Vega de Armijo, minister of foreign affairs, said it would be absurd to suppose that Spain was ready to send an army to re-establish the monarchy in the event of the proclamation of a republic in Brazil.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

THE United Mine Workers, at their convention in Columbus, Ohio, agreed upon the following scale of prices:

Rocking Valley	80
Western Pennsylvania	90
Indiana block coal	95
Indiana bituminous	85
Wilmington coal field	90
Street, Ill.	1.00
La Salle, Ill.	1.00
Spring Valley, Ill.	1.00
Springfield, Ill.	71 1/2
Stanton and Mount Olive, Ill.	60 1/2
Peoria District	81
Moundville, W. Va.	85
Flat Top, W. Va. (run of mine)	57
Monongahela River	10
Kanawha River	9 1/2
Pomeroy, Twenty-second Division	57
Reynoldsville (low grade region, run of mine)	50

Price for work in veins under 4 feet at same proportion as present prices. The price for the Wilmington coal field, exclusive of brushing, is fixed at 15 cents per ton, the scale to take effect May 1.

It is rumored at Pittsburg that the National Association of Plumbers and Steam and Gasfitters is about to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

MR. VALENTE, the Brazilian Minister at Washington, has received a cablegram from Ruy Barboza, the Brazilian Minister of Finance, saying that the capital for the great national banking institution to be known as the National Bank of the United States of Brazil was subscribed within four hours. The capital is \$100,000. Mr. Valente regards this as a crucial test of the confidence of the people in the stability and permanency of the new Republic.

ADVICES from Montevideo, under date of Dec. 21, assert that General De Fonseca, the head of the provisional government of Brazil, is dying from engine pectoris in a hotel in a suburb of Rio Janeiro.

In the proposed new treaty with England embezzlement will, it is said, be made extraditable, as well as other crimes not now included in the treaty between the countries.

SECRETARY TRACY's plan for making a large navy for the United States is exciting keen interest in Great Britain.

The Secretary of War has passed upon a matter relative to the purchase of the celebrated swords belonging to the late Gen. James Shields, of Missouri, by the Government. He has decided upon \$20,000 as the price to be paid. No money will be paid, however, until certain details are arranged.

THE visible supply of grain as reported by the New York Produce Exchange is Wheat, 31,943,604 bushels, a decrease of 597,027 bushels; corn, 11,666,722 bushels, an increase of 450,855 bushels; oats, 4,867,939 bushels, a decrease of 171,411 bushels.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime	\$4.75 to \$5.25
Good	3.50 to 4.50
Common	2.50 to 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	3.50 to 4.00
Sheep	4.50 to 6.00
CORN—No. 2 Red	28 1/2 to 29 1/4
CORN—No. 2	28 1/2 to 29 1/4
OATS—No. 2	20 1/2 to 21 1/4
RYE—No. 2	44 to 45
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	23 to 25
CHEESE—Full Cream, state	19 1/2 to 19
EGGS—Fresh	14 1/2 to 15 1/4
POTATOES—Choice new, per bu.	37 to 40
POKE—Mess	9.50 to 10.00
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	73 to 74
WHEAT—No. 3	68 1/2 to 69 1/4
OATS—No. 2 White	23 to 24
RYE—No. 2	44 1/2 to 45 1/4
BARLEY—No. 2	41 to 42
POKE—Mess	9.50 to 10.00
DETROIT.	
CATTLE	3.00 to 4.00
HOGS	3.00 to 4.00
SHEEP	3.50 to 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80 to 81
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	29 1/2 to 30 1/4
OATS—No. 2 White	26 to 27
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT	80 1/2 to 81 1/4
CORN—Cash	30 1/2 to 31 1/4
OATS—No. 2 White	22 to 22 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	3.75 to 5.00
HOGS	3.75 to 4.25
SHEEP	4.50 to 6.35
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	87 1/2 to 88 1/4
JOHN—No. 2	38 to 40
OATS—Mixed Western	25 to 26
POKE—Prime Mess	10.50 to 11.25
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	4.50 to 5.00
HOGS	3.00 to 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	85 1/2 to 86 1/4
CORN—No. 2	29 1/2 to 30 1/4
OATS—No. 2	21 to 21 1/4
RYE—No. 2	42 to 43
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping Grades	3.50 to 5.00
HOGS—Choice Light	3.00 to 4.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.00 to 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	77 to 77 1/4
CORN—No. 1 White	30 1/2 to 31 1/4
OATS—No. 2 White	24 to 25
CINCINNATI.	
HOGS	3.25 to 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	78 to 79
CORN—No. 2	29 1/2 to 30 1/4
OATS—No. 2	22 to 23
RYE—No. 2	42 to 43
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE—Good to Prime	4.00 to 4.75
HOGS	3.50 to 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2	81 to 82 1/4
CORN—No. 2	29 1/2 to 30 1/4

NATURAL GAS HORROR.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION DURING A FIRE AT COLUMBUS.

Firemen, Police, and Citizens Mangled, Five Persons Being Killed Outright and Sixty Injured—List of the Casualties—A Scene of Terror.

Columbus (Ohio) dispatch: This city has been visited by a horrible calamity. The fire department was at the corner of Wall street and Noble alley busily engaged in extinguishing a fire, when an explosion suddenly occurred in the burning building. It was supposed to be gasoline, and no one was injured except a lady Mrs. Marriot, who resided there. She was taken across the street to a house occupied by William James, a bookkeeper. A crowd of spectators surged close up to the building, where the fire broke out, and when the flames were got under control and the crowd was beginning to disperse another explosion occurred that shook the earth for several squares distant.

A sheet of flame shot up into the air and the next instant Mr. James' house was a mass of ruins and its occupants were buried beneath the debris. The scene that followed was terrible. Women and men ran to and fro, their faces, heads and shoulders covered with blood. Guided by shrieks and cries, the men who rushed to the rescue of the victims groped about in the darkness and dragged out the injured, and now and then stumbled upon a lifeless body.

The second explosion was of natural gas that came from a leaking gas-main in Wall street. The following is a list of the killed:

CHARLES BECH.  
JAMES SEYMOUR, a colored boy.  
Mrs. MARRIOT.  
An unknown white man and an unknown child.

Some of the wounded are:  
Dr. T. K. WISSINGER. WILLIAM BRODY.  
ARCHIE NEIL. WILLIAM JAMES and wife.  
Mr. BANKINGER. T. SHOUTING.  
Policeman SYNSKY. CHARLES LOKLEIHER.  
WILLIAM REILIE. BELL SMITH.  
ELMER GATES. Mrs. COHN.  
ED. KEMMER. CHARLES LOWERY.  
THOMAS DOYLE. FLORENCE BOWERS.  
TAMON BEER. BENJAMIN MORGAN.

All of the above are badly burned and cut, some perhaps fatally. There were about forty others who received less serious injuries.

H. H. RIDDLEBERGER DEAD.

The Ex-Senator from Virginia Passes Away.

Woodstock (Va.) dispatch: Ex-Senator H. H. Riddleberger died at 2:30 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. His death was not unexpected, and all the members of the family were at his bedside when the end came.

Senator Riddleberger began his public career when he was but a boy. At the close of the rebellion he was a captain in the confederate army and was but 29 years old. He was one of the most dashing soldiers of the Tenth Legion. He was born at Edinburg, Va., and received a thorough education. He studied law and was admitted to practice in 1866, and quickly became the idol of the people around the section of country in which he lived.

For two years after the war he was the commonwealth's attorney and was twice elected to the House of Delegates and once to the State Senate. Mr. Riddleberger combined the profession of law with that of editor and was connected with three papers in that capacity—the Tenth Legion, Shenandoah Democrat, and Virginian. He was a member of the State committee of the Conservative party until 1875, was a Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket of 1876, and the same on the Readjuster ticket in 1880. In 1881 he was elected to the Senate as a Readjuster. His term expired in 1889. Mr. Riddleberger was an orator of no mean ability and a man who could have won a brilliant reputation but for his fondness for alcoholic stimulants.

MOST MUST SERVE HIS TERM.

His Sentence to One Year's Imprisonment Affirmed by the Supreme Court.

New York dispatch: Johann Most, the Anarchist agitator, will have to serve out the sentence imposed upon him some time ago by Judge Cowing. The charge against him was inciting to riot. His trial took place during the excitement caused by the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists. Shortly after that event the Anarchists in this city honored the memory of their dead brethren with a parade. There were also a number of meetings held, at one of which Most made a fiery speech that excited his auditors to wild frenzy, and before he could finish he was arrested. His trial followed and he was sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary and pay a fine of \$500. The case was appealed and the Anarchist released on bail pending the appeal. The general term of the Supreme court has handed down its decision confirming the conviction and sentence.

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Assistant Secretary Tichenor has informed the Italian chamber of commerce of New York that no good reason is perceived for a change in existing regulations relating to claims for damage allowances on green fruits.

THE reports that a revolution had broken out in Costa Rica are denied by representatives of that country in Washington.

Francis C. Hannon has been appointed store keeper and gauger in the First district of California, and D. M. Bean same in Fifth district of North Carolina.

TWENTY-NINE bids for furnishing paper for public printing during the ensuing year were opened and read, most of which averaged lower than those of last year. The contracts will be awarded from July 29.

THE National Howard Bank of Baltimore, has been authorized to begin business with a capital of \$200,000.







# HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHÉLVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1890.

## SALUTATORY!

No. 1.  
Vol. XIX.  
MISNER & MULDER, Publishers.  
G. VAN SCHÉLVEN, Editor.  
Our card—and with it our compliments to the readers and patrons of the News, and the journalistic fraternity.

For reasons of a personal nature, and with a view of promoting the interests of the paper, the former publisher, Mr. L. Mulder, has deemed best to return to the News its former identity as a separate institution, with a printing establishment of its own, independent of *De Groot* office with which it had been mechanically consolidated during the past year. Hence our friends and patrons will find the News office located in new and commodious quarters on River Street, fully equipped for any and all work in the line of commercial and other job printing. And for which we hereby solicit their continued favors.

For the surprising success of the paper during the past year, and the prosperous condition we find it in today, we pay our due respects to the efficiency of the past management. By a joinder of business energy and editorial ability the circulation has been increased by several hundreds, the larger part of which is scattered over the territory tributary to the city of Holland as a market—a fact, to which we especially call the attention of our advertising patrons.

In obtaining this success—and in the main through the prestige obtained thereby—the character of the News has been three-fold:

- A staunch Republican paper;
- A disseminator of general news; and
- A liberal local organ; of which the last was not—as it should not be—the least. To all of which the News stands pledged anew, with its every reasonable effort dedicated thereto.

Reviewing the domain of national politics of to-day, the principles which demand adherence, the problems presented for solution, and the policies to be enforced, we find the Republican party, with a determination worthy of its past, committed to the protection of American industries and American citizenship; while every indication along the political horizon admonishes us of an immediate future fraught with renewed attacks upon these bulwarks of national prosperity and existence.

National politics and the advocacy of party principles, however, are one thing, and promoting home interests is another. There is a line, to be drawn between the two. Good municipal government and a union of forces for local development, should not be hampered by excessive party zeal. Too often the latter is the bane of the former. It can be truthfully said that in the main this community has steered clear from any such unfortunate complications. We feel it our duty, and it will be our aim, to further a continuance of the present good feeling and mutual understanding prevailing among our people. For above all this we desire a local organ. Every

enterprise, which adds to the moral growth, and effort to increase the support.

As we will be expected to do, we expect reciprocity at the same time we serve and

& Lake

the new

in 1842.

in 1842.

in 1842.

in 1842.

in 1842.

west from Graafschap village. Both lines are passing near the east side of Goshorn Lake, Laketown, two miles north of Saugatuck. The engineers have also completed their lines between Fennville and Hamilton and surveyed crossings over the Kalamazoo river at Saugatuck and Douglas; also two other crossings between Saugatuck and Richmond. No engineering difficulties will be encountered in building a road from Holland via Saugatuck and Douglas to South Haven and Benton Harbor.

The next step in the matter will be the engineer's report, covering the three routes, which are as follows:

No. 1, being from South Haven to Fennville; thence to Hamilton; and from there north-east through Salem Centre to Grand Rapids.

No. 2, is the same route from South Haven to Hamilton; thence north through Overisel village to a point near Vriesland station; thence paralleling the C. & W. M. R. R., along the south side, to south Grand Rapids.

No. 3 runs from South Haven through Casco, Ganges, Douglas and Saugatuck; thence north through Laketown and Holland township to Holland city, and thence to Grand Rapids.

This report will be submitted in a few days, when the selection of the route will depend upon the probable business, the amount of aid received, and the expense involved in the construction of the respective lines.

## Golden Wedding.

It was a happy day, Thursday, at the residence of the old Squire.

Mingling with the throng of children and grandchildren, friends and neighbors, old settlers and pioneers, we too, unconsciously, felt joy and satisfaction in the event which brought so many under the roof of one of our venerable townsmen.

The event was the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Fairbanks. Half a century had rolled by, since they each had plighted to the other their vows, and the old certificate, duly framed for the occasion, was hanging upon the wall, to verify the incident.

With the consent of our readers we will on this occasion trespass beyond the usual limit, devoted to such festivities, the reasons for which will be manifest as they proceed.

Isaac Fairbanks was born Nov. 10, 1818, at Pelham, Hampshire Co., Mass. At the age of 18 his father's family moved to this State, settling at Richland, Kalamazoo county. This was in '36, when a general Michigan migration fever had "grip"-ped the old Bay State and other Eastern states. From there he came to this locality, as will be stated later on.—Mrs. Ann Fairbanks—nee Woodruff—was born in New York, in 1822. Her people came west in 1838, also settling at Richland, Mich., at which place the subjects of this sketch were joined in wedlock Jan. 29, 1840, by Rev. Calvin Clark, pastor of a union of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. Six children (four sons and two daughters) were born to them, all of whom, with their families and 30 grandchildren, live to commemorate this golden anniversary.

The true explanation for this general manifestation of interest and good will on the part of friends, and the public, however, should be found in the peculiar historical relation Mr. Fairbanks sustains to the early settlement of this locality and more particularly to the Holland Colony.

Often mention is made of "an old settler," or, "one of the first settlers." On this occasion, however, was commemorated a half century in the life of one, who stands recognized among us as the first, surviving, settler of a stretch of country in Ottawa and Afton counties, which we might describe as a semi-circle, commencing on the shore of Lake Michigan, south of Kalamazoo River, running thence along Allegan, Monterey, Grandville and Grand River west to the Lake, comprising what was designated later on as "The Holland Colony."

Mr. Fairbanks' family were here to receive and welcome the first group of Holland Colonists, in the early spring (March) of 1847. At that date there were, in the territory above described, only three other white settlers, with their families:

1) Rev. Geo. N. Smith, a missionary and teacher among the Indians, located on Sec. 3, Fillmore. He was sent out in 1839, by a Congregational Society at Allegan, and through their influence was subsequently appointed as such by the Government, at a salary of \$400. He remained until the year 1848, when he and the Indians removed north, locating at Northport, on the Grand Traverse Bay, where the same mission was continued.

2) Anton Shorno, a German. He arrived in 1840 and located on Sec. 26, Fillmore, where he continued to live until the time of his death, eight or ten years ago.

3) Gilbert Cramer, who came here in 1843, from Kalamazoo county, pre-empted 160 acres on Sec. 35, Holland, and returned to his old home, in

his farm to J. Koning.

Mr. Fairbanks' first visit to this locality was in 1842. He was sent out by the Holland Colony, to obtain the signature of Rev.

Smith to a deed for certain lands, the title to which was vested in the latter. That same year he bought his first 40-acre tract, in Fillmore, now constituting, in part, the farms of Mr. P. Van Anrooy and his neighbor Verlee; he traded this land for a yoke of cattle, with a Justice of the Peace in Manlius. It occurred to him, even at that early date, that sooner or later this was going to be a good country.

His next visit was in 1844, when he was engaged by Rev. Smith to build him a house, (later known as the Brooks' house, on Sec. 3, Fillmore, and now owned by Albert Fairbanks.) The mission house proper had been built the same year Rev. Smith came, by a brother of the late Judge Littlejohn. It was constructed of hewn logs and used for religious services, and school. In the fall of this year Mr. F. brought his family here.

While engaged on this job Mr. Fairbanks was appointed by the U. S. Indian Agent at Grand Rapids, Mr. W. A. Richmond, as Indian Farmer, at a salary of \$400. The Government supplied the Indians with a yoke of cattle, cart, plows, and a full set of farming implements, and it was the business of the Farmer to take charge of this property on behalf of the Indians and to acquaint them with the manner of using it in tilling their small clearings. He held this position a little over two years, until the Indians took their departure for the north. (A further

sketch of the Indian history of this region, will be resumed by us at an early date.)

In 1846 Mr. Fairbanks pre-empted the farm in Town Fillmore, where he lived for nearly 30 years, up to the time of his removal to this city.

During the winter of '46-'47—it was either a few days before or after New Year's—Ds. Van Raalte made his first appearance upon the scene of his future field of activity and usefulness. Mr. Fairbanks was then living with his family in a log shanty; a large fireplace cheered the lonely cabin. It was late in the evening, of a cold day, when the Domine, in company with Judge Kellogg, of Allegan, appeared at the door. Humble though as it was, the latchstring hung out, and his visitors were welcomed with all the good cheer a christian hospitality could bestow. The information imparted by them, that this was the preliminary visit for a colonization scheme on a large scale, was welcome news to our lonely pioneer. From here the Domine continued his explorations to Black Lake and the present site of the city of Holland.

Arrangements were made with Rev. Smith and Mr. Fairbanks for entertaining the first arrival of colonists, early in the spring; Rev. Smith gave them the use of his front room for boarding and Mr. F. ceded the floor of his cabin for lodging.

This first delegation arrived in March, 1847, having left the Netherlands the year previous and overwintering at St. Clair, except Ds. Van Raalte, who remained with his family at Detroit. In the course of the year other colonists came that way and all of them were hospitably received; they generally staid over night, and proceeded on their way to "the city" the next morning.

The hardships connected with pioneering in those early days were many and severe. The roads, such as they were, were horrible. Many and interesting are the reminiscences of that primitive period as they are recalled by our worthy old settler. The first time he heard Ds. Van Raalte preach in English, was shortly after the settlement was started, in a red building "on the hill" (near the present City Mills.)

At the organization of the township of Fillmore, in 1849, Mr. Fairbanks was elected its first supervisor, which office he held for seven years, afterwards also serving as town clerk, highway commissioner and justice. He has been a trustee of the M. E. Church of this city from the time of its organization, and about 18 years ago was ordained as a local preacher at the annual conference held at St. Joseph. In March, '76, he retired as a farmer and took up his residence in the city, attending to the duties of his justice office, and also convincing the government, that the claim of every old soldier, who applies through his agency for a pension, is a meritorious one.

To the many congratulations and expressions of good-will, the News adds its hearty cheer. Many and happy may be the years they remain among us, enjoying the sweet fruition of a well spent pilgrimage!

PROMINENT among the events of the day stands the great speech of Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, delivered on the floor of the Senate, last week. It was in consideration of the bill introduced by Senator Butler, of South Carolina, "to provide for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States." The speech covered the political and industrial relations between the two races, and the systematic, organized injustice inflicted upon the blacks by the whites, since the days of reconstruction.

A very remarkable feature in the present consideration of the race question, is that it has been brought about and opened by representative and leading men of the South. They, too, evi-

dently have come to the conclusion, that the present state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely; and on their part they have thus far conducted the debate unimpassioned and with decorum. In this spirit Mr. Ingalls met them. Still, while his remarks were free from all bitter personal reflection, yet, Wendell Phillips never in a single speech fired at the Slaveocracy before the war more deadly epigrams, that pierced the fallacies and false pretences of slavery, than Mr. Ingalls discharged at the monstrous doctrine of "white supremacy", in whose name and behalf fraud, murder, violence and intimidation are used whenever needed to "keep the Negro under."

From the many pen pictures describing the incidents connected with this memorable occasion, and the scenes on the floor of the Senate, we glean the following:

Not since the time of Conkling has the Senate made such a holiday as on Thursday last, to hear a great speech. To be sure, whenever Senator Ingalls announces that he is to address that august body on an important question, the galleries fill and the Senate floor is crowded; but it has been years since a scene like the one presented on Thursday has been witnessed. Not even the intellectual giants of the time of Webster and Clay were accorded more attention than was granted to the Senator from Kansas. Some thought that the picture presented a year or more ago, when Senator Voorhees paid his respects to Senator Voorhees would be reproduced, but they were disappointed. During the Ingalls-Voorhees

speech the Senator from Kansas began his address before an almost empty gallery and a few Senators on the floor. He had not spoken long, however, before the galleries were crowded and the House of Representatives emptied itself into the Senate to listen.

On this occasion, however, all was different. The galleries were crowded from an early hour, and if seats had been sold a spot on the floor or a seat on the gallery steps would have fetched a large price at auction. The Senators were all in their seats before two o'clock and nearly all the members of the House were on hand to hear the opening words. Chairs and sofas were brought out of cloak and committee rooms and their standing room was at a premium. Mr. Ingalls, indeed, might well have been proud of his audience.

Even that blue-cushioned reserved space set apart for diplomats was well filled—something very unusual—before the orator began. Mrs. Harrison and her White House guests appeared before Mr. Ingalls had gone far in his speech, and she would have been on time, but it was almost impossible for her to get through the great crowds in the corridors. The speech has been read and criticised ere this, but it must be said that it was one of the most effective Senator Ingalls has ever delivered. Those who had anticipated an oration of bitterness were disappointed. As the speaker said, himself, the worst that could be said of the South was the truth, and it was the awful, cold, unvarnished truth that fell from the lips of the Senator from Kansas with such terrible and telling effect. It was Ingalls at his greatest. The plain descriptions of the Southern outrages and the Southern episodes, in the Ingalls voice and manner, caused the audience to shudder. The Aberdeen story, told calmly, plainly and truthfully, was awfully damning. There was no distortion, no bitterness—only truth and plain, hard facts. But the manner in which Senator Ingalls told it was far greater than any words could describe.

When he read the extracts in which the sons of Senator George, of Mississippi, were implicated in the election frauds there was a stir all over the Senate. Everyone looked toward the seat of the Senator from Mississippi. He was in his seat, nervously paring his finger nails with his knife. When the eyes of the Senate and the crowd fell upon him, Senator George leaned back in his chair and with a half-distant, half-startled look glared directly at the speaker. His knife, however, left his finger nails and went to his mouth, and for fully five minutes the Senator worked off his nervousness by picking his teeth with his knife-blade. Senator Ingalls seemed in excellent physical health; his voice never seemed clearer and stronger. Every word was finely cut and clear. His elocution was perfect. For two hours he spoke without a falter or a break.

There was a genuine burst of applause when Senator Ingalls finished his speech, and the Republican Senators hastened to congratulate him. Vice-President Morton left his seat and hastened over to Mr. Ingalls, and stood talking to him for some time. The democrats remained in their seats, and only two made a move toward the Senator from Kansas. The first one was Senator Payne, from Ohio, who went all the way across the aisle and warmly shook Senator Ingalls' hand. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, was the other democratic Senator. He left his seat and walked toward the Senator from Kansas, and then hesitated. Then he turned and went back to his seat. A second time he made a move to go and speak to Ingalls, but again his heart failed him, and he walked on up the aisle and into the cloak room without doing what his heart prompted him to do.

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## EVER BLESSED NAME.

QUAINT BUT EFFECTIVE PARALLELS  
BY DR. TALMAGE.

The Very Name of Jesus Has in It a Melody Which Affects the Soul.—It Is Wrong to Bestow Harsh Names on Children.—There Is Much in a Name.

While the steamer Auraria, from Liverpool, was lying in Queenstown harbor a few hours on the 26th ult., waiting for the mails, many of the passengers went ashore. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., was among the number, and took advantage of the opportunity to preach. His subject was, "What Is in a Name?" and his text, "Philippians ii., 9: 'A name which is above every name.'"

The eminent preacher said: "On my way from the Holy Land, and while I wait for the steamer to resume her voyage to America, I preach to you from this text, which is one of Paul's rapturous and enthusiastic descriptions of the name of Jesus. By common proverb we have come to believe that there is nothing in a name, and so parents sometimes present their children for baptism regardless of the title given them, and not thinking that that particular title will be either a hindrance or a help. Strange mistake. You have no right to give to your child a name that is lacking either in euphony or in moral meaning. It is a sin for you to call your child Jeholam or Tighlath-Pileser. Because you yourself may have an exasperating name is no reason why you should give it to those who come after. But how often we have seen some name, filled with jargon, rattling down from generation to generation, simply because some one a long while ago happened to be afflicted with it. Insultations and enterprises have sometimes without sufficient deliberation taken their nomenclature. Mighty destinies have been decided by the significance of a name. There are men who all their life long toil and toils to get over the influence of some unfortunate name. While we may, through right behavior and Christian demeanor, outlive the fact that we were baptized by the name of a despot, or an infidel, or a cheat, how much better it would have been if we all could have started life without any such incumbrance. When I find the apostle, in my text and in other parts of his writing, breaking out in ascriptions of admiration in regard to the name of Jesus, I want to inquire what are some of the characteristics of that appellation. And O, that the Saviour himself, while I speak, might fill me with his own presence, for we never can tell to others that which we have not ourselves felt.

First, this name of Jesus is an easy name. Sometimes we are introduced to people whose name is so long and unpronounceable that we have sharply to listen, and to hear the name given to us two or three times, before we venture to speak it. But within the first two years the little child clasps its hands, and looks up, and says, 'Jesus.' Can it be, amid all the families represented here to-day, there is one household where the little ones speak of 'father,' and 'mother' and 'brother,' and 'sister,' and not of 'the name which is above every name?' Sometimes we forget the titles of our very best friends, and we have to pause and think before we can recall the name. But can you imagine any freak of intellect in which you could forget the Saviour's designation? That word 'Jesus' seems to fit the tongue in every dialect. When the voice in old age gets feeble, and tremulous, and indistinct, still this regal word has potent utterance.

Jesus, I love thy charming name,  
Thy music to my ear;  
Fain would I sound it out so loud  
That heaven and earth might hear.

Still further: I remark it is a beautiful name. You have noticed that it is impossible to dissociate a name from the person who has the name. So there are names that are to me repulsive—I do not want to hear them at all—while those very names are attractive to you. Why the difference? It is because I happen to know persons by those names that are cross, and sour, and snappish, and queer, while the persons you used to know by those names were pleasant and attractive. As we cannot dissociate a name from the person who holds the name, that consideration makes Christ's name so unspeakably beautiful. No sooner is it pronounced in your presence than you think of Bethlehem and Gethsemane and Golgotha, and you see the loving face, and hear the tender voice, and feel the gentle touch. You see Jesus, the one who, though banqueting with heavenly hierarchs, came down to breakfast on the fish that rough men had just hauled out of Gennesaret; Jesus, the one who, though the clouds are the dust of his feet, walked footsore on the road to Emmaus. Just as soon as that name is pronounced in your presence, you think of how the shining one gave back the centurion's daughter, and how he helped the blind man to the sunlight, and how he made the cripple's crutches useless, and how he looked down into the babe's laughing eyes, and, as the little one struggled to go to him, flung out his arms around it and impressed a loving kiss on its brow, and said: 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven.' Beautiful name—Jesus! It stands for love, for patience, for kindness, for forbearance, for self-sacrifice, for magnanimity. It is aromatic with all odors and accordant with all harmonies. Sometimes I see that name, and the letters seem to be made out of tears, and then again they look like gleaming crowns. Sometimes they seem to me as though twisted out of the straw on which he lay, and then as though built out of the thrones on which his people shall reign. Sometimes I sound that word 'Jesus,' and I hear coming through the two syllables the sigh of Gethsemane and the groan of Calvary; and again I sound it, and it is all a-ripple with gladness and a-ting with hosanna. Take all the glories of book bindery and put them around the page where that name is printed. On Christmas morning wreath it on the wall.

Let it drip from harp's string and thunder out in organ's diapason. Sound it often, sound it well, until every star shall seem to shine it, and every flower shall seem to breathe it, and mountain and sea, and day and night, and earth and heaven acclaim in full chant: 'Blessed be His glorious name forever. The name that is above every name.'

Jesus, the name high over all,  
In heaven and earth and sky.

To the repenting soul, to the exhausted invalid, to the Sunday-school girl, to the snow-white octogenarian, it is beautiful. The old man comes in from a long walk, and tremblingly opens the doors, and hangs his hat on the old nail, and sets his cane in the usual corner, and lies down on a couch, and eyes to his children and grandchildren: 'My dears, I am going to leave you.' They say: 'Why, where are you going, grandfather?' 'I am going to Jesus.' And so the old man faints away into heaven. The little child comes in from play and throws herself on her lap, and says: 'Mamma, I am so sick, I am so sick.' And you put her to bed, and the fever is worse and

worse, until in some midnight she looks up into your face and says: 'Mamma, kiss me good-by, I am going away from you.' And you say: 'My dear, where are you going to?' And she says: 'I am going to Jesus.' And the red cheek which you thought was the mark of the fever, only turns out to be the carnation bloom of heaven! Oh, yes; it is a sweet name spoken by the lips of childhood, spoken by the old man.

Still further: it is a mighty name. Rothschild is a potent name in the commercial world, Cuvier in the scientific world, Irving a powerful name in the literary world, Washington an influential name in the political world, Wellington a mighty name in the military world; but tell me any name in all the earth so potent to awe, and lift, and thrill, and rouse, and agitate, and bless, as this name of Jesus. That one word unhorsed Saul, and flung Newton on his face on ship's deck, and to-day holds 400,000,000 of the race with omnipotent spell. That name in England to-day means more than Victoria; in Germany, means more than Emperor William; in France, means more than Carnot; in Italy, means more than Humbert of the present or Garibaldi of the past. I have seen a man bound hand and foot in sin, Satan his hard task master, in a bondage from which no human power could deliver him, and yet at the pronunciation of that one word he dashed down his chains and marched out forever free. I have seen a man overwhelmed with disaster, the last hope fled, the last light gone out; that name pronounced in his hearing, the sea dropped, the clouds scattered, and a sunburst of eternal gladness poured into his soul. I have seen a man hardened in infidelity, defiant of God, full of scoff and jeer, jocose of the judgment, reckless of an unending eternity, at the mere pronunciation of that name blanch, and cower, and quake, and pray, and sob, and groan, and believe, and rejoice. O, it is a mighty name! At its utterance the last wall of sin will fall, the last temple of superstition crumble, the last juggernaut of cruelty crash to pieces. That name will first make all the earth tremble, and then it will make all the nations sing. It is to be the password at every gate of honor, the insignia on every flag, the battle-shout in every conflict. All the millions of the earth are to know it. The red horse of carnage seen in apocalyptic vision, and the black horse of death, are to fall back on their haunches, and the white horse of victory will go forth, mounted by him who hath the moon under his feet, and the stars of heaven for his tiara. Other dominions seem to be giving out; this seems to be enlarging. Spain has had to give up much of its dominion. Austria has been wonderfully depleted in power. France had to surrender some of her favorite provinces. Most of the thrones of the world are being lowered, and most of the scepters of the world are being shortened; but every Bible printed, every tract distributed, every Sunday-school class taught, every school founded, every church established, is extending the power of Christ's name. That name has already been spoken under the Chinese wall, and in Siberian snow castle, in Brazilian grove and in Eastern pagoda. That name is to swallow up all other names. That crown is to cover up all other crowns. That empire is to absorb all other dominions.

All crimes shall cease, and ancient frauds shall fall.  
Returning justice lift aloft her scale;  
Peace of the world her olive wand extend,  
And white-robed innocents from heaven descend.  
Still further: It is an enduring name. You clamber over the fence of the graveyard and pull aside the weeds, and you see the faded inscription on the tombstone. That was the name of a man who once ruled all that town. The mightiest names of the world have either perished or are perishing. Gregory VI., Sancho of Spain, Conrad I. of Germany, Richard I. of England, Louis XVI. of France, Catharine of Russia—mighty names once, that made the world tremble; but now, none so poor to do them reverence, and to the great mass of the people they mean absolutely nothing; they never heard of them. But the name of Christ is to endure forever. It will be perpetuated in art, for there will be other Bellinis to depict the Madonna; there will be other Ghirlandos to represent Christ's baptism; there will be other Bronzinos to show us Christ visiting the spirits in prison; other Giottoes to appal our sight with the crucifixion. The name will be preserved in song, for there will be other Alexander Papes to write the 'Messiah,' other Dr. Youngs to portray his triumph, other Cowpers to sing his love. It will be preserved in costly and magnificent architecture, for Protestantism as well as Catholicism is yet to have its St. Marks and its St. Peters. The name will be preserved in the literature of the world, for already it is embalmed in the best books, and there will be other Dr. Paleys to write the 'Evidences of Christianity,' and other Richard Baxters to describe the Saviour's coming to judgment. But above all, and more than all, that name will be embalmed in the memory of all the good of earth and all the great ones of heaven. Will the delivered bondman of earth ever forget who freed him? Will the blind man of earth forget who gave him sight? Will the outcast of earth forget who brought him home? No! No!

To destroy the memory of that name of Christ, you would have to burn up all the Bibles and all the churches on earth, and then, in a spirit of universal arson, go through the gate of heaven and put a torch to the temples and the towers and the palaces, and, after all that city was wrapped in awful conflagration, and the citizens came out and gazed on the ruin—even then they would hear that name in the thunder of falling tower and the crash of crumbling wall, and see it wrought in the flying banners of flame, and the redeemed of the Lord on high would be happy yet and cry out: 'Let the palaces and the temples burn, we have Jesus left!' 'Blessed be His glorious name for ever and ever. The name that is above every name.'

Have you ever made up your mind by what name you will call Christ when you meet him in heaven? You know he has many names. Will you call him Jesus, or the Anointed One, or the Messiah, or will you take some of the symbolical names which on earth you learned from your Bible? Wandering some day in the garden of God on high, the place a-bloom with eternal springtide, infinite luxuriance of rose and lily and amaranth, you may look up into his face and say: 'My Lord, thou art the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley.'

Some day, as a soul comes up from earth to take its place in the firmament and shine as a star for ever and ever, and the luster of a useful life shall beam forth tremulous and beautiful, you may look up into the face of Christ and say: 'My Lord, thou art a brighter star—the morning star—a star forever.'

Wandering some day amid the fountains of life that flow in the sunlight and fall in crash of pearl and amethyst in golden and crystalline rain, and you wander up the round barked river to where it first tinges its silver on the rock, and out of the chalice of love you drink to honor and everlasting joy, you

may look up into the face of Christ and say: 'My Lord, thou art the fountain of living water.'

Some day, wandering amid the lambs and sheep in the heavenly pasture, feeding by the rock, rejoicing in the presence of Him who brought you out of the wilderness to the sheep-fold above, you may look up into His loving and watchful eye and say: 'My Lord, Thou art the shepherd of the everlasting hills.'

But there is another name you may select. I will imagine that heaven is done. Every throne has its kin. Every harp has its harper. Heaven has gathered up everything that is worth having. The treasures of the whole universe have poured into it. The song full. The ranks full. The musions full. Heaven full. The sun shall set afire with splendor the domes of the temples, and burnish the golden streets into a blaze, and be reflected back from the solid pearl of the twelve gates, and it shall be noon in heaven, noon on the river, noon on the hills, noon in all the valleys—high noon. Then the soul may look up, gradually accustomed to the vision, shading the eyes as from the almost insufferable splendor of the noonday light, until the vision can endure it, then crying out: 'Thou art the sun that never sets!'

At this point I am staggered with the thought that notwithstanding all the charm in the name of Jesus, and the fact that it is so easy a name, and so beautiful a name, and so potent a name, and so enduring a name, there are people who find no charm in those two syllables. O, come this day and see whether there is anything in Jesus. I challenge those of you who are farther from God to come at the close of this service and test with me whether God is good, and Christ is gracious, and the Holy Spirit is omnipotent. I challenge you to come and kneel down with me at the altar of mercy. I will kneel on one side of the altar and you kneel on the other side of it, and neither of us will rise up until our sins are forgiven, and we ascribe, in the words of the text, all honor to the name of Jesus—pronouncing it, I pronounce it—the name that is above every name.

His worth if all the nations knew,  
Sure the whole earth would love him too.

O, that God to-day, by the power of his Holy Spirit, would roll over you a vision of that blessed Christ, and you would begin to weep and pray and believe and rejoice. You have heard of the warrior who went out to fight against Christ. He knew he was in the wrong, and while waging the war against the kingdom of Christ, an arrow struck him and he fell. It pierced him in the heart, and lying there, his face to the sun, his life blood running away, he caught a handful of the blood that was rushing out in his right hand and held it up before the sun and cried out: 'O Jesus, thou hast conquered!' And if to-day, the arrow of God's spirit piercing your soul, you felt the truth of what I have been trying to proclaim, you would surrender now and forever to the Lord who bought you. 'Glorious name! I know not whether you will accept it or not; but I will tell you one thing here and now, in the presence of angels and men, I take him to be my Lord, my God, my pardon, my peace, my life, my joy, my salvation, my heaven! 'Blessed be his glorious name forever! The name that is above every name!' 'Hallelujah! unto Him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb for ever and ever. Amen and amen and amen!'

The Wind of a Cannon Ball.

Sir Robert Rawlinson, K. C. B., sends us the following striking narrative:

'On the morning of the tenth of June, 1855, I was riding in company with some military officers on our way to the trenches before Sebastopol, and entering the ravine known as 'The Valley of the Shadow of Death,' when in the act of turning round to go back was swept down with my horse by a 42-pound Russian steel shot. The shot passed in front of me, from left to right, cutting the reins out of my left hand and passing through the thin jacket under my right arm. I had in my right hand trousers pocket a small leather purse with a steel rim to it and a little silver in it. The purse bruised the strong cloth of the pocket and my flannel shirt, as also the crest of the pelvis. My own impression was that the shot had struck me full in the abdomen, and that I was out in two. I fainted and my wound bled copiously, and I was taken to the nearest temporary hospital. Now, as to the wind of this shot. It could have had nothing to do with my wound. As explained, the shot traveled across the abdomen and met with nothing solid but the purse and money in my pocket, and the contact was sufficient to break the strong cloth of the pocket under the purse—not above it—the flannel shirt, and the flesh and bone of the pelvis. And remember, so slight must have been the touch of the shot on my clothes that they were not abraded or marked; the thin summer coat being perforated, but the outer edge not broken. How could the wind perform this feat? The full front force of this shot, if only 1,000 feet per second, would have striking power of about 40,000 pounds; but, cannoning on me in front, the force or blow might be only equal to a severe blow by a man striking below the belt. If this shot had passed over any more solid portion of the body, as the head or the back, sudden death would have been the result; but as it barely touched the clothes upon the abdomen the effect was lessened. At all events, I was severely wounded by a 42-pound round shot, and most certainly not by the wind of it; and by reason of the grand surgery of the late Sir James Fergusson I am now alive to tell the tale.'

A medical correspondent quotes Prof. Sir T. Longmore upon the matter thus: The true explanation of the appearances presented in those cases which were formerly called 'wind contusions' appear to rest in the peculiar direction or degree of obliquity with which the missile has happened to impinge against the yielding and elastic skin, together with the position of the internal organs injured between this missile and other hard substances in their neighborhood. The surface itself is not directly torn or cut into, because the impact of the projectile has not been sufficiently direct to effect an opening; but the parts beneath are crushed by the pressure to which they have been subjected between the combined influence of the weight and momentum of the shot on one side and of some hard resisting substance on the other. There are no cases I have seen or read of, our correspondent adds, that cannot be satisfactorily explained on the theory given above.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## MARSHALL FIELD'S GIFT

A SITE FOR THE PROPOSED BAPTIST UNIVERSITY.

The Chicago Merchant Prince Donates a Valuable Tract of Ten Acres, Thereby Completing the Sum Necessary to Make Available Millionaire Rockefeller's \$600,000.

Chicago dispatch: Through the generosity of Marshall Field a site for the new Chicago university has been supplied. Mr. Field has donated ten acres of land valued at \$100,000 for the purpose. The ground fronts on Ellis avenue and lies between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. The project of founding a university in Chicago originated with J. D. Rockefeller, the multi-millionaire oil king of New York. Eight months ago he wrote to the American Baptist Educational Society to the effect that he would contribute \$600,000 as a starter for an endowment fund for the establishment of a college in Chicago. There were conditions attached. The money should not be used for purchasing a site or erecting buildings; the income arising from it was to be used for current expenses, and that an additional \$400,000 should be raised, as much of the latter as necessary to be used for the purposes from which the former was withheld and the remainder to be turned into the endowment fund. By the donation of Mr. Field the requirements have more than been fulfilled and it is expected that the work of erecting suitable buildings will be begun before the expiration of the time allotted for the raising of the money. The value of the land, together with the money already raised, more than completes the requisite \$1,000,000. It is intended, however, to consider it as no part of the \$400,000, but to complete this sum regardless of the donation. About \$30,000 has been raised during the last week and \$100,000 is still wanted.

Although most of the money raised so far has come from Baptists, outsiders are subscribing liberally. Although it is to be a denominational institution it will not be sectarian, but broadly liberal. It is intended to make it an institution that will rank with the best eastern colleges. It will be some time before it will be distinctly a university in the full meaning of the word. A college of arts will first be started and other departments established as soon as practical.

## CONDITION OF HOGS.

Cholera Is Spreading in Some States, but Not to a Great Extent.

The Chicago Farmers' Review makes the following report upon the condition and movement of hogs in the western States:

Illinois—The condition of hogs in this State is generally good, notwithstanding the cholera, which continues to prevail to some extent in Bureau, Cass, Clinton, Franklin, Johnson, Knox, Livingston, Mason, McDonough, Pulaski, Stark, Tazewell, White, and Whiteside counties. Nearly all the hogs have been marketed in Bond, Hardin, Lake, Macon, Mason, Putnam, Saline, Tazewell, and Vermillion counties. In Kendall and Jo Daviess the old hogs are all sold. About one-third of our correspondents report movement slow. In the remainder of the State it is brisk.

Indiana—Some disease is reported in Adams, Gibson, Harrison, Morgan, Randolph, and Wayne counties. It does not, however, appear to be of a very serious character, as condition is reported fair to good in these as in all other counties in the State. The ratio of movement is about two thirds as in Illinois, being brisk in two-thirds of the counties from which we have reports. In nine counties the crop has already been marketed.

Iowa—Some cholera is reported in Appanoose and Grundy counties. Notwithstanding the presence of disease in these counties condition is reported fair to good, and the report is similar from all other counties in the State. Our Appanoose, Jones, and Mitchell county agents report hogs nearly all sold. Movement is brisk in four-fifths of the counties reporting.

Wisconsin—With one exception, our Wisconsin correspondents report condition of hogs in that State as good. In the majority of the counties movement is fair to brisk, two or three correspondents reporting 'hogs all sold.'

## HIS WIFE SAW HIM DROWN.

Assistance Unable to Reach a Perishing Man.

The new iron bridge at Mather's mills, one mile west of Oregonia, Ohio, across the Little Miami river, fell, the supports being weakened by heavy water. William Debord lost his life and five other men were injured. The names of the injured are:

ALONZO HIDER, leg broken.  
ANDY HIDER, back injured and hurt about the body.  
HARRY MCCABE, badly cut about the face.  
CHARLES SHAW, cut about the face.  
MR. MARTIN, foreman of the bridge, slightly injured.

Debord was caught when the bridge fell and held in nine feet of water. He was thrown ropes and took hold of them, but the water chilled him until he perished in the river. His wife witnessed his death from the river bank. The dead man is still in the water, as it has been impossible to get him out. Debord leaves a widow and one child of 2 years in poor circumstances. The bridge was built by the Columbia Bridge company of Dayton, Ohio. The loss is \$3,000.

Rights of Married Women.  
Secretary Noble has decided that a married woman can make timber land entries or purchase such lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington, provided it is conclusively shown that the entry is made for her own use and benefit, and not for the benefit of herself and husband jointly.

SECRETARY WINDOM has directed a temporary suspension of the purchase of 4 per cent bonds by the government, as the available surplus has been reduced to about \$20,000,000.

## NEW EXTRADITION LAW

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A Large Number of Additional Offenses Made Extraditable.—The Law Not to Have a Retroactive Provision.—Secretary Blaine Urges Its Adoption.

Washington dispatch: The new extradition treaty negotiated by Secretary Blaine with Great Britain, now pending in the Senate, has leaked from that official reservoir and is published to-day. Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote have agreed upon the following crimes in addition to those already included in the present agreements as extraditable: Manslaughter, counterfeiting of money, embezzlement of money or other valuable articles, fraud by bailor, banker or agent or officer of a similar character, perjury or subornation of perjury, rape, abduction, child stealing, kidnapping, burglary, house breaking, or shop breaking, piracy, revolt or conspiracy to revolt on ship-board at sea. Political crimes are not extraditable and no person surrendered can be tried for crimes of a political character.

No person extradited shall be tried for any other crime committed before extradition except the one he is extradited for until he has had a chance to return to the country he was extradited from. All articles seized in the possession of a person extradited shall be given up when the extradition takes place unless a competent authority of the State becomes custodian. If several States demand extradition of the same person the State making the application first shall have priority. A fugitive convicted of an extraditable crime, and who escapes after conviction, shall be surrendered on the evidence of a court of record of his conviction.

The present convention does not apply to crimes as specified which shall have been committed or convictions pronounced prior to the date on which the convention shall have come into force. Accompanying the treaty is a long letter from Secretary Blaine to the President recommending its ratification and explaining and calling attention to the great necessity for providing extradition authority for the large number of crimes for which perpetrators now find an easy refuge in the territory of Great Britain and the United States.

## THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

Business Outlook More Favorable—Less Complaint of Slow Collections.

New York dispatch: R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says business has a decidedly more favorable appearance. Colder weather has brought general increase of activity and improvement in collections. Heavy disbursements by the Treasury for bonds have brought easier money markets, and several troublesome labor controversies have been adjusted. The prevailing sickness, though seriously interrupting trade and industry in many quarters, is distinctly abating at the East. Speculation is still restricted and moderate in volume, while the payments through banks show a steady increase over last year's records, comparatively small at the chief cities, but exceeding 12 per cent at other points.

The woolen business has been a little improved for all grades by the colder weather, and is fairly active for cheaper cassimeres and worsteds, with some gain in heavier woolsens. But sales are still narrow and cautious. Cotton goods move fairly at firm prices, but the rise in the material begins to cause some disturbance. The boot and shoe trade is rather better and orders for several months ahead are reported at Boston, with more buying of leather, while hides remain low and show no improvement. The trade in rubber goods is moderate.

Lumber and building material are in steady demand. The coal trade is made more cheerful by cold weather, but the unprecedented accumulation of stock will probably force another suspension of production, as storage is exhausted, and 11,000 cars out of 20,000 in the business are said to be on side tracks loaded. In the minor metals no material change is seen, though copper and tin are a shade lower. The money markets are easier at Philadelphia, St. Louis and Omaha, firm, with ample supply at Chicago, fairly active, with good demand at other western points, but slightly stringent at St. Paul. There is much less complaint of tardy collections, and especial improvements is noticed at Kansas City and Detroit, but tardiness is still seen in the paper and shoe trades in Philadelphia. Business failures during the last seven days were, for the United States, 295; for Canada, 43—total, 338, compared with 336 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 310 in the United States and 32 in Canada.

## MILLIONS FOR A NAVY.

Secretary Tracy's Plans Indorsed by the Senate Committee.

Washington dispatch: An important meeting of the Senate naval committee has been held at which, after considerable discussion, the committee decided upon the policy which will govern it during this Congress of the work of building up the navy. This is, in brief, that great line-of-battle ships like the English Ben Bow should be constructed at once. Senators Chandler and McPherson, however, are not in accord with the decision reached, and majority and minority reports will be submitted to the Senate. Senator Stanford is also not wholly committed to the decision reached.

In accordance with this decision Senator Hale was instructed to report favorably the bill introduced by him some days ago embodying the recommendations contained in Secretary Tracy's annual report.

## A Steamship Burned.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., fire destroyed the iron steamer Bychemann, loaded with furs and rosin. Four firemen were overcome by the smoke while they were in the cabin. They were taken to the hospital, where they revived. Loss, \$30,000.

## Big Blaze at Crested Butte.

At Crested Butte, Colo., the postoffice, bank, and eleven business houses were destroyed by fire. The loss is \$50,000; insurance light.

The reports that a revolution had broken out in Costa Rica are denied by representatives of that country in Washington.

The girl who has the strongest will is the girl who says the strongest won't.

## Makes a Crowded Region.

A correspondent writes to the New York Sun: In round numbers the city has a population of 1,300,000, of whom 800,000 are professed Christians, the other 1,000,000 being Mohammedans, Buddhists, Jews, pagans and heathen. The whole race was condemned to eternal punishment for the sin of Adam. This was the fall of man, from which there was and is no redemption save through the death of Christ.

Biblical chronology gives the earth a period of about 6,000 years. From Adam's time to Christ was 4,000 years, during which period no human souls were saved. The population may then have averaged 1,000,000,000. Three generations, or 3,000,000,000, pass away in each century. Forty centuries, therefore, consigned 120,000,000,000 of men to eternal fire, and, for all we know, they are there now. In the 1,900 years which have elapsed since the birth of Christ 57,000,000,000 of men have lived and died. If all the Christians, nominal and real, who have ever lived on the face of the earth have been saved, they would not number more than eighteen thousand millions. Now, if we deduct this latter number from the grand total of one hundred and seventy-seven thousand millions, we find one hundred and fifty-nine thousand millions of souls who are suffering in the torments of hell fire, as against the eighteen thousand millions who have escaped. But this is not the whole truth. Nobody believes that more than ten per cent of the professed Christians are saved. Calvinists themselves say that the elect are few. If this is a fact, heaven contains but eighteen hundred millions, against a population in hell of one hundred and seventy-five thousand millions.

## Entirely Helpless to Health.

The above statement made by Mrs. S. H. Ford, wife of Gen. Ford, can be vouched for by nearly the entire population of Cornucopia, Mich., her home for years. She was for two years a terrible sufferer from rheumatism, being confined to her bed most of the time, her feet and limbs being so badly swollen she could scarcely move. She was induced to try a bottle of Hubbard's Rheumatic Syrup. It helped her, and two additional bottles entirely cured her. To-day she is a well woman.

First ask your druggist; should he not keep it, we will send on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle or six for \$5.

RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO. ST. CROIX, MICH.

## One Day a Millionaire.

George Sluthour, born and raised in New Philadelphia, Ohio, a poor boy, started West about fifteen years ago, determined to make his fortune. He became a farm hand, and in a few years was worth \$500,000. Sluthour was anxious to be worth a million before returning to his old home, and one night, when the room was filled with well-known sporting men, many of them worth their half million, he determined to try for a big strike. Luck again favored him, and by 3 o'clock in the morning he had broken the bank and won enough to make his fortune count a cool million. He was not satisfied with this, but kept on playing the next night. That very night he began losing, and before morning every dollar he had won the night before had vanished. He was a millionaire, however, for one short day.

Even with this loss he was still possessed of an ample fortune, but he began playing a desperate game, risking thousands of dollars at a time, but luck was against him. His princely fortune entirely disappeared. The sad sequel to the case is that he has been brought home hopelessly insane. Finally it was found necessary to take him to the County Infirmary, where he is now confined in the insane ward.—*Scranton Republican*.

## Hateful Blood Relations.

Hateful kindred are those sprung from the parent stem—malaria. They are chills and fever, bilious remittent fever, dumb ague, and ague cake. These foes to bodily peace are all blood relations, as there is no doubt that these endemic complaints are produced by contamination of the blood by the miasmata existent in both air and water in malarious regions. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters expels from the blood the virus with which miasma infects, but it does more than this, it neutralizes the atmospheric and aqueous poison and its germs before they have permanently fructified in the system, and thus effectually protects it against the fierce attacks of this diabolic brotherhood of diseases. Thus it is not only a remedy, but also a preventive, prompt in relieving, lasting in effect, perfectly efficient. Nervousness, biliousness, dyspepsia, and kidney trouble also succumb to it.

## Made a Knight of the Golden Garter.

A commotion was caused by a car on one of the up-trains of the Consolidated Railroad yesterday. A well-dressed lady had been sitting quietly in a seat next aisle. Nothing in her conduct had elicited especial attention among the passengers. Suddenly she rose and quietly moved one of her garters, and jumped across the aisle slid into a gentleman's wrist. Then, striking a dramatic trade, she raised her arm and said boldly: 'You are now a Knight of the Garter.' The passengers were all recovered from their stupefaction, but principal actor was as serene as the knightly gentlemen with a 'golden garter' was her only occupation. It is perhaps needless to remark that she was mentally unbalanced.—*Harford Courant*.

## Don't Fool

Away precious time and money and trifle with your health experimenting with uncertain medicines, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is so positively certain in its curative action as to warrant its manufacture and general use to cure diseases of the blood, skin, and scalp, and all scrofulous affections, or money paid for it will be refunded.

\$500 REWARD offered for an incurable case of Catarrh by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cts. by druggists.

A STRANGER fell headlong through the window of a store at Bloomsbury, Pa. He produced a \$20 bill on offer to pay for the damage. The proprietor took out \$1.50, but after the fellow had gone discovered that the note was a counterfeit.

## PENSIONS PATENTS, CLAIMS,

YOUNG MEN Wanted to Learn Telegraphy, and other valuable information. Circulars free. Address VALENTINE BROS., Jacksonville, Fla. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

## THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN

SUFFERING FROM COLD IN HEAD, SNUFFLES OR CATARRH OF NOSE.

ELLY'S CATARRH CREAM.

A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 25 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered. 50 cts. ELLY BROTHERS, 24 Warren Street, New York.



# AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

## INSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

### THE FARM.

#### Working Breeding Mares.

The mare that is bearing a colt is apt to be either overworked or not get enough exercise. Of the two, the latter is the more serious evil. If the horse breeder has plenty of other horses, he will not take the breeding mare out of the stable except for water. She is not fast or showy enough for pleasant driving. Yet this inactive life surely tells on the character of her progeny. It will not take so kindly to work as if its dam, while bearing it, had been moderately worked. In some cases, mares that have been ill-fed and worked beyond their strength have developed in their progeny a tendency to balk. Both extremes should be guarded against.

#### Sheep on the Farm.

There is no animal that will pay better for his keep on the farm than sheep. They are hardy, easily kept, will eat almost anything, and there is always a market for their wool and mutton. The great failure consists in trying to keep too many, and in not giving them proper care and proper food. Fifteen or twenty good, healthy sheep allowed to run with the cows, and taken up at night along with the cattle, and given the same attention as the former receive, will be a source of profit every time. Sheep grazing with cattle will rarely be attacked by dogs, as the cattle will act as their guardians and will readily come to the sheep's assistance. They are valuable for clearing out bushes, briars and noxious weeds, and I know of no better way of cleaning up rough pieces of ground than to pasture said pieces with cattle and sheep, giving them additional food, such as mill feed and a little oil meal every day in long, narrow troughs placed in such pastures. Such land in a few years can be pretty thoroughly cleaned of all filth, and what- ever stumps or stones may be there can be gotten out at the farmer's leisure, whereas, if the piece had to be cleared by day's labor, it would probably cost as much as the land would be worth to do it.

In buying sheep it is very important to get healthy stock. Therefore, before buying examine the feet to see that there is no foot-rot, their fleeces to see that they have not the scab, and their teeth to see that they are not old and worn out. The Hampshire down is about the best breed to have, as they are extremely hardy, of good size, produce fine, well-developed lambs, and are very docile and do well to run with cattle.

The main point is to have cool, roomy and dry pens for them to go in at night or rainy or snowy weather. Some farmers contend that rain and snow don't hurt them, as their fleeces keep them dry; but I notice that all such men have poor success with sheep, and, in fact, with any animal they may have. Bright clover hay is the best food for sheep, along with about one-half pint of shelled corn and oats mixed together and fed to each one on the morning's meal. Good, clean, bright corn fodder is also excellent, as is also fresh cut straw cut when not too ripe and fed once a day. They should have a dry pen to go in at night and this pen should be supplied every day with some dry straw—not too much, but just enough to keep their coats dry and clean. My plan is to clean out the sheep pen often, as whenever the manure accumulates the manure commences to heat, and it doesn't take long then before that bane of the sheep farmer—foot-rot—makes its appearance.

### THE DAIRY.

#### Good Thinking on Cream.

Col. F. D. Curtis, of New York, who is one of the Butter Commission workers of that State, indulges in the following good thinking on the important subject of handling cream:

So long as people think that sourness is the chief end of cream, mistakes will occur in its care. This sourness idea, unhinged by other considerations, is the chief cause of so much poor butter. In some way a large amount of butter is spoiled, and in my opinion it is before it gets to the dignity of butter. The trained dairyman or woman knows that strong fermentation begun in the cream follows in the butter, and a skilled taste will class the butter as sour and off in flavor. The germs of putrefaction, as it were, in the footstep of fermentation, and when cream is over-sour it is over-fermented, and putrefaction is at the very threshold, or has already begun its work. One thing is sure—the sympathy of windhood is so close that over-sour cream results in frothy or racid butter. The safer way is to avoid over-sourness, and always churn cream when acidity is fairly developed. When cream in which acidity is already developed, is left over all night, the butter will not be as good as if it had been churned the previous day, nor will there be as much. A great deal of butter is beginning to be racid while the butter is still in the pans, and before it gets into the cream pot or the churn. Slippery looking cream is already loaded with the beginning of decay. Puffed up and blistered cream is already too much fermented, and when they come on top and blue mould appears, the rot is well advanced, and one painful of such cream will spoil a whole churnful—not right away, perhaps, but when the butter is tried after the ferment and beginnings of putrefaction will have developed to the cost of from five to ten cents a pound. There is chemistry in the milk pan, the cream pot and the butter tub, as well as the fulfillment of nature's laws, that all things are doomed to decay. Cold only puts off these inevitable results, while heat is the natural element which stimulates more active work. We cannot afford to neglect the milk nor the cream, nor to fool with fermentation.

#### Dairy Hints.

DAIRY salt stored in the vicinity of codfish or kerosene, or turpentine, is apt to contract flavors that injure the butter in which it is used.

The good cow is a wonderful machine—almost a creator; for, feed her \$40 worth of appropriate foods per annum, and she will furnish a family with more food than they can buy in other as palatable forms for \$100.

Put white butter and yellow butter side by side and tell the consumer that one is artificially colored, and he will take the colored article 999,999 times in 1,000,000. Let nobody worry about the consumer being deceived. He is after the "yaller."—Western Rural.

Nor for a minute should smoking be allowed in the creamery. A man who will

use tobacco in the butter room is no a fit man to employ, and the sooner you learn this the better it will be for you. No creamery will be successful unless it is kept clean, and those that are interested in the success of the creamery should bear this in mind.

THE butter for which the Deerfoot farm was awarded first premium at the Bay State Fair, after a very exhaustive competition, was made from the milk of cows fed on cut clover at night, pasture by day, and a grain ration composed of

Indian meal.....	40 percent.
Crushed oats.....	20
Cleveland linseed meal.....	20
Wheat middlings.....	20

### THE POULTRY YARD.

#### Poultry Notes.

CHICKENS are as perverse as people, and just as a man will often drink vile liquors when he can get pure sweet water, so fowls will often abandon their drinking vessels and slake their thirst at some dirty puddle. With them as with human beings, prohibition is the only safeguard.

THE condition of the comb of a fowl is the best indicator of its health. It should be bright in color, and shaking with every activity of the bird. These signs are a good guide as to health. With this condition of comb you will discover the utmost activity in your fowls, starting at every sound or motion.

TO STRAIGHTEN the spike on a comb of a chicken, soften the comb with lard and you will be surprised how easily you can pull it to its proper position. It may require more than one application, but usually one is sufficient. Young birds are referred to. We have not experimented with older, but it should at least benefit in either case.

THERE is no doubt that hens will lay fairly well without a male companion and their eggs keep as long if not longer by being unfertilized, but it is not true that the presence of a male bird in a flock of hens and his amorous attentions at all times gives a feeling of security and contentment to the flock, and acts in the nature of a stimulant.

DISCONTINUE throwing the food out in large quantities and expense will be diminished. It is better to feed less and more frequently than to allow food to go to waste by giving too much at a time. Have a fixed time to feed and give just what they can eat up clean and no more. This is a point worth consideration, for feeding chickens improperly cannot result in benefit to themselves or profit to the owner.

BRAHMAS by careful breeding and mating have nearly reached the position of non-setters. To show the force that breeders have for Brahmas, is the fact that taking our poultry fraternity as a lot three-fourths breed the Brahmas fowl. As a farm fowl they fill the bill and are always admired for their beauty by almost all admirers of poultry. New breeds spring up from time to time and have their admirers but the Brahmas holds its place.

FOWLS are frequently sick for a long time and escape the notice of all except the close and accustomed observer who cannot be deceived, for the general look and carriage tell the tale. At feeding time the fowls will generally all come in a huddle to eat, and all appear to eat greedily. The time to seek out the ailing bird is when the flock is in quietude. When fowls are in this state observe them closely. All the well ones will be trimming and dressing their feathers. The one that remains moping behind and does not trim its dress is ailing and many times beyond aid or recovery.

### THE STOCKMAN.

#### Per Day Gains in Beef Animals.

To many persons figures are uninteresting, but to the careful and successful feeder they ought to be full of interest and instruction when brought out by careful tests and experiments in feeding beef animals.

The recent Fat Stock Show was productive of many interesting combinations of figures, says the *Farm, Field, and Stockman*. There is something to be learned from these which it furnishes of the weights of the various ages of cattle, the same being cattle fed from birth, with a view to reaching a standard of perfection in the production of beef.

The study is interesting as showing what can be done, not only with the strictly pure breeds, but with the higher grades, such as advanced farmers carry upon their farms and feed for the regular markets.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.	
Average Gain Per Day from Birth.	1.67 pounds
Short-horns.....	1.41
Herefords.....	1.49
Grades and Crosses.....	1.49
Average gain..... 1.92	
TWO-YEAR-OLDS.	
Short-horns.....	1.33
Herefords.....	1.67
Grades and Crosses.....	1.80
Average gain..... 1.77	
YEARLINGS.	
Short-horns.....	2.16
Herefords.....	2.01
Grades and Crosses.....	2.10
Average gain..... 2.07	
CALVES.	
Short-horns.....	2.64
Herefords.....	2.48
Grades and Crosses.....	2.78
Average gain..... 2.62	

These figures only add new weight to the fact already established, that it is early maturity that pays in beef production. A fall from a gain of 2.62 pounds per day during the first year of an animal's life to 1.52 pounds during its fourth year, is a great loss.

Another fact brought out is that the Grades and Crosses in one case (as calves) gained more than either of the other classes; in another case (yearlings) the gain was the same. In the two-year-olds the difference was but slight, while as three-year-olds the difference was a quarter of a pound a day against the grades, showing that the steady average gain is greater among the pure breeds than among grades. A good point. Is it not also a good point that until the age of three is reached the fine grade steer may be as profitably raised as the pure breed? This being the case, why tolerate a scrub bull on the farm or ranch? The successful stock-raiser must keep pushing his animals for early maturity, and he will be the gainer if he keeps something better than a "scrub" to head his herd.

### THE HOUSEHOLD.

#### The Clothing of Babies.

Although I own that children are now more sensibly clothed than was the case thirty years ago, it is still common to see an infant who can take no exercise to warm himself, wearing a low-necked, short-sleeved, short-coated dress in the

coldest weather. The two parts of the body—viz., the upper portion of the chest and the lower portion of the abdomen—which it is most important to keep from variations of temperature, are exposed, and the child is rendered liable to colds, coughs and lung diseases on the one hand, and bowel complaint on the other. What little there is of the dress is chiefly composed of open work and embroidery, so that there is about as much warmth in it as in a wire sieve, and the socks accompanying such a dress are of cold white cotton, exposing a cruel length of blue and red leg. I cannot see the beauty of a pair of livid blue legs, and would much rather behold them comfortably clad in a pair of stockings. If the beauty lie in the shape of the leg, that shape will be displayed to as much advantage in a pair of stockings; if it lie in the coloring of the flesh, beautiful coloring will not be obtained by leaving the legs bare, and from the artistic point of view, a blue or red stocking is infinitely preferable to a blue and red leg.—*Science Monthly*.

#### Hints to Housekeepers.

OILCLOTHS will last longer if one or two layers of wadded carpet-lining are laid under them.

TRAIL leaves are good to scatter over carpets before sweeping, not only to freshen the colors, but also to prevent the dust arising.

A SIMPLE means of changing the air of a sick room is to open a window at the top and opening the door, move it backward and forward rapidly, so as to insure a current of fresh air from the window.

ONE may utilize old matting which is no longer fresh enough to look well, by putting it under carpets. It can be cleaned perfectly by washing it on both sides with hot salt and water; hang it on a line outdoors to dry.

DISCOLORED tea and coffee pots may be cleaned by filling them with water in which two or three tablespoonfuls of wood ashes have been placed, and letting it boil up, then wash thoroughly with hot soap suds, and rinse.

TO TAKE grease out of white marble: Apply a pile of whiting or fuller's earth saturated with benzine, and allow it to stand some time. Or apply a mixture of two parts washing soda, one part ground pumice stone and one part chalk, all first finely powdered and made into a paste with water; rub well over the marble and finally wash off with soap and water.

### THE KITCHEN.

#### Misty Cake.

One tablespoonful of butter, one cup of powdered sugar, one egg, two level cups of sifted flour and three small teaspoons of baking powder. Sift the baking powder with the flour; stir the butter and sugar together, add the egg, well beaten, then the milk and last the flour. Bake immediately in a quick oven. It is nice baked in a dripping pan or in patty pans, and is best while fresh.

#### A Slipper Case.

An elegant slipper case for a gentleman can be made for about \$1, one yard of velvet, 2 1/2 yards of fancy cord and two plush ornaments being all the material needed, aside from large paste-board boxes, which may be procured from any store. Dark blue or wine-red velvet cases are lovely with painted sprays of syringa buds and blossoms. A very effective one had a water lily design of buds, flowers and leaves, and was altogether charming.

#### Liver and Bacon.

Soak liver in cold water twenty minutes, wipe dry and cut in medium strips. Cut as many very thin strips of bacon and fry the bacon three minutes in its own fat. Salt, pepper and dredge the liver in flour before it goes in. When it is done lay in two rows the length of dish, with a strip of bacon between each piece of liver. Strain the fat, and return to the pan with a cupful of hot water, the butter rubbed into the flour, and when it has boiled pour over the liver.

#### Oysters for Breakfast.

An appetizing way of serving oysters for breakfast is the following: Put two dozen medium sized oysters in a saucepan with their own liquid; let them come to a boil, then strain the oysters, saving the liquid; put about one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan and two of flour; beat and work smooth; add the oyster liquid and let it boil about five minutes, stirring all the while; add juice of a lemon to taste and the yolks of two eggs well beaten, salt, pepper and chopped parsley, and then the oysters; serve on toast.

#### Glossy Starch.

Take two ounces of white gum arabic powder, put into a pitcher and pour on it a pint of boiling water, according to the degree of strength you desire, and then, having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle—keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner will give lustrous, either black or printed, a look of newness, when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good, much diluted, for thin white muslin and bobinet.

#### Paradise Pudding.

Ingredients: Three eggs, three apples, quarter of a pound of bread crumbs, one lemon, three ounces of sugar, three ounces of currants, half a wineglassful of wine, nutmeg; butter and sugar for sauce. Pare, core and mince the apples and mix with the bread crumbs, nutmeg, sugar, currants, the juice of the lemon and half the rind grated. Beat the eggs well, moisten the mixture with these and beat altogether, adding the wine last; put the pudding in a buttered mould, tie it down with a cloth; boil one hour and a half, and serve with sauce of butter and sugar mixed together.

#### Texas Indians.

The Texas Indians have always had a thorough contempt for the bluecoats. In 1875 the railroad boom began. The builders ran through their lines with an army of men in advance to drive back the savages. The railroads have done more to subdue the Indians in Texas than any other influence. Lo can't stand steam. The State in 1874 began to prepare for the immigration influx which followed. Despairing of protection against the Indians from Uncle Sam, the Legislature equipped the Frontier Battalion of State Rangers. This handful of scouts attacked the marauders wherever found, and did in six years what the United States troops had attempted for twenty years—drove out the Indians. Recently one of these gallant scouts was asked: "What do you rangers do out here?" "We protect the frontier," answered the ranger. "But," expostulated the inquirer, "I thought the United States troops were sent out for frontier protection." "So they were, and the rangers came out to protect the troops."

### Ventilation of Public Buildings.

A very common mistake in the ventilation of churches and schoolhouses, and public buildings generally, is made when those in charge fail to open all the windows immediately after the buildings have been vacated, says *Annals of Hygiene*. The exhalations from the lungs and the emanations from the body, being lighter than air, will float to the atmosphere before falling to the floor, and if the windows be opened at once, so that a current of air sweeps the hall, many of them will be carried out. If, however, as is usually the case, the windows are not opened for some hours, may be not until the next day, these particles, settling upon the floor, are not carried away, but when the hall is again occupied they are disturbed by the feet, thrown up into the atmosphere and inhaled by the lungs from which they have been exhaled the day before.

#### STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, SS.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1899.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

### Forgiving Her Enemy.

Mrs. Brown—There goes that odious Mrs. Stebbins. I know you hate her as much as I do.

Mrs. Jones—No; I have forgiven her.

Mrs. Brown—Why, you don't say? You are too easy, I think.

Mrs. Jones—Yes; I wore a lovely new bonnet yesterday and walked past her house three times while she was looking out of the window. Then I forgave her.

### The Remedy for the Influenza.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the influenza is Kemp's Balsam, the specific for coughs and colds, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease before securing the remedy, but get a bottle and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the influenza has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. All druggists sell the Balsam.

### Arthur Mack, ex-chief of the Shanghai Detective Force, asserts that while China has a population of over 450,000,000, yet the criminal element in proportion to numbers is less than 10 per cent. of what it is in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco. He accounts for this by the greater stringency of the laws for the punishment of crime in China, and the greater certainty in their administration.

### Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills.

These Pills are scientifically compounded, uniform in action. No gripping pain so commonly following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and an appetizer, they excel any other preparation.

In the year 1889 there were laid in the United States 5,390 miles of track, which means an investment of \$106,000,000. This seems large, but it is estimated that Americans abroad in 1889 spent \$100,000,000.

How a girl can cure freckles: Win a young man's heart, and they will be invisible to him.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—*Christian World, London, Eng.*

WHEN a nun elopes and marries it is always with a nun-known man.

### The Standard

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as having passed above the grade of what are commonly called patent or proprietary medicines," said a well-known physician recently. "It is fully entitled to be considered a standard medicine, and has won this position by its undoubted merit and by the many remarkable cures it has effected. For an alternative and tonic it has never been equaled, and physicians are glad to have their patients take so reliable and trustworthy a medicine."

N.B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Sold by all druggists. 51¢; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.  
**100 Doses One Dollar**



### ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

### SEEDS

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN ARE THE BEST FOR ALL SOILS AND CLIMES. FARM AND GARDEN. SEND A SPECIALTY. ROSES AND PLANTS BY THE 100,000. LA ROSSE, WI.

WHEN Dobbin's Electric Soap was first made in 1864 it cost 20 cents a bar. It is precisely the same ingredients and quality now and doesn't cost half. Buy it of your grocer and preserve your clothes. He will get it.

A CERTAIN Texas paper employs female type-setters only. The bachelor editor is handsome, and all the printers set their CAPS for him.—*Texas Sittings*.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crop. Best fruit, grain, grass, and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Oregon.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Pico's Cure for Consumption.

A 10c. Smoke for 5c.—"Tansill's Punch."

### After 22 Years,

**St. Jacobs' OIL** cured a man of chronic pains from sunstroke, which took the form of chronic HEADACHE.

Which was completely cured as follows:  
Paragon, Ind., July 30, 1888.

I suffered with pains in my head from sunstroke 22 years. They were cured by St. Jacobs Oil and have remained so four years.

SAMUEL D. SHIPLEY.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.  
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.



### TALK IS CHEAP,

but it will only take a minute in which to state a few facts, that, if heeded, will prove invaluable to many. It's well-known that the press seems with advertisements of sarsaparillas and other liver, blood and lung remedies, for which great claims are made. They are generally represented as sure cures. But there is one medicine, and only one, the claims for which as a cure for all lingering diseases arising from Torpid Liver or Biliousness, or from impure blood, are backed up by a positive guarantee! If it don't do just as represented in every case, the money paid for it is promptly refunded.

This peculiar method of business, it will readily be seen, would bankrupt the manufacturers of the ordinary medicines in the market. Only a marvelously efficacious medicine, containing the most positive curative properties, could sustain itself under such trying conditions as these.

This peculiar medicine sells beyond all others throughout the civilized world. And why should it not? "Talk is cheap," but when it's backed up by a positive guarantee, by a house of long established reputation, for honesty, integrity and sound financial standing, then words mean business! And that's just what the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., mean in guaranteeing their Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to do all that it is recommended to do, or refund the price paid for it.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery checks the frightful inroads of Scrofula, and, if taken in time, arrests the march of Consumption of the Lungs, which is Lung-scorfula, purifies and enriches the blood, thereby curing all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, and kindred ailments. It is powerfully tonic as well as alternative, or blood-cleansing, in its effects, hence it strengthens the system and restores vitality, thereby dispelling all those "tired feelings" experienced by the debilitated. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Gout, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

### CATARRH IN THE HEAD,

no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents by druggists.

### PRODUCE WANTED!

DEVINE, BIRMINGHAM & FURRY, General Commission, 74 1/2 Water St., Chicago. Can get you good prices and send prompt returns for Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Wool, Hay, Potatoes, Hides, Tallow, and all kinds of Produce. Careful attention given to all orders. Payment by check or New York exchange, as desired. We refer by permission to Cashier Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; W. J. Quinn & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Chicago; Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, Chicago.

### KIDDER'S PASTILLES.

Price 25¢ per box. A Quick and Pleasant Remedy for Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists.

### HOME STUDY.

Bookkeeping, Business Forms, General Accounting, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short Hand, etc., thoroughly taught. Examine our course free. BRYANT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N.Y. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

### CATON'S FRENCH VITALIZERS.

A Quick and Pleasant Remedy for Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists.

### ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

Anyone afflicted. Dr. TAYLOR, Rochester, N.Y.

### DENSION JOHN W. MORRIS.

Successfully Prosecutes Claims. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, city since.

### A SOLID GOLD RING.

Diamond setting for \$3. On receipt of \$3 we will send a Solid Gold Ring, a Genuine Diamond setting and one Mammoth Catalogue (this is not an Alaska, California or quartz stone, but a Genuine Diamond, which is guaranteed by Lapp & Fierman, wholesale jewelers of this city); or on receipt of 50 cts. we will send the ring C. D. for examination. Send size of ring wanted, and money by P. O. order, express, or draft to REED & ARSON, 135 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

### ASTHMA.

Popham's Asthma Specific. Relief in ten minutes. FERRIS D. SWOPE, M. D., Princeton, Pa., writes: "I have had Asthma for 25 years, found no relief until I tried your Specific, which relieved me immediately." Sold by all Druggists, \$1 per box by mail, post paid.

### GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

### EPPE'S COCOA

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Eppe has produced his breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save you many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strength is restored. Eppe's Cocoa is sold by all Druggists, \$1 per box by mail, post paid.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half round tins by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

### OPIMUM

Dr. J. L. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISER.

### PENSIONS

If you want your pension without delay, put your claim in the hands of JOSEPH H. MURPHY, Attorney, Washington, D.C.

### CURES

### LaGRIPPE



## HE TOOK A FIT.

One Man Discharged Him Because It Interfered with His Day's Work.

A gang of men were at work on a Pittsburgh street when a slight, beardless youth laid down his pick and, approaching the foreman, said to him: "Can I take a fit, sir?"

"Take what?" asked the foreman. "A fit—I feel one coming on," replied the young man, without emotion.

"Why, certainly," said the foreman. So the young man walked over to a bit of grass under a leafy tree—it was a new street in the suburbs—and had a fit.

Then he went and washed his face, came back to his place in line, took up his pick and struck into work. After the day's work was over the young man said to the foreman:

"You don't mind my having fits?"

"No—I guess not, if you do a fair day's work."

"Well, you see, I used to work for a butcher and he wouldn't let me take fits—said it interfered with business—an't thought you might feel the same way about it."

And that young man works hard with a pick and shovel and takes a fit once in a while as you or I might take a drink of water.

## Practical.

Certain over-delicate sensibilities may well be shocked by brutally practical suggestions. Mrs. Cook had been superintending her poodle's bath, and, after the operation was concluded, sat down in the back yard to rest.

"I can't help thinking Elise is careless with dear Fido," she said to the washerwoman, a broad-shouldered good-natured creature, who was hanging out the clothes.

"Elise makes him nervous every time she does anything with him. I begin to think I shall trust his bath to some one else. How would you like to undertake it, Mrs. McLean?"

The washerwoman shook her head. "Begin, ye pardon, mum, I aint hankerin' after that kind of a job."

"No, but really," said Mrs. Cook, bending forward in interested conversation, "let us think it over. Now how would you begin to give Fido a bath?"

The washerwoman thought it over, as she was requested to do. The she smiled proudly.

"If I was left to me, mum," she announced, "I think I'd put him a-soak over night, an' then run him through the wringer."

And, strange to say, she was never asked to perform the operation.

## A Sturdy Centenarian.

The guardians of the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, were lately surprised to receive a visit from a man one hundred and two years old, who wished to ascend the great tower.

He was quite willing, however, to avail himself of the elevator; for, though he is able to walk several miles a day on level ground, and carries his cane as a "switch," and not as a support, he did not feel equal to a walk up a flight of stairs nearly a thousand feet high.

This old man, whose name is Harduin, and who was formerly a harness-maker by trade, has had a somewhat interesting experience in his last years.

About thirty years ago, when past seventy, he granted all his property to a nephew, in consideration of a regular yearly income to be paid to him. The day he became a century old, he called the nephew and said to him:

"Well, my boy, I think you have made me an allowance long enough. I shall not be a charge on you any longer because, you see, I've saved up enough to live on."

## Not Posted.

A young Englishman the other day was relating his first experience at an ice-cream table with a Philadelphia girl. He said: "I was utterly broken up and astounded, don't you know, when, after finding a strawberry in her half-finished plate of cream, she fished it out on her spoon and offered it to me."

"Won't you have it?" she asked. "No, indeed," I replied, no doubt looking the horror that I felt in my soul.

"Why, my dear girl, don't you know," I explained, "you have had the spoon in your mouth!"

"Well, what of that?" she pouted prettily, as she made her perfectly paralyzing reply. "You'd kiss that month if I'd let you, wouldn't you?" I confessed that I would be only too glad to do so; and since then I have made it my business to get better accustomed to the ways of the place.

## A Foot-Race in Place of a Duel.

A couple of young men living in Wellsville, Mo., were rivals for the hand of one of the Wellsville daughters. They were inclined to settle the matter by duel. When she heard of the affair she sent for them to meet her at the hour set for the fight, and after reminding them that duels were unlawful and the victor would be a fugitive from justice the rest of his days she suggested that they run a foot-race, her hand to be the prize. The young men accepted her proposition and she umpired the race and walked off the field with the victor.

## A Novel Mosquito Bar.

Many Woodland (Cal.) housewives use branches of the eucalyptus tree in their windows in place of mosquito netting. Mosquitoes will not come near the eucalyptus tree or its leaves, and by circling a couple of small branches in an open window each morning and evening a fatal immunity may be secured from the attacks of the little pests. Mosquitoes being nothing generally, of course, the free passage of air is much as a certain weak and the it is a substitute for the mosquito net, the advantage of being a ventilator.

"Capt. W. A. Abbott, who has long been with Messrs. Percival & Hutton, Real Estate and Insurance Brokers, Des Moines, Iowa, and is one of the best known and most respected business men in that city, says: 'I can testify to the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Having used it in my family for the past eight years, I can safely say, it has no equal for either colds or croup. It seems to expel the mucus from the lungs, and leave the system in as good condition as before taking cold. We have also used several other kinds, but unhesitatingly say Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best of all.' 50 cent bottles for sale by HEBER WALSH."

Your rheumatism may be bad; we will admit it to be very bad, and that you have expended a great deal of money for medicines and treatment without receiving much benefit; but remember that others have suffered even more, and yet been permanently cured. No case of rheumatism can be so bad that Chamberlain's Pain Balm will not ease the pain and help it, and hundreds of cases that had long been regarded as incurable have yielded to the soothing effects of this great Remedy. The prompt relief from pain is alone worth many times its cost. 50 cent bottles for sale by HEBER WALSH."

## LEGALS.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Tuesday, the Twenty-eighth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jan Staal, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Peter Staal, legatee in said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing, filed in said court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Jan Staal, late of the township of Blandon, in said county, deceased, and for the appointment of Peter Staal, as executor thereof, 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.

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

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Tuesday, the Twenty-eighth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hendrika Pieter, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Rev. Van Zwaluwberg, administrator of said estate, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account, and that he may be discharged from his trust as such administrator. Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Twenty-fourth day of February next, at ten 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 held 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.

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

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ryk Ryksen, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ryk Ryksen, legatee in an instrument in writing, filed in said court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Ryk Ryksen, late of the Township of Holland, in said county, deceased, and for the appointment of Wiegke Diekmans, the executor in said will named, executor thereof. Thereupon it is Ordered, That Tuesday, the Eleventh day of February next, at ten 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 held 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.

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

### Notice of Commissioner on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA. Probate Court for said County. Estate of Jan L. Bon, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioner on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the Sixteenth day of November A. 1890 having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment: Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Tuesday the 11th day of February, A. D. 1891, and on Friday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m. of each day, at the office of Wicher, De Kral & Co., in the Village of Zeeland, in a id County, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated January 9 A. D. 1891. ALBERTUS G. VAN HEEB, Commissioner.

### State of Michigan.

BANKING DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER. WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIRST STATE BANK OF HOLLAND, in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, has complied with all the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the business of Banking in the State of Michigan," and that the said bank is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in section seven of the General Banking act of the State of Michigan. In testimony whereof, Witness my hand and Seal of Office at Lansing, this Sixteenth day of December 1890. T. C. SHERWOOD, Commissioner Banking Department.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated April 11, 1888, made and executed by Marcus J. Lee and Geriet De Four of the Township of Olive, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Geo. G. Metz, Jr., of Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the 13th day of April 1888 in Liber 25 of Mortgages on page 196, which mortgage contains a power of sale, which has become operative by said default, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or the money due thereon and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Ten hundred twenty one and 30-100 dollars (\$1021.30). Notice therefore is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed under said power of sale and the estate in said mortgage made and provided by a sale of the mortgage premises described in said mortgage to satisfy the amount due thereon with interest from the date of this notice and all legal costs of foreclosure, together with the attorney fee of twenty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage, at public auction to the highest bidder on the

10th day of March A. D. 1890, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held. The mortgage premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the Township of Olive, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known as described as follows, to-wit, all of the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section Twenty-two (22) in Township Six (6) North of Range Fifteen (15) west, containing forty acres of land more or less, according to government survey.

Dated Holland, Michigan, November 20, 1889. GEORGE METZ JR., Mortgagee. P. H. McBRIDE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Daniel E. Loefer and wife Ona A. Loefer, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to George Metz, Jr., of the City of Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan, dated July 22nd, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the 3rd day of August 1887 in Liber 19 of Mortgages on page 196, which mortgage contains a power of sale, and interest becomes due after the lapse of thirty days from and after an installment of principal or interest falls due and is not paid and more than six months have elapsed since an installment of interest fell due, a day which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred fifty six and 81-100 (\$656.81) Dollars, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Notice therefore is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided the premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the

3rd day of March 1890, at one o'clock in the afternoon at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for Ottawa County is held, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon together with interest, legal costs and attorney fee provided for in said mortgage or any part thereof. The premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situated lying and being in the Township of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known as described as follows, to-wit: The North West quarter (1/4) of the South East quarter (1/4) and the West half (1/2) of the South West quarter (1/4) of the South East quarter (1/4) of Section Seventeen (17) in Town Five (5) North of Range Fifteen (15) West, containing Sixty (60) acres of land be it more or less. Dated Holland, Mich., November 20th, 1889. GEORGE METZ JR., Mortgagee. P. H. McBRIDE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Edgie Brijnags, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Martin Elzinga, executor of the will and estate of said deceased, praying for the license of said court to sell certain lands of said deceased in said petition described for purposes therein set forth. Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Tenth day of February next, at ten 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 held 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.

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

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Willem Hulsens, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Annus J. Hulsens, administrator with the will annexed of said estate, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account, and that he may be discharged from his trust as such administrator. Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday the Tenth day of February next, at ten 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 held 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.

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

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Johannes Heuricks, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Annus J. Hulsens, administrator with the will annexed of said estate, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account, and that he may be discharged from his trust as such executor. Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Tenth day of February next, at ten 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 held 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.

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

Subscribe for the News.

## ATTENTION!

The World's Fair is Chicago's latest, but

A fine lot of

Top Buggies

just received at

J. FLEMAN'S.

These buggies will be sold cheap.

The improved Ira I. Hunt Spring Tooth Harrows and Cultivators kept in stock. Steel clad on bottom without extra charge to purchasers, and farmers need not be afraid to purchase them, as there is no royalty to pay, as there is, or may be on some other harrows.

The St. Joseph Manufacturing Co. Plows and Repairs. These are the best.

My shop is the best place in Holland to have your wagon or buggy repaired and painted.

The new Trace Brace and Common Sense Sand Band is now used on my wagons. This is a good thing. Call and see it.

Farmers and other good citizens are invited to call at my wagon works and examine the fine stock I have on hand. All goods sold are warranted.

JACOB FLEMAN, HOLLAND, MICH.

FOR

FALL and WINTER.

A fine new stock of goods just received at the store of

G. Van Patten & Sons,

RIVER STREET.

Consisting of Dress Goods, Flannels, Comforters, hoods, blankets, Childrens underwear, hosiery, scarfs, table linen and table spreads, yarns, booties, fascinators, hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, etc., etc.

—O—

A FULL LINE OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

KEPT IN STOCK.

GIVE US A CALL.

Ask your grocer or flour-dealer for our

WHEAT CRITS

Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

If you have not yet tried them, call and get a free sample package.

—OUR—

SUNLIGHT and DAISY

ROLLER FLOURS

are the best. Buy these brands only and make home

happy.

The attention of farmers is called to our Custom Stone and Bolt for Rye, Buckwheat and Feed Grist.

The Walsh-De Roo Milling Co.

HOLLAND, MICH.

Chicago and West Mich. Railway

TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect Dec. 15, 1889.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

For Chicago..... 9 25 9 35 10 00

For Grand Rapids..... 9 00 9 25 9 35 9 45 9 55

For Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 9 30 9 45 9 55 10 00 10 10

For Hart, Peon water..... 5 30 6 40

For Big Rapids..... 5 30 6 40

For Allegan..... 9 30 9 45

ARRIVE.

From Chicago..... 9 20 9 35 9 55

From Grand Rapids..... 9 25 9 35 9 45 9 55

From Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 9 30 9 45 9 55 10 00 10 10

From Hart, Peon water..... 5 30 6 40

From Big Rapids..... 5 30 6 40

From Allegan..... 9 30 9 45

\* Daily. Other trains daily except Sunday.

Passenger sleeping cars to and from Chicago on night trains.

Trains to all points in the United States and Canada.

W. A. GAVETT, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. F. REED, Gen. Pass. and Ticket.

W. A. CARPENTER, Traffic Manager.

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