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Holland City News, Volume 20, Number 1: January 31, 1891

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1891.

NO. 1

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

Published every Saturday. Terms, \$1.50 per year; 75 cents for six months; 40 cents per quarter; 5 cents per week.

L. Mulder, - Publisher.

CLUB RATES: The HOLLAND CITY NEWS and the *Grandview*, to the same address, one year \$2.50.
Rates of advertising made known on application.
GRANDVIEW-NEWS Printing House, on River Street, Holland, Mich.

ON about eight or ten weeks from present time, you, who want a home of your own will find prices advanced.

This is the dull season for Real Estate, but the best time to buy. I have

- 1 House and lot for (only \$22 down, balance easy monthly payments.) \$1,300
- 1 House and lot (only \$150 down and very easy payments.) 700
- 1 House and lot for (only \$300 down, a fine bargain) 1,000

I have also a few chosen lots. As I sell my own property only I can give you low prices and easy rates.

W. C. WALSH.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

Banks.

FIRST STATE BANK, with Savings Department, Capital, \$50,000. I. Cappon, President; I. Maritz, Cashier. Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business.

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods. Notions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth street next to Bank.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

Flour Mills.

WALSH DE BOO & CO., Manufacturers of Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roller Mills. Daily capacity, 500 barrels.

Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hardware. Steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 53 Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in axes, hardware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheetiron ware. Corner River and Eighth streets.

Hotels.

PHENIX HOTEL, O. H. Jacobs, proprietor, On Eighth street, near C. & W. M. depot. Refurnished and renovated throughout. Rates, \$1.50 a day.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Meat Markets.

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

VAN DER VEEN, WILLIAM, First Ward Meat Market. Choice meats always on hand. Eighth street, near Fish.

Photographer.

LA FAYETTE, J., Photographer. The best work and the lowest prices. Gallery, 2nd door east of the City Hotel.

Physicians.

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

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

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

Saloons.

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

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

STEVENSON, C. A., successor to H. Wykhuysen, Jeweler and Optician, Eighth street opposite Walsh's drug store.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

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

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.
Regular Communications of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, Feb. 18, March 25, April 22, May 20, June 17, 18, August 19, Sept. 16, Oct. 14, Nov. 11, Dec. 9. St. John's days June 24 and December 27. O. BREYMAN, W. M.

K. O. T. M.
Crescent Tent, No. 68, meets in K. O. T. M. Hall at 7:30 p. m., on Monday night next. All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application.
R. H. HABERMAN, Commander.
JOHN J. CAPPON, R. E.

THE MARKETS.

HOLLAND, Jan. 24, 1891.

Wheat 3/4 bushel. @ 94
Barley 3/4 cwt. @ 1 20
Corn 3/4 bushel. @ 54
Oats 3/4 bushel. @ 43
Clover seed 3/4 bushel. @ 30
Potatoes 3/4 bushel. @ 80
Flour 3/4 barrel. @ 5 00
Cornmeal, bolted, 3/4 cwt. @ 1 70
Cornmeal, unbolted, 3/4 cwt. @ 1 15
Ground feed, 3/4 cwt. @ 1 20
Middlings 3/4 cwt. @ 1 10
Bran 3/4 cwt. @ 1 05
Hay 3/4 ton. @ 6 50

Honey. @ 12 @ 15
Butter. @ 16 @ 18
Eggs 3/4 dozen. @ 16 @ 21
Wood, hard, dry 3/4 cord. @ 1 50 @ 1 75
Chickens, dressed, 1/2 live @ 30. @ 10
Beans 3/4 bushel. @ 1 40 @ 1 50
Onions 3/4 bushel. @ 80 @ 1 00
Apples 3/4 bushel. @ 61 @ 80

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions; and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at P. W. Kane's Drug Store.

Otto Breyman & Son carry the largest and finest line of ladies and gents' watches in the county, and their prices beat them all. 45-

This is a point you will do well to heed: Come in and see our holiday attractions; it is a beautiful sight and you will be glad when you have done so. Remember we force our goods upon no one, and you need not feel the slightest obligation to buy anything merely because you happen to be in our store. Come in—you will be very welcome. O. BREYMAN & SON.

The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. ShROUT, Pastor United Brethren Church, Blue Mound, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My Lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 25 lbs. in weight."

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousands friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at P. W. KANE'S Drug Store. Regular sizes 50c and \$1.00.

CITY AND VICINITY.

G. W. Mokma has moved into his new residence, on Twelfth street.

K. S. Jones, formerly of this city, has opened a jewelry and repair shop, at Saugatuck.

Dr. L. Conkey, a veterinary surgeon of Grand Rapids, expects shortly to locate in this city.

The new Masonic Home at Grand Rapids was dedicated Tuesday, with imposing ceremonies.

W. Foster has been appointed postmaster at Robinson, Ottawa county, vice W. F. Kilgen, resigned.

The gross earnings of the C. & W. M. for the second week of January were \$22,004, an increase of \$2,455 over last year.

During the recent illness of C. De Jong the duties of janitor at the Fourth Ward school were attended to by H. Toren.

Secretary Humphrey expects to complete his circuit of visiting all the district schools in the county, by the middle of next month.

The city of Muskegon, with a population of 22,334, has a bonded indebtedness of \$406,000, equal to \$18.17 per capita. The tax rate is 41 per cent.

Judge Cooley's health still continues poor and it is feared that he will never again be able to resume his duties in connection with the interstate commission.

Michael Millman, of Agnew, having been convicted of assault only, upon his wife, has been sentenced by Judge Arnold to the Detroit House of Correction for 80 days.

Henry Geerlings, theol. student at McCormick's Seminary, Chicago, arrived home last week, the doctor having ordered him to suspend his studies for the present.

The following have been appointed by the superintendent of public instruction as State visitors to Hope College, for 1891: Gill R. Osmond and D. C. Rexford, of Detroit, and J. Estabrook of Olivet.

Grand Rapids is endeavoring to obtain a definite shore line on both sides of Grand River, beyond which parties shall not encroach in erecting buildings. The courts will have to adjudicate the matter.

The German Lutheran church in this city hereafter will be under the regular ministrations of Rev. A. Koernerer. The next social of the society will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Damson, Eighth street, on Saturday evening.

Another verdict for damages has been rendered against the C. & W. M. One Jasper Morley brought suit against the company for being put off a train between Ashland and Newaygo, and has been awarded \$1,000 by a jury in one of the Grand Rapids courts.

The Holland City Laundry, under its new proprietor, G. J. Pessink, is meeting with deserved success. The number of its patrons is increasing weekly, and gradually all the laundry work in the city is being gathered in by our home industry—which is as it should be. Two new shirt polishing machines have been added recently, enabling Mr. Pessink from now on to compete successfully with all outside parties.

David Foster, of the Ottawa county Pottawatomie Indian tribe, was at the government building, at Grand Rapids, the other day, looking up the validity of a claim that his people has against the government. By the treaty of 1833, Foster says, the tribe ceded to the government certain reservations and never received the money promised in return. He says there are 1,500 Indians who have claims to a share of the money.

Among the new enterprises recently located in the city we notice the undertaker's establishment of W. Wakker. A very neat and suitable office has been built on Eighth st., with shop in the rear, where he manufactures his own coffins and caskets, of different grades, including cloth finished caskets and caskets in white, for children. This business is not new to Mr. W., the first burial casket ever made in this place having been manufactured by him, many years ago, when a member of the firm of Sakkers & Wakker. The new process of embalming recently introduced, has been thoroughly mastered by him, and everything required in the line of undertaking will be promptly attended to. Those from the country, in need of a funeral outfit, will do well to call at his establishment. Mr. Wakker will also devote his attention to architectural work, and be ready at all times to furnish plans and estimates, and designs for new houses.

Several cities in the State are threatened by an epidemic of diphtheria.

J. W. Visscher will continue as tutor at Hope College, during the present year.

G. Slenk has sold his residence, corner Cedar and Ninth streets, to A. Steketee.

The Circuit Court for Ottawa county will meet in adjourned session next Wednesday.

The C. & W. M. depot, at Newaygo, was destroyed by fire, last Sunday morning. It was built in 1873.

J. R. Kleyn made the estimate of loss on the *Grandview* building, both for the assured and the companies.

Among those that had their pension increased, during the week, we notice the name of Darwin C. Huff, of Ventura.

The buildings for the World's Fair at Chicago have been finally located. Five of them will be on the Lake front, opposite the Auditorium.

The Standard Roller Mills of this city received five more carloads of white wheat from the new state of Washington, this week.

Capt. C. H. Manley, of Ann Arbor, has been appointed a member of the board of the Soldiers' Home. His name is also mentioned as commandant of the Home, to succeed Gen. Pierce.

D. O. Watson, of Coopersville, chairman of the democratic county committee, has been appointed member of the board of managers of the Ionia State House of correction, for the term of six years.

City Librarian Sipp reports the receipt of Vol. 16 of "Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections." This is the volume for the year 1890. The completed series are a very interesting addition to our city library.

J. F. Reinke, of Grand Rapids, was fined \$100 in the U. S. court, Tuesday, for selling beer without a government license. Reinke was the man that owned the barn where the beer was sold and the dance was held, last spring, that resulted in the stabbing and killing of Chas. Rickling by John De Mann, and for which the latter is now serving 14 years in Jackson.

Parties from Toledo propose to get capitalists at Grand Rapids interested in a revival of navigation on Grand River. The project is to form a stock company and build a fast boat to ply between that city and Grand Haven for freight and passenger traffic, the proposed boat to cost \$40,000 and be of 600 tons burden. We suggest that this boat be built so as not to draw more than four inches of water.

The treasury department will shortly award a silver life-saving medal to Capt. John Boyne, of the steam barge Glenn, of South Haven, Mich. Last August, at the risk of his own life, Capt. Boyne rescued a child who was in a baby carriage which had rolled off the dock. He displayed great presence of mind and skill in effecting the rescue. Last July he saved the lives of eleven men and one woman, survivors of the wrecked steamer Joseph P. Farnum, on Lake Michigan.

The fatted calf was killed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Van Arkel, Muskegon, Wednesday evening of last week, when their son Henry, whom they had not seen for nine years, walked in upon them at their home and made himself known. It seems that when the Van Arkels moved to this country from Holland, nine years ago, Henry was taking a course in a marine training school in the old country, and it was decided to leave him there to finish. The family moved to Michigan and finally settled in Muskegon. Henry, who was then about 15 years old, decided to set out and see the world. An opportunity presented itself, and he boarded a trading vessel at Amsterdam and sailed away to the Indies. Since that time he has been a sailor, and has wandered far and wide.

The reports about the prospects of next season's fruit crop begin to vary. At the meeting of the local pomological society of South Haven, last week, reports were made by a large number, possibly a majority of the orchards, which showed that on an average one half the peach buds are killed. This condition of things is hard to account for, as there has been no severe cold weather. There were, however, a few warm days in December, closing with rain, and in that condition the buds were so tender as to be ruined by slight freezing. From Fennville they still report that the outlook was never better for a good peach crop than they are now at this time of the year. For two years they have had nearly an entire failure, which has been very hard on many of the largest growers.

Railroad travel was very light this week.

The Muskegon Car Company is reported to be financially embarrassed.

Muskegon has begun to make preparations for rebuilding its central school building.

It is reported that the C. & W. M. will declare a two-per-cent dividend next month.

Grand Haven's fishing interests employ eighty men, five steam tugs, and seven sail boats.

Sweet's Hotel at Grand Rapids will be remodeled inside and entirely overhauled and re-furnished.

P. Berghuis sold a porker this week to Nienhuis Bro's, of New Holland, whose net weight was 641 pounds.

The Zeeland furniture factory is in a prosperous condition. The first seven months it has been in operation have been very satisfactory.

Sunday evening the four-months old baby died of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Carr. The remains were taken for burial to Wayland, the former home of the parents.

Grand Rapids stands ready to take the Grand Army national encampment off Detroit's hands, and pay the expense connected therewith. So say the papers.

List of letters advertised for the week ending Jan. 29th, 1891, at the Holland, Mich., Post Office: Mr. Albert Brink, Mr. Pieter Hoeve, Mouley Puncheon. J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P.M.

John Ten Cate has moved his family from East Jordan, Charlevoix county, to this city. He will remain there for the present to close out his business, and then make Holland his future home.

Rev. Dr. Steffens will leave next Friday for East Williamston, N. Y., to take part on the following Sunday in the dedication of a new church of the congregation of which Rev. G. H. Hospers is pastor.

Benjamin Schrottenboer, of Fillmore, aged about 20 years, died Wednesday, of cancer in the face. In November last he submitted to a surgical operation at Ann Arbor, and great hopes were entertained at that time by his friends for his ultimate recovery.

Miss Nettie Zwemer, of Orange City, Ia., formerly a teacher in the public schools of this city, left for New York last week, to consult with the board of foreign missions of the Reformed Church, from whom she has received an appointment as instructor in a mission school at China. She intends to leave for that field in August.

Mrs. Anna Barth of Spring Lake has had her mind unbalanced by religious excitement. As the people were assembling Tuesday evening at one of the union revival meetings that have been in progress there for the past ten days, Mrs. Barth suddenly became violently insane, and had to be removed from the building.—*Gr. H. Tribune.*

The abstract business of Ottawa county, now in the hands of George D. Turner, is advertised elsewhere in this number of the News. Any recommendation on our part would be superfluous, Mr. Turner's reputation for accuracy and promptness being too well established in legal circles and among the real estate men of Ottawa and surrounding counties.

Wednesday having been set apart as prayer-day for colleges, the day was observed in this city by a union service in the forenoon, in the First Reformed church. In the afternoon the faculties and students of Hope College and the West. Theol. Seminary met in the college chapel to listen to a lecture by Rev. E. Winter, D. D., of Grand Rapids. His theme was the necessity in our day of thoroughness in education, and especially as regards the christian ministry.

Christiaan De Jong, of Zeeland, lost his seven-year old daughter, Monday. The fatal illness was brain fever. On the following day Mrs. De Jong died, aged 33 years. In this bereavement the father and husband has the deep sympathy of that entire community. Mr. De Jong, it will be remembered, some three years ago met with a serious accident in his saw-mill, necessitating the amputation of his left arm, at the shoulder. Incidental hereto it may be mentioned that the sorrow and anguish of mind, occasioned by this double affliction, had such a mysterious, sympathetic effect upon the shoulder and the missing limb, that by times Mr. De Jong is suffering the most excruciating pains. The funeral of the daughter and mother took place Thursday afternoon, from the First H. C. Ref. church, Revs. J. Riemersma and J. Kremer officiating.

Several Overisel people are suffering from the gripe and scarlet fever.

The rainstorm of Thursday removed the last snow and put a stop to skating.

Several thousand acres in Tuscola county are being redeemed by a drain seven miles long.

Congressman Belknap has introduced a bill in the House for a \$100,000 building at Ionia. Next!

R. Koning of Grand Rapids, formerly of Overisel, intends to remove to move to Denver, Col.

Miss Hattie, the eight-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Huntley, is down with diphtheria.

Dr. W. Visscher, located at Alledale Centre, has concluded to make that place his home, and purchased a residence there.

Fine weather, beautiful moonlight, fairly good ice and numerous bon-fires induced crowds of our people, old and young, to spend an evening on Black Lake, last week.

The estimated cost of the new school building at Allegan is \$17,300. The plan contemplates a two-story structure, 80x84, with rock faced Holland stone walls, brick partitions, and slate roof.

While W. Jansen, of Zeeland, was confined in the Ottawa County jail, awaiting his trial at the present term of the circuit court for obtaining money under false pretences, one of his two children was taken sick and died, last Friday. Sheriff Vaupell so arranged matters for him, that he was enabled to go home and attend the funeral. The other child is also dangerously ill.

Personal Mention.

I. Cappon was in the Valley City, Tuesday.

C. J. DeRoos made a business trip to Grand Rapids, Tuesday.

J. C. Post was at the county seat on legal business, Tuesday.

Rev. P. Lepeltak, of Overisel, has received a call to Hospers, Ia.

Mrs. Rev. J. T. Bergen has recovered from an attack of influenza.

Editor Verwey, of the *Grandview*, took in Grand Rapids, Thursday.

John Holmes, of the Fennville Dispatch, was in the city Monday.

Miss Anna Breyman, of Milwaukee, is in the city, visiting her parents.

A. Wiersma, of Grand Rapids, was in the city this week, visiting friends.

Rev. A. Wormser, of Grand Haven, has received a call from Marion, N. Y.

Will H. Rogers, of Albion, shook hands with his numerous friends, Monday.

W. Garrod, of Allegan, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Post, Sunday.

J. W. Goozen, C. & W. M. station agent at Zeeland, was in the city, Thursday.

D. Kotterink, postmaster of Overisel, was in the city, Wednesday, and made us a friendly call.

N. B. Jones, of Lansing, was in the city this week, adjusting the loss on the *Grandview* building.

Rev. H. E. Dosker, of the Third Ref. church, supplied one of the pulpits in Graafschap, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pieters, of Fennville, made their stay over Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Boone.

Mrs. Rev. J. J. Van Zanten, and children, of Grand Haven, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Van Der Veen.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

A TURBULENT WORLD.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY.

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

ABOUT INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The Senate considers a bill providing for the payment of Indian depredations claims was considered until 2 o'clock.

In the Senate, on the 27th, House bill providing for the payment of Indian depredations claims was considered until 2 o'clock, when the unfinished business, the question being on Mr. Davis' amendment to increase the total number of Representatives from 350 (as proposed in the House bill) to 360, and giving an additional member to each of the States of Arkansas, Minnesota, Missouri and New York. Mr. Davis explained and advocated the amendment. In the House a bill passed for a railway bridge over the Missouri between Council Bluffs and Omaha. The House then went into committee on the military academy appropriation bill. In the course of the general debate, Mr. Rogers of Arkansas, referred to the recent Indian war as unprovoked and indefensible. If the report of the massacre at Wounded Knee were correct, the massacre was the most shameful murder in the annals of our national history. If they were true, the committee to whom the resolution of inquiry had been referred should lose no time in providing for a thorough investigation.

Tennessee Miners Will Squal.
The Southern Steel Company of Chattanooga gives notice of a ten per cent. reduction of wages, and workmen retaliate by threatening to tell how they were imported from England in violation of the contract labor law.

Dutch Have Taken Holland.
Rhode Island has elected Oscar Lapham, Democrat, to Congress from the First District. There was no election in the Second, and a second attempt is ordered. Over 2,000 defective ballots were cast in both districts.

Robbed the Dead.
At Quincy, Mass., a smooth young detective made love to a girl, and gained from her the knowledge that the valuable jewelry she wore was taken by her father from the dead bodies at the Old Colony railroad disaster.

Fighting in Chili.
Fierce fighting is reported between the Chilean insurrectionists and the Government troops. President Balmaceda has told the resident ministers of foreign countries that he expects to subdue the rebellion shortly.

Already at It.
Two farmers' papers publish a "straw vote," showing that of Democratic farmers 71,000 vote for Cleveland, 17,000 for Hill, Of Republicans, 39,000 favor Blaine, and 31,000 are for Harrison.

Work Commenced.
Work has begun on the construction of an office on the Lake Front, Chicago, for the use of the architects who are to supervise the erection of the World's Fair buildings.

Belle Gordon Blundered.
It transpires that some young rascal at St. Joseph, Mo., impersonated Milton Tootle, the young millionaire, and that Belle Gordon married some other fellow after all.

To Form a Pool.
Leading bar-wire men have nearly completed arrangements for the purchase of the Washburn & Moen patents, and will form a pool to manufacture, and advance prices.

Dissolute Earl Dead.
At San Francisco Bruce Douglas is dead, aged 28. He was a direct heir to the earldom of Robert Percy Douglas, the fourth of that name. Dissipation killed him.

Ingalls Is Defeated.
Judge W. A. Pfeffer, editor of the Kansas Farmer, has been elected to succeed J. J. Ingalls from Kansas in the United States Senate.

A Minnesota Outrage.
Mr. and Mrs. Cruzen and two daughters, of Winnebago City, Minn., brutally and probably fatally beat a teacher, Miss Lint, for keeping one of the girls after school.

Hungarian Rascals.
At Csaba, Hungary, a cashier and clerk in a bank were caught at embezzling, and suicided. Many were ruined by their stealing.

Crazed by Misfortune.
A bank failed at Greeley, Col., and loss of all her husband's savings made Mrs. Thomas Bennett, of Fort Morgan, crazy. She suicided.

Soldiers Were Killed.
At Irving, Kan., in the Union Pacific smashup, Capt. Godfrey and six members of the famous Seventh Cavalry were killed. Many horses also perished.

Jack Won the Fight.
A mad stallion in Mercer County, Ky., attacked a jackass and was kicked to death, but not until after he had fatally injured his opponent.

Dr. A. H. Cressman.
At St. Albans, Vt., at the age of 50, Dr. A. H. Cressman is dead. He was President of the State Board of Health.

Stock Shippers Fined.
For over-crowding stock in a car, several stock shippers have been fined at Kansas City by the efforts of the Humane Bureau.

Wichita Bank Failure.
The Savings Bank of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas, has failed for \$81,000; assets, \$75,000.

Faint Shops Turned.
Fire at Brainerd, Minn., destroyed the Northern Pacific paint shops; loss, \$50,000.

Oregon's Ballot Law.
The bill to provide an Australian system of ballot passed the Oregon House.

Pulled the Trigger Too Hard.
George Schneider, of Erie, Pa., was drunk and wanted to show his nerve. He placed the muzzle of a cocked revolver in his mouth, pulled the trigger too hard, and the consequent explosion confirmed the fact that he was a little short on brains.

Mississippi Justice.
S. A. Bradford, who wrecked a pay train on the L. N. O. & T. Road at Woodville, Miss., and by a flaw in the indictment escaped punishment, has been ordered by a Mississippi court to be forever and instantly insane.

"Old Hutch" Bangs Up.

B. P. Hutchinson, the veteran Chicago Board of Trade man, has suddenly withdrawn from speculation. It seems that Mr. Hutchinson's family was dissatisfied with his peculiar trades and asked him to retire. This the old gentleman flatly refused to do, and his son, Mr. Chas. L. Hutchinson, consulted with his attorney and some close personal friends as to the best course to pursue. On their advice he had a talk with his father and told him that unless he would close up his deals quietly and give up all speculative business, that the matter would be taken into the courts and a conservator applied for. Mr. Hutchinson, Sr., was very angry for a time, but finally consented to the terms and at onceavened-up his trades and closed his books.

Western Trade Active.

In speaking of the condition of trade for the past week Dun's weekly review says: "It has been noteworthy throughout recent financial troubles that Western centers of trade have been comparatively free from disturbance or apprehension, and now the energy and growth of the West have their effect in larger trade and stronger confidence in Eastern commercial centers. There is no material change in the volume of circulation, through the Treasury has put out \$300,000 more of old money than it has taken in and has issued in addition \$800,000 more silver notes. The return of money from the interior pushes the rate downward here and greater ease is noted at most Eastern points, with a better demand for commercial paper. The exports of domestic products continue larger than a year ago, and the excess of exports over imports is so heavy that sterling exchange does not advance, though sales of stock on foreign account occasionally appear."

Poisoned the Babies.

Mrs. Ludwig Anderson, of Brockton, Mass., purchased a drachm of morphine, and when her husband had left for his work she mixed the entire quantity, and, dividing it into four parts, gave one each to her three children, aged 5, 4, and 2 years, and took the fourth drink herself. She then retired to her chamber, taking the children with her, with the intention of never waking again. They are expected to die. The cause attributed for the act is that of jealousy. She consulted a medium, who told her that her husband was untrue.

Lymph from Minister Phelps.

The President has received a package from the Hon. William Walter Phelps, United States Minister to Germany, containing five vials of Koch's lymph, and the President has distributed them as follows: Two vials to Surgeon General Hamilton of the Marine Hospital service in Washington, and one vial each to the Polyclinic Hospital of Chicago, the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and the City Hospital of Indianapolis.

Chinese Immigration.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved of a proposition made by Mr. G. B. Williams on behalf of the Southern Pacific Company to transport Chinese intended for deportation from Seattle or Tacoma, Wash., to San Francisco by rail and thence to Hong Kong by steamer at \$51 each, which sum is to include food for the entire journey and an adequate guard between Seattle and San Francisco.

Rebels in Chili Victorious.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres states that information has been received there from Chili to the effect that Valparaiso, Iquique, Coquimbo and Pica continue in a state of blockade. The dispatch adds that the insurgents are masters of the situation. They have seized Tarapaca, and have sacked all the stores, containing or supposed to contain arms and ammunition in Valparaiso.

A Quebec Avalanche.

A Quebec special says: An immense avalanche of snow fell last night from the cliffs of the Plains of Abraham into Champlain street, half a mile from the scene of the disastrous landslide of 1889, which caused the death of fifty-two people. The avalanche occurred at the very spot where a similar slide fifteen winters ago demolished two houses and killed seven people.

Shot the Officers.

At a point six miles southeast of Rogers, Ark., the constable of that place was shot and instantly killed and Deputy Sheriff Wright, of Pierce City, Mo., mortally wounded by two brothers named Sheppard, whom the officers were attempting to arrest for a murderous assault.

In a Hermit's Hut.

William Munson, a hermit, was found dead in his hut, near Arnold's Station, Conn. His body was removed by relatives, but subsequently a party of young men visited the shanty, and after a short investigation turned up bank books and bonds valued at \$7,000.

The Fair Without a President.

Lyman J. Gage created great surprise and regret in World's Fair circles by announcing that he would retire from the Presidency of the World's Columbian Exposition. Upon his retirement Mr. Gage will assume the Presidency of the First National Bank.

The American Hog Ahead.

Germany's embargo on American pork will soon be raised, as the debate in the Reichstag shows not only the people, but most of the members, in favor of such action. Minister Phelps is receiving congratulations.

Nice Present for Yale University.

By the will of the late Dr. Alvin Talcott, of Guilford, Conn., Yale University will get the \$25,000 which Dr. Talcott provided some time ago for the endowment of a Greek professorship, the will providing for the immediate payment of that fund.

A Texas Tragedy.

At San Marcos, Texas, in the presence of their two children, Col. G. H. Snyder shot and killed his wife, from whom he had been twice divorced. She was a daughter of late Chief Justice Underwood, of Georgia. He claims the killing was accidental.

Because He's a Bachelor.

William Wright, of New Bedford, Ohio, has neither a wife nor family of well-trained children, and for this reason is bounced from a deaconship in the Presbyterian Church. Church law frowns upon celibacy in deacons.

The Number Has Decreased.

According to Dun's report the business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 380 as compared with a total of 411 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 238.

Over an Embankment.

Mrs. Henry Smith, aged 55, was fatally hurt and Mrs. Nebelski badly injured near Oro, Cal. They were driving home when the horse and buggy were thrown over a steep embankment, falling 100 feet to the bottom.

Shot Her Lover and Herself.

Bertha Gross, a domestic at San Antonio, Texas, shot and fatally wounded her lover, James Hartley, of the Third Artillery. The woman then shot herself.

woman then shot herself, inflicting a wound that will probably cause death. They were engaged to be married.

Sullivan No Longer an Elk.

Dr. Quinlin, the head of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, has suspended the prize-fighter, John L. Sullivan, as a person "who is unworthy to associate with gentlemen, and whose conduct has brought shame and discredit upon the order." Dr. Quinlin has forbidden any lodge to admit Sullivan.

That Charming Eastern Climate.

The effects of the storm upon business in the East are almost beyond comprehension. New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and Albany were for twenty-four hours without telegraphic facilities, over 1,500 wires of the Western Union alone being down. All business exchanges ceased transactions.

Operations of Oyster Pirates.

The Maryland and Virginia oyster police steamers have been dispatched to hunt down a fleet of lawless dredgers who took possession of Frederick Gunby's private oyster beds on Tangier Sound and drove the owner's vessel away.

Wrecked a Schooner.

The three-masted schooner Nathaniel Lunk, from St. Thomas to Philadelphia, with sugar, was wrecked near New Inlet, N. C. The crew was all saved but the captain, who was washed overboard and drowned.

Knickerbocker's Sharp Fargain.

Ex-Senator Tabor has bought, for \$100,000, from F. A. Street, a St. Louis telegrapher, mining property which the latter discovered in Idaho, worth \$15,000,000.

General Benet Retires.

General Stephen V. Benet, Chief of the Ordnance Department, United States army, has retired. He has had an unusually long term as head of his corps, having been appointed June 23, 1874.

Flown Through the Roof.

An Ashland, Wis., special says: An explosion of a stick of giant powder at the Sampson mine seriously injured five men. One was blown through the roof of the engine-house into the air fifty feet distant.

Murdered a Mail Carrier.

News has been received at Catlettsburg, Ky., of the murder and robbery of the mail carrier between Whitesburg, Ky., and Big Stone Gap, Va. He was shot twice and the mail-pouch robbed.

Reds Raise a Row.

The 1,200 Indians on the Red Lake Reservation in the vicinity of Thief River Falls, Minn., have been engaged in ghost dances for the last ten days and have ordered all settlers to leave the country under penalty of death.

Erie Strike Settled.

The strike on the Chicago and Erie was definitely settled, the striking employes returning to work, with the exception of Train Dispatcher Scott. Trains are running as usual on the entire line.

To Make Twine.

It is announced that the Alliance Twine company of Des Moines has purchased all of Lowry's patents for the manufacture of binding twine from slough-grass and will start a \$20,000 plant there.

Mass of Wires and Poles.

New York City is in a mess of tangled wires and poles, the result of the terrific storm. All traffic was blocked, communication with the world stopped, and the mud was a foot deep.

His Friends Alarmed.

Foul play is suspected in the disappearance, at Mansfield, Ohio, of M. E. Vauane, a salesman from Chicago. He had a large sum of money when last seen, and left \$100 at his hotel.

Hostilities Imminent.

Advices from Guatemala and San Salvador report that fighting is almost certain to occur in the immediate future. Affairs are much unsettled in the Central American countries.

Fed for the Officials.

Under a decision of the Illinois Supreme Court five officials of Cook County will be compelled to refund \$30,000 of salaries drawn before the act authorizing the increase went into effect.

Sold His Son.

Robert Anderson returned to his home, near Bellefonte, Pa., with his 8-year-old grandson, for whom he had paid \$50 in order to get the lad out of the clutches of a dissolute father.

A New Hampshire Tragedy.

Mrs. E. G. Reed, of Salem, N. H., is under arrest for complicity in the murder of her husband. She admitted the murderer to her husband's sleeping apartment, and greeted him with a kiss.

Bribery Charges.

At Pierre, S. D., the legislators are in a ferment of excitement over sensational charges of wholesale bribery. Names are plainly called, and investigation will result.

The Irrepressible Cowboy.

At Cheyenne, Wyo., over a game of cards, a cowboy named "Six-shooter Billy" and another named "Dab" deliberately fought a duel, resulting in the death of both.

Swindled for \$10,000.

Two young men named E. J. Gilmore and F. S. Lee victimized Louisville, Ky., capitalists to the extent of \$10,000, in a bogus commission house deal.

In the Wild and Woolly East.

Farmers in Peter's Valley, N. J., are on a hunt to exterminate bears, which are killing cattle by scores. Four bears were seen at one time, and escaped in the swamps.

To Answer for His Crimes.

Missouri justice is after Wilson Howard, a bad man from Kentucky, who was arrested at San Francisco. Howard has eight murders on his hands.

To Secure Copyrights.

To secure both English and American rights by copyright, the names of W. H. H. Ballou and H. Rider Haggard will both appear upon future writings of these authors.

Belle Gardner's Ten Strike.

Belle Gardner, aged 16, daughter of a poor farmer at St. Joseph, Mo., captured the heart of Milton Tootle, Jr., a young millionaire, and they eloped.

A Chance for Onquest.

Native chiefs of Tahiti want the United States to assist them in repelling a French invasion. United States vessels are furnishing them munitions of war.

The Sam's Old Story.

The cause of the Indian troubles in Minnesota is that Swedish and Norwegian settlers have been stripping reservation forests of timber.

Caught by a Widow.

An Allegan (Mich.) soldier's widow come within an ace of marrying Wm. Robinson, alias Jas. Red, of Grand Rapids.

but discovered just in time that he had already married eleven other relicts of deceased soldiers and was a monumental pension fraud. He is arrested.

Died a Horrible Death.

George Kendall, a farm hand, who was bitten in the hip by a pet Skye terrier at Arlington, N. J., died of hydrophobia in a New York hospital.

Will Wind Up.

The New York Equitable Insurance Company, because of small capital and unprofitable business, will wind up its own affairs and quit.

To Die by Electricity.

H. A. Smiler, who murdered his wife in New York City, is sentenced to death by electricity some time during the week of March 16.

He'll Answer Next Time.

At Kokomo, Ind., an old soldier named James Miller refused to answer census questions and will serve thirty days for his obstinacy.

At the Stock Yards.

Dissatisfied with wages, workmen at the Chicago Stock Yards threaten to strike. Thousands will join in the move.

His Last Deal.

In a fit of insanity, B. B. Hopkins, a Wall street broker, suicided by cutting his throat.

In a Drunken Frawl.

At Boston, while drunk, John Kelley killed his father, a man of 70. He is in custody.

A Violent Marshal.

John Kennedy was shot at Stella, Neb., by City Marshal Gaslin, for interfering in the latter's family affairs.

Murder and Suicide.

Chris Abramson killed Manie Ronnigan at Westport, Minn., and then suicided. Disappointed love.

Senator Stanford Bruised.

By a runaway in New York, Senator Stanford was thrown from his carriage and severely bruised.

Fire at Spokane.

The Green block, a three-story brick at Spokane Falls, burned. Loss, \$62,000; insurance, \$55,000.

A Niagara Suicide.

C. E. Stanley, of Cleveland, Ohio, while intoxicated leaped into Niagara Falls and was drowned. He leaves a family.

Motor Car Ditched.

At Indianapolis a steam motor car went in the ditch, and four persons were seriously hurt.

Stove Works Burned.

Fire at Marion, Ind., totally destroyed the stove works. The loss is \$25,000; insurance, \$10,000.

A Belgium Prince Dead.

Prince Baudouin, nephew of King Leopold and heir to the throne of Belgium, died at Brussels.

The Actress Fell Dead.

Miss Georgia Mortimer, a member of the "Nightingale" Company, fell dead at Cleveland, Ohio.

Shot One of the Sheppards.

One of the Sheppard boys, who escaped from the two officers at Rogers, Ark., was afterward shot and killed by a posse.

Miles Reviews the Troops.

All the troops now at Pine Ridge were reviewed by Gen. Miles. There were 3,000 men and 370 horses in line.

General Longstreet Ill.

General Longstreet is seriously ill at a hotel in San Antonio, Texas, from the effects of a wound received in the war.

Another Bank Broken.

The Kawaka City State Bank went into the hands of a receiver, making the fourth bank failure within a week.

The Chicago and Erie Tied Up.

All the conductors and train-dispatchers of the Chicago and Erie Railway are on strike, and the road is tied up.

By a Brother-in-Law.

Job Pritchard was shot dead by his brother-in-law near Hot Springs, Ark., the result of an old feud.

A South Carolina Crime.

Capt. John Maxey was waylaid and murdered on the road about three miles from his home in Sumter County, S. C.

Small-Pox in School.

Small-pox was discovered at St. Mary's Priory, of the Benedictine Order, at Erie, Pa.

Drove the Chinese Out of Town.

Report comes from Milton, Oregon, that the Chinese were driven out of town by a mob.

Three Fatalities.

Exploding gas at a well at Mill Grove, Ind., killed three men.

Blaze in a North Dakota Burg.

Fire at Hillsboro, N. D., destroyed property to the value of \$70,000.

THE MARKETS.

HOGS—Shipping Grades.....		3.00	@ 5.75
SHEEP.....		3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		90 1/2	@ 91 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....		49	@ 49 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....		43	@ 44
RYE—No. 2.....		70	@ 72
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....		22	@ 27
EGGS—Full Cream, Bats.....		10 1/2	@ 10 3/4
EGGS—Fresh.....		21 1/2	@ 22 1/2
POTATOES—Western, per bu.....		90	@ 95
INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping.....		3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS—Common to Prime.....		3.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....		3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		95	@ 96 1/2
CORN—No. 1 White.....		50	@ 50 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....		45 1/2	@ 46
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE.....		4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS.....		3.00	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		92	@ 93
CORN—No. 2.....		48 1/2	@ 49
OATS—No. 2.....		44 1/2	@ 45
BARLEY—Iowa.....		66	@ 70
CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE.....		3.00	@ 5.00
HOGS.....		3.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....		3.00	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		95 1/2	@ 96 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....		48 1/2	@ 49
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....		48	@ 49
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....		87	@ 89
CORN—No. 3.....		45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2 White.....		45	@ 46
RYE—No. 1.....		71	@ 72
BARLEY—No. 2.....		66	@ 67
DETROIT.			
CATTLE.....		3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS.....		3.00	@ 3.50
SHEEP.....		3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		96	@ 96 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....		50 1/2	@ 51 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....		47 1/2	@ 48
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT.....		95	@ 96
CORN—Cash.....		51	@ 51
OATS—No. 2 White.....		45 1/2	@ 45
BUFFALO.			
CATTLE—Good to Prime.....		4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.....		3.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....		1.07 1/2	@ 1.08
CORN—No. 2.....		53	@ 53
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....		3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS—Light.....		3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Medium to Good.....		4.00	@ 5.50
LAMBS.....		5.00	@ 5.50
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE.....		3.50	@ 5.25
HOGS.....		4.00	@ 5.00
SHEEP.....		4.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		1.00	@ 1.08
CORN—No. 2.....		51	@ 52
OATS—Mixed Western.....		50	@ 51

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891.

Volume XX.

With this Number the HOLLAND CITY NEWS enters upon its Twentieth Volume.

In again assuming its publication the proprietor pledges the public his best endeavors to make the NEWS a fitting representative of all the local and material interests of Holland City and vicinity.

The political principles of the paper, as heretofore, will be truly Republican.

The subscription price of the NEWS, from and after this Number, will be \$1.50 a year. Those desiring to club with the *Grandtvet*, will receive the two papers for \$2.50.

The losses on the *Grandtvet* fire have been adjusted during the week, in a manner satisfactory to all. The damage on presses, folder and machinery, in the basement, was but light, \$25 covering that loss; type and material, \$1,000; building, \$1,200. Of course, this does not reimburse Mr. Mulder for all the damage sustained. His supply of printed matter alone, in the line of premium books issued annually to the subscribers of the *Grandtvet*, would inventory not less than \$600, besides other property not absolutely covered by the policies. The presses and engine will be covered by a temporary roof, until the season admits of rebuilding.

The NEWS and *Grandtvet* offices having been merged into one, the composing and job departments will be carried on at the old stand of the NEWS, on River street, opposite the furniture store of Jas. A. Brouwer. The second floor of the music store of Meyer & Son, adjoining the NEWS office, has also been rented and fitted up into editorial rooms, for both papers. Mr. Mulder, the publisher, will also have his office here.

As fast as the new material arrives on the grounds and matters can be rearranged, the job department of the NEWS office is being fitted out so as to fully meet all the requirements. But of this later.

To our correspondents we would state that their communications will be as welcome as before. They will please endeavor to send them in so as to reach us on Wednesday.

Railroad Rumblings.

In regard to the prospects of the "new railroad," there is nothing new this week, only that the following letter, from the vice president of the road to Mr. Henry, of Saugatuck, has found its way in the press:

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 17, '91. J. F. HENRY, Esq.—The company has no idea of leaving Holland out or building an air line. The route as surveyed, with few changes, will be the line. Holland people were here yesterday, and everything connected with the company looks more bright than ever before. I am in hopes to show you that the road can be built under certain conditions. Our bonds can be sold, as we have a purchaser.

Yours, C. E. TEMPLE, Vice President.

The preliminaries for the construction of the spur to the Bay View factory of Messrs. C.A. King & Co., have finally been completed, and as we have been informed from reliable sources, there will be no further delay in its construction. It will be built by the C. & W. M. company, on the line surveyed last summer, branching off on Fifth street, near the head of the lake, and thence south and west along Seventh street and Black Lake to the factory.

A few weeks ago all building operations at the factory were suspended, awaiting the outcome of this project. Work here will also be shortly resumed with a view to the earliest possible completion.

It is further rumored that matters pertaining to the yard and roundhouse will also soon be definitely arranged.

Lansing Notes.

This week having been designated for visiting the several state institutions, but very little legislative business was transacted.

The whole number of people connected with the legislature, included members of both houses, is 219, of which number 81 are officers, clerks, janitors, pages, etc. All receive \$3 per day except the pages, who receive \$2 per day. The daily pay roll amounts to \$636.

Representative Richardson is preparing bills to bring the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central railroads, who are now enjoying the privileges of a special charter, under the general railroad laws of the state.

A measure has been introduced in the House for the protection of fur-bearing animals, including the pole-

son, says that the skunk is a much abused animal. He admits that skunks will kill chickens if they are hungry and no more desirable food comes in their way. They take chicken as a second choice, preferring moles, frogs, beetles, mice, grubs and such like creatures that are the bane of the farmer. A skunk in a hop-field is, according to Watts, worth \$10. A farmer might well pay \$10 to keep the skunk there, on account of his activity in ridding the growing plants of insects and animals destructive to them. The skunk is a harmless creature and goes about his business in a quiet way. It is only when interfered with that he makes it known to all the neighborhood that he is there and standing on his rights.

It is evident that the Senate needed a little catechising, on spiritual matters, at least it is fair to deduce this from the following resolution which was introduced by one of the members, and adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this House deeply impressed by the solemnity of prayer, and moreover, conscious of the veneration and respect due to the minister who asks the Divine blessing in our presence, and of the dignity of the Senate of this great State, do hereby give expression to their profound sense of the decorum and attention which should be observed on such occasions.

During a debate on the question of the long recess, last week, Mr. Connor, a member from Saginaw, interrupted Mr. Diekema with a reminder that the last session was six months long. Mr. Diekema retorted: "Yes, and the gentleman from Saginaw consumed one-third of that time on the floor, and he's here again." The House enjoyed the retort.

Of the members of the House 56 are farmers, 14 lawyers, 3 doctors, 1 banker, 1 saloon-keeper and 8 real estate dealers. The balance are mining experts, inspectors, merchants, etc.

The Chester Annexation.

At the recent session of the board of supervisors of Muskegon county, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that the township board of Chester township, Ottawa county, has asked by their unanimous vote, backed by an almost unanimously signed petition from the citizens and tax-payers of said township, that the legislature now in session should pass an act to detach the said township of Chester from Ottawa county and annex the same to the county of Muskegon; and

Whereas, The geographical position of said township of Chester is such that, being connected directly by wagon roads and by the only two railroads that pass through or touch the said township with the city of Muskegon, making the said city and county seat the natural and nearest market for the products of the said township of Chester, and making it very desirable that the people of said township should also be able to transact their county business in said city, which is always easily accessible; and

Whereas, The interests of the said township of Chester and convenience of its people will be largely enhanced by annexation to the county of Muskegon, as set forth by the board of the township of Chester, and the petition of the people thereof to the legislature of the state.

Therefore Resolved, That we, as individuals and as a body corporate, ask the legislature of the state, now assembled, to hear the petition of the board and people of the said township of Chester and grant their prayers, believing the best interests of the petitioners will be served thereby, and without hurt or damage to any.

Resolved, That attested copies of the above be sent to our senator and representatives at Lansing, and ask that they present the same to the respective bodies, and that they urge the passage of the bill whereby the wishes of the people of said township of Chester may be realized and their petition granted.

Speaking about the bills that have already been introduced, in both House and Senate, for the transfer of Chester from Ottawa to Muskegon county, the *Coopersville Observer* remarks:

"Ottawa county should send a strong delegation to Lansing to lobby against these bills. Every tax-payer and citizen should exert his influence to defeat this unjust and pernicious measure—a scheme devised by Muskegon county people and agitated by designing politicians to rob us of the best portion of our now too small county. The Patrons of Industry should take hold of this matter. Let each man send in a communication to our representatives, urging them to do their utmost to defeat the bill in the house. Of course it would be only a waste of time and money to write to Senator Porter, for he is pledged to support the bill, in fact was elected on that issue. Again we urge the necessity of sending a delegation to Lansing. The signing of a few petitions will be of no special benefit. Legislators are seldom influenced by petitions. Personal work and influence is the most effective way to reach them."

Under the existing treaty between the United States and Great Britain each nation is allowed but one war vessel on the great Lakes. The vessel which floats the stars and stripes, is the "Michigan," all other armed vessels, such as the Andy Johnson, are merely revenue cutters and under direction of the Treasury department. The other day Senator Farwell presented a memorial from Chicago, asking Congress to cause the war steamer Michigan to be replaced by a new and suitable vessel. The memorial says the Michigan has been in the service fifty years, and has become so completely worn out as to make desirable

With an eye towards the future prospects of its harbor, and congressional appropriations for the improvement thereof, the Saugatuck Commercial makes the following comment upon the redistricting of the state into congressional districts:

"There is some talk that Ionia, Kent and Ottawa counties will form a congressional district under the new apportionment. If this or any other arrangement is made, that will divorce Allegan from mutual representation with Kent and Ottawa counties, those who feel an interest in Saugatuck harbor, will have occasion to be grateful. At each session of congress we have seen how difficult it is for the member from this district—who is generally a resident of Grand Rapids—to abstract his attention from Grand Haven, and if he lets his eyes run down the coast, it is arrested at Holland, where whatever is left of the river and harbor appropriation doled out to this district remains. It will be a hard matter to change this state of affairs until we have a representative in congress who is not wedded to the idol of Grand Haven harbor."

The entire country was shocked, Friday morning, by the intelligence that Hon. W. Windom, secretary of the treasury, while a guest at the annual banquet of the New York board of trade, and having concluded a 30-minute response to the first toast, dropped in his chair, dead.

Lieut. C. Gardner, U. S. A., just in from the northwest, condenses the whole Indian situation admirably. "I assure you," he says, "that the principal business of the Indian agents at the present time, as for years past, is to rob the Indians."—Ex.

Since congress is asked to take care of all the silver that is being mined, it is well enough that similar provision be made for coal, leather, potatoes, cider vinegar, etc. Let us have an unlimited free coinage and stamping of everything.

The three-year-old child of Albert Baushke, Benton Harbor, was burned to death Sunday noon, the fatality being caused by its clothes catching on fire from matches with which it was playing. The mother was attracted from another part of the house by the child's frantic cries and arrived just in time to witness it, literally roasting to death.

A Card.

The members of Columbia Hose Co. No. 2 hereby convey their thanks to Mr. L. Mulder, publisher of the *Grandtvet*, for the practical manner in which he acknowledged their services at the recent fire.

In behalf of the Company,

J. DINKELLO, Foreman.
A. KLOOSTER, Secretary.
Holland, Mich., Jan. 24, 1891.

A Card.

We desire to extend our heartfelt thanks to neighbors and friends, who so kindly rendered us help and showed their sympathy in the sickness and death of our dear son and brother, Abraham.

MR. & MRS. O. PETERSON,
and CHILDREN.
Holland, Mich., Jan. 29, 1891.

Business Notice.

By the 1st of February next I intend to retire from business and close out my meat market, on River street.

On or before that date I desire also to close my books, and request all those having an account with me to come and settle at once.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 9, 1891.
J. MEEUWSEN.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years, standing Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by P. W. KANE'S Drug Store.

Cheaper than the cheapest. The only reliable. The Masury liquid paints are the best manufactured. For sale only by Dr. Wm. Van Putten. 14tf.

Great bargains in paints, oils, kalsomines, brushes &c., at Dr. Wm. Van Putten's. Save money and get the best for spring renovating.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.

TO THE PUBLIC!

We have doubled our stock since we are in business. Besides all kinds of

FURNITURE

Carpets, Wallpaper &c.

We call your attention to our line of Chenille Curtains, Lace Curtains, and Hanging Lamps.

Give us a Call!

Wykhuysen & Rinck,

Main Street, between Bosman & Steketee's,
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO

CLOTHING HOUSE,

L. HENDERSON, Prop.

The Largest!

The Latest!

The Cheapest!

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Hats & Caps.

FULL LINE OF UNDERWEAR.

The Winter Season is upon us, and everything in the line of Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied at this Popular Clothing House at prices

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

McBride's Block, River Street,

Holland, Mich., December 10th, '90.

45-4w

JAS. A. BROUWER,

River Street,

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Headquarters for Low Prices, High Quality and Great Variety in

Furniture, Bed Room Sets, Parlor Sets, Bed Springs, Feathers,

Mattresses, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Fine Rockers,

Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc.

Wall Paper and Picture Frames a Specialty.

All size and price Frames made to order at reasonable prices.

A SERMON ON BABYLON.

DISCOURSE DELIVERED BY THE
BROOKLYN PREACHER.

A Graphic Description of the Wonders of
this Ancient Pagan City—Some Lessons
That Should be Heeded to be Drawn from
Its Fall.

Dr. Talmage's text was Daniel v. 30:
"In that night was Belshazzar, the King
of the Chaldeans, slain."

After the site of Babylon had been se-
lected, two million of men were em-
ployed for the construction of the wall
and principal works. The walls of the
city were sixty miles in circumference.
They were surrounded by a trench out
of which had been dug the material for
the construction of the city. There were
twenty-five gates of solid brass on each
side of the square city. Between every
two gates a great tower sprang up into
the heavens. From each of the twenty-
five gates on either side a street ran
straight through to the gate on the other
side, so that there were fifty streets, each
fifteen miles long, which gave to the city
an appearance of wonderful regularity.
The houses did not join each other on
the ground, and between them were gar-
dens and shrubbery. From housetop
to housetop bridges swung, over which
the inhabitants were accustomed to pass.
A branch of the Euphrates went through
the city, over which a bridge of marvel-
ous structure was thrown, and under
which a tunnel ran. To keep the river
from overflowing the city in time of
flood, a great lake was arranged to
catch the surplus, in which the wa-
ter was kept as in a reservoir until times
of drought, when it was sent streaming
down over the thirsty land. A palace
stood at each end of the Euphrates
bridge: one palace a mile and three-
quarters in compass, and the other pal-
ace seven and a half miles in circumfer-
ence. The wife of Nebuchadnezzar,
having been brought up among the
mountains of Media, could not stand it
in this flat country of Babylon, and so to
please her Nebuchadnezzar had a mount-
ain four hundred feet high built in the
middle of the city.

This mountain was surrounded by ter-
races, for the support of which great
arches were lifted. On the top of these
arches flat stones were laid; then a layer
of reeds and bitumen; then two rows of
bricks, closely cemented; then thick
sheets of lead, upon which the soil was
placed. The earth here deposited was
so deep that the largest trees had room
to anchor their roots. All the glory of
the flowery tropics was spread out at
that tremendous height, until it must
have seemed to one below as though the
clouds were all in blossom, and the very
sky leaned on the shoulder of the cedar.
At the top an engine was constructed
which drew the water from the Eu-
phrates, far below, and made it spout up
amid this garden of the skies. All this
to please his wife! I think she must
have been pleased.

In the midst of this city stood also the
temple of Belus. One of its towers was
one-eighth of a mile high, and on the top
of it an observatory, which gave the as-
tronomers great advantage, as, being at
so great a height, one could easily talk
with the stars. This temple was full of
cups and statues and censers, all of gold.
One image weighed a thousand Babylon-
ish talents, which would be equal to fifty-
two million dollars. All this by day; but
now night was about to come down on
Babylon. The shadows of her two hun-
dred and fifty towers began to lengthen.
The Euphrates rolled on, touched by the
fiery splendors of the setting sun, and
gates of brass, burnished and glittering,
opened and shut like doors of flame. The
hanging gardens of Babylon, wet with
the heavy dew, began to pour from star-
lit flowers and dripping leaf a fragrance
for many miles around. The streets and
squares were lighted for dance and frolic
and promenade. The theaters and gal-
leries of art invited the wealth and pomp
and grandeur of the city to rare enter-
tainments. Scenes of riot and wasteful-
ness were mingled in every street; godless
mirth, and outrageous excess, and splen-
did wickedness came to the king's palace
to do their mightiest deeds of dark-
ness.

A royal feast to-night at the king's pal-
ace! Rushing up to the gates: are char-
iots, upholstered with precious cloths from
Dedan and drawn by fire-eyed horses
from Togamah, that rear and neigh in
the grasp of the charioteers, while a
thousand lords dismount, and women
dressed in all the splendors of Syrian
emerald, and the color blending of agate,
and the chasteness of coral, and the
sombre glory of Tyrian purple, and the
princely embroideries brought from afar
by camels across the desert, and by ships
from Tarshish across the sea.

Open wide the gates and let the guests
come in. The chamberlains and cup-
bearers are all ready. Ha! to the rus-
tle of the robes, and to the carol of the
music! See the blaze of the jewels! Lift
the banners. Fill the cups. Clap the
cymbals. Blow the trumpets. Let the
night go by with song and dance and
ovation; and let that Babylonian tongue
be palsied that will not say, "Oh, King
Belshazzar, live forever!"

Ah! my friends, it was not any com-
mon banquet to which these great peo-
ple came. All parts of the earth had
sent their richest viands to that table.
Brackets and chandeliers flashed their
light upon tankards of burnished gold.
Fruit, ripe and luscious, in baskets of
silver, entwined with leaves, plucked
from royal conservatories. Vases, inlaid
with emerald and ridged with exquisite
traceries, filled with nuts that were
thrashed from forests of distant lands.
Wine brought from the royal vats, foam-
ing in the decanters and bubbling in the
chalices. Tufts of cassia and frankin-
cense wafting their sweetness from wall
and table. Gorgeous banners unfolding
in the breeze that came through the
opened window, bewitched with the per-
fume of hanging gardens. Fountains
rising up from inclosures of ivory in jets
of crystal, to fall in clattering rain of
diamonds and pearls. Statues of mighty
men looking down from niches in the
wall upon crouching and shields brought
from subdued empires. Idols of won-
derful work, standing on pedestals of
precious stones. Embroideries drooping
about the windows and wrapping pillars
of cedar, and drifting on floor inlaid
with ivory and agate. Music, mingling the
thrill of harps and the clash of cym-
bals, and the blast of trumpets in one
way of transport that went rippling
along the wall, and breathing among the
garlands, and pouring down the cor-
ridors, and thrilling the souls of a
thousand banqueters.

The signal is given, and the lords and
ladies, the mighty men and women of
the land, come around the table. Pour
out the wine. Let foam and bubble kiss
the rim. Hoist every one his cup, and
drink to the sentiment, "Oh, King Bel-
shazzar, live forever!" Bestarred head-
band and carcanet of royal beauty gleam
to the uplifted chalices, as again and
again and again they are emptied.
Away with care from the palace! Tear
royal dignity to tatters! Pour out more
wine! Give us more light, wilder
music, sweeter perfume! Lord shouts
to lord, captain orders to captain. Gob-
lets clash, decanters rattle. There
comes in the vile song, and the drunken
hiccough, and the slaving lip and the
guffaw of idiotic laughter, bursting
from the lips of princes, flushed, reeling,
bloodshot; while mingling with it all
I hear, "Huzza; huzza! for great Bel-
shazzar!"

What is that on the plastering of the
wall? Is it a spirit? Is it a phantom?
Is it God? Out of the black sieve of
the darkness a finger of fiery terror
trembles through the air and comes to
the wall, circling about as though it
would write, and then, with sharp tip of
flame, engraves on the plastering the
doom of the king. The music stops.
The goblet falls from the nerveless
grasp. There is a thrill. There is a
start. There is a thousand voiced shriek
of horror. Let Daniel be brought in to
read that writing. He comes in. He
reads it, "Weighed in the balance and
found wanting."

Meanwhile the Assyrians, who for two
years had been laying siege to that city,
took advantage of that carousal and
came in. I hear the foot of the conquer-
ors on the palace stairs. Massacre
rushes in with a thousand gleaming
knives. Death bursts upon the scene,
and I shut the door of that banquetting
hall, for I do not want to look. There
is nothing there but torn banners, and
broken wreaths, and the slush of upset
tankards, and the blood of murdered men,
and the kicked and tumbled car-
cass of a dead king. For "in that night
was Belshazzar, the king of the Chal-
deans, slain."

I go on to learn that when God writes
anything on the wall, a man had better
read it as it is. Daniel did not misinter-
pret or modify the handwriting on the
wall. It is all foolishness to expect a
minister of the Gospel to preach always
things that the people like or the people
choose. Young men, what shall I preach
to you to-night? Shall I tell you of the
dignity of human nature? Shall I tell
you of the wonders that our race has ac-
complished? "Oh, no," you say; "tell
me the message that came from God."
I will. If there is any handwriting on
the wall it is this lesson, "Accept of
Christ and be saved." I might talk of a
great many other things, but that is the
message and so I declare it.

Jesus never flattered those to whom he
preached. He said to those who did
wrong and who were offensive in His
sight, "Ye generation of vipers! ye
whited sepulchres! how can ye escape
the damnation of hell!" Paul the apostle
preached before a man who was not
ready to hear him preach. What sub-
ject did he take? Did he say, "Oh! you
are a good man, a very fine man, a very
noble man?" No; he preached of right-
eousness to a man who was unrighteous;
of temperance to a man who was the vic-
tim of bad appetites; of the judgment to
come to a man who was unfit for it. So
we must always declare the message that
happens to come to us. Daniel must
read it as it is. A minister preached be-
fore James I. of England, who was James
VI. of Scotland. What subject did he
take? The king was noted all over the
world for being unsettled and wavering
in his ideas. What did the minister
preach about to this man who was James
I. of England and James VI. of Scotland?
He took for his text James i. 6: "He that
wavereth is like a wave of the sea, driven
with the wind and tossed."

Hugh Latimer offended the King by a
sermon he preached, and the King said,
"Hugh Latimer, come and apologize."
"I will," said Hugh Latimer. So the day
was appointed, and the King's chapel
was full of lords and dukes, and the
mighty men and women of the country,
for Hugh Latimer was to apologize. He
began his sermon by saying: "Hugh
Latimer, bethink thee! Thou art in the
presence of thine earthly King, who can
destroy thy body. But bethink thee
Hugh Latimer, that thou art in the
presence of the King of Heaven and
earth, who can destroy both body and
soul in hell fire." Then he preached with
appalling directness at the King's crimes.
Another lesson that comes to us. There
is a great difference between the opening
of the banquet of sin and its close.
Young man if you had looked in upon
the banquet in the first few hours, you
would have wished you had been invited
there, and could have sat at the feast.
"Oh! the grandeur of Belshazzar's feast!"
you would have said; but you look in
at the close of the banquet, and your blood
curdles with horror. The King of Ter-
rors has there a ghastlier banquet;
human blood is the wine, and dying
goats are the music. Sin has made itself
a king in the earth. It has crowned
itself. It has spread a banquet. It in-
vites all the world to come to it. It has
hung in its banquet hall the spoils of
all kingdoms and the banners of all
nations. It has gathered from all music.
It has strewn, from its wealth, the tables
and the floors and arches. And yet how
often is that banquet broken up, and how
horrible is its end! Ever and anon there
is a handwriting on the wall. A King
falls. A great culprit is arrested. The
knees of wickedness knock together.
God's judgment, like an armed host,
breaks in upon the banquet; and that
night is Belshazzar, the King of the
Chaldeans, slain.

Here is a young man who says: "I
cannot see why they make such a fuss
about the intoxicating cup. Why, it is
exhilarating! It makes me feel well.
I can talk better, think better, feel better.
I cannot see why people have such a
prejudice against it." A few years pass
on, and he wakes up and finds himself in
the clutches of an evil habit which he
tries to break, but cannot; and he cries
out, "Oh, Lord God help me!" It seems
as though God would not hear his prayer,
and in an agony of body and soul he cries
out, "It biteth like a serpent, and it
stingeth like an adder." How bright it
was at the start! How black it was at
the last!

Here is a man who begins to read cor-
rupt novels. "They are so charming,"
says he, "I will go out and see for my-
self whether all things are so." He goes
in. A sinful spirit meets him with her
wand. She waves her wand, and it is
all enchantment. Why, it seems as if
the angels of God had poured out phials
of perfume in the atmosphere. As he
walks on he finds the hills becoming
more radiant with foliage and the ravines
more resonant with the falling water.
Oh! what a charming landscape he sees!
But that sinful spirit—her wand
meets him again; but now she reverses
the wand, and all the enchantments

gone. The cup is full of poison. The
fruit turns to ashes.
All the leaves of the bower are forked
tongues of hissing serpents. The flow-
ing fountains fall in a dead pool,
stenchful with corruption. The luring
songs become curses and screams of de-
moniac laughter. Lost spirits gather
about him and feel for his heart, and
beckon him on with "Hall, brother! Hall,
blasted spirit, hall!" He tries to get out.
He comes to the front door where he en-
tered, and tries to push it back, but the
door turns against him, and in the jar of
that shutting door he hears these words,
"This night is Belshazzar, the king of
Chaldeans, slain." Sin may open bright
as the morning. It ends dark as the
night!

I learn further from this subject that
Death sometimes breaks in upon a ban-
quet. Why did he not go down to the
prisons in Babylon? There were people
there that would like to have died. I
suppose there were men and women in
torture in that city who would have wel-
comed Death. But he comes to the pal-
ace; and just at the time when the mirth
is dashing to the tip-top pitch Death
breaks in at the banquet. We have of-
ten seen the same thing illustrated. Here
is a young man just come from college.
He is kind. He is loving. He is en-
thusiastic. He is eloquent. By one
spring he may bound to heights toward
which many men have been struggling
for years. A profession opens before
him. He is established in the law. His
friends cheer him. Eminent men en-
courage him.

After a while you may see him stand-
ing in the United States Senate, or mov-
ing a popular assembly by his elo-
quence, as trees are moved in a whirl-
wind. Some night he retires early. A
fever is on him. Delirium, like a reck-
less chariot, seizes the reins of his in-
tellect. Father and mother stand by and
see the tides of his life going out to the
great ocean. The banquet is coming to
an end. The lights of thought and mirth
and eloquence are being extinguished.
The garlands are snatched from the
brow. The vision is gone. Death at the
banquet!

We saw the same thing on a larger
scale illustrated at the last war in this
country. Our whole nation had been
sitting at a national banquet—North,
South, East, and West. What grain was
there but we grew it on our hills. What
invention was there but our rivers must
turn the new wheel and rattle the strange
shuttle. What warms but our traders
must bring them from the Arctic. What
fish but our nets must sweep them for
the markets. What music but it must
sing in our halls. What eloquence but
it must speak in our senates. Ho! to the
national banquet, reaching from moun-
tain to mountain, and from sea to sea!
To prepare that banquet the sheepfolds
and the aviaries of the country sent their
best treasures. The orchards piled up
on the table their sweetest fruits. The
presses burst out with new wines. To
sit at that table came the yeomanry of
New Hampshire, and the lumberman of
Maine, and the Carolinian from the rice
fields, and the Western emigrant from
the plains of Oregon, and we were all
brothers—brothers, at a banquet. Sudden-
ly the feast ended.

What meant those mounds thrown up
at Chickamauga, Shiloh, Atlanta, Gettys-
burg, South Mountain? What meant
those golden grain fields turned into a
pasturing ground for cavalry horses?
What meant the corn fields gullied by the
wheels of the heavy supply train?
Why those rivers of tears—those lakes
of blood? God was angry. Justice
must come. A handwriting on the wall!
The nation had been weighed and found
wanting. Darkness! Darkness! Woe
to the North! Woe to the South! Woe
to the East! Woe to the West! Death
at the banquet!

I have also to learn from the subject
that the destruction of the vicious, and
of those who despise God, will be very
sudden. The wave of mirth had dashed
to the highest point when that As-
syrian army broke through. It was un-
expected. Suddenly, almost always,
comes the doom of those who despise
God and defy the laws of men. How was
it at the deluge? Do you suppose it
came through a long northeast storm, so
that people for days before were sure it
was coming? No! I suppose the morning
was bright, that calmness brooded over
the waters; that beauty sat enthroned
on the hills, when suddenly the heavens
burst, and the mountains sank like an-
chors into the sea that dashed clear over
the Andes and the Himalayas.

Are there any here who are unpre-
pared for the eternal world? Are there
any here who have been living without
God and without hope? Let me say to
you that you had better accept of the
Lord Jesus Christ, lest suddenly your
last chance be gone. The lungs will
cease to breathe, the heart will stop.
The time will come when you shall go no
more to the office, or to the store, or to
the shop. Nothing will be left but
Death and Judgment and Eternity. Oh!
live to God this hour! If there be one in
this presence who has wandered far
away from Christ, though he may not
have heard the call of the gospel for
many a year, I invite him now to come
and be saved. Flee from this sin! Flee
to the stronghold of the gospel! Now is
the accepted time, now is the day of sal-
vation.

Good-night, my young friends! May
you have rosy sleep, guarded by Him
who never slumbers! May you awake in
the morning strong and well! But Oh! art
thou a despoiler of God? Is this thy
last night on earth? Shouldst thou be
awakened in the night by something,
thou knowest not what, and there be
shadows floating in the room, and a
handwriting on the wall, and you feel
that your last hour is come, and there
be a fainting at the heart, and a tremor
in the limb, and a catching of the
breath—then thy doom would be but an
echo of the words of the text, "In that
night was Belshazzar, the King of the
Chaldeans, slain."

Hear the invitation of the Gospel!
There may be some one in this house to
whom I shall never speak again, and
therefore let it be in the words of the
Gospel, and not in my own, with which I
close: "Ho, every one that thirsteth!
Come ye to the waters. And let him that
hath no money come, buy wine and milk
without money, and without price."
"Come unto me, all ye who are weary
and heavy laden, and I will give you
rest." Oh that my Lord Jesus would
now make Himself so attractive to your
souls that you cannot resist Him; and
that, if you have never prayed before, or
have not prayed since those days when
you knelt down at your mother's knee,
then that to-night you might pray, say-
ing:

Just as I am, without one plea,
But that thy blood was shed for me,
And that thou didst me come to thee,
O Lamb of God, I come!

A shining example is the bootblack.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE
DURING THE WEEK.

Bills Introduced and Passed—Nominations
Made by the Governor—Agile Coquet-
tishness of the P. of I. Senators—Minor
Pick-ups by a Special Correspondent.

LANSING, Jan. 27.—The legislative
work accomplished up to this date is not
equal to that of former sessions, but it
is expected both branches will soon set-
tle down and perfect some of the really
healthy legislation proposed at the be-
ginning of the week.

Senator Benson, P. of I., introduced
the following "good-will on earth and
peace to men" resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly wish that all
the individual members of this house,
comprising the three independent organiza-
tions of Democrats, Republicans and the
Patrons of Industry, animated solely by
an ardent desire for the public welfare,
will labor faithfully to ignore party ties
and partisanship as such, and will en-
deavor to pass such measures as the public
needs and demands. Therefore, we pledge
ourselves unselfishly and energetically for
the passage of such measures as will, ac-
cording to our own best belief, advance the
true interests of the people.

Senator Doran, of Kent, introduced a
resolution asking the Auditor General
for a statement of all taxes received
during the past year, together with an
itemized statement of the sources from
which the revenues have been received,
whether from lands, corporations or
specific taxes. The object of this resolu-
tion is to ascertain whether the taxes
on corporations and specific taxes on
railroads, etc., have increased in the
same proportion as the taxes on farm
lands and property and the poor man's
cottage.

Representative Clapp, Republican, of
Calhoun, introduced a joint resolution
petitioning Congress to submit to the
several State Legislatures an amend-
ment to the United States Constitution
providing for the election of United
States Senators by popular vote instead
of by Legislatures as at present. It was
referred to the Committee on Elections.

A bill has been introduced in the
House to bring private bankers under
the espionage of the Commissioner of
Banking. Also to prohibit the words
bank or banking by any individual or
corporation not organized under the
laws of this State or the United States.

The three so-called independent P. of
I. Senators, who have been swaying
back and forth between the two old
parties with all the coquettish agility of
a Spanish skirt-dancer, and who with a
final double back somersault landed
squarely in the Republican camp on
Thursday, brought down upon them-
selves a storm of wrath from the P. of I.
members in the House.

By combining with the Republicans
the three P. of I. Senators succeeded in
taking the appointment of the Commit-
tee on Redistricting the State from the
hands of the President of the Senate
and requiring that the committee
shall be elected by the Senate.
The combine could thus elect any
sort of a committee it pleased, and
block the redistricting plans for a time at
least. It may be that the Patrons are
actuated by the purest of motives in
going into this scheme, but their
House colleagues fail to see it
in that light. They assert joint
blank that the three have placed
in jeopardy all the former legislation
which it was hoped to pass by the aid of
the Democratic majority this session,
and unhesitatingly denounce the com-
bine in the most unmeasured and indig-
nant terms. The House P. of I. mem-
bers will stand squarely by their Demo-
cratic allies. They state that they were
elected with the help of Democratic
votes, and that reform legislation will
not be materially aided by swapping
principle for the gratification of per-
sonal ambition.

The three P. of I.'s swung back into
the Democratic fold on Friday under a
rumored combine that all parties should
be fairly represented on the Appoint-
ment Committee, consisting of eleven—
one of the most important in the Legis-
lature, but purely political.

Gov. Winans has sent the following
nominations to the Senate during the
week, all of which were confirmed in
executive session:

George Gundrum, of Ionia, to be mem-
ber of the Michigan Board of Pharmacy,
to succeed George McDonald, of Kala-
mazoo; John H. Buggie, of Coldwater,
member of Board of Control State Pub-
lic School, term of six years, to succeed
Hon. C. D. Randall; John Pridgen, Jr.,
Detroit, member Board of Metropolitan
Police, term of eight years, to succeed
Horace M. Dean; Robert Whaley, of
Detroit, member Board of Trustees Deaf
and Dumb Asylum, to succeed Charles
E. Belknap.

Inspector General—H. A. B. Lothrop,
of Detroit.

Adjutant General—General Judson S.
Farrar, Mt. Clemens.

Quartermaster General—Frederick B.
Wood, Adrian.

Members Soldiers' Home Board—Rush
J. Shank, Lansing, 8 years from March
1, 1891; L. G. Rutherford, Grand Rap-
ids; Charles H. Manley, Ann Arbor, to
fill vacancy caused by the resignation of
Michael Brown, of Big Rapids, time ex-
pires June 12, 1893; L. Wells Sprague,
to fill vacancy caused by resignation of
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Greenville.

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of the Board of Managers of the Ionia
Reformatory for a like period.

GEO. A. DYER.

THE miner who invented a metal rivet,
or eyelet, at each end of the mouth of
coat and trousers pockets, to resist the
strain caused by the carriage of pieces
of ore and heavy tools, has made more
money from his letters-patent than he
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THE inventor of the roller-skate has
made \$1,000,000, notwithstanding the
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before the value of it was ascertained in
the craze for roller-skating that spread
over the country a few years ago.

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE
DURING THE WEEK.

Bills Introduced and Passed—Nominations
Made by the Governor—Agile Coquet-
tishness of the P. of I. Senators—Minor
Pick-ups by a Special Correspondent.

LANSING, Jan. 27.—The legislative
work accomplished up to this date is not
equal to that of former sessions, but it
is expected both branches will soon set-
tle down and perfect some of the really
healthy legislation proposed at the be-
ginning of the week.

Senator Benson, P. of I., introduced
the following "good-will on earth and
peace to men" resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly wish that all
the individual members of this house,
comprising the three independent organiza-
tions of Democrats, Republicans and the
Patrons of Industry, animated solely by
an ardent desire for the public welfare,
will labor faithfully to ignore party ties
and partisanship as such, and will en-
deavor to pass such measures as the public
needs and demands. Therefore, we pledge
ourselves unselfishly and energetically for
the passage of such measures as will, ac-
cording to our own best belief, advance the
true interests of the people.

Senator Doran, of Kent, introduced a
resolution asking the Auditor General
for a statement of all taxes received
during the past year, together with an
itemized statement of the sources from
which the revenues have been received,
whether from lands, corporations or
specific taxes. The object of this resolu-
tion is to ascertain whether the taxes
on corporations and specific taxes on
railroads, etc., have increased in the
same proportion as the taxes on farm
lands and property and the poor man's
cottage.

Representative Clapp, Republican, of
Calhoun, introduced a joint resolution
petitioning Congress to submit to the
several State Legislatures an amend-
ment to the United States Constitution
providing for the election of United
States Senators by popular vote instead
of by Legislatures as at present. It was
referred to the Committee on Elections.

A bill has been introduced in the
House to bring private bankers under
the espionage of the Commissioner of
Banking. Also to prohibit the words
bank or banking by any individual or
corporation not organized under the
laws of this State or the United States.

The three so-called independent P. of
I. Senators, who have been swaying
back and forth between the two old
parties with all the coquettish agility of
a Spanish skirt-dancer, and who with a
final double back somersault landed
squarely in the Republican camp on
Thursday, brought down upon them-
selves a storm of wrath from the P. of I.
members in the House.

By combining with the Republicans
the three P. of I. Senators succeeded in
taking the appointment of the Commit-
tee on Redistricting the State from the
hands of the President of the Senate
and requiring that the committee
shall be elected by the Senate.
The combine could thus elect any
sort of a committee it pleased, and
block the redistricting plans for a time at
least. It may be that the Patrons are
actuated by the purest of motives in
going into this scheme, but their
House colleagues fail to see it
in that light. They assert joint
blank that the three have placed
in jeopardy all the former legislation
which it was hoped to pass by the aid of
the Democratic majority this session,
and unhesitatingly denounce the com-
bine in the most unmeasured and indig-
nant terms. The House P. of I. mem-
bers will stand squarely by their Demo-
cratic allies. They state that they were
elected with the help of Democratic
votes, and that reform legislation will
not be materially aided by swapping
principle for the gratification of per-
sonal ambition.

The three P. of I.'s swung back into
the Democratic fold on Friday under a
rumored combine that all parties should
be fairly represented on the Appoint-
ment Committee, consisting of eleven—
one of the most important in the Legis-
lature, but purely political.

Gov. Winans has sent the following
nominations to the Senate during the
week, all of which were confirmed in
executive session:

George Gundrum, of Ionia, to be mem-
ber of the Michigan Board of Pharmacy,
to succeed George McDonald, of Kala-
mazoo; John H. Buggie, of Coldwater,
member of Board of Control State Pub-
lic School, term of six years, to succeed
Hon. C. D. Randall; John Pridgen, Jr.,
Detroit, member Board of Metropolitan
Police, term of eight years, to succeed
Horace M. Dean; Robert Whaley, of
Detroit, member Board of Trustees Deaf
and Dumb Asylum, to succeed Charles
E. Belknap.

Inspector General—H. A. B. Lothrop,
of Detroit.

Adjutant General—General Judson S.
Farrar, Mt. Clemens.

Quartermaster General—Frederick B.
Wood, Adrian.

Members Soldiers' Home Board—Rush
J. Shank, Lansing, 8 years from March
1, 1891; L. G. Rutherford, Grand Rap-
ids; Charles H. Manley, Ann Arbor, to
fill vacancy caused by the resignation of
Michael Brown, of Big Rapids, time ex-
pires June 12, 1893; L. Wells Sprague,
to fill vacancy caused by resignation of
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MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY
OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Im-
portant Doings of Our Neighbors—Wed-
dings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties,
and General News Notes.

Just before going out of office Auditor
General Tip Applin awarded the printing
of delinquent tax lists to Republican
papers, but the Supreme Court says the
new Auditor General has a right to re-
call the awards, as they were not con-
tracts.

Mrs. A. G. W. CRESSHAW, wife of the
bigamist who died in prison, has sworn
out a warrant for Wells Sabine, of Au-
sable, for breach of promise.

J. A. C. CHEVRIER, undertaker at Os-
codia, has assigned.

A 7-YEAR-OLD son of J. Maddox, of
Pontiac, while feeding chickens filled
his mouth with corn and was choked to
death.

A 7-YEAR-OLD boy named Rice, at
West Bloomfield, was kicked in the face
by a colt, his jaw bones broken and his
face made entirely unrecognizable. He

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Jamestown.

MR. EDITOR:—I enclose herewith a paper for publication in the News, by request of the South Ottawa Farmers and Fruit Growers' Association. It was read by Mr. Gardner Avery, at the meeting of the Association, held the 20th inst., at the village of Jamestown.

Our next meeting will be held at the same place, Feb. 17, 7 o'clock p. m., for which the following program has been proposed:

1. "Talent on the Farm," by J. Pikaart.
2. "The benefits of Drainage," by S. Yntema.
3. "Do Sheep pay?" by S. M. Sage.

Discussion on each subject as presented. An invitation is extended to all.

S. M. SAGE, Secretary.
Jamestown, Jan. 27, 1891.

THE FARMER'S SON.—HIS RELATION TO THE FARM, THE HOME, AND THE NATION.

***.The son of the farmer comes into the world on pretty much the same principle as the rest of humanity. His being born a farmer's son does not imply that he must of necessity be a farmer.

A great many are made farmers by circumstances.

Employment and a good dose of common school are all that is necessary as a developer, and if perchance the boy develops into a farmer, the common school training is all that he needs to make a good practical farmer of him. If you want to make a scientific farmer of him, he must go to the Agricultural College, by all means.

The boy should be taught to respect the farm, and if he is going to be a farmer, to love it. Give him a chance to develop that love, by making him bona fide owner of some of the stock, and let him, as soon as old enough, have a portion of the farm to work for himself, with the understanding that he must study up on the best methods for the production of the crops allotted to him to raise.

Subscribe for a paper, and have it mailed in his name.

Teach him to be self-reliant as soon as possible; teach him to be faithful and honest in his dealings; his whole future success in business hinges on this.

If you want to ruin him for a successful farmer, you must teach him that the way to sell wheat screenings for good wheat is to put them in the bottom of the bag and divert the miller's attention when he empties it; that to sell small peaches and apples for first-class fruit, he must put them in the middle of the package and mark them No. 1; and so on through the whole category of the so-called tricks in trade, and you will surely have a son who has an idea that he has skinned somebody and is one of the successful farmers.

The farmer's son should be dressed well. It is one of the methods of teaching him to respect the business of agriculture. Naturally boys are satisfied with their clothing, if they are poor, until they see better. We don't want to keep our boys away from the cities entirely, where as a rule better clothing is worn, but dress them so they will compare favorably when they go to town, and the boys will think that agriculture is just as respectable as any other industry.

I don't want to be understood to mean that this is all that is necessary, or that it is necessary to go to an extreme in clothing. I think politeness and good manners of far more importance.

We have an Agricultural College in this state, established to teach the young men scientific and practical farming, but to my knowledge there has not been one who graduated and made a practical farmer. Somehow it seems to make houseplants of them, and they lose the vigor which is necessary to stem the storms of the life of the practical farmer.

There is a sort of atmosphere about our high schools that seems to inflame the young boys and girls. And the grand walls and halls seem to make the old farm house look small and diminutive in comparison. So if any of the boys are going to the Agricultural College for the purpose of learning scientific farming, attach a governor of good common sense to start with, or failure will be the result of the end aimed at.

Our common schools should be improved upon, by having at least one advanced school in each township for the higher education of the boys and girls, without their getting into that intensely refined atmosphere which pervades the higher schools in our cities.

The boy can make himself what he will. If he has the will power to adopt wise principles, he will make a success of farming or anything else, but he must adhere to those principles when once formed with a tenacity that knows no wavering.

If you should see a boy who is courteous at home, and away from home, and who has due respect for older people, asks advice of them, exerts himself to use good language and is always truthful, you can make a note in your diary to the effect that that boy is going to be a man in the fullest sense of the word.

On the other hand, if you should see a boy that wears a plug hat and wears a "chaw of tobacco" in his face and knows the pedigree of all the best horses in town and can go with the best girl in the neighborhood if it "wa'n't for the old folks" and whose name is Skinner (and he lives up to his name,) you may draw a long blank mark in your book, which will represent that boy. He isn't a failure. He was naught at the starting point.

If the boy expects to be anything in this world, and accomplish anything, he must start right.

He must be a lover of home. He must make himself agreeable in his home, so that the inmates of that home will cultivate a love for the son, and make for all a place that is fully entitled to be called home.

He must be helpful about the home and on the farm.

How pleasant it is, when the boy is grown in years, and is interested in the management of the farm! The parents feel a safety for that boy, and a

The boy that starts right at home and has a fixed purpose in view; who sets his mark high and is constantly aiming at that mark will without great effort in after life be a man that will be useful in his home, to his country and to the nation.

Port Sheldon.

Mr. Ausicker, president of the Port Sheldon lodge of P. of L. and Nelson Ogden, of the Ottawa Beach lodge, left for Allendale Centre to attend the county convention of the P. of L's, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention at Lansing. All P. of L's in this locality should attend the meeting of Port Sheldon lodge at Smith's school house, on Saturday, Jan. 31st, and hear the report.

In your last issue you reported the loss of a calf, by Mr. Cook, and now I have to report that last Saturday he had another one stolen, which makes a serious loss to him. It appears we have some organized thieves around here. Of late Cha's Daring had an axe and a new whiffel-tree stolen, and last Thursday L. Klyne had a whiffel-tree stolen of his wagon, that stood on the road side. Whoever they are, they will find a rough time if found out, for there are lots of good stout trees left in West Olive.

Jan. 28, '91. PSEUDONYM.

AN ARKANSAS HERMIT.

Well-Trained Animals Act as Sentinels and Guards for Their Master.

There lives in a wilderness section of Columbia county, says a letter from Magnolia, Ark., a hermit. He has welded a destructive knife and a revolver in a half-score of tragedies, and is constantly on the alert, expecting to be assassinated. This man who has thus forfeited the companionship of mankind is guarded by animals that are well-trained watchmen. He has a magic control of the brute creation, and owns six large goats and an equal number of dogs.

His lonely cabin stands in the center of a fifteen-acre field. When he goes plowing three of the dogs are placed at each side of the field at his row's end. These dogs are trained to patrol the adjacent forest, and no human being can approach without being exposed by these vigilant sentries. At night the dogs and goats lie about the cabin—the goats without the yard enclosure and the dogs within. When any human being approaches these goats set up an unearthly bleating.

The dogs within understand the signal and rush furiously at the intruder. Armed to the teeth the proprietor hails the visitor. If found to be a friend one word from the hermit silences both goats and dogs and the guest is invited in.

Thus guarded this desperate man says he sleeps more securely than the Czar, because, unlike the imperial cohorts of the latter, his faithful sentinels can not be bribed or otherwise rendered unsafe by collusion with their owner's enemies.

LINCOLN'S ADVICE.

He Discouraged a Would-Be Litigant and Declined to Take His Case.

The following story gives a good idea of Lincoln's way of practicing law. It is told by one who happened to be in Lincoln's office and heard what passed. He says, writing to Mr. Herndon: "One morning not long before Lincoln's nomination I was in your office and heard the following: Mr. Lincoln seated at the balze-covered table in the center of the office, listened attentively to a man who talked earnestly and in a low tone. After being thus engaged for some time Lincoln at length broke in, and I shall never forget his reply. 'Yes,' said he, 'we can doubtless gain you case for you; we can set a whole neighborhood at loggerheads; we can distress a widowed mother and her six fatherless children and thereby get for you \$600 to which you seem to have a legal claim, but which rightly belongs, it appears to me, as much to the woman and children as it does to you. You must remember that some things legally right are not morally right. We shall not take your case, but will give you a little advice for which we will charge you nothing. You seem to be a sprightly, energetic man; we would advise you to try your hand at making \$600 in some other way.' If this sort of thing was dreadfully irregular and by no means calculated to enrich the firm of Lincoln & Herndon, it furnished reminiscence, the dissemination of which enshrined the senior partner in the hearts of 'as people.

Holland City Laundry.

The undersigned has opened a new laundry in the brick building opposite Lyceum Hall, and east of Dr. Kremers' drug store.

First-class work guaranteed.

Let everyone patronize this home enterprise.

Goods can be left at the laundry office, or at the branch office, Pessink's Bakery. They will also be called for and delivered, if desired.

I have also the agency for a first-class Grand Rapids Dyeing House.

G. J. A. PESSINK.
Holland, Mich., Nov. 21, 1890. tf

We Claim,

That since we have opened the new Annex to our store, we can display to the public a selection of

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS

unsurpassed on the east shore.

Black Silks & Velvets.

Ladies, Gents & Children

UNDERWEAR.

Dress Goods and Linens.

Ladies and Gents Handkerchiefs.

Shawls, Yarns, Buckles, Skirts, Table Spreads, Hosiery.

CELEBRATED

Duchers' Overalls

and Jackets.

GOLD HEADED

Sateen Umbrellas,

only \$1.25.

Groceries,

Flour and Feed,

CLOSING OUT

Hats and Caps,

BELOW COST.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

Holland, Mich., Sept. 18th. 1890.

De Kraker & De Koster,

Dealers in

FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED

MEATS.

Parties desiring

Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 1-1y

GO TO

Kiekintveld.

We are as always to the front with an elegant line of

ALBUMS, TOILET CASES, CUFF & COLLAR BOXES, SHAVING SETS, AND WORK BOXES is

complete, in every detail.

We carry a line of books this year surpassing any yet brought to the city, among which we mention:

Gift Books, Poems, Reading matter, Chatter Boxes, Toy Books, etc. A fine assortment of Toys, Blocks, and Games will also be found at our place of business.

Call and examine our goods and prices. We promise you satisfaction.

H. KIEKINTVELD, Manager.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 12, 1890.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

JONKMAN & DYKEMA,

Eighth Street, Holland, Michigan.

From and after this date we will sell

OVERCOATS

at a Reduction in price of

Twenty-five per cent.

We have on hand a fine line

and will dispose of the entire lot at the above discount, for

A FULL LINE OF

FARM

Implements

—AT—

J. Flieman & Son's,

River Street, Holland, Mich.

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

Plows,

Wagons,

Cultivators,

Seeders,

Hay Rakes,

Buggies,

Carts,

Harrows,

Land Rollers,

Feed Cutters,

Corn Shellers.

1-1y

I have just received a new

lot of

Heath & Milligan's

PAINTS

A great variety of all colors.

The best paints on the market.

White Leads, also Oils, Varnish and Brushes. If you

need any of the above mentioned articles give me a call,

and convince yourselves of the fact before going elsewhere.

I have also for sale the

Dangler Oil Stove.

J. B. VAN OORT.

1-1y.

CITY

Meat Market.

Corner Eighth & Fish Streets,

W. Van der Veere, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salt Meats.

A full and complete line of

the choicest meats constantly on hand.

Cash Paid for Poultry.

Orders taken at homes when requested.

Meat delivered free of charge.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 1, 1890. 1-1

In Our Popular Brand

Old Honesty

Will be found a

Combination not always to be had.

A FINE QUALITY OF

Plug Tobacco

AT A REASONABLE PRICE

LOOK FOR THIS

ON EACH PLUG

FINZER'S OLD HONESTY

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR

AN EXTRA SWEET PIECE OF

CHEWING TOBACCO

DON'T FAIL TO GIVE

Old Honesty

A FAIR TRIAL

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER

JND. FINZER & BROS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

AT

E. VanderVeen

PIONEER

HARDWARE,

Cor. River and Eighth Sts.

Closing out!

at reduced prices!

A complete line of

Coal and Wood

Heating Stoves!

Also a few

Second-hand Coal Stoves

AT COST.

Call early while stock is complete.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 2, 1891. 13-1y

No more

of this!

Rubber Shoes unless worn uncomfortably tight, generally slip off the feet.

THE "COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO.

make all their shoes with inside of heel lined with rubber. This clings to the shoe and prevents the rubber from slipping off.

Call for the "Colchester"

"ADHESIVE COUNTERS."

At Retail By,

Simon Sprietsma,

DEALER IN

Fine Shoes,

HOLLAND, MICH.

J. G. HUIZINGA,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

HOLLAND, MICH.

For Sale or Rent!

New Houses in the Western part of the City.

FOR SALE — Several favorably located building lots in all parts of the city.

A large Cottage and two large lots, centrally located.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE for city property: A valuable 80 acre farm, in the town of Manlius.

A twenty acre farm, at Olive Center, good land.

A Country Store, with Barn, Dwelling and five acres in fruit trees.

I have a customer for a good dwelling of about five or six hundred dollars.

Call at once!

A. M. KAT

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New Houses in the Western part of the City.

The NEW VIBRATOR

Every

Enterprising Thresherman

knows that

the threshing machine

that will

work the most rapidly,

clean perfectly,

and save all the grain

will bring him

THE KANSAS SENATOR.

HE TALKS OF POLITICS, MILLIONAIRES AND SILVER.

A Speech Widely Quoted in the West—Mr. Ingalls Emphatically Announces His Position on the Silver Question.

Mr. Ingalls let flow a volume of rhetoric in his recent speech in the Senate. He said that there were two portentous evils which menaced the safety, if they did not endanger the existence, of the republic. The first was ignorant, debased, degraded, spurious suffrage—suffrage contaminated by the sewage of decayed nations; suffrage intimidated and suppressed in the South; suffrage impure and corrupt, apathetic and indifferent in the great cities of the North; so that it was doubtful to his mind whether for half a century there had been a Presidential election in this country that expressed the deliberate and intelligent judgment of the whole body of the American people.

He then referred to the newspaper interview with him several months ago, in which he had said that the golden rule and the decalogue had no place in an American campaign. It seemed superfluous to explain that in that utterance he was not inculcating a doctrine, but describing a condition. His statement was a statement of fact; not an announcement of faith. But many reverend and eminent divines; many disinterested editors; many ingenious orators perverted this utterance into a personal advocacy of impurity in politics. He did not complain. It was, as the world went, legitimate political warfare; but it was an illustration of the truth that the golden rule and the decalogue ought to have a place in political campaigns. "If the enemy smite thee on one cheek, turn the other," was a good precept to follow. But he would observe that until that precept was more generally observed than it had been, or was likely to be, if his political enemy smote him on one cheek, instead of turning to him on the other, he would smite him under the butt end of his left ear if he could. [Laughter.] If that be political immorality, he must be included among the unregenerate.

The elections bill was intended to deal with one part of the great evil to which he had alluded, but it was an imperfect, a partial and an incomplete remedy. Violence was bad, but fraud was no better, and it was more dangerous because it was more insidious. Burke had said in one of his immortal orations, which emptied the House of Commons, but which would be read as long as the English tongue could endure, that when the laws of Great Britain were not strong enough to protect the youngest Hindoo on the bank of the Ganges a nobleman was not safe in his castle on the banks of the Thames. The lofty sentiment was pregnant with admonition to us. There could be no safety and no stable and permanent peace in this country and under this government until it was just as safe for the black Republican to vote in Mississippi as in Kansas.

The second evil to which he had alluded was the tyranny of combined, concentrated, centralized, conscienceless and incorporated capital, and the people were considering that great problem now. The conscience of the nation was shocked at the injustice of modern society. The moral sentiment of mankind had been aroused at the unequal distribution of wealth and at the unequal diffusion of the burdens, benefits and privileges of society.

Speculators, if not millionaires, are nearly the same, for the millionaires are not the producers and laborers of the country. They are arrayed like "Solomon in all his glory," but "they toil not, neither do they spin." Yes, they do spin. These gigantic accumulations have not been the result of industry and economy. There would be no protest against them if they were. The people had suddenly awoke to the conception of the fact that the great bulk of the property of the country was passing into the hands of those whom the Senator from Ohio called, by euphemism, the speculators of the country. They were not of this country alone. They infested the financial and social system of every country. They were men of no politics, of all nationalities, and of no nationality. They had no politics but plunder and no principle but the spoliation of the human race.

One man in this country—the Midas of the century—at whose touch everything turned to gold, had in a lifetime acquired, out of the aggregate of the nation's wealth, earned by the labor of all, a sum that exceeded the assessed value of four of the smaller States, and which was many times more than the entire wealth of the Republic when founded. This was the most terrible commentary ever recorded in the book of time. And Nero fiddled while Rome burned. The means by which these fortunes were acquired were euphemistically denominated book-keeping, financial speculation. This process was going on with constantly and frightfully accelerating rapidity, by means of combinations. We were accustomed to speak of this as the land of the free and home of the brave; and it would soon be the home of the rich and the land of the slave. It was no wonder that the laboring and agricultural masses of this country had at last awakened, and the speculators must take warning.

Referring to the late election, he said it was neither a Republican defeat nor a Democratic victory. It was a great uprising, independent of, and superior to, both political parties. It was a crisis that might become a catastrophe. It was a peaceful revolution.

Mr. Ingalls attributed the depression of the country in a great measure to the demonetization act of 1873. He did not claim that act had been passed fraudulently. His only explanation of its passage was that both houses of Congress and the President had been hypnotized by the money power. He had not the slightest doubt that a great majority of the people, irrespective of party, were in favor of the free coinage of silver, and had been for the past fifteen years. They had been paltered with in a double sense, and their will had been thwarted, defied, and contemptuously trodden under foot. Warnings and admonitions had been plenty in this debate, but he would say to those who were arraying themselves against the deliberately expressed judgment of the American people—he would say to the Senate, to the House and to executive—that there would come a day when the people would not be paltered with on this subject. Sometime they would elect a House of Representatives, a Senate and a President

who would carry out party pledges and execute the popular will. The political power of the nation had been transferred from the circumference to the center, and the people of that center were unanimously demanding free coinage of silver. It was for that reason that he should cordially support the amendment of the Senator from Nevada. In doing so he would not only follow the dictates of his own judgment, but would carry out the wishes of the great majority of his constituents, irrespective of party or political affiliations.

The Field for Reciprocal Trade.

The annual report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that of a total of \$845,290,000 of domestic exports during the last fiscal year \$677,280,000 went to Europe and \$168,010,000 went direct to other parts of the world. It further shows that of \$789,310,000 of imports of foreign merchandise, \$449,990,000 came from Europe, leaving \$339,320,000 to come from other countries. Taking from the exports and imports to other countries outside of Europe those of Canada, which are nearly equal, the imports from the rest of the world were \$299,920,000, and the exports to them \$129,470,000. In other words, the United States buys of countries outside of Europe and Canada \$170,450,000 more than it sells them, and we have been doing this thing for years, which goes to show the fallacy of the theory that one nation of people will not buy of another unless the one buys nearly a like value of the products of the others. More of our products reach the other countries, but they do so through European countries, particularly Great Britain, acting as middlemen. Nearly all of the people of whom we purchase merchandise largely

has been reduced to natural proportions, the manufactures of America have flourished as never before."

An Important Fact.

The newspaper reader will observe that there are strikes by the employees of the British factories making velvets because the proprietors have declared a reduction of wages in order to enable them to enter the American market under the present duties, which are said to be higher on certain grades of these goods. Particular attention is called to this. The American free-trader will not see it. If he did he would ignore the fact and its obvious lesson. He has taken in the assumption that the consumer pays the duty, and it fills him so full that he has no room for a fact which goes to disprove it. But those who are seeking information and who are inclined to take the view that the duty is added to the foreign price, should turn this fact of the reduction of wages in the English velvet-mills over in their minds until they realize the truth which it conveys. The wages are reduced to enable the British manufacturers to make the goods at a lower cost, so that they can compete with the American maker who has the advantage of the higher duty, or, in fact, of the law which has put an end to undervaluation. It is evident, therefore, that the American consumer will not pay the increased duty, but the British manufacturer. He does not propose to pay the increased duty himself, so he takes it out of the wages of his employees, or proposes to do so. But the point is that the producer who wants to sell his goods in this country, and not the consumer here, pays the increased duty. There is another lesson in the British occurrence.

THESE BUBBLES WILL BURST SOON.



They are pretty to look at in the light of the Presidential Election of 1892, but they can't last.—New York Press.

In excess of what we sell them produce articles which we cannot or do not produce in any considerable quantities, and purchase of us and Europe the articles of which we have or can have a surplus for other markets. Here are a few of them, with the respective exports and imports for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1890:

Countries.	United States exports.	United States imports.
West Indies.....	\$32,180,000	\$78,000,000
Mexico.....	12,670,000	22,690,000
Central America.....	5,450,000	8,240,000
South America.....	37,750,000	30,000,000
Asia and Oceania.....	\$5,920,000	35,860,000
Africa.....	4,590,000	3,320,000

The above are the countries which furnish us sugar, coffee, tea, and raw materials, the greater part of which we do not produce. Most of them, excepting sugar, have been on the free list for some time. Sugar has now been put on the free list, so that nearly all the merchandise that our people purchase of the groups of countries above named are admitted free of duty. From Brazil we purchased last year \$47,346,542; from the West Indies, \$44,807,019; from the British East Indies, \$16,148,340; from Mexico, \$9,465,628; from Japan, \$15,870,681 more than these respective peoples bought of us. These are the larger trade balances which the United States pays to other countries, and there are many smaller ones. Brazil and the West Indies, as well as others, require our agricultural products and manufactures. They take the former in considerable quantities, and would do so to a much greater extent if we had the means of direct communication and trade arrangements which our Government, in view of the market we open to them for their products, is warranted in asking of them. The present administration, under the new tariff law, is vigorously pushing negotiations to that end with encouraging prospects. But the fact which these figures emphasize is that a wide field is open to this country for greatly increasing our trade by judicious treaties of reciprocity. They show that the theory of the administration is not a visionary expedient of a party platform.

Our Tariff History.

"It was not until some time after the colonies became independent that there were duties placed upon imports. From 1784 to 1790, inclusive, the imports from England exceeded the exports from America to the sum of \$32,373,873, and a clamor arose for protection."

"The first tariff law passed was approved by the President July 4, 1789. Its preamble recited: 'Whereas, it is necessary for the support of the Government, the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported.'"

"From the year 1796, when the protective tariff was in full operation, to 1801, a period of seven years, the exports of this country exceeded the imports by \$89,374,316, leaving England in debt to America. In 1824, although the revenue was sufficient, a new tariff was adopted with higher duties in order to extend the benefits of protection. This measure had the active support of Presidents Monroe, Jackson, and John Quincy Adams."

"In 1833, owing to the demands of South Carolina, then in almost open rebellion, a revised tariff law was passed, lowering the duties to about 20 per cent."

"By 1840 this 'tariff revision' had so diminished the revenue, and manufactures were so prostrate that the Government and the people were almost in bankruptcy. This caused a raising of customs duties to the protective point in 1842, under which trade revived and the Government's credit was preserved."

"In 1846 a reduction was made in tariff rates, and during the next eleven years, while these reduced rates were in force, the revenues fell short of the expenditures by \$21,799,803. In 1860 the Government had to borrow \$10,000,000 to maintain its credit."

"The duties were raised in March, 1861, and since that time the war tariff

When the price of goods is to be reduced by competition, the wages paid employees is the first item of cost to be reduced. Therefore, if the tariff should be made so low that foreigners could drive to the wall the American producer, the latter, who is paying more than 75 per cent. more wages than his foreign competitors, would, in order to reduce the cost of production, be compelled to cut wages. When the protective feature of the tariff is removed then the wages of the American workman will fall nearly to the level of his foreign competitor. This is what Mr. Mills means by putting the American laborer on the same plane that the foreign laborer occupies.

Foreign Combines and Prices.

Free traders tell people that protection fosters combinations. This position is wholly false, for as soon as the tariff makes any certain line of manufactures profitable there will be a number of factories to start up, and the competition between them forces down the prices to a living basis. This is the inevitable result of a well-regulated tariff. Free trade, on the other hand, puts the buyer at the mercy of the foreign manufacturers and dealers, who control the supply and therefore fix the prices. The tin-plate industry, over which so many Democrats have worried themselves almost into the insane asylum, is a good illustration of this principle. Under the McKinley law the tariff on tin-plate goes into effect next July. After that America will manufacture its own tin. But up to the present time England, or rather Wales, has had a monopoly in this industry. How it uses this monopoly to control prices is shown by the following extracts from the English *Ironmonger's Journal*:

"A resolution was unanimously passed to the effect 'That all the works in the district should be closed at 10 o'clock on the Wednesday morning preceding Christmas Day, and remain closed until the subsequent Monday morning, and urging upon the trade generally to follow the same example.' The idea is not so much to provide a holiday during Christmas week to the men, but with a view of reducing the output of plates before the 1st of next July, when it is probable that the American tariff will come into operation."

What do the free-traders think of this bold attempt to restrict production and force up prices? It is time that a McKinley law was giving an opportunity for the development of American tin-plate manufacturers so that the people of the United States can cut loose from the control of foreign extortioners who regulate the supply to suit themselves and regulate prices to fill their own coffers. According to the London *Guardian* the tin-plate exports of Great Britain to the United States amount to \$23,500,000 annually, and to that extent, therefore, the American people have been a prey to foreign restrictors of production.—*Des Moines Register*.

A Tariff Picture.

Number of meat meals which the English workman has in one week: 7

Number of meat meals which the American workman has in one week: 21

—New York Press.

Shameless Violation of Law.

When the Democrats in the Senate unseated Senator Osborn and seated J. F. McHugh they showed an utter disregard for the provisions of the Australian ballot law. In common phrase, they smashed it into smithereens and jumped onto it with both feet. Their action shows that they have no more regard for this sacred law that they have been prating about than they have for other election laws, and that they will violate it without compunction whenever it suits their purpose.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

ONE WORD.

"Write me an epic," the warrior said—"Victory, valor and glory wed."
"Pithos, a ballad," exclaimed the knight—"Prowess, adventure and faith unite."
"An ode to freedom," the patriot cried—"Liberty won and wrong defied."
"Give me a drama," the scholar asked—"The inner world in the outer masked."
"Frame me a sonnet," the artist prayed—"Power and passion in harmony played."
"Sing me a lyric," the maiden sighed—"A lark note waking the morning wide."
"Nay, all too long," said the busy age—"Write me a line instead of a page."
Then swift years spoke, the poet heard, "Your poem write in a single word."

He looked into the maiden's glowing eyes, A moment glanced at the starlit skies; From the lights below to the lights above, And wrote the one-word poem—Love.

—[Wallace Bruce.]

THE CABINET'S SECRET.

I had been mending linen all the morning for those four great, romping, precious boys, until my head ached violently, and my heart beat very impatiently. I had hoped to secure time for at least fifteen minutes' practice on Beethoven's lovely "Moonlight Sonata" that morning, and now the hands of the little ornate clock pointed to two o'clock, the children were just home from school, and the last button sewn on. No music for me that day! My assistance would be urgently needed in the afternoon with lessons, and other mending, and I must forget my desires for reading and practicing. Oh, dear!

Don't think, gentle reader, that I was an impatient, querulous mother, repining at those legitimate duties which every maternal heart loves to perform. I was only an aunt, just nineteen, with the cares and responsibilities of a woman of thirty. When sister Bessie died her husband would allow none but myself to act as her substitute. I understood the children, and dear Bessie's disciplinary methods, he said, better than any of his family. So, young as I was, I cheerfully undertook the charge, simply because I loved Bessie so much.

The circumstances of that morning had been peculiarly trying; and completely discouraged, I felt anything but patient and gentle. The cares of a wife and mother come so gradually that a woman is fully prepared to meet them, and can bear submissively the troubles which her own offspring bring. But when these same heavy burdens fall upon the shoulders of a young girl, whose education is still unfinished, and whose mind and heart need much moulding, it is more than she can carry uncomplainingly.

Father and mother died when I was quite young, leaving me to Bessie's faithful keeping. So when God took her, I was left alone, indeed, in this strange world. And at the time of Bessie's death, I lost one whom I had thought to call my best earthly friend always. Philip Carrington and I had grown up together with that peculiar love which, commencing at infancy, I might say, grows and strengthens with the years, until it has twined itself so tightly around the natures of its victims, that to root it out seems like snapping the tendrils of the heart. The histories of our lives were singularly similar, with this one exception, that while his father, a rich banker, left his family abundantly provided for, mine, a poor clergyman, left scarcely enough to clothe me.

Mr. Carrington died when Philip was only a year old, leaving six children and a very delicate wife, who survived him only a year. A maiden sister of Mr. Carrington then undertook the charge of his family, bringing the children up wretchedly, and spoiling them all but Philip, who was too noble to be influenced by her proud, mercenary ideas. As father had labored very assiduously in seasons of affliction in the Carrington family, doing all in his power to relieve and help them when they were too sorrowful to think for themselves, Mrs. Carrington, the aristocratic spinster, deemed it her Christian duty to call upon us once a year. She would sail in upon us with majestic dignity, talk to us as though we were servants, and advise us with a startling authority. Her visit lasted, happily for us, about ten minutes. When, realizing the exceeding greatness of her modest charity, she would rise ostentatiously, hand a five-pound note to me, as a "little pin money, poor dear; don't speak of it to any one," and leave. Even after "rich George Thurston" married Bessie, she continued the annual call and donation, much to my humiliation and disgust. She would allow none of the girls to visit us. "The children of poor clergymen, my dears, are unsuitable companions for David Carrington's daughters," she used to say; but, after Bessie became Mrs. Thurston, she so far forgot our degradation as to permit their calling on us occasionally. With her nephew Philip she could do nothing. So, finally dismissing him from her thoughts, as "democratic and ungrateful," she never mentioned our name, except in scorn.

What a deplorable crime this poverty is! Philip loved Bessie dearly, and often, laughingly, told George that it was nothing but his (George's) age which secured her for him, for Bessie was ten years older than Philip and she had been an invalid for two or three weeks. Every day Philip's card was sent up with choice fruits, exquisite flowers, and refreshing delicacies of all descriptions. Dear sister! I knew from the first time she was getting ready for the "New Jerusalem," and yet no one else could see the "angel's wings." George, so completely blinded by the physician's words of comfort, confidently expected that she would be well in a week or two. But Bessie and I knew. And she was only waiting till the angels opened wide the mystic gate.

But how mysteriously Philip and I were separated. So it is, our joys and sorrows come to us in lightning flashes; stunning us so suddenly that it seems, when we arouse ourselves, like a wonderful dream. She, sister, died on the 5th of November, Philip's twenty-first birthday; an occasion anticipated with much expectation by him, as giving him possession of his handsome property and his liberty. Only a month ago Bessie and I

had hoped to assist at this celebration. And now she was lying cold and still.

At such times no human sympathy, not even the dearest, can give us consolation. I was sitting, with the big, old-fashioned Bible in my lap, reading the fifteenth chapter of Corinthians, when I heard through the open door of my room the voice of Philip in the hall below. He was asking Jane "if Miss Ruth would see him." I had given orders not to be disturbed, for I felt that I could not bear the sight of a strange face; and I hardly expected him to call, on that day at least. But at the sound of his voice I almost resolved to change my resolution; and yet, somehow, I could not let even Philip break in on that solemn hour. While I hesitated I heard the outer door shut, and the question was decided for me. He was gone.

He never came to the house but once after that, and then it was to bid us good-by, preparatory to starting on a long Continental tour. I had just returned from Greenwood, about a week after Bessie's death, when he was announced. With a glad little flutter of my heart I went down, sadly but calmly, to meet him. As I entered the parlor little Howard was lamenting, most clamorously, over something, which seemed to distress him exceedingly, and upon inquiry, I found it was in connection with Philip. "Oh, dear," sobbed Howard, "Mr. Carrington's going away for three years; and I love him, and don't want him to go; and mamma's gone, and everybody! Oh, dear!"

With faltering and astonished voice, I turned to Philip for his explanation. With a strange and dignified demeanor, he answered evasively. "Howard is excited, and makes a great deal about nothing."

"Ain't you going?" shouted Howard, from behind the door, where he had hidden to conceal his tears. Anxiously I waited his reply, looking steadily at him.

"Yes, I go on Wednesday, Miss Ruth. Won't you give me your blessing, and as many commissions as I can conveniently execute in three years?"

I almost fainted. I was so overcome with astonishment and sorrow. Was this my old Philip? We were certainly not engaged, but still we had loved each other before Bessie died. Happily my pride came to my assistance, and I answered haughtily, "Thank you. I can purchase what I need here."

With a few affectionate farewell words to the children, he rose, and taking my hand in his, said: "Take care of yourself, Ruth; when you need a friend, think of me. Good-by, and God bless you all; and hastily kissing little three-year-old Ruth (not me), he was gone.

When the front door closed I flew to my room, where no one can ever know how I suffered.

But how my tide of recollections have drifted me away from that unhappy Wednesday, and my need! We were just seated at dinner, I with dishevelled hair and morning dress, for it was snowing hard, and I expected no visitors, when Mabel Carrington's little open carriage drove up, and she with her sister Edith alighted. For a moment I felt wickedly rebellious, and wished I was fashionable and rich, but I soon forgot these inconsistent emotions in my desire to touch up my appearance before they should enter. But a little reflection induced me to conclude that I would see them in my housewife garb. They both rushed at me with such vehemence and affection that I was nonplussed, and really would have preferred their staidness.

"My dear Ruth," simpered Mabel, "we are getting up tableaux for Saturday night, and you must form one of the party; we need you for several characters. Let me see: what are they? 'Morning,' 'Noon,' and 'Faith.' Now don't shake your head; we have calculated upon your lovely face, and certainly shall expect you. Your sister has been dead over a year, and you must come; nobody will think strange of it," &c., &c., &c., until in perfect desperation, I promised to be present at the rehearsal the next day.

I knew full well that somebody had failed them, and in an extremity they had thought of me; still I decided to go, for I felt impelled by a strange force, which I could not explain, to enter the Carringtons' house. I wanted to see Philip's home.

I was in a strange flutter of excitement from Wednesday till Saturday. It was not that I feared my ill-success in the personification of the various characters assigned to me, or that I anticipated with enthusiastic delight the fashionable and uncongenial entertainment; but there was that premonition of "coming events."

Ah! how often "they cast their shadows before."

The intervening days flew by swiftly, and with strange emotions I recognized myself in the elegant mirror in "Miss Esther's boudoir." I was actually permitted to dress in this fastidious lady's room. The house was so immense that the amateur performers had ample accommodations, each young lady being offered a separate dressing-room. By a strange accident, or as it afterwards proved a loving providence, Miss Carrington's charming little apartment was chosen for me. My coadjutors all being well acquainted, preferred to arrange their toilets merrily in trios and quartets, rather than be located alone.

I had noticed when I entered the room a very old-fashioned cabinet, occupying an obscure corner, and looking decidedly lonely, and out of place amongst very modern neighbors. Being extravagantly fond of antiquities, I prepared for a leisure examination of it during the long intermission between my first and second tableau. The top was glass; and underneath were choice specimens of shells, which attracted my eye and attention so much that I sat down and proceeded to look them over, leaning unconsciously against the side of the cabinet.

In doing so, I must have touched a secret spring, for the whole panelled side fell out, as the lid of a desk when you drop it to write upon, and letters, books and papers were scattered around. I replaced all the articles, without glancing at their wrappings, until I picked up a little box neatly tied, whose handwriting was so singularly familiar, that I allowed myself to read the signature: "Miss Ruth Sidney."

Certainly that was my name, and this package belonged to me indisputably. I determined to open what I felt must be mine. So, closing the parcel as best I

could, I undid, with trembling fingers, the mysterious bundle. Enclosed was a dainty white box, with a few withered flowers, and a letter for me, the perusal of which produced such mingled emotions that I cannot now tell whether joy or sorrow, love or anger, were the most prominent. It was from Philip, revealing his passionate love for me, and requesting me to put the accompanying rosebuds in Bessie's hand when she was laid in her coffin.

"I shall learn my fate from these flowers," he wrote. "If they are in dear Bessie's hand, I shall be with you this evening; if not, the alternative remains with Providence. I cannot send a gift of formal flowers to precious Bessie, and I want her linked with my love in some way."

How well I remember Miss Esther's officious call the morning of the funeral; but how she secured possession of these love-freighted articles I could not tell. Just then the summons came for me to prepare for my second and third tableaux and with a happy, angry, vindictive spirit, I quickly equipped myself for the farcical performance. When it was over I retreated hastily from the congratulations and flatteries of the insipid fops who lay in wait, with rude compliments for the successful participants, and fled to the room for my quiet black dress, preferring not to be seen in my fancy dress again. Then, with a swimming head and a raging heart, I walked straight towards the unapproachable Miss Esther, and, in an authoritative voice which she seemed to understand, for she rose immediately, I said: "Miss Carrington, I would like to see yourself and nieces alone in your private room; if you refuse, I will proclaim my business before all these, your friends; so you had better accede to my request."

Then turning towards my brother-in-law, George, who was waiting for me, I bade him follow us to the room.

When all were seated, I produced the flowers and letter explaining its sudden appearance to me. Without a word of reproach to her, poor, humbled woman, I told Mary, the youngest daughter, to bring her aunt's writing material, and there I, simple Ruth Sidney, dictated to her, proud Esther Carrington, a letter to Philip, recording her mean and wicked deception. I made her direct and seal it, while George, with significant look, suggested that he should post it. After this, I slowly put on my bonnet and shawl, never designing another word to the dishonorable enactor of the uncomfortable scene; while she, with pale face and cringing manner, begged me not to mention it. She had meant to give it to me some day, if I didn't marry, she said, I couldn't forgive her then, as I have now; so, turning unchristianly from her, George and I left for our home.

Week after week passed, bringing no word from Philip, until it was just six weeks since Miss Esther's letter started for Rome. Although there was the possibility of delayed mails, still I began to fear that Philip had found some other fairer woman to be his bride. I watched for the postman so anxiously that morning that little Ruth, who scrutinized my face for indications of "clear weather," as closely as George watched his barometer, confidentially whispered to Howard, "I s'pose Aunt Ruth is thinking of mamma, she looks so dis'p'inted, and won't eat no breakfast; let's be very dood to-day Howie."

I was too disappointed and heartsick to attend to household duties; so, slipping away from them all, I stole in to my dearly beloved piano. With a gush of feeling I could not express, I fairly poured forth my soul in one of Mendelssohn's little songs. I had heard the front-door bell ring, when I first opened the piano, but was too listless to inquire who the new-comer had been, thinking it was too early for calls. When the song was finished I bowed my head on the rack before me, to listen to the flood of memories which the pathetic music suggested. I did not hear the parlor door open. When I looked up, Philip stood before me.

With one eloquent glance, he said, "Is this, indeed, my Ruth?"

As for me, I ignominiously fainted in his arms, the shock was so great and so sudden.

That is all of my love story. But it was long before I could believe that I must prepare to be Ruth Carrington.

The Care of Razors.

"Yes," said a Pearl street barber as he was shaving me the other day, "we often have amateur shavers bring up their razors to be fixed up. Almost any man with a steady hand can shave himself, but not one in fifty can keep his razor in decent condition. The first reason is that amateurs wear all the temper out of their razors by excessive strapping, and the better the steel the easier it is affected in this way. The only remedy is to let it alone. Put away the razor that scrapes and cuts the skin and give it a good rest. Then use it again, and in all probability it will be in good shape. Some of the modern shaving sets have as many razors as there are days in the week, and on the handle of each is engraved the name of the day. If a retation is kept up very little sharpening is needed. I have heard men talk of pet razors which they have used so many years; if they would let those lie by for a while they would find a welcome improvement. The second cause of the trouble is bearing on the razor while sharpening it. You never want to attempt to put on an edge before shaving. When you are through rub the blade a few times lightly on a plain leather strap, which need not cost above a quarter, and then put away. The old boiling water craze is exploded now, and professionals do just as good work with cold water as hot."—[Albany (N. Y.) Argus.]

The Largest Moth.

The largest moth in the States is the *Atticus Cecropia*, which measures from 5 1/2 to 7 inches from tip to tip. This moth belongs to the same family as the Luna, but is altogether different in cut and color. The wings are a uniform grayish speckled brown, bordered with deep liver colored and white lines. The eye spots in the wings are pear shaped and bordered with a deep reddish and dark brown margin. The body is colored brick red on the thorax and alternate red and white stripes adorn the abdomen. As in the case of the Luna, the male resembles the female, except in point of size and antennae.—[New York Sun.]

A POTENTATE EXPIRES.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS KING IS DEAD.

In the Midst of Strangers. at San Francisco, the Hawaiian Monarch Passes Away, the Victim of a Painful Disorder.—Succession to the Throne.

[San Francisco dispatch.] King Kalakaua died here this afternoon after a day and a half of terrible agony, in which all the forces of this unusually strong man rallied to resist death. He lay through the early morning hours in a semi-conscious state, occasionally seeming to recognize what was said to him. He seemed to improve a trifle after sunrise, but about 10 o'clock a collapse occurred and a report got out that he was dead. The news was made known at the hotel office and bulletins rushed East, but soon this intelligence was denied by the physicians. They kept the King alive by stimulants exactly as the doctors sustained Grant's strength. He would have died early last evening except for liberal hypodermic injections of liquor.

The question of the succession is very simple, and will be peacefully settled. Kalakaua succeeded Lunalilo, the last of the Kamehameha dynasty. When Kalakaua was elected he named as his successor Princess Liliuokalani, his sister, who is married to an American named John Odomini. She is now Regent, having been appointed such just before Kalakaua sailed on his visit to this country last month. All she will have to do is to take the oath of office and be crowned as Queen.

Kalakaua I, the deceased King of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, son of Keohokalelo and Kapaemahu, a native Hawaiian of the original royal blood, was born Nov. 15, 1836. After the death of King Kamehameha in 1873, without natural or appointed heirs, Prince Lunalilo was elected to the Hawaiian throne, and at his death a year later High Chief Kalakaua was elected over Queen Emma to fill the place on Feb. 13, 1874, though his coronation, with that of his wife, the late Queen Kapili, was deferred to Feb. 12, 1883. Kalakaua's reign was characterized by a large influx of foreigners and outside capital into the kingdom. Through the immigration of Portuguese and Chinese, early encouraged by him, the country has been opened up and its resources largely developed. In 1876 Kalakaua visited this country, and during his stay here the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii was contracted, which proved of immense profit to the realm. Before this in the early portion of his reign Kalakaua had permitted the native element to relapse almost to its original state of barbarism, and had himself reverted to paganism and heathen rites, manners and customs and resisted missionary advice in the management of his affairs. In 1881 the King had quite changed his views about the admission of foreigners, and he made a tour of the world, with a view to encourage emigration. His character was a strange one, and partly through the novelty of the spectacle of barbaric royalty and partly for more politic reasons, his receptions here and in Europe were marked by a most flattering display. Thus, while he failed in his original object, he became imbued with a passion for royal forms that has since high impoverished his realm. In the many changes of his ministry, which occurred through the vicissitudes accompanying his numerous levies upon his mixed and restless subjects, a few shrewd Americans have managed successfully to control him by pampering his taste for extravagance and display, while they have collected private fortunes for themselves.

A few of his eccentric acts were the \$75,000 celebration of his fiftieth birthday, a \$60,000 obsequy for a relative, and the expenditure of 80,000 for the fitting out of an embassy to the Samoan King to induce him to accept Hawaiian "tutelage."

Through sinecures, licenses and bribes, revenues from the Queen's lands, and his regular income, the annual Hawaiian appropriations for the royal family came to about \$500,000. In 1887 the white residents, upon whom the burden of the extravagance fell, plotted and successfully carried out a bloodless revolution, by which Kalakaua was forced to repudiate his ministerial favorites, and in a new constitution to yield the legislative powers to an elective assembly, while the principle of ministerial responsibility was adopted. King Kalakaua always entertained the highest respect for the United States, as well as a predilection for Americans. Through this disposition on the dead King's part, this country has become by the new treaty of 1884 possessor of exclusive rights to the fine harbor of Pearl River in Oahu, and he had frequently manifested a wish for ties still closer between the two nations.

The Bad Lands.

From the standpoint of utility the Bad Lands of Dakota are well named. It is possible that they conceal mineral treasures; but to external appearance they seem utterly worthless to humanity. A vast extent of territory appears to have been the scene of volcanic convulsion, comparatively recent in the world's existence. The blackened masses of melted rock are thrown about in the most fantastic forms, and it is not hard to imagine that one sees the towers and citadels of a forgotten race. In these fastnesses it would be easy for hostile Indians to conduct a prolonged defense. The only, and that a very important, difficulty would be the commissary. Buffaloes are extinct, and other game is not as abundant as twenty years ago, and what game there is does not take kindly to the Bad Lands. Besides, in the Bad Lands there is very little wood, and fuel is indispensable for a winter campaign.

For Itching in Eczema. Shoemaker says that for itching of the skin, so commonly met with in eczema, there is nothing that affords such prompt and effective relief as a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and lime-water. This may be applied to the skin as often as necessary.

Just a Drummer's Idea.

A new blacking-brush is so made that the blacking may be located in its back and completely hidden from view when not in use, means being also provided for conveniently drawing the blacking out from the back of the brush. This will enable a blacking apparatus to be carried in considerably less space. It is said to have been the idea of a traveling man.

Appropos of "economical desserts," what is the matter with boiled rice in which a handful of raisins are scattered?

INDIANS IMPRESSED.

THE SULLEN SIOUX AWED BY THE ARMY.

A Grand Military Parade of the United States Army Witnessed by the Willy Reds at Pine Ridge.

[Pine Ridge dispatch.] Ten thousand Sioux had the opportunity to see the strength and discipline of the United States army, for the end of the ghost-dance rebellion was marked by a review of all the soldiers who have taken part in crushing the Indian rebellion. The day was one of the most disagreeable of the campaign. A furious wind blew from the north, driving the sand and snow over the valley in blinding and choking sheets. The summits of the buttes to the north were then fringed with Sioux warriors, who were closely wrapped in their blankets and staring stolidly at the long lines of cavalrymen and infantrymen which stretched away to the south until they were lost in the flying sand. The redskins were a strange group of spectators. They looked like Arabs as they are sometimes seen in paintings, squatting on the ground or mounted on ponies on the top of knolls when the sun is shining. The great Indian village two miles to the north was deserted, and the sullen Sioux seemed awed by the activity of the troops. The warriors were still suspicious that some move would be made to wipe them off the face of the earth. Stretching in a long, ghostly line on the ridge of buttes to the north were their pickets, ready to give the word that would send the redskins flying. In case the soldiers should advance upon them.

General Miles sat upon a black horse on the knoll to the east in front of his escort, which consisted of representatives of every arm of the army in the field. Finally there came through the gale the shrill notes of the bugle. They were so faint that they were almost lost in the storm. Then one by one the trumpeters took up the call, and the great parade of the regular army, which was the grandest since the final dispersment of the troops in 1865 in Washington, began to pass in review. General Brooke, muffled up in a wolf-skin overcoat, grimy from the sand that swirled about his horse, and followed by his staff, led the procession. When the horsemen passed in front of General Miles, the two leaders of the campaign made the salute, then General Brooke, wheeling his horse over the yellow grass, took a position beside his superior. Through the blinding sleet and with heads muffled in huge fur capes, came the great detachment of Sioux scouts with Captain Taylor, his sword at a salute, at their head. Sergeant Red Shirt, the hand-somest Indian in the Sioux nation, was at the extreme right, his long hair tossing in tangled masses over his shoulders. Yankton Charley, who saved the revolvers of poor Lieutenant Casey, rode at the left of the line, his overcoat buttoned so closely about him that the war feathers on his breast were concealed.

Then came the great swinging column of infantry in brown canvas overcoats, fur caps, the glittering barrels of their rifles over their shoulders. Colonel Shafter, with his side whiskers closely clipped, rode at the head of the advancing column. This was the famous First Regiment of the army, and as its officers passed in front of General Miles, their swords flashed through the flying sand and then fell at their saddle girths. Captain Dougherty, the grim veteran of a dozen Indian wars, and the man who had his three-inch rifle gun trained on the hostiles all the time they marched up the valley to the agency, was at the head of one of the columns.

Then came the Seventeenth Infantry, swinging along with the jauntness it displayed when it marched through the blizzard and sand along the Cheyenne River. There was a rumbling back of the infantrymen. The mules, with patient-looking faces and statuesque ears, were dragging the machine cannon, those guns the Indians declare shoot to-day and kill to-morrow. The noise came from a battery of galling and Hotchkiss guns, with mules plodding at their sides, with cartridges packed in white canvas bags on their backs. Behind these machine cannon was Capt. Capron's battery of three-inch rifled guns, with soldiers holding carbines sitting on the caissons.

Behind the artillery was Gen. Carr, astride a bay horse and leading the Sixth Cavalry. Behind these troops was still another battery of grim Hotchkiss guns, the carriages of which still bore evidence of the furious storm of shot that raged for an hour at Wounded Knee.

There was another battery of machine guns and then came in long column from the most celebrated regiment in the Western army. It was preceded by a bugle corps mounted on white horses, and from the glittering instruments there came a shrill blast that even the screaming of the storm could not drown. The troops of the Seventh Cavalry, a regiment that has been torn and leveled by the silent ghost-dancers on the buttes, was approaching. As it passed General Miles the entire staff doffed their hats, while the commander himself waved his white-gloved hand. Troop after troop passed by with guidons that had been riddled by Indian bullets until B troop and K troop came in view. The appearance of these troops aroused the emotions of the spectators. B troop was not so large as those that had preceded it, and K troop was even smaller. When the savages at Wounded Knee turned their carbines upon the soldiers these troops faced the awful fire. K troop was without its commander and all of its commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The only one who was not killed or wounded in that terrible fight, and the only one to lead B troop was a second lieutenant with a bandage about his head, but the gallant troopers who remained rode with proud bearing, their rifles being held over the heads of their horses. Behind the cavalry came the hospital and supply trains and pack mules. The column was an hour passing General Miles, there being nearly 4,000 soldiers and 3,700 horses and mules in line.

Gossip from Everywhere.

A STATUE is to be erected in Marseilles to the memory of the caricaturist Daumier.

It is estimated that the total cost of the new science and art buildings in Dublin was about \$1,000,000.

HUBERT HERKOMER succeeds the late Mr. Herbert as a correspondent of the British Academy of Fine Arts.

COLLECTOR ENHARDT, of New York, has been sued 4,000 times for the settlement of disputed points in the customs laws.

Sawdust Bread.

"I have found the cheapest swindle of the age," said George Lord. Mr. Lord is a drummer, who keeps his eyes open when out on the road, and is greatly interested in matters pertaining to food adulteration.

"It is wood flour," he continued. "Flour actually made of wood and used largely for the purpose of adulteration. It was at Mount Pleasant, on the little Ulster and Delaware Railroad, that I first saw the mill. White beech trees are used. The wood has no flavor or color, and is hard and dry. The bark is peeled off and the logs put on a carriage, which forces them against a cutting machine shaped like a pencil-sharpener, except that it has five or six knives instead of one. The knives revolve at the rate of from 200 to 300 revolutions a minute, and the log is soon cut into fine shavings. After these are thoroughly dried they are put into a hopper and ground the same as wheat or corn. The flour comes out as fine and fragrant as from fine wheat, and is put in bags without any marking on, except a tag with the address, and sent to New York. Where they go here I don't know, but I learned from a workman at the mill that there is a pretty big sale for the stuff. He said that part of it was used as paper stock and in the preparation of fine crusta wafers. That is the ostensible purpose for which it is made, but the workman told me that a good deal of the stuff went into the hands of contractors for furnishing Indian rations, and that considerable of it also went into the cheap breads sold in the Italian and Hebrew districts in the lower part of the city."—New York Star.

Protect Your Health.

Cold and moisture combined have a torporizing effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretory processes are apt to be more tardily performed in winter than in the fall. The same is true, also, of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw off but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surest and most thorough tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape rheumatism, twinges, the dyspeptic agony, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks, and the nervous irritations so common at this time of the year, will do well to re-enforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spirits, and renovates the whole physique.

Red-Heeled Shoes for Men.

French mashers have taken to wearing red-heeled shoes. Under Louis XIV. gentlemen wore large boots; the outside sole was in wood to protect against humidity. In the middle of the seventeenth century the boots were replaced by shoes, with bows of ribbon and lace. The heels were three inches high, and painted red. Ladies wore the high-heeled shoes and took thought to add three or four inches to their stature. The shoe was in silk, embroidered satin or brocade. Under Louis XV. white stockings were in vogue. These necessitated white satin shoes. The red-heeled shoes that made their appearance under Louis XIV. continued to be worn, but not so high under Louis XV., so that about 1735 red-heeled shoes were considered to be the mark of a gentleman. But while the lords lowered the heels of their shoes the ladies augmented theirs, so much so as to make them "ten inches high." It was under Louis XVI. that the gold and silver buckles, ornamented with diamonds, replaced the ribbon bow. The Sans Culottes wore no stockings and patronized only wooden shoes. For a short time under the Directory the sandal as worn by Roman ladies was the mode. Bands sustained the soles while showing off the foot, and on every toe was displayed a diamond.—Pittsburg Press.

An Illustration.

Of the value of extensive and judicious advertising of any article of undoubted merit is found in the remarkable success of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., which has simply been phenomenal, even in this age of great enterprises.

Organized a few years ago to manufacture a new and more perfect remedy than had ever been produced, a laxative with original and attractive features, prepared from delicious fruits and health-giving plants, one which would be pleasant and refreshing to the taste, as well as really beneficial to the system, the management very wisely concluded to select the leading newspapers throughout the United States to make known to the public the merits of the new remedy, Syrup of Figs. As happens with every valuable remedy, cheap substitutes are being offered to the public, but with the general diffusion of knowledge it is becoming more difficult each day to impose on the public. Health is too important to be trifled with, and reputable druggists will not attempt to deceive the public, as they all know that Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. of San Francisco, Cal., Louisville, Ky., New York, N. Y. Do not accept any cheap, non-advertised imitations offered.

Selling Soap.

Peddler—Madam, I am introducing a new kind of soap—
Madam—I don't want it.
Peddler—It costs but half as much as the old—
Madam—I don't want it, I tell you.
Peddler—And does twice the work of—
Madam—Don't want it. Get out.
Peddler—Of any other kind, and is excellent for the complexion.
Madam—How much is it?—New York Weekly.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for February, 1891, will contain "Mount Washington in Winter," by Edward L. Wilson, beautifully illustrated; the third paper on Japan (with many illustrations); "About Africa," by J. Scott Keltie; "A Marine Tale," by Frank R. Stockton; "Neapolitan Art," a full-page portrait of Livingstone, Poems, Point of View, etc. Now is the time to subscribe. 25c a number; \$3.00 a year. Charles Scribner's Sons, 743 Broadway, New York.

The trouble with two many American families is that they do not begin to save anything until they feel the need of it—and then it is commonly too late. The foundation of nearly all great fortunes—and of smaller ones as well—were laid before their accumulators were 30 years of age, generally much earlier than that.

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

A FOREIGN journal says that "illuminated shirt fronts," whatever they may be, are being devised in Paris for a New York dance.

It pays to use SAPOLIO in all cleaning, for "Thrift and Cleanliness are twin brothers." Sapolio is a solid cake of scouring soap. Try it in house cleaning.

A MINISTER in England made \$50,000 by inventing an odd toy that danced by winding it with a string.

An Italian's Ingenuity.

An Italian on the river bank has solved the problem of giving his children an outing with the least possible exertion to himself. He places his three children in a baby carriage, to the handle of which a rope about twenty feet long is tied. The bank behind the house has a gentle decline, so that a brisk push from the father sends the carryall flying down the grade. When the water's edge is reached the vehicle's flight is checked by a cord. But the most remarkable part of the contrivance is the goat which draws the conveyance back up the inclined back yard. The animal is made to trot through a long hall from one end of the house to the other. Thus the man can sit inside the rear outside door of the hallway, away from the sun's rays, steer the goat by a well-directed kick, while at the same time the little ones are enjoying a delightful toboggan slide amid the refreshing breezes wafted across the stream.

A MAN who has practiced medicine for forty years ought to know what to do; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.
Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most forty years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions. Yours truly,

L. L. GORRUCH, M. D.,
Office, 215 Summit St.
We will give \$100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

She Said No More.

Mrs. Blinks (acidly)—Mr. Jinks began life as poor as you did, and now he's rich enough to buy you out a dozen times over.
Mr. Blinks (calmly)—Yes; Jinks is a lucky fellow.

"Huh! Luck! I don't believe luck had anything to do with it."

"Oh, yes; he told me himself that he owed everything to his luck in getting an economical wife."—Prairie Farmer.

Do You Cough?

Don't delay. Take Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure. It will cure your coughs and colds. It will cure sore throat or a tickling in the throat. It will cure pains in the chest. It will cure influenza and bronchitis and all diseases pertaining to the lungs because it is a pure balsam. Hold it to the light and see how clear and thick it is. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.

Afraid of the Parent.

"Is Mr. Jones in?" asked the young man timidly.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Then please hand my card to Miss Jones, and tell her I'm sorry she is out," returned the bashful caller, scurrying away.—New York Sun.

Why rub, and toil, and wear out yourself and your clothes on washday, when, ever since 1864, Dobbins' Electric Soap has been offered on purpose to lighten your labor. Now try it. Your grocer has it.

Another Way of Putting It.

"Have you suspended payment?" asked a young man of an impecunious friend.

"Yes; that is to say, I have hung up my debts."—Washington Post.

Keep Your Blood Pure.

A small quantity of prevention is worth many pounds of cure. If your blood is in good condition the liability to any disease is much reduced and the ability to resist its wasting influence is tenfold greater. Look then to your blood, by taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) every few months. It is harmless in its effects to the most delicate infant, yet it cleanses the blood of all poisons and builds up the general health.

"S. S. S. cured me sound and well of contagious Blood Poison. As soon as I discovered I was afflicted with the disease I commenced taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) and in a few weeks I was permanently cured."

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free.
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Very Hard.

Mrs. Staggars—Who was that man who called on you a while ago?
Staggars—That man bears a hard name, love.

Mrs. Staggars—Indeed! What has he done?

Staggars—Don't. Nothing. I spoke of his name merely. It is Stone.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.—It is said that knowledge is power, but it takes a good deal of it to know how to get along without work. A knowledge of the human system and its needs enabled Dr. White to produce the most wonderful cold remedy ever offered to the sick and afflicted. It is called Dr. White's Pulmonary, and is sold by druggists everywhere. Three sizes—25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.

The dearest place on earth is home, and when a man's monthly bills come in he cannot fail to realize it.

DAINTY candles that children cry for are Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers. They please the children, but they kill the worms.

It is said that a divorce lawyer would starve in Japan. Then by all means let him be sent there.—Rum's Horn.

BRECHAM'S PILLS cure Sick Headache.

A REPORTER must know the ropes in order to get in many lines.—Texas Siftings.

ONE is not worthy to love the truth when one loves something more than it.

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Pico's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

BURNS & SCALDS are cured by **J. C. Jacobs Oil** used according to DIRECTIONS with each BOTTLE.

SORE THROAT WOUNDS, CUTS, SWELLINGS

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

CATARRH CURED WITH THE SAMPLE. LAMBERT COMPANY, Newark, New Jersey.

\$10 Buy New Silver-plated Singer Sewing Machine, warranted 5 years. For particulars, address G. A. & S. A. B., Chicago, Ill.

Totally Helpless

From Sciatic Rheumatism.

"In May, 1883, I was taken with sciatic rheumatism in my legs and arms, and was confined to my bed entirely helpless. In August I was just able to move around. I was reduced to a mere skeleton, my appetite was entirely gone and my friends thought I could not live. I took almost everything I could hear of, but with no good results, during that winter. One day, reading about taking Hood's Sarsaparilla in March, April and May, I concluded to try it. One bottle gave me so much relief that I took four bottles, and since then I have not been troubled with rheumatism, and my general health has never been better. My appetite is good, and I have gained in flesh. I attribute my whole improvement to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." Wm. F. TAYLOR, Emporium, Cameron County, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; 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, headaches 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.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

MEMORY

Marvelous Discovery. Mind wandering cured. Books learned in one reading. Testimonials from all parts of the globe. Prospectus 50c. Free. Send on application to Prof. A. L. Loomis, 207 Fifth Ave., New York.

"German Syrup"

For children a medicine should be absolutely reliable. A mother must be able to pin her faith to it as to her Bible. It must contain nothing violent, uncertain, or dangerous. It must be standard in material and manufacture. It must be plain and simple to administer; easy and pleasant to take. The child must like it. It must be prompt in action, giving immediate relief, as children's troubles come quick, grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick but bring them around quick, as children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desirable. It must not interfere with the child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Boschee's German Syrup the favorite family medicine.

\$5.00 for **4.00** for **3.50** for **2.50** for **2.25** for **2.00** for **1.75** for **1.50** for **1.25** for **1.00** for **.75** for **.50** for **.25** for **10c** for

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.

50c Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress shoe which commands itself.
40c Hand-sewed Welt. A fine case shoe unequalled for style and durability.
30c Good-year Welt is the standard dress shoe at a popular price.
25c Policeman's Shoe is especially adapted for railroad men, farmers, etc.
20c All made in Congress, Britain and Lace.
15c 10c for Ladies, is the only hand-sewed shoe sold at this popular price.
12c Douglas Shoe for Ladies is a new departure and promises to become very popular.
10c 8c shoe for Ladies and \$1.75 for Misses will still retain their excellence for style, etc.
All goods warranted and stamped with name on bottom. If advertised local agent cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price or a postal for order blank.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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50c Genuine Hand-sewed, an elegant and stylish dress shoe which commands itself.
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12c Douglas Shoe for Ladies is a new departure and promises to become very popular.
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All goods warranted and stamped with name on bottom. If advertised local agent cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price or a postal for order blank.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

-VASELINE-

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILE sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline..... 10c
One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade..... 15c
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream..... 15c
One cake of Vaseline Glycerine Soap..... 15c
One cake of Vaseline S. S. S. Unscented..... 15c
One cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented..... 15c
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline..... 15c

\$1.00

Or, for postage stamps, any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation therefrom unless labeled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.

G. H. INGRAM, M. D.,
Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have used Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.

M. R. DYER & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark **\$1.00**, Sold by Druggists.

C. K. U. No. 5-91

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Ely's Cream Balm Cures COLD HEADACHE.

RELIEVES INSTANTLY.

ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York. Price 60 cts.

PICO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address: E. L. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

CURE Biliousness, Sick Headache, Malaria.

BILE BEANS.

J. F. SMITH & CO.,
Makers of "Bile Beans."
255 & 257 Greenwich St., N. Y. City.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Pure, and reliable PILLS for sale. Ladies, eat Druggists for Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes and with the child. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutes and Imitations. All pills in patent boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. to nearest post-office, to receive "Pennyroyal Pills" in letter, by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Never Fails. Sold by all Local Druggists.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"I wept when I was born, and every day shows why," said **Housekeeper**—who didn't use **SAPOLIO**.

Sapolio is a solid cake of scouring soap used for cleaning purpose.

"Ah! Ah!" Oried the housewife, "The Secret I know, no DIRT can resist **SAPOLIO**."

"Oh! Oh!" a finest assortment of "At length, a Jewelry and Silver-Store, is to be found at Ste. withstand Jewelry Store."

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

The Republican state convention will meet at Jackson, F. b. 21.

Married at Grand Rapids, Jan. 23, James Souter and Mrs. Kate Hurlbut.

At Fennville a petition is being circulated to ask the legislature to repeal the village charter.

The H. C. Ref. church in Overisel has been improved with new seats, and a coat of paint, inside.

Judge R. B. Pealer of Three Rivers is the candidate of southwestern Michigan for the supreme bench.

The new buildings to be erected on the new Kent County fair grounds will cost not less than \$45,000.

Now that local option is a fixed fact, several counties are agitating to avail themselves of its provisions.

One of the reasons why convicted criminals dread to be sent to the Detroit House of Correction, is explained, by the fact that it costs only 10 cents per day per capita to feed the prisoners in that institution.

At a conference of the pastors of all the churches in this city, last week, it was resolved to hold a series of union prayer meetings, during this and the coming week, in two different churches: in the Methodist church in the English language, and in the First Ref. church in the Holland language, the several pastors to alternate in conducting the services. These meetings thus far have been well attended, and a remarkable interest is being manifested.

PAINT

By using COIT'S COLORED BUGGY PAINT, you can keep your buggy in the best of condition all winter long. It is the only paint that will stand the weather and keep your buggy looking like new.

YOUR BUGGY

Tip top for Chairs, Lawn Seats, Sash, Flower Pots, Baby Carriages, Curtain Poles, Furniture, Front Doors, Storefronts, Screen Doors, Windows, Manicures, Iron Fences, in fact everything. Just the thing for the ladies to use about the house.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

COIT'S HONEST

Are you going to paint this year? If so, don't buy a paint containing water or benzine when for the same money (or nearly so) you can procure COIT'S COLORED BUGGY PAINT that is warranted to be as HOUSTON, GEORGE LAMBERT, OIL PAINT, and free from water and benzine. Demand this brand and take no other. Merchants handling it are our agents and authorized by us in writing, to warrant it to wear 5 YEARS with 3 COATS or 10 YEARS with 5 COATS. Our shades are the latest styles used in the East now becoming so popular in the West, and up with the times. Try this brand of HONEST PAINT and you will never regret it. This is the way to do it.

HOUSE PAINT

COIT'S FLOOR PAINT Did you ever buy floor paint that never dried beyond the sticky point, waste a week, spoil the job, and then swear best yourself for COIT'S COLORED BUGGY PAINT? A popular and suitable shade, warranted to dry hard as a rock over night. No trouble. No waiting. Try it and you won't dry sticky.

WONT DRY STICKY

Gone!

Christmas and New Years are gone. But this does not effect our business.

Read!

Best entirely Kid Gloves, \$1 per pair. Every pair warranted.

Best quality all Silk Ribbons, 2 cents per yard and upwards.

Endless variety of HANDKERCHIEFS.

For Birthday and Wedding Presents, call before looking elsewhere.

Wetmore & Howe.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 8th, 1891. 45-1f

Town Topics

THE JOURNAL OF SOCIETY.
E. D. MANN, Proprietor.
PUBLISHED (NEW YORK) EVERY THURSDAY.

"Between the lines of gallantry and cynicism to read great lessons of life, morality and hope."

The newest, brightest, wittiest, cleverest, most original, and most entertaining paper ever published.

A complete and perfect journal for cultivated men and women, being a topical and outspoken critic and chronicler of the events, doings, interests, and tastes of the fashionable world. It is always up to date, and carries with it the atmosphere of the metropolis.

In purity and power of literary style it has no equal on this continent.

A veritable symposium of well-bred satire; softness and dashiness of touch; strength, independence and originality of thought; refined humor; caustic comment; piquancy of jest; short stories; musical, dramatic, literary and art criticism, and topical sketches.

The fame of its Financial Department, is the most reliable authority on financial subjects, investments and speculation, is world-wide.

Its interest is by no means local; being the recognized journal of American society, it is equally entertaining in all parts of the country.

Regular subscriptions may be sent direct to office of publication, or through any newsdealer or subscription agency: One year, \$4.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.50. Samples free.

Address: TOWN TOPICS, 21 West 23d St., New York City, N. Y.

Chicago and West Mich. Railway

Fruit Belt Line.

Time Table in Effect Jan. 4, 1891.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

For Chicago..... 9 55 1 40 12 45

For Grand Rapids..... 9 55 1 40 12 45

For Muskegon..... 9 55 1 40 12 45

For Hart, Pen water..... 9 55 1 40 12 45

For Big Rapids..... 9 55 1 40 12 45

For Allegan..... 9 55 1 40 12 45

ARRIVE.

From Chicago..... 9 55 1 40 12 45

From Grand Rapids..... 9 55 1 40 12 45

From Muskegon..... 9 55 1 40 12 45

From Hart, Pen water..... 9 55 1 40 12 45

From Big Rapids..... 9 55 1 40 12 45

From Allegan..... 9 55 1 40 12 45

Daily. Other trains daily except Sunday.

Ball Sleeping Cars to and from Chicago on night trains.

Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

GEO. DE HAVEN, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Ag't.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Railroad News

If you want to buy

Children's, Boys' or Men's Suits

CHEAP,

CALL AT

E. J. Harrington's

Cheap Cash Store.

Also

Overcoats, Hats, Caps,

and Underwear,

DRY GOODS

AND

Groceries.

A few Job Lots in Clothing

to be sold out Less than Cost!

*Forty acres of land for sale; also one or two houses and lots.

E. J. Harrington.

45-1y

ESTABLISHED 1872

THE HOLLAND CITY NEWS

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

L. MULDER,

PUBLISHER

G. VAN SCHOLVEN,

EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE

JOB DEPARTMENT

Leading Job Office in the City

Satisfactory Work guaranteed at Popular Prices

ICE, RIVER STREET.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

35-1y

35-1y

35-1y

35-1y

35-1y

35-1y

35-1y

35-1y

35-1y

35-1y

35-1y

H. Meyer & Son,

River Street, Holland, Mich.,

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

AND SEWING MACHINES.

Pianos: A. B. CHASE, CLOUGH & WARREN, and

Organs: UNITED STATES, LAKE SIDE, and

Sewing Machines: STANDARD, DOMESTIC,

WHEELER & WILSON, and all the Leading Machines in the market.

Musical Instruments: Banjos, Guitars, Violins,

Music Boxes, etc. Sheet Music and

General Musical Merchandise.

Machine Oil and Attachments for all kinds of

Sewing Machines.

musical Instruments and Sewing Machines

repaired at short notice.

New Sewing Machines from \$20 and upwards.

Groceries & Family Supplies.

Zalsman Brothers

have just opened a new

Grocery Store,

on the corner of First Ave. & Twelfth Streets,

Holland, Michigan.

Nov 25th, 1890. 44 1y

Wheat Grits

make the finest pan-cake you ever ate if the

batter is made with an equal proportion of

Sunlight and Daisy Flour.

BRAN and MIDLINGS.

Now is the time when your stock want Bran and Middlings,

and as we turn out a large amount of Flour we can

always supply you.

FEED GRISTS.

FARMERS! Remember that we have a Feed Roll with 125 bushels

capacity per hour, besides a stone and bolt for Rye and Buckwheat flour.

The Walsh-De Roo Milling Co.,

PROPRIETORS

Standard Roller Mills,

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Ida-

ville, Ind., writes: Electric Bitters has

done more for me than all other medi-

cines combined, for that bad feeling

arising from Kidney and Liver trouble.

John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of

same place, says: "Find Electric Bit-

ters to be the best Kidney and Liver

medicine, made me feel like a new

man." J. W. Gardner, hardware mer-

chant, same town, says: Electric Bit-

ters is just the thing for a man who is

all run down and don't care whether

he lives or dies; he found new strength,

good appetite and felt just like he had

a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle,

at P. W. KANE'S Drug Store.

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Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage executed by Jan. Buequet and Neelie Buequet his wife of Zeeland, Michigan, to William F. Reynolds of same place, dated the twentieth day of December A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Ottawa county, Michigan, on December twenty-second A. D. 1888, in Liber 17 of mortgages, on page 333, by which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of Five Hundred and Seventy-three Dollars and fifty cents (\$573.50) and no sale or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgage premises therein described, to-wit: All of that tract of land situate and being in the village of Zeeland, in Ottawa county and State of Michigan, known and described as 1 flow, to-wit: Lot number Two (2) of Block number Two (2) of Kappela's addition to the village of Zeeland, excepting the East part of said lot two which is twenty-four (24) feet in width and extends the whole length of said lot, according to the recorded plat of said Kappela's addition. Said sale to take place at the front door of the Ottawa County Court House, at Grand Haven, Michigan, on the Thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1891, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale, including the attorney fee provided by said mortgage and by law.

Dated December 30th, 1890.

WILLIAM FYCOCK, Mortgagee.

J. C. POST, Attorney for Mortgagee. 43-13w

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

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

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hendrik Ten Have, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Annes J. Hillebrand, administratrix with the will annexed of said estate, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account, that he may distribute said estate, be discharged and his bond cancelled and said estate closed:

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Tuesday, the Tenth day of February next,

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

(A true copy.) Attest

CHAS. E. SOULE,

Judge of Probate.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

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

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin Welch, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth R. Welch, widow of said deceased, representing that Edwin Welch, late of the township of Holland in said county, lately died intestate, leaving estate to be administered, and praying for the appointment of herself administratrix thereof:

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday, the Seventh day of February next,

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

(A true copy.) Attest

CHAS. E. SOULE,

Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by Siebe Dykstra and Henke Dykstra his wife, of the Township of Blendon, county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to Gillis Wabeke of the township of Zeeland, county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, dated the sixth day of November, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, Michigan, on the eighth day of November, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine in Liber 27 of mortgages on page 478, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice one thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars and ninety-four cents, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part of it; and the whole of the principal sum of said mortgage, together with all arrearages of interest thereon, having become due and payable, by reason of the default in payment of interest on said mortgage, on the day when the same became due and payable, and the non-payment of said interest in default for more than sixty days after the same became due and payable, whereby under the conditions of said mortgage, the whole amount of said principal sum of said mortgage, with all arrearages of interest thereon, at the option of said Gillis Wabeke, became due and payable immediately thereafter, and said Gillis Wabeke, hereby declares his election and option to consider the whole amount of the principal sum of said mortgage due and payable: Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale, including the attorney fee provided by law; said sale to take place at the Ottawa County Court House at Grand Haven, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa county is holden) on the Thirtieth day of April, A. D., 1891, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day. The said mortgage premises to be sold being described as follows: The West half of the North East Quarter of section seven (7) and the South Half of the North Half of the North West fractional Quarter, and a strip three rods wide off of the South side of the North Half of the North Half of the North West fractional Quarter of Section number nineteen (19) all of which is in Township Six (6) North of Range Fourteen (14) West, containing one hundred twenty-seven acres more or less.

Dated, Holland, January 13th, A. D. 1891.

GILLIS WABEKE, Mortgagee.

GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, Atty for Mortgagee. 51-13w

Economy Meat Market.

Kuite Brothers,

Successors to J. Kuite, Sr.,

Fresh and Salt Meats.

At all seasons of the year the public

will be supplied at the above market

with the choicest and most select meats

the market affords.

POULTRY AND FOWLS.

KUITE BROTHERS.

Nota Bene,