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### Holland City News, Volume 19, Number 2: February 8, 1890

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1890.

NO. 2

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, - MICH.

MISNER & MULDER,  
PUBLISHERS.

Rates of advertising made known  
on application.

## The First State Bank.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Organized under the Michigan Banking Laws.

ISAAC CAPTON, President.  
J. W. BEARDSLEE, Vice President.  
ISAAC MARSH, Cashier.

Transacts a general banking business. Also  
has a savings department, in which deposits of  
25 cents or more are received. Interest paid on  
all time and savings deposits. Savings department  
open every Saturday evening.

### DIRECTORS:

I. Capton. J. W. Garvelink.  
J. W. Beardslee. G. W. Mokma.  
Paul Steketee. G. J. Diekema.  
G. J. Kollen. I. Marsilie.  
J. C. Post.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Attorneys and Justices.

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

FAIRBANKS, I., 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. Pesink & Bro., Proprietors.  
Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confection-  
ery, etc., Eighth street.

### Bank.

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

### Barbers.

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

### Clothing.

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

### Commission Merchant.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist.  
A full stock of goods appertaining to the  
business.

YATES & KANE, druggists and bookellers.  
Stock always fresh and complete. Cor. Eighth  
and River streets.

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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

DR. 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 But-  
ter always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

STREETS, BASTIAN, general dealer in Dry  
Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed. The  
cheapest stock of Groceries 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. & RONS, General Dealers in  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Groceries, Hats and  
Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc. River street.

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

### Furniture.

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

### Flour Mills.

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

### Hardware.

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

VAN DER VEEN, B., dealer in shoes, hard-  
ware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware.  
Corner River and Eighth streets.

### Hotels.

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

HUNTLEY, A. Practical Machinist Mill and  
Engine Repairer. Shop on Sev-  
enth street, near River.

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

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

PHENIX PLANING MILL, B. L. Scott, Pro-  
prietor, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles and  
brick. River street.

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

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

### Merchant Tailors.

BUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

### Meat Markets.

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

VAN DER VEERE, 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.

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

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office  
at Walsh's drug store. Residence, corner  
of Eighth and Fish streets, in the house formerly  
occupied by L. Sprietsema. 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. Wyl-  
huysen, Jeweler and Optician, Eighth street  
opposite Walsh's drug store.

### Miscellaneous.

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

DE KEYSER, C., Newspaper and Periodical  
Subscription Agency. Leave order for any  
publication in U. S. or Canada with him at 17 O.

KEPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles  
sawed and planed. Corner  
Eighth and Cedar street.

## CITY MARKETS.

### PRODUCE, ETC.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)  
WHOLESALE. RETAIL.  
Beans, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Beans, \$1.25 to \$2.00.  
Butter, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Butter, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Eggs, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Eggs, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Honey, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Honey, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Onions, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Onions, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

### GRAIN, FEED, ETC.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)  
WHOLESALE. RETAIL.  
Buckwheat, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Buckwheat, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Cloverseed, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Cloverseed, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Corn Meal, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Corn Meal, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Flour, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Flour, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Feed, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Feed, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Hay, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Hay, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Middlings, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Middlings, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Oats, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Oats, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Rye, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Rye, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Timothy seed, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Timothy seed, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Red Fultz, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Red Fultz, \$1.00 to \$1.50.  
Lancaster Red, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Lancaster Red, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

### SOCIETIES.

#### F. & A. M.

A regular communication of UNITY LODGE,  
No. 10, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,  
Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock on Wednesday eve-  
ning, Jan. 20, March 5, April 9, 20, May 28,  
July 2, 20, August 27, Sept. 24, Oct. 20, Nov. 26,  
Dec. 24. St. John's days June 2 and December  
27. O. BREYMAN, W. M.

#### K. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 68, meets in K. O. T. M.  
Hall at 8 o'clock p. m., on Monday night next. All  
Knights are cordially invited to attend.  
Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full  
particulars given on application.

#### CHAS. D. WISE, Commander.

#### JOHN J. CAPTON, R. K.

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

### The Stomach.

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

### Consumption Surely Cured.

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

### To our Subscribers.

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

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

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

MISNER & MULDER, Publishers.

## CITY AND VICINITY.

ON every door to success is labeled  
"push."

THE Allegan Circuit Court will con-  
vene on Monday.

It benefits the whole town to encour-  
age home dealers.

JOHN RIDDERING has been appointed  
postmaster at Drenthe.

MR. BEN. DE VRIES is getting out a  
fine sign for the First State Bank.

THE annual pew-renting in Hope  
Church aggregates \$1,025 this year.

No pains will be spared to please you  
in the line of job printing at this office.

Don't forget the entertainment at  
the Methodist church, this (Friday)  
evening.

THE Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Co.,  
elected D. Cutler, of Grand Haven,  
as one of its directors.

OUR city marshal is parading his  
beat with a stiff neck, under the pen-  
alties of one of Job's ordinances.

CORRESPONDENTS will favor us  
greatly by sending in their matter not  
later than Thursday afternoon.

EDITOR OF "THE HOLLAND CITY  
NEWS" has been placed in position, di-  
recting our friends where to find us.

MR. JOHN A. TE VREE sold a part of  
his "cedar swamp" tract to Mr. H.  
Boone, to be used by the latter for pas-  
turing.

MR. S. NICHOLS, an old resident at  
Ventura, died at the house of his son-  
in-law Mr. Nelson W. Ogden, on Tues-  
day last.

SERVICES will be held in the Ger-  
man Lutheran church of this city on  
next Sunday evening, by Rev. H. Horn,  
of Grand Haven township.

OUR friend Don C. Henderson, of  
the Allegan Journal, has been appointed  
as supervisor of the census for the  
fourth district of this state.

SUNDAY last Rev. F. Wieland, late  
of Kalamazoo, was duly installed  
pastor of the H. C. Ref. church, at Ny-  
kerk, three miles south east of here.

THE Building and Loan Association  
of this city will on Saturday evening  
let \$500 to the highest bidder; and two  
weeks from Saturday, the 22nd, again  
\$1,000.

REV. W. WORMSER, of Forest  
Grove, Jamestown, is seriously dis-  
posed, both mentally and physically,  
and the congregation is greatly alarmed  
by the situation.

THE region roundabout Hamilton  
was relieved of a dozen rabbits last  
Wednesday, by the well directed efforts  
of the De Roo-Gilmore-Van Raalte-  
Hanson combination.

POSTMASTER VAN PUTTEN and staff  
are getting ready for their annual re-  
ception, on Friday, the 14th inst., that  
being Valentine Day. A cordial invita-  
tion is extended to all.

ATTENTION is called to the new ad-  
vertisement of "The Walsh-De Roo-  
Milling Co." The firm makes an appeal  
to the trade of this locality, on which  
they are entitled to a favorable hear-  
ing.

REV. A. A. PFANSTIEHL, tempo-  
rarily supplying the pulpit of the  
Second Ref. church at Kalamazoo, has  
received and accepted a call from the  
Third Presbyterian church at Louis-  
ville, Ky.

THE people of Grand Haven are pe-  
tioning the Goodrich Line to name its  
new boat the City of Grand Haven.  
President Butlin has replied that it is  
too early to think of a name.—Chicago  
Tribune.

To our friends of the press we wish  
to render our acknowledgments for the  
kind manner in which they have  
noticed the advent of both editor and  
publishers among the ranks of news-  
papermen.

JUDGE ARNOLD, who had to adjourn  
Court, at the late term for this coun-  
ty, by reason of a sudden attack of the  
grip, narrowly escaped a relapse, while  
holding court at Muskegon, the other  
day, and had to return home.

THE grip, in casting about for a vic-  
tim in the ranks of its fiercest antago-  
nists, last week, laid its hold upon Dr.  
Yates—and a firm grip it was too. Al-  
though recovering, the doctor still feels  
and shows the effects thereof.

REV. A. WORMSER, pastor of the  
First Reformed church of Grand  
Haven, is expected back this week  
from his visit east, made in the interest  
of the building fund of that society, to  
replace their grand structure, destroyed  
by fire last fall. The plans for the  
new building have been completed. It  
is a neat edifice and will cost about  
\$5,000.

DEPUTY SHERIFF CHRISTMASS, while  
out with a hunting party, last week,  
fell with his side upon a root and broke  
a rib. He did not find it out however,  
until the next day, when the jarring of  
a sneeze threw the broken rib out of  
place.

THE C. & W. M. R'y Co. has received  
two new freight locomotives from the  
shops at Schenectady, N. Y. They were  
sent to Muskegon to be set up in the com-  
pany's shops there. Their cylinders will  
be 18x24, and they will be numbered 50  
and 51.

The Sixth annual convention of the  
Michigan Dairymen's association will be  
held at Allegan on Tuesday,  
Wednesday and Thursday, February  
11, 12 and 13. A fine programme of  
exercises has been arranged and pub-  
lished.

THE "Galloway Empire Specialty  
Company," will continue their series  
of entertainments for another week, at  
Lycium Opera House. Elegant presents  
are distributed every night. Doors open  
at 7:30. For further particulars, see  
small bills.

THOMAS' Juvenile Band made its  
first public appearance on Saturday  
evening. They paraded our streets,  
and played at different business places.  
By the way of encouragement, they  
collected about twenty dollars from  
our citizens.

LAST Saturday evening Mr. John J.  
Cappon, while engaged in paying off  
the hands in the tannery, was sudden-  
ly taken ill by an attack in the bowels,  
with no other serious results, however,  
than that he was on the retired list for  
a couple of days.

THE Chicago Tribune, of Friday last,  
in giving an account of the annual  
banquet of the real estate brokers of  
that city, presented its readers with a  
more than usually fair engraving of  
our friend Geo. Birkhof, vice president  
of the Brokers' Exchange.

SHERIFF VAUPELL is around serving  
chancery subpoenas upon delinquent  
tax-payers under the new tax-law, prior  
to the usual publication of the tax-list.  
The number of subpoenas to be served  
in this county is over 300, covering  
about 550 descriptions of land.

WHILE we were flattering ourselves,  
that the recent prevalence of diphtheria  
had entirely subsided in this locality,  
as it really appeared to have, two new  
cases were reported this week in the  
family of Mr. D. Baldus, on Seventh  
street; also a child of Mr. A. Deur.

THE want of snow interferes some-  
what with getting in the usual supply  
of bolts at the tub factory of J. and A.  
Van Putten. The deficiency will have  
to be made up next summer by rail  
and navigation. Last season several  
carboys were brought in from Grand  
River.

THE large hall on the second floor  
above the Huntley-Oosten part of the  
new brick block, has been leased by A.  
C. Van Raalte Post, G. A. R. John  
Kramer Camp, Sons of Veterans, who  
also occupy the same quarters. They  
expect to take possession in about three  
weeks.

THE place of one of the teachers in  
our Public Schools, Miss Mohr, who  
suffers from an attack of the grip, is  
filled temporarily by Mrs. A. Van  
Raalte. The attendance of scholars  
is again improving in the several  
rooms, the high school being the slow-  
est to recover.

AMONG the young men of this city  
who will graduate at the Michigan  
University, next June, is Mr. J. G.  
Hofzinga, of the medical department.  
He has decided to locate in this city  
and has secured front rooms on the  
second floor of the new McBride-Hunt-  
ley block, for his office.

WE notice in the papers that Dr.  
McGlynn, the great anti-poverty lec-  
turer, who was advertised to speak here  
in a few weeks, is seriously ill at his  
home in New York. His trouble is  
heart disease, and it is feared that he  
will not be able to face an audience  
again for several weeks.

THE contract for next year's wood  
supply for the Public Schools of the  
City was awarded by the Board of Edu-  
cation to parties in Hamilton.

The bids for 3- and 4-foot wood were  
too high in the estimation of the com-  
mittee, hence they decided to try 18-  
inch wood, as an experiment.

NOTICE of the spring examination of  
teachers, for the district schools of this  
county, giving dates and places, will be  
found in another column. The present  
board of school examiners of Ottawa  
county consists of: A. P. Shriver,  
chairman; Holland; Cora M. Goode-  
now, Berlin; and Colon C. Lillie, secre-  
tary, Coopersville.

ON Saturday Mr. and Mrs. John  
Kerkhof lost their youngest child, a  
three-year old boy, of diphtheria.  
Four of their children had been down  
with the disease, three of whom how-  
ever recovered. Mr. Kerkhof himself  
also had a serious attack of the grip.  
Fortunately the diphtheria is subsiding  
in this city and vicinity.

"THERE are no lies on the pub-  
lishers of the HOLLAND CITY NEWS.  
The boys are singing praises of their  
town in loud, if not melodious tones;  
and they even have the gall to believe  
that the Second City is one of the sub-  
urbs of their town. Last week they  
gave the happenings of Grand Rapids  
under the head of 'suburban news.'  
Great is cheek!"—Douglas Record.

SUIT has been commenced in the Ot-  
tawa circuit court by M. H. Clark, of  
this city, against the C. & W. M. rail-  
way company, for \$20,000 damages.  
This action grows out of the fatal acci-  
dent, last summer, when Orrin Clark, a  
son of the plaintiff, was run over and  
killed by a passenger train on the rail-  
road bridge. Messrs. Walter L. Lillie,  
of Grand Haven and John C. Post, of  
this city represent the plaintiff.

FUNDS are on hand to complete the  
new president's house, recently begun,  
on the college campus. The work will  
be resumed at an early date and Presi-  
dent Scott expects to be comfortably lo-  
cated in his new home when, at the  
next commencement, the quarter-cen-  
tennial of the institution will be duly  
observed. The lawn about the new  
house on Tenth street, has been nicely  
graded.

ALTHOUGH the reports of the condi-  
tion of the winter wheat, made to the  
Agricultural Department at Lansing,  
are not very encouraging in certain  
parts of the State, the information we  
have been able to gather in this im-  
mediate vicinity make the prospects  
appear very hopeful. As yet the wheat  
has not suffered any; it looks well, and  
if anything, has grown more hardy dur-  
ing the winter.

THE stockholders of the Coopersville  
Agricultural association met last Tues-  
day and elected the following board of  
directors: John Spoon, Nunica; D. O.  
Watson, Eli Karney, Alex. Noble, L. P.  
Earnest, John Hoban, W. G. Barnes,  
J. D. McNaughton, Coopersville; Thos.  
Savage, Spring Lake; Fred Hout-  
straight, Ravenna; L. J. Quick, Allen-  
dale. The association decided to hold  
races some time in June.

FAVORED by the unusual fine  
weather for building purposes the  
McBride-Huntley block is nearing its  
completion. The second coat of plas-  
tering is about on. On or about the  
15th inst., Mr. W. Brusse expects to  
move into the corner store, the shel-  
ving being all ready to place in. Mr.  
Henderson, the River street clothier,  
has leased the other store, and will oc-  
cupy the same about April 15.

MESSRS. W. J. SCOTT and Fred  
Metz had some misunderstanding as to  
who should pay for certain repairs  
made at the factory of the former,  
while used by the latter as a soap fac-  
tory, last year. In the difference was  
also involved the question of summary  
possession of the premises. They sub-  
mitted their grievances to circuit court  
commissioner Visser, who decided the  
matter in favor of Mr. Metz.

A DEADENING gloom clouds the  
otherwise lively premises, known as the  
Fixter stove factory. The site had been  
leased by Mr. Fixter, for a number  
of years, from Mr. Pfanstiehl. The  
lease expires next summer, in the midst  
of the season of active operations;  
hence Mr. Fixter does not lay in a  
stock of bolts at present. Up to date  
all negotiations or arrangements be-



## THE WORLD OVER.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

The History of a Week Gathered from the Wires, Embracing Political Doings, Personal Movements, Accidents, Criminal Affairs, Labor Notes, Etc.

## CONFIRMED THE TREATY.

## The Senate Approves the Agreement Regarding Samoa.

THE House spent the morning of the 4th in the usual demands from the Democratic side for a full reading of the journal and its approval on a yeas and nays vote, motions for adjournment, etc. The Senate bill to relieve the Treasurer of the United States from the amount now charged to him and deposited in the several States came up, and several hours were wasted in a decision as to its reference, the Democrats pursuing the policy of offering dilatory motions. By counting about sixty-five Democrats present but not voting, the Speaker finally declared that the question was on the motion to refer to the Ways and Means Committee, which being put was carried by a viva voce vote, not a single Democrat voting against it. The House then at 4:15, on motion of Mr. McKinley, adjourned, the Democrats as well as Republicans joining in the vote. In the Senate several petitions praying for the passage of a per-diem pension bill were presented. After the introduction of a large number of private relief bills the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. The Senate in executive session debated at length the Samoan treaty and finally ratified it with only nine dissenting votes.

## THESE ARE CONFIRMED.

## Appointments Accord Favorably Upon by the Senate.

## Among the confirmations made public by the Senate are the following:

Solicitor General, William H. Taft, of Ohio. Minister and Consul General, to Corea, Augustine Heard, of Massachusetts. Consul, Eugene O. Focht, of Michigan, at Pinaras Negras; Thomas McDermott, of Tennessee, at St. Thomas, West Indies; George W. Pepper, of Ohio, at Milan, Collectors of Customs, Dian F. Berry, San Diego, Cal.; John M. Clark, Chicago, United States District Attorneys, Franklin B. Mays, Oregon; Lewis E. Parsons, Jr., Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama. United States Marshal, Francis Hickock, Northern District of Illinois; J. L. Tracy, Western District of Missouri; John H. Simmons, Southern District of Ohio; John Vigneaux, Western District of Louisiana; Also these Census Supervisors: Illinois, Cass, Second District; Michigan, Henry C. Tillman, First District; Charles H. Wiser, Second; James N. McBride, Third; Donald C. Henderson, Fourth; James Watson, Fifth; George A. Nowell, Sixth; Minnesota, H. J. Miller, First District; E. J. Davenport, Second; W. B. H. Johnson, Third; E. E. Adams, Fourth. Wisconsin, Luther B. Noyes, Fourth District.

## FLEMING DECLARED ELECTED.

## The West Virginia Contest at an End for the Present, at Least.

A CHARLESTON (W. Va.) dispatch says: The committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery made by D. M. Harr reported that, while there were grounds for believing that the charges were true, no evidence was offered to implicate either Fleming or Goff in the matter. Immediately after a vote was taken on a resolution declaring Goff entitled to the seat as Governor of the State. This resolution was defeated by a vote of 40 to 43, the Republicans supporting it and the Democrats opposing it. The question then came up on the resolution declaring Fleming the legally elected Governor. A vote was taken, and it stood 40 to 43. Mr. Carr voted with the Democrats. Ford and Merrill, the two Democrats who it was alleged would vote for Goff, voted for Fleming, much to the surprise of the Republicans. Gov. Wilson's term as Governor of the State closed with the declaration of the result of the contest for that office.

## RAILROAD MEN PERISH.

## Ten Laborers Killed and Sixteen Hurt in an Oregon Crash.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch says: Owing to heavy rains and washouts west of the Dalles in Oregon and also in Willamette Valley there has been no telegraphic communication with Portland and with points on Puget Sound for several days. A telegram received from the Dalles states that a construction train, carrying a gang of laborers to work on the track, went through a bridge sixty-eight feet high on Sunday. The engine passed over safely, but the tender fell on the caboose and killed ten men and injured sixteen. Conductor French had his leg and skull broken, Engineer George was badly hurt and brakeman Seely also injured. The bridge was rendered unsafe by the late heavy rains.

## THE TIMES RETRACTS.

## It Agrees to Pay Mr. Parnell \$5,000 Pounds and Costs.

MR. SOAMES, the solicitor for the London Times, says in regard to the settlement with Parnell of his libel suit against it, by paying him \$5,000 and costs, that the Times will only pay ordinary costs to Mr. Parnell, and that Mr. Parnell is not released from the payment of the interlocutory costs which were awarded to the Times, nor from the costs of the abortive Scotch and Irish actions. He says the statement that the Times proposed the compromise is inaccurate.

## The "uprem" Court Celebrates

THE centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Supreme Court of the United States was celebrated in New York City by a gathering of the court and eminent jurists, followed by a banquet.

## The Railroad Laborers Killed.

A NORTHERN PACIFIC passenger train struck a hand-car between St. Cloud, Minn., and Clear Lake. Three section-men who were on the hand-car are reported killed.

## Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

THE militia force of the United States consists of 1,697 commissioned officers, 91,373 enlisted men, and 7,208,498 men not organized but available for military duty.

## Public-Building Bills

PUBLIC-BUILDING bills have been presented to the Senate as follows: Martinsburg, W. Va., Zanesville, Ohio, Lansing, Mich., Emporia, Kan., Burlington, Iowa, Youngstown, Ohio, and Eau Claire, Wis., \$100,000 each; Salina, Kan., \$150,000; to enlarge the Topeka (Kan.) building, \$100,000.

## Dividend: W. B. Passed

IT has been decided to pass dividends on Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway preferred stock for the present.

## CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

## EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

DR. WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, who formerly had charge of the weekly edition of the Philadelphia Press, had been sentenced to five years and six months in the penitentiary for embezzling money which belonged to the paper.

In court at Philadelphia David Alexander, who attempted to kill Bishop Whitaker, of the Episcopal Church, pleaded guilty. The prisoner, in a speech, attacked the prelate for his alleged opposition to prohibition. Sentence was deferred.

ARCTIC whalebone, owned by New Bedford parties, has been sold in New York at \$4.50 per pound.

At Oneida, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Scully were arrested for the murder of William Rhinehart, aged 65, father of Mrs. Scully, whom, as alleged, they were tried of supporting.

THE Examiner of the State Insurance Department of New York has been investigating the affairs of the Guaranty Mutual Accident Association, the Security Mutual Benefit Society, and the Mercantile Mutual Accident Society, all doing business on the assessment plan, and found them in a deplorable condition.

NEW YORK is to have a new Republican evening paper, known as the Republic. B. H. Corrigan, S. B. Elkins, and M. H. Stevens are the supposed promoters of the enterprise.

DR. MCGLYNN is confined to his room in the Gilsey House, in New York City, suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. His friends are much alarmed.

REV. THEODORE L. CYLER, for thirty years pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., and one of the best known and ablest clergymen in that city, has resigned because of ill-health.

PETER J. CLAASSEN, the President of the Sixth National Bank of New York, has been held in \$30,000 bail on charges made by the bank examiner, and Mr. Leland has advanced the money to pay the depositors of the bank.

FOURTEEN people were burned to death and a number were injured by a fire which broke out early on Sunday morning in a Boston boarding house.

THE bodies of the entombed miners in the Nottingham shaft at Plymouth, Pa., have been found and taken out horribly burned. Joseph Jones, a miner, is so badly injured that he will die. He is the seventh victim.

THE New York Presbytery has declared itself in favor of a revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith by a vote of more than two to one.

UNDER penalty of discharge, employees of the New York Central Road and the Wagner Palace Car Company have been ordered to keep thermometers that are to be placed in the cars at a temperature of 70 degrees as possible.

AT Philadelphia the Coroner's jury in the case of Banker Dittman, who disappeared Dec. 11, 1889, and whose body was found in the Schuylkill Jan. 26, has rendered a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

## WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

At a meeting of the Missouri Valley Stone Contractors' Association, at St. Paul, Minn., a resolution was adopted, declaring ineligible to membership any contractor interested in the product of prison labor.

At the conclusion of the hearing in the Marquis-Lampson contest for the Lieutenant Governorship in the Ohio Senate, Lampson (Rep.) was ousted by a strict party vote. The Republican members filed a number of protests against the manner of proceeding, and the conclusion was attended with stormy scenes. Lampson gave notice the case would be carried to the Supreme Court.

THE output of the flour mills at Minneapolis, Minn., last week was 117,740 barrels, averaging 19,623 barrels daily. One week before the output was 118,930 barrels, and during the corresponding week a year ago, 84,100 barrels were produced. The receipts of wheat at Minneapolis for the week were 481,180 bushels, while the shipments were: Wheat 128,840 bushels; flour, 106,166 barrels; millstuffs, 4,024 tons.

PROFESSOR KARL MEZ, musical director of Wooster (Ohio) University, died of pneumonia, superinduced by the grip.

At Denver, Colo., it is reported that ex-Senator N. P. Hill has come to an understanding with the present senior Senator from that State, by which Teller, at the expiration of his term, will step down in favor of Hill. The bitter war that Hill has waged against Senator Wolcott will also be renewed by the former establishing a new evening paper, to be run as the afternoon edition of the present Republican.

At Covington, Neb., fire destroyed most of the business part of the town. The loss will reach \$18,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

A San Francisco (Cal.) dispatch says: The schooner John Hancock and a valuable cargo of pearls have been stolen from the Chinese company which is operating on the Lower California coast, and she is now practically in the hands of the pirates. The John Hancock left this port a few months since under a contract to be used in the search for pearls.

At Columbus, Ohio, Coroner Egan has rendered a verdict that the natural gas explosion recently by which five persons lost their lives and forty or more were injured, was directly due to the gross carelessness of Contractor J. C. Gibney, who laid the pipes, in entirely failing to call one of the joints.

MAJOR WILLIAM SIMS has been appointed by Governor Humphrey as State Treasurer of Kansas to succeed the Hon. James Hamilton.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat has reduced its price from 5 cents daily to 18 cents per week. The Republic may cut to 15 cents.

A HELENA (Mont.) dispatch says: The various appropriation funds in the hands of the State Treasurer have been practically exhausted, except the stock inspection, stock indemnity, sheep inspection, and general funds. The first of these is very low. There is about \$5,000 in each of the two other stock funds, and the balance of cash in hand is in the general fund. State Treasurer Hickman has informed United States Marshal Irvine that he will not allow any more bills for the support of convicts until the Legislature makes the necessary appropriations. This is a crisis in the situation of State affairs, and it is thought it will have the effect of forcing the Legislature to pass some measures soon.

J. W. SHIETZ, a baker doing business in St. Louis, poisoned some of his cake to kill rats, and succeeded in killing two children, Cora and Annie Brock. The baker spread arsenic over his cake and threw it on the floor near the counter. The children went to the place on an errand, and observing the cake, picked it up and ate it. They were immediately taken sick and both died. Shiets was arrested. The neighbors assert that he has threatened the children of the neighborhood frequently for the inroads they have made on his pastries.

CAPT. CHARLES B. DUFF, ex-Supreme Treasurer of the Knights of Honor, died at St. Louis from brain and heart trouble. In early life Mr. Duff followed steamboating on the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, and Red Rivers, and rose to the position of captain of one of the finest steamboats running between St. Louis and New Orleans. Later he became manager of a fire-broke company. Two years ago, while Supreme Treasurer of the Knights of Honor, he was stricken with apoplexy, from which partial paralysis followed. Later he accepted the position of superintendent of the removal of the exhibition buildings at Cincinnati. He had but just completed that work and returned to his St. Louis home when the third attack forced him to his death bed. Mr. Duff was 58 years of age.

A ST. JOSEPH (Mo.) dispatch says: The project of a short line between here and Kansas City has been revived, the St. Joseph and Southeastern Road having virtually secured the right of way into the Union Depot. The new line will be by eighteen miles the shortest between St. Joseph and Kansas City, and will also operate as a terminal road at this point for other roads desiring to enter the city.

THE belongings of Richards & Co., contractors of the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Railroad, at Lima, Ohio, have been attached by the firm's numerous creditors. The debts will, it is said, amount to \$10,000.

EX-SENATOR D. M. SABIN, of Minnesota, has been elected President of the Burlington, Stillwater, and St. Paul Railroad.

## SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

At Seymour, La., a Texas Pacific train was derailed. The conductor and engineer were both instantly killed and the fireman and one brakeman were seriously injured. The cars took fire, and the body of the engineer was almost entirely consumed.

A RESOLUTION has been adopted in the Virginia Legislature requesting the Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a bill before said body authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to loan money to farmers at 2 per cent interest.

NATHAN C. BARNETT, Secretary of State of Georgia, died at Atlanta, in the nineteenth year of his age. Col. Barnett had been one of the notable figures in Georgia's history since 1846.

A MORTGAGE on the Vincennes, Oakland City, and Owensboro Railroad to the New York Central Trust Company for \$1,400,000 has been recorded at Owensboro, Ky.

## POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

GEORGE R. PECK denies that he is a candidate for Senator Ingalls' seat.

THE following nominations have been sent to the Senate by the President: Blanche K. Bruce, of the District of Columbia, to be Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia; Superintendents of Census: California—Allen B. Lemmon, Third District; Hamilton Wallace, Fourth; William B. Mosher, Fifth; Indiana—Francis Scholz, First District; Ambrose E. Nowlin, Second; Charles Harley, Fifth; Montana—William O. Spoor, Washington; David, First; Jos. F. Pells, Second; John Nevins, Third; Thomas A. Pope, Fourth; David Redfield, Sixth; Wisconsin—Ernest Domin, First; John C. Metcalf, Second; Andrew Jackson Turner, Third; Illinois—Frank Gilbert, First; Minnesota—H. Robert J. Miller, First; William M. Johnston, Third; Arkansas—Jacob Treiber, First; Otis G. Guiley, Second; John W. Howell, Third; Kansas—Thomas A. Hubbard, Fourth; Montana—William O. Spoor, Washington; John M. Hill, Missouri—Eugene E. Wegel, First; Eugene C. Baugher, Second; Woodbridge J. Powell, Third; William M. Davis, Fourth; Illinois—Robert G. O'Neil, Seventh; William M. Miller, Eighth; Michigan—Harry C. Tillman, First; Charles H. Wiser, Second; Donald C. Henderson, Fourth; James Watson, Fifth; George A. Nowell, Sixth.

Justice William H. Taft, of Ohio, to be Solicitor General, vice Oliver Chapman, resigned. The appointee is now on the Superior Court bench of Cincinnati. Judge Taft is 30 years of age. State—Robert Adams, Jr., of Pennsylvania, now accredited Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the empire of Brazil, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of Brazil. Interior—Thomas M. Beer, to be Supervisor of Census for the Sixth District of Ohio.

THE Senate in secret session has confirmed the following nominations:

Samuel Bailey, Jr., of Ohio, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati; Frank W. Mead, of New York, Surgeon in the Marine Hospital; N. Wright Cuney, Collector of Customs at Galveston, Texas; United States Attorneys—Charles S. Varian, Utah; George D. Reynolds, Eastern District of Missouri; John W. McCreary, Eastern District of Missouri; Southern District of Ohio—Charles E. Johnson, of Nebraska, District of Alaska; J. A. Connolly, Southern District of Illinois; Lewis Miles, Southern District of Iowa; J. W. Mead, of New York, Surgeon in the Marine Hospital; N. Wright Cuney, Collector of Customs at Galveston, Texas; United States Attorneys—Charles S. Varian, Utah; George D. Reynolds, Eastern District of Missouri; John W. McCreary, Eastern District of Missouri; Southern District of Ohio—Charles E. Johnson, of Nebraska, District of Alaska; J. A. Connolly, Southern District of Illinois; Lewis Miles, Southern District of Iowa; J. W. 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## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### HOUSEHOLD AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS DISCUSSED.

A Budget of Useful Information Relating to the Farm, Orchard, Stable, Parlor, and Kitchen.

#### THE FARM.

##### Blue Grass in Wisconsin.

Mr. McThom, Wisconsin, writes: "I would like to ask some experienced farmer in Wisconsin, how Kentucky blue grass will thrive in this northern country, and if it would be good management to sow it upon snow, and is it as good hay as timothy, and as pasture and as hay after cut." Mr. George McKerron answers:

Blue grass in Wisconsin is one of our best pasture grasses and seems to be naturally adapted to all our soils, coming into all old pastures, and taking possession after a time. It makes a good hay when cut and cured early, but as both clover and timothy are heavier croppers we prefer them. As a pasture grass it leads all our grasses in the spring and holds out longer in the fall. An old blue grass pasture allowed to make a good growth in the fall, is an excellent place for brood mares and breeding ewes to take exercise in during the winter, and will be found a paying investment when colts and lambs are coming strong and healthy in the spring, instead of weak and sickly, as they often do when their dams are confined to yards and stables during the winter. The seed can safely be sown in early spring, either on the last snow or in the mud. When used in a mixed seeding, for either hay or pasture, it fills an important place, and Wisconsin farmers are fast pronouncing in its favor.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

##### Farm Fences.

From an article upon this important subject by C. L. Gabrielson in the Farmer's Review, we clip the following:

The old style of wire, used before the barbed process was introduced, was simply an aggravation of the meanest kind. Put it up taut as possible, and before the season was over it hung in crescents and crinkles, which did not remind one of Hogarth's lines of beauty. While new it was ductile and not easily broken, but in a few years, from exposure to the climate, the annealing disappeared, and then the wires would snap like pipestems; and the soothing (s) notes of that autumn song, "The cows are in the corn!" would often be heard. Is not the amount of injury to stock from barbed wire overestimated? And should not much of it be attributed to causes that are preventable? For large stock it is not necessary to have the bottom wire nearer the ground than two feet from it. Our observation of injury to horses from barbed wire is that it seldom occurs except when a partition fence separates different lots of horses. They come together at the fence line, gossip awhile, bite, and then strike with the forefoot. If the bottom wire is slack or too low, the hoof goes over the wire and gets caught. An ugly wound is the result, while the barbarous fence is jussessed. We have been told that there is a statute in Wisconsin—perhaps it is simply an unwritten law—which permits a man, who joins fences with one that is slack in this matter, to construct a fence on his own land, leaving an unoccupied strip with the ends open. "Devil's lane" is the sobriquet by which this neutral ground is known. Now we have adopted this plan, without the open ends, where our fences join fields occupied by a neighbor's stock, leaving a strip six feet wide and stringing a single wire three feet high on posts set four rods apart. And, although cattle of all ages, except calves, together with horses, run in a pasture having this safeguard, we have never found an animal inside. They see the other fence and make no attempt to get under. The idea that cattle are easily fenced against when they have an abundance to eat is sound; for we have cattle that have grazed all summer beside fields of grass, oats, and corn separated by a fence made of two strands of barbed wire fastened to posts set four rods apart. In regard to fence posts, we are planting ash trees, the surplus of a considerable grove, on the boundary lines as rapidly as other spring's work will permit, and intend to continue until living posts are in place on most partition fences; while the climatic and beautifying effect will amply repay the trouble and expense of setting out.

#### THE STOCKMAN.

##### About Coach Horses.

That experienced and successful Wisconsin breeder, Mr. A. O. Fox in a recent Breeder's Gazette says: The mares which we have within our reach to breed coachers from are lacking more in size and bone than in any other quality. Trotting-bred mares can be found in nearly all sections with fair style and action, but they are too small and fine in the bone. It is fair to assume that in breeding for coachers the majority of breeders will use this class of mares because the most common and easily obtained. Few can afford to import or buy the imported mares. When they can be found there are probably no better mares than our largest trotting-bred mares, but they are now held in such high esteem that they are quite as high-priced as the best imported mares. In selecting our sire, therefore, for crossing upon these medium-sized mares we must look sharp for plenty of size and an abundance of broad, clean bone. He must at four years old stand sixteen to sixteen and one-half hands and weigh in plain flesh 1,300 pounds or more. His color must be clear and rich and without bad marks. His shoulders should slope gracefully back, and he should stand well up in the withers. He should carry a lengthy, well-arched, neck, surmounted by a cleanly-chiseled head free from meat. He should have a clear, full expressive eye and the visage of a thoroughbred. His back should be of a medium length, not too much inclined to arch, and coupled strong in the loins to a long, smooth hip. His tail should come out well up and float gracefully behind when in motion. He should have a good depth of girth and a well-sprung barrel. His limbs and feet should be absolutely sound, not too long between the joints, and not too straight in the hind legs, that he may have his feet well under him, and an easy, graceful hock action. His action should be high, bold, and square, and with sufficient speed to roll off eight to twelve miles an hour with ease and grace. His disposition should be spirited and intelligent. If in making this selection we can find a predominance of these qualities in a high-bred American trotter, with the ability to reproduce them, I believe we have the best to be had. If, on the other hand, we are to look abroad among the European breed of coachers for our sire we must keep clear of the thick-chopped, meaty-headed, drafty sort, and look sharp for

high quality with purity of action. Many of the imported horses which are offered to us are very unevenly balanced in their action and are not level. They may lift themselves square in front and appear well when approaching, but when once their hind end is turned there is noticed a lifeless swinging of the hind parts entirely out of keeping with their forward motion; in others with hock action almost to the extent of stringhalt; we see a stiff bending of the knee and bad dishing in front. In many the tail is set on too low in the rump, a very bad fault in a carriage horse.

#### THE POULTRY YARD.

##### Lie on Poultry.

The experienced eye of one who has been up in the poultry business can detect lousy poultry at first sight. No matter how few lice are on them they will show it, and can never be compared with poultry entirely free from these vermin. Not many years ago, it was not an uncommon thing among some of the farmers of this State to find their cattle lousy. What would any one who has any pride whatever in his business think of being told that his stock was lousy. Well, just so with the poultry, about 95 per cent. of which at the present time are not laying eggs, and hardly paying for their feed, from the fact that the lice torment them so much that it takes up all their time sitting stupidly around trying to free themselves from the pests.

I know, but how am I to get them free from lice? I have whitewashed the hen-house, coal oiled the roosts; scattered lime, given them sand baths, did everything I could think of, and feel sure my poultry are free from lice. "But to prove the test," catch some of your poultry and examine them closely, and behold, you will find they are still there.

Yes, they have come to stay unless we adopt some strenuous methods to keep them off. Now, let us consider the matter a little, and we will soon discover that the lice are after the poultry and not after the hen-house, roosts or the nests. "Yes, I know all about that," is the expression of nearly all. Well, then, if we know all about it, why don't we make the poultry so offensive that no lice dare come near them, by applying the destroyer directly to the poultry, and we have solved one of the greatest obstacles in the poultry business.—R. D. Rath, Munnasburg, Pa.

##### Safe Food for Chickens.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican says: I have been in the hen business over five years; three years ago I raised 184 chicks, and never lost or even had one sick. I feed one-half corn meal and one-half shorts mixed up with warm water. As soon as the chicks appear I put down a small quantity of the mixture and the mothers soon teach them how to eat. If I have it, I mix the food up with sour milk, and give it to them to eat the same day they are taken from the nest. For I always noticed that chickens will pick for something to eat within a few hours after leaving the shell. My chicks are always strong, for I select eggs for setting from the best and strongest 2-year-old hens. I speak of my experience three years since, as I have never tried to raise so many since, as I have not much land. The 184 chicks spoken of were raised in a yard measuring fifteen by eighteen feet. Out of that number I had over one hundred pullets, and marketed the rest as soon as they weighed three or four pounds. Still, I never should attempt to raise that number again in the same yard, for it was too small and the hens acquired the habit of feather-picking; since, I have not crowded them and all goes well. The trouble in raising chickens mainly comes from giving them clear corn meal, which constipates them. Give one-half bran or "shorts" as we call it, and select your eggs from strong hens and I see no need for failure, providing there is not neglect in some other direction. Chickens require to be fed often, say once an hour, giving a small quantity or only what they will eat up clean. Clean water must of course be given.

Another writes: About the middle of last May I set a hen of the Plymouth Rock breed, on fifteen eggs, and in due time she came off with fifteen chickens. The chickens were fed with scalded wheat-bran and corn meal mixed about half-and-half, and allowed to run with the hen. They all lived and thrived greatly, and were all of good size when I parted with them about the middle of October. My experience the year before with the same treatment was nearly the same, though the hen did not hatch all her eggs.

#### THE APIARY.

##### Texas Honey.

A bee-keeper traveling in Texas writes: From my observation, the honeys of Texas are of a very strong flavor, owing to the great fragrance of the flowers, and from that cause you soon tire of it for a table luxury.

##### Foul Brood.

Here is a simple remedy for the cure of foul brood. Take two or three spoonfuls of sulphur, put it in an old fruit-can, and pour over it enough kerosene oil to make a thin paint of it. Apply it with a small paint-brush to the combs that have the diseased cells in them; brush them all over with the sulphur and oil. It will kill some of the healthy brood, but not all of it; also brush it over the frames and as much of the hive as you can without getting it on the bees.

##### Hybrids All.

Dr. Vance says: My Carniolans turn out to be hybrids, and too cross for any comfort. I can't go among the hives without having one or more darning at my head, and often stinging me. They also attack persons passing one hundred feet from the hives. Fearing that they might annoy my neighbors too much, I sent to Indiana for queens of the "Simonepure" Italian stripe. They came on July 9, and were successfully introduced on the 10th. I removed the queens (hybrids), and immediately placed the Italian queens in the hives. I did it according to Mr. Doolittle's plan, which is about as follows:

I made wire cages (three) about three inches square and three-quarters of an inch deep, and first removing the queen from the hive, I took a comb of brood with some honey into my bee-house and, laying it on a board, let the queen escape from the mailing cage into my introducing cage, and, pressing it down into the comb sufficiently to hold it, hung the comb in the hive. Each queen was introduced in the same way. They were left undisturbed for two days, and when the hives were opened two were found liberated from the cages and accepted. One was found still in the cage. I cut a small hole in the comb opening into the cage, and returned the comb to the hive. I have no doubt that this queen also will be accepted, after the bees have liberated her.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

##### To Clean Ivory.

Ivory ornaments are quickly cleansed by brushing them with a new, not very sharp toothbrush, to which little soap is given; then rinse the ornament in lukewarm water. Next dry the trinket and brush a little, and continue brushing till the lustre reappears, which can be increased by pouring some alcohol on the brush and applying it to the trinket. Should this have become yellow, dry it in a gentle heat and it will appear as if new.

##### Kitchen Cabinet.

A most convenient kitchen cabinet or table, said to have been designed by a woman and made by her husband, should have a place in every kitchen. The table, which is of hard wood, is oblong in shape and not very high. It contains four drawers, two at one end of about the same size, a long one in the middle, and a fourth smaller drawer at the other end. These drawers are to be used for silver polish, soaps, scouring material, brushes for silver and glass, for dish towels and cloths, and the countless other small things needed in dish-washing and baking. There are also several shelves and open compartments of different sizes for holding the kneading-board, rolling-pin, etc. But the special feature of the table is a high back like that attached to a plain sideboard or commode, against which are fastened at either end cranes to hold the jelly bag or other substances that must be filtered, the cranes being so arranged that they may be turned back against the table when not in use.

Fastened against the back of the table are two very narrow shelves, containing openings just large enough to hold in place the various knives, forks and spoons used in cooking, which are suspended in them vertically. In the center of the back is a small closed cabinet in which may be kept the cook-books and other kitchen memoranda, the door of the cabinet being provided with a rack where the cook-book may be held securely and open at the right place. Such a cabinet is of great value in saving both time and many weary steps, especially for those mistresses who have no maids, or in flats, where every inch of room has to be counted. By its side should be a chair of convenient height, for many things in housekeeping may be done as well sitting as standing, and not until women sitting conveniences and comforts for the kitchen as carefully as for other rooms, will housework cease to be what a clever woman called an everlasting chore.

##### Hints to Housekeepers.

WARM borax water is excellent for removing dandruff.

NEVER put the sweepings of the room into the waste-paper basket.

WHEN sponge cake becomes dry it is nice to cut in thin slices and toast.

KITCHEN tables may be made as white as snow if washed with soap and wood ashes. Floors look best scrubbed with cold water, soap and wood ashes.

TO PREVENT lampwicks from smoking they should be soaked in vinegar and then thoroughly dried. It is said that they will never smoke if this process is adopted.

EGG shells crushed into small bits and shaken well in decanters three parts filled with cold water will not only clean them thoroughly, but make the glass look like new.

TO CLEAN a porcelain kettle, fill half full of hot water and put in a tablespoon powdered borax; let it boil. If this does not remove all the stains, scour with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

IF your flat-irons trouble you by dropping black specks from the top or sides when ironing, take them in a pan of soap-suds and give them a thorough washing, and dry quickly, to prevent rusting.

MEAT will keep three weeks in dry, frosty weather, and more than a week in cold, dry weather, but not one week in damp, and hardly a day in very hot weather. If it has been frozen, it must lie in a rather warm place three or four hours before it is cooked.

#### THE KITCHEN.

##### Molasses Drop Cakes.

One cup each of sugar, molasses, and shortening, two eggs, one teaspoonful each of ginger and soda, one-fourth cup of cold water and four cups of flour; drop in the tins with a spoon.

##### Nut Cake.

Two eggs, one cup of sugar, one-half cup each of butter and sweet milk, one and one-half cups of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one large cup of chopped walnut meats; frost when baked, and cut in squares; put half a nut on each square.

##### Orange Pudding.

One pint of milk, let it come to a boil, add one and one-half tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one-half cup of sugar and the yolks of three eggs; let it boil a few minutes and set away to cool; when cool pour over three oranges cut up fine, and spread the beaten whites on top for frosting.

##### Rye Pancakes.

One cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in the milk, a little salt, and one-half cup of molasses. Stir in rye meal and flour, about half and half, until the batter is very stiff. Drop a spoonful into hot fat, and fry crisp. If the cake soaks fat, add a little more flour to the batter.

##### Foamy Sauce.

One-half cup of sugar and piece of butter the size of a walnut, beaten well together with one tablespoonful of flour. Pour over this a cupful of boiling water; while it is boiling add the yolk of two eggs, well beaten, a little lemon, then the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Take immediately from the stove.

##### A Yankee Plum Pudding.

Take a large, stale loaf of baker's bread, a box loaf without side crusts is the best, and crumble the inside as fine as possible. Pour over the crumbs one quart of rich new milk boiling hot, add two ounces of butter and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Let it stand until the next day and then stir in four beaten eggs and one pound of seeded raisins. Bake in a moderate oven until brown. To be eaten hot with hard sauce, or if preferred, the pudding may be sweetened and flavored with nutmeg.

##### Potato Pancakes.

Boil and mash three large, mealy potatoes, add two tablespoonfuls of butter (two ounces), a tablespoonful of salt and beat them to a cream, add a gill of cream and eggs, well beaten, then add sufficient flour to make a dough, about one pint. Have ready a pan well buttered, take a tablespoonful of this mixture, flatten it with the hand into a very thin cake, put it in the hot frying-pan, cook quickly on one side, then turn and cook the other, or they may be cooked on a griddle. Fold one-half over the other and serve while hot.

## MR. REED'S POSITION.

### HE RIGHTLY MAINTAINS THE MAJORITY MUST RULE.

In an interview the Speaker of the House of Representatives clearly outlines the Situation—His Position Fortified by Numerous Judicial Decisions.

Speaker Reed has made to a representative of the Associated Press the following statement concerning the Republican position in the present great controversy in the House of Representatives:

Mr. Carlisle was entirely right when he said in substance that the decision of the House that a quorum was constituted to do business when a majority of the House was present would change from the foundation the method of doing business. It certainly will do so, for it will enable the majority elected by the people to rule by their own votes, and not by the sufferance of the minority. The rule of the majority is at the very base of our Government. If it be not the true rule our faith is vain and we are yet in our sins.

Look at the political working of the other doctrine. The Republicans have a majority of seven, but they have only three over a quorum. If we are to furnish a quorum, the whole Democratic party is sitting idly by in their seats but not "present," dumb and silent when business is to be transacted, but vocal when it is to be obstructed, then there can be but three Republicans absent on penalty of stoppage of the public business. Now let us see how that works. We are allowed but three absentees. Mr. Rockwell is sick. It would endanger his life to come. Mr. Wilbur is in the same case. Mr. T. W. Brown is too sick to be able to be there all the time. Mr. Caswell's wife was dying, and common decency required his presence by her bedside. Another member must be with his wife for reasons somewhat similar.

Just about this number of members will at all times be sick or incapacitated. These may get well, but others get sick in their turn. There is then one quorum according to Mr. Carlisle's idea gone to pieces, though, even after all frauds be deducted, the people had found for the Republicans by seven majority. All this time while we are keeping in the House other men hardly less sick, 140 lusty Democrats sit silent in their seats doing no public duty except to draw their pay. Is it possible that the United States is paying these gentlemen \$13 a day without even the poor privilege of counting their silent forms? Mr. Carlisle says there is no precedent for the decision of the House. I have personally seen and heard him furnish 100. One hundred times I have heard him declare that the number was, say, 80 for, and 20 against, mathematically less than a quorum, and yet declare that bill passed and then sign that bill, thereby certifying under the most solemn sanction of his oath of office that the bill had properly and constitutionally passed the House. How could he have done this if his doctrine be true that a quorum must vote? Understand me; day after day Mr. Carlisle in my presence has declared that such a bill had votes for and against by his own count as Speaker less than a quorum, and has yet immediately declared it passed and has signed it, thus furnishing the only proof the President could have that it was passed. How could this be except on the plain ground that if a quorum did not vote the presence of a quorum was enough. But this matter does not need argument. In Mr. Carlisle's own State, in Democratic Tennessee, in Democratic Ohio, in Massachusetts, and in the courts everywhere, as you may see by Mr. Butterworth's speech, the doctrine just upheld by the House is the law of the land, and it ought to be if good government is not to perish from the face of the earth. Not a ruling has been made in the House to suppress filibustering which has not the full sanction of parliamentary law. That men should resist only shows how ingrained the wrong course has become and how necessary the remedy. What is the House trying to do? Why, to perform its highest function—that of deciding the right of a member to his seat. Until 1882 no man dared to filibuster against such a case. No man ought to be allowed to do it today. Yet every day three hours are wasted in approving the journal when five minutes would be ample. These three hours belong to the public business. The people do not understand that every wanton roll-call consumes three-quarters of an hour. Some of these men are talking about rules. They are now acting under a body of rules which the American people use in their assemblies, a body of rules well known and understood by all those who are not willfully ignorant. When we first came here the obstructionists declared that they would die in the last ditch against any rules they did not approve of, and now they are wanting to die at Thermopylae in defense of the liberties of their country because we don't force rules on them. If there could be fewer deaths at Thermopylae and more business in the House the country would be better off. It is true that the Democratic leaders like Mr. Carlisle have long since ceased to participate in the defiance of good government, but they should now make themselves heard affirmatively on the side of order.

In the discussion of the Southern question Senator George put himself on record in the following manner: "Jefferson Davis never betrayed his trust nor failed in the discharge of his duty, whether he served the United States or the Confederacy." Stated in the fewest possible words, this is a defense of treason, and is tantamount to the assertion on his part that he would not be guilty of any breach of trust were he to do what Jefferson Davis did. If this be his belief, he is an unfit man for Senator of the United States. Even if he did not hold his seat by the disfranchisement of Republican voters, he would be none the less disqualified by reason of treason. His incendiary utterances should have been rebuked by every National Union Republican Senator.—Chicago Tribune.

SPEAKER REED found a condition, not a theory, confronting him, and he dealt with it in a thoroughly practical manner. The Speaker can give ex-President Cleveland points on dealing with conditions.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

COFFEE was not known to the Greeks or Romans, but in Abyssinia and Ethiopia it has been used from time immemorial. In 1630 it was carried by the Dutch from Mocha to Java, where it was soon extensively raised, and young plants were afterward sent to the botanical garden at Amsterdam.

A LOBE of the rare and precious metal uranium has recently been discovered at Cornwall, in England. A century ago the existence of this metal was hardly known.

## THREE BANKS WRECKED

### NEW YORK'S BRILLIANT "NAPOLEON OF FINANCE."

P. J. Claassen Fairly Entitled to That Appellation—He Causes the Suspension of the Sixth National, the Lenox Hill, and the Equitable Institutions.

New York dispatch: A worthy successor of Napoleon Ives has arisen in the person of P. J. Claassen, president of the Sixth national bank of this city, and as a result the Sixth national, heretofore considered one of the strongest financial institutions in the city, is in the hands of the national bank examiner, and the Lenox Hill bank, which was controlled by men in power at the Sixth national, has closed its doors, and the Equitable has also suspended payment, under acknowledged embarrassment. President Claassen of the Sixth national is charged with having deliberately wrecked that bank, and warrants have been issued for his arrest and that of George H. Pell, a broker, who is charged with having aided him in the commission of the crime. Pell and Claassen have both been arrested and the latter is locked up in Ludlow street jail in default of \$25,000 bail. A rumor was current that the St. Nicholas bank in the Equitable Life building on Broadway was also affected, but a denial was made by W. J. Gardner, the cashier of that institution. He said that a statement that \$40,000 in protested checks of George H. Pell & Co. in the St. Nicholas bank was given, in lieu of abstracted bonds, to the examiner at the Sixth national was not true, as the amount had been paid the Sixth national bank. A number of checks on the Lenox Hill bank had been presented to the St. Nicholas for payment, but they were refused.

The methods by which the Sixth national bank was wrecked are almost identical with those used by Henry S. Ives in his dealings with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. A few days ago, through negotiations conducted by Pell, Claassen and others bought a controlling interest in the Sixth national by purchasing the interest of the president, Charles D. Leland. Frederick D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin national bank, tells the story of the wrecking as follows:

"After Mr. Leland had sold his interest in the Sixth National Bank the directors were requested to resign, which they did, one by one, the vacancies being filled by other men who illegally elected P. J. Claassen president. Immediately on assuming the office of president Mr. Claassen made three loans of \$60,000 each, secured by the stock of the Lenox Hill bank—a very poor security—and then went down to the safe deposit vaults of the National Park Bank and abstracted therefrom first-class railroad bonds of the par value of \$622,000. These bonds he placed in the hands of George H. Pell for sale. The cashier of the Sixth National Bank, Mr. Colson, became alarmed at the extraordinary proceedings of the new president and directors and he came down to the clearing house and gave the startling information already narrated. After careful deliberation on the whole matter the clearing house committee immediately reached the conclusion that the bank should be placed in the hands of the government at once. A. B. Hepburn, the national bank examiner, was sent for and requested to take charge of the concern and investigate the charges made by Mr. Colson, the cashier, against the officers and directors. This examination fully confirmed the charges made by the cashier. To sum up the case, it may be said that the purchasers of Mr. Leland's stock paid for it, evidently, with the money belonging to the bank. I do not know whether the checks which Mr. Leland received were certified or not, but the purchasers evidently managed to make the payment by 'kiting' checks back and forth. The Lenox Hill bank and the Equitable bank are State banks—that is, they are organized under the laws of the State. Whether the State bank examiner has taken any action with regard to them I don't know. It is probable they will have to be closed up."

Mr. Hepburn, the bank examiner, told much the same story, and said that the abstracted bonds were turned over to Pell, Wallack & Co. for sale. They had given up to him \$201,000 in bonds and checks for the remainder. The checks could not be accepted.

Mr. Hepburn has made a statement of his examination up to this time. He says that the missing bonds have not yet been found. Their par value is \$121,900, and the market value \$189,466. Upon that had been paid \$50,000, leaving a deficit on account of bonds of \$432,466. Mr. Hepburn will at once make a specific report to the comptroller at Washington. After that is done the usual course of appointing a receiver will be pursued.

## TWO KILLED.

### Serious Wreck on the Texas & Pacific Road in Louisiana.

Near Plaquemine, La., the west-bound freight train on the Texas & Pacific road was wrecked by striking a cow. Thirteen cars and engine 98 were demolished. John P. Crilly, conductor, and Barney Bliss, engineer, were killed, and Oscar Pennington, fireman, and an unknown brakeman were seriously wounded.

Almost immediately after the accident the wrecked cars took fire and were entirely consumed. The body of Conductor Crilly was pulled from beneath the burning cars by a tramp, who was stealing a ride at the time. It is supposed that the death of both Crilly and Bliss was instantaneous.

### Cuba to Impose a New Tax on Sugar

Havana cable: The government intends to impose a new duty upon all sales of sugar and molasses made on the island. The chamber of commerce of Havana has presented to the intendente of the treasury a strong protest against the measure.

OFFICERS from Lincoln, Neb., arrested Charles Williams at Denver as he was alighting from a Salt Lake City train. Williams is wanted at Fredonia, Ohio, for the murder of William McClain, a farmer whom he killed seven years ago.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, the chief deputy in his father's office as internal revenue collector for Nebraska, has been found guilty of uttering false vouchers and fined \$285 and costs. His defalcations have been made good.

JERRY City's schools will fly the stars and stripes daily hereafter.

## MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

### EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

—Over 350 delegates were in attendance at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Michigan Masons, at the State capital. In his annual address Grand Worthy Master W. I. Babcock, of Niles, stated that there are now 364 lodges and over 30,000 Masons in Michigan. Three lodges had been organized during the year and fifteen lodges had dedicated new halls. The Grand Master had rendered over seventy decisions, embracing nearly every feature of Masonic law, and had engaged J. W. McGrath, of Detroit, to prepare a digest of Michigan Masonic decisions down to date. The Grand Treasurer reported that the jurisdiction is in excellent financial condition. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Grand Master, John S. Cross, of Bangor; Deputy Grand Master, John Q. Look, of Lewistown; Grand Senior Warden, Wm. H. Sanford, of Detroit; Grand Junior Warden, George H. Shaw, of Montague; Grand Treasurer, H. D. Noble, of Monroe; Grand Secretary, Wm. P. Janis, of Grand Rapids; Grand Visitor and Lecturer, Arthur M. Clark, of Lexington; Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Garrett E. Peters, of Detroit; Grand Senior Deacon, J. Boyd Thomas, of Edwardsburg; Grand Junior Deacon, Wm. S. Linton, of East Saginaw; Grand Marshal, George W. Young, of Kalamazoo; Grand Tyler, Alexander McGregor, of Detroit.

—The following Michigan pensioners have been granted:

Original Invalid—James K. Thompson, Mosherville; Edwin Rogers, Fronto; Charles Murch, Carlisle; William Robbier, Hamilton; Charles M. West, Perry; Robert Scott, Lawrence; William Davis, Lansing; Robert H. Winton, Mio; Dean A. Hull, Burnham; George Stone, Kalamazoo; George C. Nichols, Hastings; Alexander Abernethy, Kalamazoo; Wm. W. Utone, Buel; Cyrus Pierce, Parma; James H. Smith, Carlisle; Frederick A. Schumann, Hand Station; Solomon Griffin, Burnsville; George W. Rogers, Saranac; William H. Cline, Grand Rapids; John H. Rankin, Bloomington; George L. Bennett, Owosso; Samuel Leck, Grand Rapids; Orlando A. Rodgers, Parma; Herman F. Griswold, McBride; Daniel Strough, Vicksburg; Arthur J. Phillips, Partello; Henry Walsh, Grand Rapids; William Frankson, Scheraga; Wm. Nelson, Grand Rapids; Wiley G. Carlton, deceased, Frankfort; Christian Becht, Coloma; John Fitzgerald, St. Johns; Jacob O'Brien, Sand Lake; Daniel B. Jeffery, Detroit; Hiram Hall, Lake; Albert H. McBride, Cornum; Edward Burns, Grand Rapids; Lipstaff, Danville; David Kallenberger, Richmond; George W. Howe, Marshall.

Increases—Harry R. Brodick, Allegan; Francis X. Falcin, Grand Rapids; Daniel Forbes, Detroit; Charles H. Owens, Grand Rapids; E. L. Slawson, Benfield; Clara A., widow of Amos Farling, Buchanan; Bethada, mother of James Barling, Eastport; Laura R., widow of Franklin Peterson, Canada; Julia A. Novonov, former widow of Chas. W. Nichols, Piquette.

Reissue—Michael Jarsdorfer, Grand Rapids; Erasmus S. Marsh, Battle Creek; John H. Spencer, Canby; Thomas M. Straw, Bennington; Thomas M. Straw, Grand Lodge; Stephen H. Adrich, Grand Rapids.

Reissue and Increase—James Masters, Milan; Charles R. Avenell, Dorr.

Original widows—Mary C., widow of Lewis N. Hilton, Grand Rapids; Anna A., widow of Harry L. Wise, Grand Rapids; Nellie B., widow of Daniel E. Reine, Kalamazoo; Martha, widow of William McKinney, Bangor; Adella, widow of Riley G. Carlton, Frankfort; Libbie P., widow of Benjamin W. Boys, Hudson.

—The first annual report of the State Commissioners of Banking has been filed with the Governor. We glean the following points from the report:

From reports made to the State Treasurer, there were 79 banks organized under the banking law of 1888, as amended in 1891, doing business in the State, with assets of \$38,983,473.90, when the present general banking law went into effect. Since Jan. 1, 1892, on Dec. 31, 1892, 18 new banks had been authorized to commence business, and 1 loan and trust company, with total capital of \$300,000, and that there were on Dec. 31, 1892, incorporated banks, also 113 national banks doing business in Michigan, with assets as follows: State banks, \$47,354,277.90; national banks, \$60,651,502.97. The capital stock of ninety State banks on Dec. 31, 1892, was \$7,454,581.10. Under the provisions of the law the following have been deposited in reserve cities: Detroit, Grand Rapids, Bay City, the Saginaws, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Muskegon, Lansing, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and New York. The law which provides that savings banks shall keep on hand, or on deposit in banks in reserve cities, 15 per cent. of their deposits, has had a tendency to increase the deposits in the cities designated by the Commissioner as reserve cities. The resources of fourteen State and national banks in the city of Detroit are \$40,000,735.00; of three State and five national banks in Grand Rapids, \$2,447,738.69; of four State and six national banks in the Saginaws, \$7,042,962.61; of five State and two national banks in Kalamazoo, \$4,002,890.17. Fifty-nine State banks are savings institutions; these report deposits at \$22,698,089.20, distributed among 7,860 depositors, and paying an average interest of 3½ per cent. to depositors, or an aggregate of \$800,000 annually for interest on savings deposits. The Commissioner suggests that there be enacted additional legislative enactment regulating the business of "private banks" with a view to greater security to depositors. There are fifty-nine building and loan associations organized in the State. These are commended when under conservative and honest management, but as the associations charge borrowers a higher rate of interest than the current, he thinks in those institutions, where one-half of the membership is borrower and one-half depositor, that the latter profit at the expense of the former.

—Port Huron has just lost her oldest citizen—Mrs. Brandimore—who was born and had spent her life of 88 years within the environs of that city.

—The Central Michigan Agricultural Society held its annual meeting at Lansing last week. The society last year deeded its grounds to the State Agricultural Society for State Fair purposes, but a revisionary clause provides that the grounds shall revert to the Central Michigan Society in case a State Fair is not held every year, and on this account the organization of the old society is kept up.

—The Fletcher paper pulp factory at Alpena manufactured 280 tons of sulphite pulp last month.

—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. is to convene in the city of Ionia Feb. 18 for a three days' session. The Daughters of Rebekah have selected the same dates.

—Lansing wants that big brewery if it can be had, and \$50,000 have been subscribed toward the scheme.

—Henry Paradise



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1890.

## Issue Joined.

The past week has witnessed a revolution in the parliamentary practice of the national legislature. Though bloodless, it was wordy and boisterous—and like all innovations upon an existing order of things, it will be eventually judged by the American people upon its merits.

From the organization of the government up to the present time, it has been the odious practice, in the House, of the political party which for the time being was in the minority, whenever the majority was about to adopt a measure not palatable to their tastes, to attempt to prevent its passage by abstaining from voting and not answer to the roll call, thereby making the record appear as though less than a constitutional quorum was present; hence blocking the wheels of legislation and present the illogical spectacle of a government by minority instead of by majority. Of course, as long as the dominant party happens to be largely in the majority such tactics could not prevail, because in spite of the absences, there would still be a quorum present and voting; but when the parties are nearly equally balanced, as is the case at present in the House, where the Republicans have only a bare majority of a few votes, this not-voting process, when resorted to, practically places the power of all legislation, negatively, in the hands of the minority, inasmuch as sickness or other unavoidable causes will always occasion more or less members of the dominant party to be absent.

Now all this is wrong; for the party in power, representing for the time being the expressed will of the people, is held responsible, politically, for the legislation of the country and should be allowed the opportunity to promulgate its principles.

Strange as it may appear, this assumed right of the minority to block the wheels of business, has always been tolerated. While it has vexed the majority, perplexed presiding officers, disgusted the country and in their own estimation humiliated the participants in this nefarious role of obstructing—yet, no one hitherto has pointed out a remedy, or, seeing it, dared not break in upon precedent and inaugurate a new line of procedure. Even Speaker Blaine, with his acknowledged aggressiveness, failed to grasp the situation, and on a similar occasion—it being the bitter contest over the Force Bill, in '75—expressed his views by stating from the chair, that he "could see how you can lead a horse to water, but not how you could make him drink."

It was reserved for the present Speaker to inaugurate this much-needed reform. He has made this subject the study of years, and his contribution in a late number of the *North American* exposing the fallacies of the advocates of obstructionism have contained the most concise, lucid and convincing reasons for the policy he is now pursuing; and his election was in full view of the certainty that a long and desperate parliamentary struggle would come sooner or later.

His manner of procedure consisted in ordering the clerk of the House to insert upon the record, in addition to the names of the members that had voted on the pending proposition, also the names of those who were present while the vote was being taken and willfully refrained from voting; or at least a sufficient number of them, so as to make the record show that a quorum was present.

While all prior parliamentary practice of the House is against this action, still Mr. Reed stands fortified by many precedents in other bodies, as well as by rulings of the courts, the spirit and intent of the constitution and the calm, business judgment of the country.

The Democrats resisted this action with all the energy at their command, their abuse of the Speaker at times being virulent and abusive. They denounced it as an attack upon the liberties of the minority. And so it was. But the rule will equally apply to the Republicans, whenever they may be in the minority, unless the Democrats, for the sake of consistency, should waive this precedent set up by Mr. Reed.

Although both parties in the past have been guilty of filibustering and obstructing legislation, still there is a fitness in it, that this, as well as every other reform should be inaugurated by the Republicans and be opposed by the Democrats; and this upon their time-worn plea of infringement upon established rights and liberties. Personal or factional rights, local rights and state rights have always claimed and received a priority of recognition at the hands of the Democratic party, regardless of the ruinous results involved or the jeopardy to the people at large or the nation.

On behalf of the Democrats Mr. Carlisle has drawn up a protest and appeal, in justification of their position. It is able and terse, and while rather evasive of the real issue, he makes one point against the majority, and that is their tardiness in presenting a code of rules for the government of the House.

## Our State Banks.

Under the provisions of the New Banking Law, the "Banking Department of Michigan" has been created and established. The very nature of its relations makes it a very important executive branch of our state government. The recent organization of two State banks in our city will make the force of the above readily felt. Any information therefore, tending to confirm confidence in our own financial institutions, under this new system, will be in order.

This Department is in charge of a Commissioner, with his office at the state capital. He exercises a general supervision over the state banks in Michigan similar to that of the U. S. Comptroller of the currency over national banks. He receives his appointment from the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate; his term of office is four years. As the banks are required to make stated reports to him, whenever required, so he makes an annual report to the governor.

The present bank commissioner is Mr. J. C. Sherwood, and from his first report we glean the following leading features:

There are now in this state ninety-three incorporated state banks, three trust, loan and security companies and 113 national banks. December 11, 1889, ninety state banks reported to this department. Resources \$47,354,277.90.

From January 6, 1889, up to and including December 31, 1889, thirteen new banks and one loan and trust company were incorporated, increasing the bank capital in the state \$920,000, making the total, \$6,439,425.

The resources and liabilities of the 113 national banks December 11, 1889, were \$66,051,502.97.

Fifty-nine of the banks reporting are savings banks, or banks with savings departments, and these report savings deposits as \$23,609,030.20, and the number of depositors in the savings department as 97,803.

The average rate of interest paid to these savings depositors is 3.8-10 per cent.

From this it will be seen, that the savings banks of the state are really philanthropic institutions, paying out as they do nearly \$800,000 annually as interest to the depositors, thereby encouraging and making it possible for the people to save their money until the amount is sufficient to engage in business or purchase a home.

Three private banks have failed during the year.

The commissioner says there are over 200 private banks doing business in the state. These banks are under no legal supervision, and the amount of capital invested in the business is not known. The commissioner suggests that a law shall be enacted forbidding any person or persons using the name "bank" or "bankers" for business purposes of a financial nature, unless they are incorporated under the general banking law of the state or of the United States.

There are also fifty-nine building and loan associations, several investment and security companies, national building associations, and others of a like nature in this state, all seeking business, and all depending upon the public for support.

With money as plentiful as it now is, it is safe to look with suspicion upon any enterprise whose promoters claim a return of 25 or 30 per cent on the investment.

If it was necessary, says the commissioner, a few years ago to enact a law forbidding foreign insurance companies doing business in this state unless they complied with certain requirements, it is of much more importance that some restrictions be placed upon those building associations organized in other states, and doing business in this, not subject to our laws, and of whose responsibility we know little or nothing. All building and loan associations, in fact every association of a financial nature that invites deposits, should be under some state supervision for the protection of the public.

Those associations that are honestly and economically conducted do not fear an examination, and all others have no right to exist.

The "Savings Department" of the First State Bank of this city being a new departure and with a view of giving wider publicity to its philanthropic scope, we make the following extract of their rules and regulations governing deposits and the interest allowed thereon:

"Deposits of twenty-five cents and upwards will be received, not exceeding one thousand dollars; but special deposits of a larger amount may be made on such terms as the Directors may arrange.

On making the first deposit, the depositor shall sign his or her name in the Signature Book of the Institution, which contains a copy of these rules and regulations, and to which the depositor shall assent before his or her deposit can be received by this Institution. The signatures are numbered, and instead of the name being written on the book given to the depositor, the number is given as entered on the Signature Book. This is done as a safeguard in case of the loss of the book, to prevent improper persons from knowing what name to sign, if they come to the bank with the book to draw money entered in the same.

On the second Wednesday of January and July, in each year, this Institution will pay interest on savings deposits at the rate of three per cent per annum on all sums left constantly on deposit for three full months, and four per cent per annum if left six months or over. The computation of which time and interest will be made from the first day of the month succeeding the date of deposit until the first day of the month in which it or any part of it is withdrawn.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and will be entitled to interest the same as the principal, from the first day of January and July, in which the same was payable, thus giving the depositor compound interest.

Moneys may be deposited for the benefit of minors, to be withdrawn only

when they become of age, by so ordering at the time of making the deposit.

Money deposited in this Institution will be entered in a book of the Corporation and also in a small book which will be given to each depositor. This small book will be the depositor's voucher, or evidence of his or her deposit in the Institution. When money is withdrawn, this book given to the depositor shall be brought to the Bank to have the payments entered therein. Depositors can draw money themselves, or, in case of absence or sickness, it will be paid to their order properly witnessed and accompanied by the book.

The Cashier as to all sums under one hundred dollars may require ten days' notice before drawing, and in case the sum proposed to be withdrawn exceeds \$100 and is less than \$200, he may require a month's notice; sums of \$200 to \$500 he may require two months' notice; and on all sums exceeding \$500 he may require three months' notice. The reason of this rule is this, if all the money on deposit could be called for any day of the year, the Directors could not lend it or employ it to the advantage of those who make deposits. The directors will always keep a fund on hand in cash sufficient to meet all ordinary demands of depositors, and this rule will be enforced only in case it should become necessary to do so in order to protect the interests of all depositors alike. No notice of an intention to withdraw money shall hold good for a longer time than one week after the time expires for which said notice was given.

If persons die who have money deposited in this Institution, it will go to their heirs, personal representatives, or legatees, the same as any other personal estate.

Any married woman who shall make a deposit, and any woman who shall be married after she has made a deposit, may draw the amount deposited by her in the same manner as if she were unmarried.

While the officers of this Institution will do their utmost to prevent fraud, yet, as they will be unable to identify every depositor, this Bank will not be responsible for loss sustained when a depositor's book has been mislaid, stolen or lost, if before the Cashier is notified thereof such book be presented and the amount due thereon be paid. The Board reserves the right at any time to refuse payment of any check or draft drawn on the Bank by a depositor unless his Pass Book accompanies the same.

All accounts to which no deposit shall be added, and on which no draft shall be made for ten years in succession, shall be closed, and neither such deposits nor the interest which shall have accrued thereon, shall draw any interest after the expiration of said time, unless special arrangements shall be made otherwise.

The Directors shall be at liberty to return any deposits and interest due thereon at any time upon giving one month's notice of such intention.

Notices from this Bank to savings depositors may be given by publishing the same in two newspapers published in the City of Holland for two successive weeks, and every notice so given shall be a legal notice to such depositor.

Books must be left to have interest entered therein at least three days previous to the first day of July and January, in each year, and no interest can be drawn out until it is entered in the depositor's book."

The "Holland City State Bank" commenced its business as such the 1st inst. The necessary certificate, authorizing its existence, will be found in another column. Virtually, there is no change in the management: Mr. Jacob Van Putten, Sr., retains his position as president, and Mr. C. Ver Schure as cashier. An increase of capital is the only thing worthy of mention in connection with the transfer from a private to a state bank. The former premises, with some incidental repairs inside, will for the present continue to be occupied.

The number of depositors in the saving's department of the First State Bank exceeds expectations and has already reached sixty-seven. The new safe of this institution has been placed in position and is a marvel of beauty and build; Diebold make, with Yale time lock and Burton & Harris locking attachment; weight, 6,400 pounds; cost, \$1,200; material, Brooklyn chrome steel. The safe combines all the latest improvements and there is only one other like it in the State.

To what extent competition is the life of trade and how essential it is thereto, is again exemplified by the banking business of this city. The new bank is more than satisfied with the business it is doing, and the old bank reports no perceptible decrease.

## Another Church Suit.

Rev. Dr. Scott, on behalf of the Classis of Michigan, intends to leave on Monday for Three Rivers, to attend the trial in the circuit court of St. Joseph county of the Constantine church case. This suit, in its moral relations, is somewhat similar to the once famous First church litigation from this city, in 1882, inasmuch as it likewise involves the question of trust and the denominational versus the congregational claims to church property.

The present action is "ejection," brought by the consistory of the Reformed church of Constantine against the trustees of the Congregational society. The dispute arises out of a recent consolidation of the Reformed and Presbyterian churches at that place into a Congregational society, a majority of the Reformed church people carrying with them to the new organization the church property, and also their pastor, Rev. B. Smiths. Technically, however, and in equity, this case will be tried along a different line, one prominent feature of difference lying in the fact that the Reformed church at Constantine was not incor-

porated under the general laws of this state, but under the special act for the incorporation of Reformed churches.

The plaintiffs are represented by the following able counsel: Judge W. B. Williams, of Allegan, Judge Thos. B. Sherwood, of Kalamazoo and Hugh P. Stewart, of Three Rivers; the counsel for the defense are Keightly & Knowlen, of Constantine and D. Boudeman, of Kalamazoo. The judge before whom the case will be tried is Hon. N. P. Loveridge, of Coldwater. Judge Williams, it will be remembered, was also of counsel in the case that went up from this city, though on the opposite side then from the one he represents now; and Judge Sherwood sat on the Supreme bench when that same case was being heard, and when the court stood evenly divided, Judges Cooley and Graves, as is surmised, on one side and Judges Campbell and Sherwood on the other. Since then, however, the supreme court has been increased from four to five, so that a similar unsatisfactory termination need not to be feared.

We are informed that it is the intention of the Reformed church people to carry this case up to the highest court, if necessary to the U. S. supreme court, upon a constitutional question, in order to get a final decision as to how far the principle laid down in the famous Dartmouth College case, defining the sacredness of a trust, will also apply to church and denominational contributions and investments, a principle upon which the several state courts, both east and west, do not always harmonize.

## Death of Mrs. Charlotte D. Taylor.

She had been failing gradually for some time, from the effects of old age, and her death, at the age of 88 years, was not unexpected. It occurred on Sunday evening last, at Grand Rapids, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frances C. Wood.

The deceased will be remembered by the old residents of this locality as the relict of Mr. Walter T. Taylor, the first principal of the Holland Academy, out of which has since grown Hope College. The Taylor family came to this place in 1851, Mr. Taylor being sent here by the Board of Missions of the Reformed Church, from Geneva, N. Y., where he was an elder in the local church. They remained till 1854, when they returned to their former home. During their stay here Mr. Taylor not only took charge of the instruction in the Academy, but he and two of his daughters also taught the district school. The old Taylor residence will long be remembered by many, standing, up to the time of the great fire of Oct. 9, '71, on the site now occupied by Walsh's drug store.

Mr. Taylor will never be forgotten by the generation of that period by reason of his discipline as a teacher, and the rigidity with which he enforced it among and upon the youth of the Colony. He died at Geneva, two years after his return, and in 1868 Mrs. Taylor and her family again came west, she living most of the time with her children in Grand Rapids. She had borne 13 children, of whom 7 are now living: W. W. Taylor and Mrs. Francis C. Wood, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Rev. C. Van der Veen, of Olivet; Mrs. Chas. F. Post, of Holland; Col. E. H. C. Taylor, of St. Paul; Hugh Taylor and Miss Anna B., are in California. The deceased was a woman of great strength of character, of the highest qualities of head and heart and had the highest esteem of all who knew her.

Brief funeral services were held at the residence of Mrs. Wood, on Tuesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. H. Uterwick, one of Mr. Taylor's pupils at the Academy here. In the evening, the remains were taken to Geneva, N. Y., to be laid by the side of her husband.

Try Notter & Verschure's choice smoked Halibut and Holland Herring.

## Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alternative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c. and \$1 per bottle at Yates & Kane's Drugstore, Holland, and A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

## Too Well Known

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

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

# SELLING OFF AT COST!

Having purchased the interest of Mr. D. Gilmore, I offer everything in my line of

Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs,

MATS, HANGING LAMPS, AND COMFORTERS,

# AT COST!

These goods must be sold in order to get cash, we sell as follows:

All Wool Carpets, only 58 cts. per yd.

Other Grades only 17 to 50c per yd.

Comforters from 68c up. Hanging Lamps below cost.

I have reduced my prices on Parlor Suits so low that you will certainly buy when you hear figures.

Bedroom Sets, Springs, Mattresses, Fancy Chairs, Looking Glasses, Lounges, Rattan Rockers, all go at cost.

All these goods must be sold. The bargains on Comforters and Pillows have never been equalled. This branch of the business will be left to others when my stock is gone. I am determined to close out this stock and you will get unheard-of prices.

**W. C. WALSH,**

Successor to Gilmore & Walsh.

My stock of Side Boards and Pictures will be sold at lower figures than they can be manufactured or produced.

## The Finest Stock of Boots and Shoes

—AT—

## Van Duren Bros.,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

We have a first-class shoemaker in our employ, and all custom work and repairing brought to us will receive prompt attention. 22-1y.

## New Firm and New Prices!

Having bought the entire stock of Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, etc., from my former partners, Messrs. H. Meyer & Son, and being in need of money I will for the next thirty days sell my

## CARPETS, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets,

REED AND RATTAN ROCKERS,

at prices to compete with any of my competitors, and far below a great many of them.

Thanking our patrons for their liberal patronage bestowed on us in the past, I would kindly solicit their future favors, hoping by fair dealing and low prices to merit a continuance of the same.

## JAS. A. BROUWER,

1-4w. Successors to Meyer, Brouwer & Co., River St.

## Fine Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THE

## NEWS OFFICE.

Bring us your work, and we will guarantee satisfaction as to price, stock, and quality of work.

Office on River Street, near Cor. of Ninth.



The next few weeks will settle the question of prosperity or adversity to the fruit growers of this region for this year. If the months of February and March are passed without a lower temperature than five to ten degrees below zero, it may be assumed that the crop will be almost unparalleled, and according to the tenor of press accounts, Western Michigan will have the peach market of the West almost entirely to itself. The absence of ice in Lake Michigan is a very good guarantee that late frosts need not be apprehended, and all prospects now are that those agreeable conditions, a good crop and a stiff market are to be encountered, and will be more agreeable by being in conjunction.—*Allegan Journal.*

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cappon and Bertsch Leather Co., held last week at Grand Rapids, a yearly dividend was declared of nine per cent. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, John Bertsch; vice president, L. Cappon; secretary and treasurer, Wm. Cartwright; the other directors are Messrs. John Hummel and Nicholas Schmidt. The capital stock of the company is \$400,000, of which \$238,400 is paid in. Assets, in real estate, \$41,850; in personal property, \$260,425. The shareholders are: Isaac Cappon, John Bertsch, Wm. Cartwright, Noble & Co., John Hummel, Foster Kelly, John R. Kleyn, R. T. Scott, D. Zuidema, Simon Schmidt, Peter Vollport, Gottlieb Laepel, Arabella Leigh, Grand Rapids National Bank, F. Godfrey, James Harley, John J. Cappon, C. L. Bertsch, Jas. Clark & Co., A. W. Wadleigh, Jas. Clark, F. H. Cartwright, Nicholas Schmidt and Wilder & Co.

### SUBURBAN NEWS.

#### Zutphen.

A number of persons are suffering with la grippe. Mrs. Knol, wife of Egbert Knol, after an illness of only a few days, died last Saturday morning. The funeral services were held in the Holl. Chr. Ref. Church on Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. G. Broome, of Grand Rapids, formerly pastor of this church, conducted the service, assisted by his brother Rev. E. Broome, of Drenthe. A large concourse of people filled the church. The remains were interred in the Zutphen cemetery. Mrs. Knol leaves a husband and eleven children to mourn her loss. Mr. and Mrs. John Haveman were married fifty years ago, last Sunday. Feb. 6.

#### West Olive.

Deputy Sheriff Van Ry of Holland, remained in the city last night. Dr. Wetmore, of Holland, is here again today, as he has been most every day lately, attending numerous patients that are down with the grip. Although a cold wind prevails today, the sun is shining brightly. There are many regrets because of the removal of Mr. L. Newman, to Holland, this week, especially since he was very helpful in cases of sudden sickness. A sister of Mrs. Jacques and Geo. Boone, with her husband, from Wisconsin, are visiting here a while. Mrs. Jas. Joelyn, who has been attended by Dr. Mabbs, of Holland, is some better. Sunday school next Sunday at 10:30 a. m., and bible reading at 7 p. m. Feb. 6.

#### Lake Shore.

Wilbur Cochran came home from Otego, on Wednesday. Mrs. Holcomb, of Grand Rapids, is visiting her sister Mrs. Dolph. Lake Michigan has been clear of ice until about two weeks ago, when a light row of bergs formed which are again rapidly disappearing this mild weather. What has become of uncle Harm and his boat? We should be pleased to hear from the lovely couple again about this time, just to give them a chance to redeem their reputation on predictions of the weather for the latter part of the winter. There is a protracted effort in progress at the Wesleyan church here, conducted by Rev. Mr. Winslow, with able help from abroad. The grip, or something similar to it, has got hold of the dogs around here; they are dying off at a great rate. The beauty of the disease is that when it takes hold of a dog it doesn't generally let up until he croaks. John and Isaac Scott, of Grand Haven, are here, attendants at the bedside of their father, Mr. Matthew Scott, who has been dangerously sick for some time, and has not taken a particle of food of any description in any form whatever, for 21 days.—LATE: Mr. Scott died on Wednesday night, and the funeral was held on Friday afternoon. Feb. 6.

#### Hudsonville.

One of Holland's earliest pioneers has passed away, in the death of Mrs. Lida Vanderburgh. O this place. She was born April 1, 1839, and removed with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Krommeyer, to this country in the latter part of the spring of 1850. Her early pioneer life at Holland was but one of the many tales which may be recounted of hardships and suffering. The same year her parents and four brothers died, leaving herself and brother Albertus Krommeyer the only remaining children. She afterwards removed to Grand Rapids and was married in the fall of 1851 to Jacob Vanderburgh. After marriage she settled in Georgetown, in 1854, which has since been her home. Mrs. Vanderburgh was the mother of eight children, four of whom are now living. She died Tuesday last, from a partial stroke of paralysis. Her death is much regretted by those who knew her, and leaves an empty place in at least a few hearts, which will not soon be filled. It is rumored that a new grist-mill will be erected at Hudsonville. This, with the new state factory, is going to make Hudsonville comparatively independent of any other village smaller than Grand Rapids. The play "Little Brown Jug", which was given a few nights since, was a notable success, and the dramatic club, as amateur actors, are entitled to some praise. Since this success other rural clubs have been formed, with the avowed object of surpassing them in dramatic skill and artistic stage representations. Feb. 6.

#### New Holland

We think the editor's apology in last week's issue unnecessary; the News is fully up to the expectations of the subscribers here, and equal in merits to any paper published in Ottawa county. Rev. James Zwemer occupied the pulpit of the Reformed church at this place on last Sunday afternoon. Miss Mattie Ten Have has returned from a pleasant visit to Oveitel. A Wagner, our local merchant, is spending a few days, taking in the attractions of the "Valley City."

Richard Niehuis, son of E. Niehuis, is reported seriously ill with pneumonia. La grippe, having visited nearly every family at this place, is "pecking up," and will soon be off. We will be glad to see him go, and politely request him not to return. I. S. Fairbanks was at this burg on yesterday, looking after the interests of the HOLLAND CITY NEWS. The singing school is making good progress under the efficient leadership of Mr. Krookhuizen. Feb. 6.

#### Zeeland

J. Benkema & Co., clothiers, have moved to Grand Rapids this week, where they will continue their business, on Ellsworth Ave. Rev. J. F. Zwemer, of Holland, occupied the pulpit of the First Ref. Church here, Sunday morning and evening. Rev. J. Kremer is slowly recovering from a severe attack of la grippe. Miss Alice Huijaling, of Groningen, is dangerously ill, at the home of Wm. De Pree, in this village. Mr. H. Bruuse of Hartford visited relatives and best girl here this week. The regular monthly meeting of the South Ottawa Teachers' Association will be held here on Saturday, Feb. 8. H. Karsten, dealer in grain at this place, had the misfortune to fall from a load of feed this morning; although not receiving any serious injuries, he was badly shaken up. Two notorious characters from abroad were in town last week and attracted considerable attention while promading our streets. Judging from the bag they carried, they must have been Knights of the Grip, looking for a place to locate themselves. Sheriff Vanpelt was here this week, on official business. Mr. and Mrs. John Vos, of Grand Rapids, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. J. De Vries, the past two weeks. Wednesday was a busy day at the Zeeland stock yards; fifteen hogs were butchered, whose aggregate weight will be almost three tons. Prof. J. H. Poley will give a musical entertainment at Weurding's hall next Tuesday evening. "STEFANUSCHT."

#### A Card.

We tender our thanks to the many friends who called on us upon the Fiftieth Anniversary of our married life. For their warm hearts and kind wishes for our welfare we extend to them our best wishes, with thankfulness.

MR. AND MRS. ISAAC FAIRBANKS, HOLLAND, MICH., Feb. 6, 1890.

#### A Card.

We wish to thank our friends and neighbors for their kindness during our late affliction, in the sickness and burial of our beloved father.

C. R. NICHOLS, MRS. NELSON OGDEN.

Send \$1.00 to Grand Rapids, Mich., to the "La Grippe" Med. Co., for a prepaid package of Cure "La Grippe."

#### Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., Feb. 4, 1890. The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the president pro tem. Present: Aldermen De Merel, president pro tem, De Vries, Kramer, M. Van Putten and Haberman, and the Clerk. Minutes of last four meetings read and approved. The following bills were presented for payment, viz: R. Van den Berg, salary as marshal \$40.00; Geo. H. Sipp, salary as clerk \$41.57; W. Verbeek, salary as treasurer \$22.92; M. De Feyter, salary as treasurer \$22.92; J. Van der Ploeg, salary as auditor \$23.00; Geo. H. Sipp, getting taken for ditches, curbs and street grade and superintending building curbs and grading of Third and Fourth streets \$50.00; Globe Light & Heat Co., lighting street lamps \$90.00; Root & Kramer, paid five year order \$14.00. Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof. The committee on poor reported, presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor, and said committee recommending twenty-eight dollars for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending February 10th, 1890, and having rendered temporary aid to the amount of \$23.50.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer as recommended.

HOLLAND, MICH., Feb. 4, 1890. To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland, GENTLEMEN: Your committee to whom has been referred the petitions of Mrs. M. J. York, Mrs. R. Van Ryssel, Mrs. F. Nieuwitt, Mrs. E. De Kok, Mrs. C. Nieuwitt, Mrs. F. Van der Ploeg, asking the council to remit their taxes, and also the petition of Mr. Looyengood, asking a helping hand to pay his doctor's bill and funeral expenses of his child, respectfully report and recommend as follows: After close investigation we find that Mrs. M. J. York, Mrs. R. Van Ryssel and Mrs. F. Nieuwitt are very poor with but a small income, hardly enough to sustain their existence, we therefore recommend that their taxes be remitted, all but such taxes as, as to Mrs. C. Nieuwitt, Mrs. E. De Kok and Mrs. F. Van der Ploeg, we are informed that their taxes have been paid. In regard to Mr. Looyengood's case the committee do not deem it advisable to recommend a petition.

Signed: D. DE VRIES, Com. on Poor. M. VAN PUTTEN, J. KRAMER, Adopted and taxes remitted as recommended. The following claims approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Common Council for payment, viz: J. Benkema, salary as engineer at water works \$50.00; P. Winter, salary as engineer at water works \$50.00; B. O. & Kramer, sal. soda, oil, globes, broom, etc., \$6.15.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof. The Board of Water Commissioners reported contract and bonds of A. J. Holmes, for building well, and requested that the time for completing the well be extended to March 15, 1890. Contract and bonds approved and time for completing well extended as requested. The street commissioner reported for the month of January 1890.—Filed. Council adjourned to Tuesday, Feb. 11th, 1890, 7:30 p. m. GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Cheapest place in town to buy your best Dairy and Creamery butter is at Notier & Verschure.

#### Cloaks.

I will sell my stock of Cloaks at reduced prices. Now is the time ladies to call and secure a bargain. MRS. M. BERTSCH, Cor. Eighth and Cedar streets. tf

A new stock of Laces and Embroideries, at Notier & Verschure.

Try our Maple Syrup. Notier & Verschure.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Yates and Kane's Drugstore, Holland, and A. De Kruif's, Zeeland, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size. Every bottle warranted.

### 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 wielded 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 nails the visitor. If found to be a friend of 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 a 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 'his people.

And if you're weak just take a sip of wonderful tonic in Cure "La Grippe."

Go to Notier & Verschure for the best and cheapest butter and eggs in the city.

Choice Mackerel, Salmon, Whitefish, Stockfish, Codfish, etc., at Notier & Verschure.

Cure La Grippe is going West—for you 't is doing its level best.

To cure La Grippe 't is plainly seen—rub your sides with Oleatine.

Electric Wire Fence.

An electric wire fence is said to be causing considerable discomfort to cattle of Texas. Recently, a Texas newspaper states, a steer attempted to jump through the fence to join fifteen other steers. "He had no idea," says the Munchausen who relates the story, "that he was tackling a buzz-saw when he struck that smooth wire fence. Well, sir, he jumped like he was hit once by 40,000,000 hornets, and with his tail coiled over his back he wheeled and only struck the ground in high places. Then the fifteen made a dash to follow him. One by one they rubbed that electric fence, and as fast as they did they jumped, bawled, kicked, wheeled, and sailed on as though they had urgent business at the north pole and had only a few hours in which to make it. The electric fence is a stunner—it is the eighth and greatest wonder of the world. Not one of these cattle was hurt, but not one of them will go near the fence again."

Two Women and a Bear.

The Aroostook (Me.) Pioneer relates that last year a Mr. West of Portage Lake caught a young bear and kept him in confinement until this spring, when he escaped to the woods with a piece of chain on his neck. A few days ago Miss Rosa West went out after the cows when she got sight of the truant. She returned to the house, and with her sister Nellie and the dog went back for the bear. Mr. Bruin resisted all their persuasions to accompany them home, however. The ladies then got a long pole and succeeded in driving him into a hole under a log. They then entered the hole, and the bear, seeing the ladies, fled and ran into the woods.

Subscribe for the News

A good record. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for ten years," says druggist E. B. Legg, of Vail, Ia., "and have always warranted it and never had a bottle returned. During the past 90 days I have sold twelve dozen, and it has given perfect satisfaction in every instance." It does not dry up a cough; but loosens and relieves it. It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. 50 cent and \$1 bottles for sale by HEBER WALSH.

### Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

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

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

Collars and Cuffs laundered for 2 cents each at A. K. Potter's Laundry. Orders can be left at A. Woltman's cigar factory.

### SUNLIGHT and DAISY

are the best brands of flour and will continue to be the best.

### OTHER BRANDS

of flour may occasionally make as good bread, but for absolute reliability and uniformity our brands will continue at the top.

If your home mill, operated by men interested in the growth of your city, furnishes you with flour that has no superior, is it not entitled to all your trade.

We guarantee satisfaction on all our products. Ask your grocer for our

### Wheat Grits.

The Walsh-De Roo Milling Co.

HOLLAND, MICH.

### Lyceum Opera House,

HOLLAND, MICH.

### ONE MORE WEEK,

Commencing Monday, Feb. 10.

### GALLOWAY'S

### EMPIRE

### Specialty Co.

BICKEL and EMERICK, Dutch and Irish Comedians.

JOHN H. FAGAN, Blackface Comedian and Dancer.

A. E. PECK, Character Change Artist.

MARK PRESTON, Eccentric Character Impersonator.

DR. F. E. FIELD, of Boston, Mass., the painless tooth extractor, will extract teeth upon the stage every evening without charge and without pain.

Entire change of bill every evening.

The Latest Songs, Brilliant Music, and Laughable Comedies.

Doors open at 7:30.

Performance

### REMEMBER

### Sullivan's

### Reception.

Saturday evening, Feb. 8.

Elegant Presents Nightly.

See small bills and local papers.

### Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Hans Meyer, James A. Brouwer and Albert Meyer, under the firm name and style of "Meyer, Brouwer & Co.," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All book accounts due the old firm will be payable to James A. Brouwer, who will continue the furniture, carpet and wall paper business at the old stand. All notes and other obligations have been assigned to Hans and Albert Meyer, who will carry on the sewing machine and musical instrument business at their new stand on River street. Holland, Mich., Jan. 14, 1890. HANS MEYER, JAMES A. BROUWER, ALBERT H. MEYER.

Notice of Teachers' Examinations. Public Examination of Teachers, for the Spring of 1890, in Ottawa County, Michigan, will be held as follows: Thursday, March 6th, at Grand Haven. (Regular Examination.) Friday, March 29th, at Holland. (Special Examination.) Friday, April 25th, at Coopersville. (Special Examination.) All examinations commence at 8 o'clock. At the Regular Examination, March 6th, all grades of certificates may be granted; at the Special Examinations only Third Grade certificates can be granted. Branches required for Second Grade in addition to those of the Third Grade are Algebra, and Philosophy. First Grade requires a further addition of Plane Geometry, Botany and General History. Besides the State Questions in Reading, all candidates will be required to read a selection from Scott's Lady of the Lake. Books will be furnished by Secretary for this reading, but it will be best if all candidates read carefully this poem before the examination. COLON C. LILLIE, Sec'y Board School Examiners, Ottawa Co. Dated, Coopersville, Jan. 27th, 1890. 211w.



The only non-Alcoholic Vegetable medicine put up in liquid form ever discovered.

It is not a vile fancy drink made of rum, poor whisky, or refuse liquors, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, but a purely vegetable preparation, made from native California herbs. Twenty-five years' use have demonstrated to millions of sufferers throughout the civilized world, that of all the medicines ever discovered Vinegar Bitters only possesses perfect and wonderful curative effects upon those troubled with the following diseases, viz: Dyspepsia, Bilemulsion, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Boils, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Jaundice, Gout, Piles, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from blood impurities, and as a Vermifuge it is the best in the world, being death to all worms that infest the human system. It is always safe to take at any time, or under any condition of the system, for old or young or either sex. It is put up in two styles. The old is slightly bitter, and is the stronger in cathartic effect. The new style is very pleasant to the taste and a perfect medicine for delicate women or children. Each kind is distinctly marked on top of cation. Many families keep both kinds on hand, as they form a complete medicine chest. As a Family Medicine, for the use of ladies, children and men of sedentary habits, the New Style Vinegar Bitters has no equal in the world. It is invaluable for curing the ill that beset childhood, and gently regulates the diseases to which women at every period of life are subject. Ladies, get a bottle from your druggist and try it. If your druggist has not the New Style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send for it. If you once try it you will never be without this priceless remedy in the house.

### VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health. GEO. W. DAVIS, of 109 Barronne St., New Orleans, La., writes under date May 26th, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs Ark. for five years for a skin disease. I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the springs. It is the best medicine made." JOSEPH J. EGAN, of No 75 West St., New York, says: "Have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in my family." MRS. MATTIE FERGUSON of Dryden, N. Y., says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life." T. F. BAILEY, of Humboldt, Iowa, says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis two years ago, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

### VINEGAR BITTERS.

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Heaves and Colds of Horses.

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### DR. VEENBOER

Has taken office room in the St. Denis, first story, on Monroe west of Spring-st. The doctor has opened his new sanitarium in Oakdale Park, corner of Hall and East sts., supplies all the necessities and all the comforts for the sick and feeble and those in need of surgical operations of any description. Diseases carefully studied. Proper diet, baths, electricity, massage and trained nurses supplied at a very moderate cost. Address M. Veenboer, A. M., M. D., 120 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Graduate of the Physico-Medical College of Indiana, in 1877. Retiree of Hygiene at the above college since 1880. Appointed Professor of Materia Medica in the Florida University in 1880. Post Graduate of the Polytechnic of New York since 1884, where Surgery, Diseases of Women, Diseases of Children and Urinary Analysis in all chronic diseases have been studied as specialties. Also offers for sale or to exchange lots, houses and lots and farms cheap. His home, 85 East Washington, is for sale or for rent. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 12 m. to 2 p. m., and 6 to 7 p. m. Telephone 135. Telephone connections for residence and sanitarium will be ready next week.

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Everything fresh and new and prices to suit the times.

Come and see us.

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Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

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Better than two-thirds of the 10 cent Cigars, yet sold everywhere for a nickel.

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### ASSOCIATION,

Holland, - Michigan, Incorporated under the law of the State of Michigan; approved March 29, 1887.

Authorized Capital, \$200,000.

Stock taken from June, 1888, (the time of organization) to Sept. 1, 1889, 1400 shares of \$100 each.

The subscription to stock is open every Saturday and Monday at the office of the association, in Kanters Block, and the Secretary can also be found at his residence corner of River and Thirteenth Streets on all other hours.

Shares of stock are sold on installments of 25 cents, payable every other Saturday evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock, at the office of the association. Membership fee is 25 cents per share of stock.

From \$500 to \$1,000 are loaned to the members every month. Loans are made on first mortgages on real estate only, and each loan is to be approved by the Board of Directors, at their regular monthly meeting.

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For further information apply to the Secretary.

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THE FINEST WOODWORK, THE BEST ATTACHMENTS, NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE, CHICAGO, ILL. 28 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. ST. LOUIS, MO. FOR SALE BY DALLAS, TEX.

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Bought the Splendid HIGH ARM

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BECAUSE IT WAS THE BEST.

Now they all want it. For it does such beautiful work. Sample Machine at Factory Price. EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS. Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory. JUNE MANUFACTURING CO., SELVIERE, ILL.



## YOU'RE BOUND TO FIND IT.

When everything is going wrong,  
And nothing goes to suit you,  
When men, instead of shaking hands,  
Seem more inclined to boot you,  
Don't be discouraged, nor cast down,  
Nor swear, nor cry confound it!  
Brace up, and let your spirits climb!  
You're bound to find, in course of time,  
Some way to get around it.

And when the mother of your wife,  
According to the fashion,  
Insists on living at your house,  
Don't fly up in a passion,  
But when your temper starts to rise,  
Just push it down and ground it.  
Her very presence you may hate,  
Cheer up! and you'll find, soon or late,  
Some way to get around it!

If with a maiden you're in love,  
And round her waist are trying  
To get your arm, while she resists  
With efforts most undying,  
Don't get excited, fume nor prance,  
Nor beat your breast and pound it.  
Upon her waist that keep your eye,  
And you'll discover, if you try,  
Some way to get around it.

—Lawrence American.

## A TRIUMPH.

BY WATSON GRAY.

It is a great thing to be a hero; the proverb of no man holding an estimable position in the eyes of his valet, may or may not be true; I can't say, as I never had one, the nearest approach to anything of the kind being our old black nurse, Dinah; and, as far as she was concerned, I can't flatter myself that my boyish escapades were considered as even approaching the heroic. But despite the disadvantages which irrepressibly prosaic childhood labors under in attaining the character of an idol of romance, by a fortuitous circumstance I managed to surmount them all, and for the few years which followed (ere I emerged from the grub state of jackets into the chrysalis one of "tails"), I deemed my right to be thought such unassailable.

My grandfather was a stern old man; even at this distance of time, I seem to hear, with undefinable awe, his deep-toned summons for the cane, on those occasions when he fancied present physical suffering the best means of securing my future moral happiness. And though the hand that dealt those kindly cruel blows has long since palsied in the grave, it needs no strong effort of fancy to recall the Damoclean feelings with which I gazed on that uplifted rod. I had just come home from my weeks holiday at Christmas on a boarding-school. The tedious, leaden-footed days, which had preceded that period had been spent by my friend, Ote Irving (son of a neighboring friend of grandfather's) and myself in preparing a grand dramatic performance, to take place on the time-hallowed boards of our parlor.

In conjunction with some other young aspirants for dramatic fame residing in the vicinity, we had pitched on a melodrama of the conventional blood-thirsty type as the most eligible way of displaying our conventional histrionic talent. Long and anxious consultations had taken place in the dead of night in our dormitory regarding the interesting details of our momentous enterprise. Stormy and fierce were the debates as to the greater desirability of ten cents' expenditure in green fire for the thrilling climax, or as to the advantage of that sum being invested in horse hair, for the "crime-stained villain's" beard. Indeed, on one occasion, a resort to blows seemed imminent, when Ote and I were each firmly persuaded of the other's incapacity to play the chivalric-minded false heir, who after having been killed in the terrible combat (real sword!) of the third act, appears as a beneficent apparition in the final scene, and blesses everybody to the plaintive strains of an accordion! Rehearsals innumerable were constantly taking place, and to such a height did the dramatic furore reach, that from our extraordinary manner of performing the most common acts of everyday life, our master grew seriously alarmed and dubious as to our sanity.

At length came the long looked for day, bringing a short respite from scholastic horrors. To us (who, proud in the consciousness of having a real drama in perspective, were inclined to treat anything not strictly theatrical with contempt) the speeches, songs, and general milk-and-water nature of the usual entertainments at such times seemed stale, flat, and unprofitable.

It was with a heart beating high in hope and pride that, the morning after my arrival home, I walked toward my grandfather's sanctum, to reveal our darling-cherished project, and to obtain his sanction and countenance for the forthcoming arrangements. Hitherto he had been inclined to treat my favorite pastimes as being vulgar, and now I felt almost dignified at the thought of the joyous surprise he would manifest on learning the ennobling turn my mind had taken. In a few moments my plans were divulged; and I was hastily plunging into a chaotic mass of details, about the alteration of the parlor to suit so magnificent an occasion, when the gruff voice of my relation speedily put to flight my rose-colored visions:

"What! play-acting and all that rubbish—turning the house upside down—taking the carpet up in the parlor—only eleven of you. Well, upon my soul! Give me my cane!"

It is needless to say I did not hasten my fate. But alas! too few moments elapsed before my aching shoulders and aversion to a recumbent posture warned me against dreams of melodrama in my boyhood's home.

Moodily, with red eyes, and a general feeling of blueses, I went out to acquaint friend Ote of the abrupt extinguisher our hopes had received. By him I was met with every demonstration of pity, on recounting my martyrdom in the Thespian cause. Bitterly did we revile with school-boy vehemence the puritanical obtuseness with which grandfather refused to see the enlightening effects of the domestic drama. At length, however, we concluded wisely that vituperation was of no help to our plans; so, with much cogitation we resolved ourselves into a committee of two, two discuss ways and means. Ultimately, it was decided that a good natured farmer (whose son was in our school and one of the players) should be asked to further our views in the matter of a stage. Comforted somewhat by having a fixed course resolved

upon, but still smarting under the vigorous infliction of the morning, I took my way back to the house.

The Nest, for such was the quaint name our house was known by, was situated on the rise of a hill, around which the main road crept. To reach it, therefore, it was necessary to turn from the highway into a private lane. The place was very retired; the main reason for its purchase by my grandfather, worn out by some half a century of city life. Into this lane, then I had turned, and was whistling gayly as I walked, half my annoyance of the morning being forgotten by exercise in the keen air, and my anticipations of our coming fun, when I was confronted by two men. The suddenness of their appearance startled me; nor did a closer inspection of the gentlemen prepossess me more favorable. The first was a great hulking, beetle-browed fellow, on whose receding forehead "crime" was legibly imprinted. His companion though smaller of stature, and less formidable aspect, was infinitely more repulsive, and the low cunning of his blotted and dirty face caused me to shudder involuntarily. They each carried bags, nor was my surprise as to their being hawkers apparently incorrect, for with a glance at his fellow-peddler, the short one came forward and said in a whining voice:

"Any pretty pictures, my little dear, this morning?—very cheap and very fine—only look, my nice little boy."

So saying he thrust into my hand one or two of the gaudy pictures, so commonly hawked about the country.

Though but a child I instinctively felt my feeling of repulsion deepen, as the cringing accents of the man fell upon my ear.

With a hurried negative I passed on, but not without hearing the deep undertone of the latter man pour forth a blasphemy, accompanied by the words:

"I guess that's the cut of the old 'un."

At the time I did not pay much attention to the speech, as I had an undefinable longing to place a greater distance between us, and on arriving at the house it was speedily forgotten for the time, through the discovery of my grandfather in a tremendous rage.

I must here mention that among the oddities of my relation was his utter dislike to anything in money matters that resembled credit. In all his dealings he expected and paid ready money. To further his views on this subject, he was in the habit of drawing very large amounts from the bank in a bulk, thereby always having ready money in the house.

On this identical morning he had just received a large sum, and it was during the counting of this that I had disturbed him by the mention of my unlucky play.

It appears that during my absence he had discovered some fancied error made by the bank officials, and was in a perfect fury about it. However, after the whole day spent in fuming and fretting, and threats of withdrawing his account, he found it to be an oversight of his own, and became more pacified.

Our household was a small one, consisting of my aforementioned old black nurse, who, with a young girl, comprised the female portion of its inmates, grandfather and myself.

The inexorable laws of the establishment doomed an early retirement to bed, so about eight o'clock I found my way to my room, but not to sleep. My first care was to clothe myself in the dress I had managed for the ill-used false hair, and to rehearse that part with the utmost delight to myself.

Having commenced the dress rehearsal, inclination and duty rendered it incumbent on me to go through with it. In accordance with this very proper feeling, I had defied the habiliments which the badly-treated youth was supposed to have worn in the flesh for the more unsightly toilet popularly ascribed to ghosts in general and the tombs in particular.

To heighten the horrific and impress my audience with a due respect for the ghastly aspect of the apparition, I had decided upon using a phosphoric preparation.

Thinking it would be better to ascertain the effect of this myself, before relying on it as a certain success, I was busily engaged rubbing some on my face when I heard my grandfather's step on the stairs beneath. I was aware of what to expect if caught in flagrante delicto, so in a moment puff! out goes the candle, and in goes his ghostship to bed.

Now whether the drama had made me drowsy (some possess that faculty to a remarkable degree) or whether my caning had heightened my naturally sleepy nature, I cannot vouch for, but what ever the cause, I must instantaneously have fallen asleep. I had passed through a mazy century of half-connected dreams when I was awakened by a noise resembling a cat's claws scratching against glass; though but half aroused, I felt great surprise at such an unusual sound, being aware that (on account of my grandfather's antipathy to all dumb things) no animal could be his cause.

Dreadfully puzzled, but not sufficiently awakened to give the matter much thought, I was returning to the land of dreams, when a creaking as of my grandfather's bedroom window being softly raised, at once caused my senses to return. It was clear something was wrong; an old man of such regular habits and profound dread of rheumatism as my grand-uncle could never be guilty of opening his window, en demi-toilette, on an intensely cold winter's night. So now, thoroughly alive to the fact of all not being right, I sat up in my bed and listened, with an intensity to hear which only those who have felt an undefinable sense of danger can understand.

For a moment or so all was still, until the windows of the slightly built frame house trembled, as though some heavy body had just deposited itself on the floor beneath.

In an intensity of excitement, with the perspiration rolling off my brow, I breathlessly waited to hear what would follow. The silence was unbroken for a moment; then I could distinguish a muffled cry of pain, in what seemed to me the voice of my grandfather. Instantly following this, I heard the hissing accents of the peddler of my morning's rencontre, as he said:

"Finish him, like, if he tries that on again!"

In a moment all was clear to me. Those men whom I had met were some desperadoes, who, hearing of my grandfather's peculiar habits, and perhaps aware of his receiving some large sums of money that day, had determined upon robbing the house, feeling safe in the absence of any near help.

They had been reconnoitering this morning and doubtless their pretended bags of pictures were filled with tools. In an agony of helplessness I sat trying to scheme some means of help to prevent what might be murder. An age of thoughts seemed consumed, and yet no tangible aid had struck me. To get assistance seemed out of the question, it being a full half mile to any house from the Nest.

What could be done? Tortured and agitated with thoughts like these, an eternity of pain appeared to drag its way during those few seconds of perplexity.

Ha! a thought! My mind saw but one slender chance of saving the old man, but at all risks that should be tried. Sliding cautiously from the bed to the floor, I groped on the washing-stand for the phosphorus.

Once found, it needed but a moment to cover my face with it. Then passing my hand over the breast of the old night-gown, the representative of the winding sheet in our intended theatricals, to feel if the piece of red ribbon (representing the ill-used false hair's fatal wound) was safe, I opened my chamber door.

With a silent prayer for the success of my scheme, I tremblingly tiptoed down the flight of stairs which separated my grandfather's bed-room from my own. At the outside of his door I gave a great gulp to swallow the irrepressible feelings I labored under, and softly turned the handle. My suspicions were but too true. Extended on the bed lay the gaunt figure of the old man.

Bending over him, with the horny knuckles of his hand buried deep in my grandfather's throat, stood the bigger ruffian of my morning's encounter. Nimble fitting around the room, and opening noiselessly the bureau, chest, and old-fashioned desk of my relative, was the ferret-eyed scoundrel.

It presented a strange picture to me, standing in deep shadow. The bright moonlight streaming over the bed gave a lurid light to the gleam of the old man's eyes as he essayed vainly to shriek for help.

The giant form of the burglar standing over him looked like some evil spirit of legendary lore, while the fantastic motions of his companion might well have passed for those of an attendant imp.

The time for action had arrived. Moving stealthily forward into the center of the room, where the pale moonbeams gave full play to the ghastly scintillation of the phosphorus, and pointing my hand to my apparently gory breast, I said in a hollow voice:

"I am here!"

I cannot describe the scene that ensued. Surprised at the strange voice, the men turned simultaneously. Language cannot paint the look of the two faces. For a moment they seemed spellbound, as though held in the silence of terror by an extremity of horror.

This was but for a moment. With a spring like that of a wildcat on his prey, the would-be robber who was holding my grandfather reached the window. His friend, it is needless to say, was not long behind him. Without a thought of their necks they leapt affrightedly to the ground. Up to this moment indomitable will had sustained me; but no sooner did I become convinced of their genuine retreating footsteps than with a faint cry I fell heavily to the ground.

When I reopened my eyes I was in the arms of my grandfather who was tenderly nursing me, while the gray dawn of a winter's morning was suddenly breaking. I will not speak of the extravagances of the old man in his gratitude, but I will mention what seemed to me the greatest proof of his thankfulness, and that was his unequalled consent to the production of our drama some few nights after.

It is pleasant to chronicle its entire success, which, I may modestly add, was indebted in a great measure to the "celebrity" the spectral effect had attained.

Up to the time of my grandfather's death he always insisted upon the observance of the anniversary of the ghost's appearance.

I have little to add, save to record the fate of the two villains. They were captured some months afterward and tried for the murder of an old lady under peculiarly cruel circumstances. The shorter of the two expiated his crime on the scaffold, while his brother criminal was condemned to life-long imprisonment.

And this, reader, is how I became a hero.

## Waiting for a Cue.

Guest (in hotel bedroom, shivering)—Cold as all out-doors! I want a fire. Quick!

Porter (opening a window)—Yes, sah; bettah air the room, sah; awful close heah.

"Why, I'll freeze with that up. Woo! Put it down."

"Yes, sah, right away, sah. There, sah. Perhaps this other window hasn't so much draught, sah. Try that, sah."

"Great snakes! Woo! Put it down. I want a fire I tell you. I'm half frozen. Can't you see?"

"Yes, sah. Pretty cold heah, sah, but not half so cold as in Dakota. I was in Dakota once, sah, and—"

"Hang Dakota. Why don't you get some coal?"

"Yes, sah, right away, sah. Evah in Montana, sah? I spent one winter in Montana, and it most took my hide off, I jes tell you, sah. Why, say, one mornin', sah, I think it was January or February, sah, mebbey in December; you see, sah, I ain't very good at dates, but it was—"

"Here! Here's a quarter."

Porter (starting off)—Have big blaze in minute, sah.—New York Weekly.

## WRANGLING SOLONS.

### A TURBULENT DAY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After Three Days' Fighting Speaker Reed Holds to His Rulings—Bitter Protests of the Democratic Minority—Stormy Scenes in the Floor.

(Washington dispatch.)

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, after the Clerk had completed the reading of the journal—

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, moved that the journal be approved, and on that motion demanded the previous question.

Mr. Springer interjected a motion to adjourn, saying that he did so to enable the committee on rules to bring in a code of rules.

The Speaker—The gentleman is not in order in speaking on a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Springer—There are no rules for the House.

The Speaker—There are rules for the House.

Mr. Springer—Where are they?

The Speaker—The rules that govern parliamentary assemblies, and those rules distinctly declare that a motion to adjourn is not debatable, of which the gentleman is perfectly aware.

The motion to adjourn was lost—Yea, 125; nays, 162, and the question recurring on the demand for the previous question, the yeas and nays were ordered. The Democrats again pursued their policy of not voting, and the Speaker once more pursued his method of jotting down the names of members present and not voting.

The vote having been taken, the Speaker directed the clerk to enter on the journal the names of several members present but not voting. Mr. Bland immediately arose and demanded that the vote be announced before the names were read, but the Speaker ignored him and proceeded to call the names, notwithstanding Mr. Bland's vigorous protest, in which he declared that the Speaker might be deaf to his appeal, but that it was a tyranny that this House was getting sick and tired of.

The Speaker then declared the demand for the previous question carried—yeas, 160; nays, 0; amid the loud protests of the Democrats.

The Speaker—The previous question is ordered and the question is on the approval of the journal.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana moved to adjourn, but the Speaker declined to recognize him and again put the motion on the approval of the journal.

Mr. Bland demanded the yeas and nays (which were ordered), and pending this moved to adjourn. But the Speaker was deaf to this motion, which called forth the declaration from Mr. Springer that this was tyranny simple and unadulterated, and the further declaration from Mr. Bland that it was an outrage, and that the House could not be in a more demoralized condition than the Speaker. Another storm swept over the House as Mr. Bynum attacked the Speaker, his words calling forth cheer after cheer from the Democrats.

Mr. Bynum walked down the aisle, taking a position close to the front of the Speaker's desk, demanded recognition. The Speaker using his gavel vigorously, pronounced him out of order. Mr. Bynum replied that he was in order and said:

"I propose to stand here and say what I have to say in regard to this action. I represent an intelligent constituency, as intelligent as that of any State or section, and in their name and the name of the country I denounce this outrageous and tyrannical and damnable ruling which you have made. [Applause, long continued, on Democratic side.]

"You have violated more parliamentary law than any man on this floor. You may succeed temporarily. You have the power, backed by a mob on your side of the chamber, to temporarily succeed [yells of derision on the Republican side and prolonged applause on the Democratic side]; but the people will not consent to this.

During this speech the greatest excitement prevailed, and it was some time before quiet was restored.

The Speaker refused to entertain Mr. Springer's motion to adjourn, and stated that he would not recognize even parliamentary motions if used with a view to obstruct House business. Mr. Springer appealed from the decision and demanded to be heard, but Mr. McKinley was recognized to move to table the appeal. Mr. Springer protested wildly and was seconded by the entire Democratic side. A tremendous uproar ensued.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, taunted the Democrats with disgraceful conduct, and a number of Democrats responded in kind. The Speaker directed the roll to be called and the clerk proceeded to do so. Mr. Springer meanwhile denouncing the Speaker's action and continuing to shout his remonstrance and defiance as the roll-call proceeded.

Before the clerk had gotten through the "B's" of the list he (Springer) sank back exhausted into his seat, amid the jeers of the Republicans. The roll proceeded in at least partial order while the Democrats consulted earnestly in groups.

The Democrats again refrained from voting, but the Speaker, glancing over the Democratic side, now and then checked off a member whose name was called and who refused to respond. The vote resulted—yeas, 163; nays, 0, and the Speaker's decision was sustained.

Again the Speaker refused to allow Mr. Springer to put a motion to adjourn and Mr. Dalzell was recognized to call up the election case. Mr. Crisp endeavored to raise the question of consideration and tried to appeal from the decision of the chair, but the Speaker refused to entertain the appeal. Mr. Crisp denied the right of the chair to class his motion as a dilatory motion, and protested against the Speaker's action, which, he said, was in disregard of all parliamentary rules.

Mr. Dalzell then took the floor and began to present the views of the majority of the election committee on the contested election case of Smith vs. Jackson.

Farm Mortgage Statistics. Washington dispatch: Senator Hale has reported back from the committee on census his bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to enable the superintendent of census to prepare statistics of farm owners, renters, mortgages, interests, rents, etc. Mr. Sherman opposed the bill and characterized the required statistics as of no value, and the money, he said, would be only wasted. After some discussion the bill was passed, 47 to 4.

T. V. POWDERLY denies that he is a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

## BRAZIL'S NEW RULERS.

### THE NEW NATION RECOGNIZED BY OUR GOVERNMENT.

The Formal Presentation of the Credentials of the Ministers of the Provisional Government to President Harrison—The Executive's Speeches of Welcome.

Washington dispatch: The formal recognition of the United States of Brazil was completed at the executive mansion, when Dr. Valente, the new minister accredited by the provisional government, and Mr. Mendonca, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, on a special mission to this country, called and presented their credentials to President Harrison. The ceremonies took place in the blue room and were marked by great cordiality. Dr. Valente, upon presenting his credentials, made a short address, to which President Harrison replied as follows:

"MR. MINISTER: I receive you as the representative of a new republic—always a grateful duty to the government of the United States. The peaceful course of events that has transformed the empire of Brazil into the United States of Brazil has been observed with deep interest by the government of this country. It is a source of profound satisfaction to the American people that the provisional government of the Brazilian republicans came into power without bloodshed and without violence. I trust this circumstance may prove a happy augury of peace, progress, and prosperity in the career which now opens to the United States of Brazil. Speaking for the people of this country, it will be my constant aim to cultivate the most friendly relations with your government; to increase the personal intercourse and to enlarge the commercial exchanges between the two republics. I trust, Mr. Minister, that you will find in this capital a pleasant residence, as I am sure you will receive a warm welcome."

Mr. Mendonca then addressed the President and to this the President replied:

"MR. MINISTER: This government is happy to receive you on the special mission with which you are intrusted by the provisional government of the United States of Brazil, with the full rank of envoy extraordinary. The Secretary of State of the United States is appointed with full authority, to confer with you on special matters with which you are charged by your government. You will be cordially received in the capital with all the courtesy due to your high rank."

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, which makes necessary the refunding of several millions of dollars to the importers who paid a duty of 50 per cent on silk ribbons instead of 20 per cent, as they claim they should have paid, was based on the peculiar wording of the tariff act. The bill, which was passed for the purpose of changing this wording, has left the matter practically as it stood before. This morning Senators Aldrich and Morrill, members of the finance committee that now has the bill under consideration, called at the Treasury and talked over the matter with Secretary Windom. The result will be that the Senate committee will amend the bill so that all materials for hats not specially enumerated as assessable at 20 per cent will be required to pay duty of 50 per cent under the law.

Secretary Noble has denied the report that he was to be appointed United States circuit judge in the circuit made vacant by the promotion of Judge Brewer to the bench of the Supreme court. Secretary Noble is undoubtedly sincere in his denial. Nevertheless, it is true that some time ago he was thinking seriously of accepting this place if it were offered him.

## WHAT COL. STOPPEL SAYS.

### He Recommends an Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

Paris cable: A sensation has been caused here by the publication of a pamphlet by Col. Stoppel, formerly military attaché of the French embassy in Berlin, and who, prior to 1870, warned his government that the admirable organization of the German army would render war against it by France disastrous. In his pamphlet the colonel recommends an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Germany to oppose Russian aggression, but he adds that this alliance will be possible only if Alsace-Lorraine is returned to France.

## A ROYAL QUARREL.

### The Emperor Tired of Being Restrained by the Venerable Chancellor.

London cable: The Berlin press confirm the reports that a coolness has arisen between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, growing out of certain expressions in the speech from the throne which the Emperor persisted in retaining against the advice of the Chancellor. This is the ostensible reason given, but it is believed that the causes go deeper. It is hinted that radical differences have arisen and the young Emperor is growing weary of restraint.

## IN LOVE WITH NATALIE.

### A Prince of Roumania Smitten with the Ex-Queen of Servia.

Bucharest cable: The nephew of the King of Roumania, and heir to the throne, has fallen desperately in love with Queen Natalie of Servia, to the intense vexation of the royal family. The Prince is bent on marrying Natalie, whom he regards as the greatest heroine and martyr of the age. Close watch is kept to prevent a clandestine marriage. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will, according to report, shortly wed an immensely wealthy American Catholic lady.

## Daring Robbery on a Train.

Little Rock (Ark.) dispatch: A daring robbery has been perpetrated at the depot here; Dr. J. C. Field, of Denison, Tex., being robbed in a passenger car by three well-dressed men, who surrounded him in the aisle. One of the men thrust a hand in his pocket and got his pocket-book containing \$190 and a railway ticket. The robbery occupied scarcely five minutes, the trio disappearing. One arrest was made, but the party was discharged for lack of identification.

## AN ENTERPRISING CORPORATION.

"Has Agents Everywhere."

The Phenix of Brooklyn is one of the wonders of fire insurance, and one of the famous companies of the world. Its rapid rise in popular favor is without parallel. The familiar sign, "The Phenix of Brooklyn Has Agents Everywhere," while apparently exaggerated, is almost literally true, so far as the United States is concerned. Should the reader, no matter whom or where, wonder whether the company is represented in his place, he has only to make an inquiry "down-town" to be convinced. Its agents are workers. The Phenix moves, and this in part explains its success. Another explanation is that it is as prompt and active in the settlement of losses as in the pursuit of premiums.

The headquarters of the company's Western and Southern department are located in its own building at Chicago. In the West and South it does a business as large as, if not larger than, that of any other company. In farm insurance it leads. Last year, its premium receipts in this territory were over \$2,400,000. "Nothing succeeds like success." During 1889, this company materially strengthened its assets and net surplus, its funds now aggregating over \$4,780,000. The company was the first to pay a loss resulting from the Chicago fire. It paid \$425,000 to sufferers from that disaster and \$450,000 to Boston the year following.

Since its organization in 1853, the Phenix has paid losses representing nearly thirty-eight times its present cash capital, the total payments being \$37,720,621.60. The relief afforded by the redistribution of this vast amount among the people cannot be accurately determined. It has supplemented credit, promoted trade, and fostered all industries. Great numbers of commercial establishments have thus been enabled to substitute the new for the old, while a still greater number of private homes have been restored from their ashes and ruins.

## A Pipe's History.

In 1723 there lived in Pesth, the capital of Hungary, Karlo Kowatec, a shoemaker, whose ingenuity in cutting and carving on wood brought him into contact with Count Andrássy, with whom he became a great favorite. The Count, on his return from a mission to Turkey, brought with him a piece of whitish clay, which had been presented to him as a curiosity on account of its extraordinarily light specific gravity. It struck the shoemaker that, being porous, it would absorb the nicotine. The experiment was tried, and Karlo cut a pipe for the Count and one for himself.

He would work on them at odd moments during working hours without wiping the wax from his hand. He noticed that the wax gave the pipes a pretty brown polish and also that they smoked more sweetly. Other noblemen, hearing of the wonderful species of clay, imported it in considerable quantities for the manufacture of pipes. The natural scarcity of this clay, known as meerschaum, and the great cost of importation in those days of limited facilities for transportation rendered its use exclusively confined to the richest noblemen of Europe up to 1830, when it became a more general article of trade. The first meerschaum pipe made by Karlo Kowatec has been preserved and is now in the museum at Pesth.

## A Boat Sunk to Kill Insects.

An amusing and true story was reported from Toulon, France, when they caused the sinking of the torpedo boat Couleuvre. The number of insects that swarmed in every part of the boat seemed to be endless. The celluloid, of which the Couleuvre was built, was their favorite haunt, for all the surfaces of that material were black with bugs. The ordinary insect destroyers were powerless, and on the advice of the maritime prefect, the Minister of Marine, Admiral Krantz gave orders for the Couleuvre to be sunk and kept underwater three days.—Ocean.

DR. J. G. JUSTIN, a chemist of Syracuse, is the inventor of a large dynamite cartridge that is soon to be made at Perryville, Madison County, N. Y., and ac little interest is awakened in the experiment that will take place near Perryville some day next week. Dr. Justin has been trying to construct a shell by which any amount of dynamite may be fired from an ordinary cannon without danger of premature explosion. The shell he has prepared weighs 250 pounds, is 42 inches in length and 9 inches in diameter. Many capitalists are interested in the experiment, and if the shell is a success it will doubtless supersede Lieut. Zalsinski's pneumatic gun.



To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S

**BILE BEANS**

Use the SMALL SIZE (40 Bile Beans to the bottle). They are the most convenient; suit all ages. Price of either size, 25 cents per bottle.

KISSING at 7, 17, 70! Photo-gravure, and panels of this picture for 4 cents (coppers or stamps).

J. P. SMITH & CO., Makers of "Bile Beans," St. Louis, Mo.



**R.R.R.**



## THE WORLD'S FAIR BILL.

### THE MEASURE PREPARED FOR THE HOUSE'S CONSIDERATION.

The Exhibition to Be Under Control of Commissioners Appointed by the President and by Each State and Territory—A Small Appropriation for Government Exhibits—The Bill Summarized.

The World's fair bill, as completed by the sub-committee of the House committee on the world's fair, is as follows: The first section provides for holding the exposition in 1892.

Section 2 provides for the appointment of commissioners from each State and Territory. Section 8 provides that the commissioners shall form a body corporate, hold real estate, issue stock, etc.

Section 4 authorizes the appointment of three commissioners by the President.

Section 5 relates to the time and place of holding meetings.

Section 6 permits the importation free of duty of exhibits for the exposition.

Section 7 appropriates \$50,000 for the expenses of custom houses, with reference to such importation.

Section 8 requires the submission of a program of ceremonies to Congress.

Section 9 directs the President to make a proclamation of the time and place of holding the exposition.

Section 10 authorizes the commissioners to receive stock subscriptions to the amount of \$20,000,000 and accept as stock subscriptions any subscription to the guarantee fund already made.

Section 11 requires that not less than \$5,000,000 shall be subscribed before any other work is undertaken.

Section 12 authorizes the Secretary of State to call the commission to order.

Section 13 fixes the terms of service of the commissioners at one year.

Section 14 gives directions with reference to the insurance of bonds.

Section 15 requires the Secretary of the Treasury to have printed stock certificates, but nothing in the act shall be considered as creating any liability of the United States or any obligator of debt on the part of the commissioners.

Section 16 requires that at the close of the exposition the property shall be converted into cash and all liabilities paid before any guarantee fund is repaid to subscribers.

Section 17 requires the commissioners to report to the President.

Section 18 provides that the corporation shall not exist longer than 1898.

Section 19 provides that the United States shall not be liable for any acts of representatives, officers, agents, servants, employees, etc., or for any of the capital stock certificates, bonds, debts, liabilities, etc.

Section 20 reserves to Congress the right to alter or amend the act.

Section 21 directs the Smithsonian Institution, national museum and several departments of the government to have exhibits at the exposition.

Section 22, the closing section, provides for an appropriation for the government exhibits referred to in the preceding sections.

## SAN BLAS INDIANS.

### Their Country Annexed to the United States—Defying the Colombians.

New York dispatch: The Indians of the San Blas coast have annexed themselves and their country to the United States. For many years these Indians have been supplied with merchandise in exchange for coconuts by American traders. They have had little communication with the rest of Colombia and have lived under tribal rule, never acknowledging the authority of the government at Bogota.

The recent seizure of American vessels laden with goods for them and the stoppage of trade with this country by the action of the Colombian gunboat La Popa exasperated them to the highest degree. Several sons of chiefs of the larger tribes have been brought to this country and educated in American schools. When the Indians learned of the action of the Colombian government and the La Popa they decided to become at once American citizens. Soon afterward the La Popa appeared off the coast and a landing party was sent ashore. At once the Indians ran up the American flag and the firing of a signal gun soon brought a large body of armed Indians to the spot.

They were armed with machet knives and pistols, and completely surrounded the force sent ashore from the gunboat. The chief, stepping out before his men, delivered an address to the Colombian commander, in which he asserted that the San Blas Indians were Americans and would fight under the American flag. The forces from the gunboat were directed to return immediately aboard the vessel or suffer the consequences.

The Colombian commander had no alternative, so he and his men boarded the vessel and steamed down the coast. A second landing was made and the Indians once more assembled in force and declared themselves Americans. They demanded the return of the Colombian forces to the La Popa. The Colombians retired on board and the La Popa sailed away.

There are said to be 30,000 Indians in the San Blas district and the attempt by the Colombian government to subdue them would be fraught with great expense and difficulty. They are a brave and hardy race.

Mr. Gladstone's Manifesto.

London cable: Mr. Gladstone's usual circular to his supporters in the House of Commons just before the opening of the session of Parliament is published. He says the condition of public affairs is not without some peculiar features, and that the questions to be considered at the opening of the session may be of pressing interest. The wording of the circular is unusual, and is taken to indicate an early discussion of the Pigott letters and other matters of vital importance to the Liberal and Home Rule members.

The End of Castle Garden.

At the Treasury Department at Washington it is stated that the government case of Castle Garden would terminate March 21, and that suitable quarters for immigrants would be secured on Governor's Island, which will be entirely under government control.

A FELLOW who is "cut" by an unrecognized salutation feels like a "left" power.

WITH an extravagant wife a man always finds more billing than cooing.

## THE GOVERNMENT DEBT.

### RECAPITULATION OF THE MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT.

Over Twelve Millions of Dollars Decrease in Uncle Sam's Liabilities During the Month—Nearly \$40,000,000 Have Been Paid on Them Since June 30 Last.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued on the 1st:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent. \$117,469,400

Bonds at 4 per cent. 622,248,400

Refunding certificates at 4 per cent. 109,653

Navy pension fund at 3 per cent. 14,000,000

Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent. 64,621,512

Principal \$18,039,992

Interest 5,067,225

Total \$23,107,217

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal \$1,841,345

Interest 151,118

Total \$1,992,463

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal tender notes \$946,737,458

Certificates of deposit 11,637,000

Gold certificates 138,067,169

Silver certificates 181,331,771

Fractional currency, less \$8,353,464, estimated as lost or destroyed. 6,014,132

Principal \$784,270,533

Interest \$1,606,828

Total \$785,877,361

Less cash items available for reduction of debt \$438,679,937

Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes 100,000,000

Total debt less available cash \$247,197,424

Items \$1,070,601,215

Net cash in the treasury 31,894,200

Debt less cash in the treasury \$1,038,707,015

Feb. 1, 1890 \$1,040,707,015

Debt less cash in the treasury Jan. 1, 1890 1,032,032,011

Decrease of debt during month \$8,675,004

Decrease of debt since June 30, 1889 35,039,005

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Gold held for gold securities actually outstanding \$138,067,169

Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding 281,331,771

United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding 11,637,000

Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid 730,699

Fractional currency 1,336

Total available for reduction of the debt \$438,679,937

RESERVE FUND.

Held for redemption of United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882. \$100,000,000

UNAVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

Fractional silver coin \$22,506,503

Minor coin 177,396

Total \$22,683,899

Certificates held as cash 23,706,988

Net cash balance on hand 31,894,200

Total cash in the treasury as shown by treasurer's general account \$1,037,053,633

## STATE OF TRADE.

Reports Indicate a Slight Check for the First Month of 1890.

New York dispatch: Bradstreet's confirms the previously reported indications of an unexpected check to general trade in January as compared with 1889.

California reports show a decreased wheat acreage and adverse wheat conditions with reference to the next crop.

General trade on the Pacific coast has been restricted by eleven weeks of rain and sixty days of snow blockade of the Central Pacific railroad. Western steel-rail mills have advanced prices \$1 per ton, but report no sales at the advance.

Available stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, aggregate 52,301,312 bushels on Jan. 26, a decrease on the week of 609,408 bushels. The like corn stocks were 18,430,421 bushels, a gain of 147,296 bushels. The light movement in sugar is accompanied by a slight weakening in the prices of raw. A full production with the modified demand for refined at New York resulted in a decline of 1/2 cent. Coffee in jobbing and distributing lines has moved less freely and prices, notably for Brazilian, are off 1/2 per cent. Dry goods have been quiet. Cotton goods prices firm without an advancing tendency, owing to the higher cost of raw materials. Woolens are quiet and clothing dull, with prices tending lower, notably on territory, California and Texas wools. Business failures are declining in number, amounting to 286 in the United States for the week, against 324 the previous week and 331 during the corresponding week last year. Canada had 50 during the week, against 59 the previous week. The total of failures in the United States for the month of January is 1,628, against 1,606 in 1889.

Miners Mangled and Burned.

Wilkesbarre (Pa.) dispatch: A cave-in occurred in the Nottingham shaft of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company in No. 5 plane, which drove the accumulated gas into the gangway where ten men were at work with naked lamps. An explosion soon followed, which resulted in the death of the following:

JOHN CROSSING.

JOHN HUMPHREYS.

EDWARD MORRIS.

POWELL SCHULTZ.

DAVID J. WILLIAMS.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

The miners injured whose names could be learned are:

JOHN DENNIS, cut and bruised.

THOMAS DUKE, badly bruised.

JAMES DUNSTAN, badly bruised.

DAVID FOX, burned and bruised.

PETER JONES, fatally.

PETER LYNN, bruised and cut.

JOHN THOMAS, badly bruised and cut.

Martin Irons Married.

A private letter received at Little Rock from Fulton county, Arkansas, says that Martin Irons has been married to Miss Maggie Van Horn, of Oregon county, Missouri. Irons figured in the strike on the Missouri Pacific railroad a year or two ago. He has homesteaded 360 acres of land in Fulton county and become a farmer.

VERMONT was first explored in 1609, by Champlain, a French officer, after whom Lake Champlain was named.

## Copy of Original.

Van Wazer, Ohio, July 11, 1890.

Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich.

GENTS—This is to certify that I had what is called sciatic rheumatism so badly that I was laid down over to one side. My hip sank in so that you could lay your hand in the cavity, and I could do no work for over one year. I tried some of the best physicians and did almost everything I could hear of, but nothing did me any good until I purchased a bottle of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup of Hines & Son, druggists, Van Wert, O. Four bottles cured me and have never hurt it since.

ALBERRY KING.

We certify to the above testimonial.

HINES & SON, Druggists.

Hindoo Commandments.

There are ten commandments hung on the walls of the Hindoo Theological College, in Madras, and while they were not promulgated by Moses, they might be displayed in every Christian college with advantage.

(1) Pray to God as soon as you rise from your bed—5, 10 a. m. (2) Wash your body and keep your surroundings clean—5:10, 5:30 a. m. (3) Prostrate yourself before your parents or guardians, and take good exercise—5:30, 6:30 a. m. (4) Prepare well your lesson—6:30, 9 a. m. (5) Attend school regularly and punctually, and do the school work properly. (6) Obey and respect your teachers and the teachers of the other classes, and other respectable persons. (7) Read till 3 p. m. at home. (8) Pray to God and go to bed—9 p. m. to 5 a. m. (9) Keep good company and avoid bad company. (10) Practice righteousness at all times.

When the summer's rose has faded, What shall we make it fair again?

When the face with pain is shaded, What shall drive away the pain?

Never shall a blossom brighten After blighted by the frost,

But the loveliest of pain may lighten, And we need not count as lost

all the pleasure of life when the wife and mother, upon whom the happiness of home so largely depends, is afflicted with the delicate diseases so peculiar to women. It is terrible to contemplate the misery existing in our midst because of the prevalence of these diseases. It is high time that all women should know that there is one sure remedy for all female complaints, and that is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Do not allow ill-health to fasten itself upon you. Ward it off by the use of this standard remedy. But if it has already crept in, put it to rout. You can do it by the use of the "Favorite Prescription." It is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be returned.

For biliousness, sick headache, indigestion and constipation take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

At a ball in a German watering-place last summer, the wife of the Berlin councillor, Meyer, told the editor of a society weekly that Frau Hubner, also of Berlin and her vis-a-vis in a quadrille, had bleached hair and a false complexion. The editor of the society weekly repeated this information to Frau Hubner, who, upon her return to Berlin, sued Frau Meyer for slander. Two weeks ago the case was decided. Frau Meyer was fined \$50, and was severely lectured by the court.

A Haunted House.

This body of ours has been likened to a tenement. It often has a haunted apartment—the stomach. Scared by the eldritch spirit, dyspepsia, digestion flies and refuses to return. What can break the spell, what can raise the ban laid upon the unhappy organs? We answer unhesitatingly, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and we are warranted in the response by the recorded testimony of myriads, covering over a third of a century. A course of the Bitters, begun in any stage of the affliction, and persistently followed, will terminate in a cure positive, not partial. The Bitters restores tone to the epigastric nerve, renews and purifies the juices exuding from the cellular tissue that act upon the food digestively, expels bile from the stomach and the blood, and promotes a regular habit of body. Malaria, kidney complaint, nervousness, rheumatism and neuralgia give way to this medicine.

THE German Minister of the Interior has just given the Evangelical Mission Society for East Africa permission to hold a lottery in Berlin for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a mission hotel in Zanzibar. The prizes in the lottery will be paintings by the best living German artists. Two hundred thousand tickets will be sold at 75 cents apiece.

The Remedy for the Influenza.

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

It is the woman who loves to hear herself talk who ought to invest in a phonograph.—Texas Siftings.

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills.

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

BELTS are fashionable with women, but the only man to wear the belt is Sullivan.

DOBBISS' ELECTRIC SOAP is cheaper for you to use than any other soaps would be given to you, for by its use clothes are saved. Clothes cost more than soap. Ask for DobbiSS'. Take no other.

SALT LAKE Mormons consider their church a hierarchy than the United States Government.

SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER cause Throat Diseases. There is no more effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc., than BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

THE only walking match Paris has known for some time is Bernhardt.

What It Costs

Must be carefully considered by the great majority of people before buying an article which seems absolutely necessary. Hood's Sarsaparilla commands itself with special force to the great middle classes, because it combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said "Does One Dollar," and a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken according to directions will average to last a month, while other medicines last but half or quarter as long. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and see for yourself.

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

Ely's Cream Balm

WILL CURE CATARRH

Price 50 Cents.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

ELY BROS., 24 Warren St., N. Y.

## Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Accommodating Trainmen.

First tramp—Hullo, Bill! Got back ter the city, I see. Las' I saw of yer ye was way out West. How 'd ye git back?

Second tramp—Come by railroad, av course. Didn't do much walkin' nuther.

"Was the freight conductors accommodatin'?"

"Wall, yes; they allowed plenty of stopover privileges."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine; it is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

A MINNEAPOLIS inventor is about to introduce to the public a slot machine that for a nickel will present the payer a photograph of himself in just three minutes from the time he drops in the 5-cent piece.

How to Buy Buggies.

The correct way to buy goods of any kind is from the manufacturer when possible. For sixteen years the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Ind., have sold direct to the consumer at wholesale prices, saving their customers the middleman's profit. As they ship anywhere, with privilege to examine before paying, and pay all charges in not satisfactory, the buyer runs no risk. See their advertisement, and send for catalogue.

Florence, Ala.

The personally conducted excursions to this rapidly growing city have been so successful that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad (Evansville route) will run one on each of the following dates: Feb. 4, 11, 18, and 25. For copy of "Alabama as It Is" and further information, send to William Hill, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A 10c. Cigar in quality, but only a 5c. cigar in price, is "Tansill's Punch."

## THE OLD ENEMY.

It is known as a painful inflammation affecting the muscles and joints of the human body, the symptoms of which are swelling of the joints, acute pains and aches. St. Jacobs Oil cures promptly and permanently this enemy which is:

RHEUMATISM.

Sandyville, Ohio, June 18, 1888.

Was taken with rheumatism in 1861; suffered at times ever since and used crutches. St. Jacobs Oil relieved me about two years ago.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY

LESSENS PAIN SHORTENS LABOR

DIMINISHES DANGER TO LIFE OF MOTHER

AND CHILD

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA.

IF you have a COLD or COUGH, acute or leading to CONSUMPTION, SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA

IS SURE CURE FOR IT.

This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and the Nutrient Cod Liver Oil. Used by physicians all the world over. It is as palatable as milk. Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis, Consumption, Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION.

It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one who professes explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

Platform Wagon, \$20. The Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.

For 10 Years have sold to the public the best of the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. products. We have a large stock of the same on hand, and are prepared to fill orders at short notice. We have a large stock of the same on hand, and are prepared to fill orders at short notice. We have a large stock of the same on hand, and are prepared to fill orders at short notice.

WHOLESALE PRICES, saving them the dealer's profit. Ship anywhere for examination before being used. For freight charges if not satisfactory, warranted for 3 years. 66-pag. descriptive Book, 10c. by mail. Address: F. B. PRATT,



## GENERAL NEWS.

JACKSON'S new directory gives the city 30,000 inhabitants.

MUSKOGON'S new rolling mill will have a capacity of sixty tons per day.

Four hundred schoolhouses now float the American flag in Michigan.

The State Board of Charities says there is one lunatic to every 32 inhabitants in this state.

JUDGE COOLEY will spend a couple of months traveling through the south, in search of rest and health.

At the late fire of the Muskegon City flouring mills, the steamer A. C. Van Raalte narrowly escaped the flames.

The prospective failure of the ice crop this season, has induced a Grand Rapids brewery to invest in a \$20,000 ice machine.

COL. ROGERS of the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, with about 100 of his cadets, will go south next month.

THE G. R. & I. railroad is filling the ice houses along the line of its road with ice cut at Cadillac, where it is about a foot thick.

The Michigan Club will meet and banquet in Detroit, Feb. 21st, when some of the ablest speakers in the country will be present.

SATURDAY the largest boat to sail the lakes was launched at Bay City. It was the steamer Alex. Nimick, 320 feet long and 414 feet beam.

LANSING people will put a local ticket in the field, next election, with a view to enforce respect for law on the part of rumholes and gambling dens.

OVER 1,200 cars are under construction at the Muskegon car shops, and they have enough orders in to keep them busy for several months to come.

AN English syndicate has about completed an arrangement for the purchase of all the flouring mills on the Michigan Central railroad, between Detroit and Chicago. What next will it be?

THE open season is a regular bonanza to the winter line of steamers between Milwaukee and Grand Haven. Immense amounts of freight are being regularly unloaded at the docks at Grand Haven, and the D. & M. railway is doing a heavy freight business.

PARKER PILLSBURY, the veteran abolitionist, lectured in Boston recently. Conversationally he expressed the opinion that efforts to introduce a prohibitory law effected by a political movement rather than as the result of public sentiment cannot produce much good.

THE proprietor of the North American Review paid Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blaine each \$1,200 for the articles on free trade and protection which recently appeared in that excellent periodical. It was a fine thing to publish such a discussion, and the North American doubtless got its money's worth.

THE Nebraska Grand Lodge has adopted a rule prohibiting saloon-keepers from becoming Masons, and forbids their remaining in the order unless they discontinue their business. Under this ruling, three prominent members have been expelled from the Lincoln (Nebr.) lodge, after an all-night session.

THE Capital Wagon company of Lansing made an assignment last week. Its resources are given as \$121,000; liabilities, \$84,000. The company had a plant capable of turning out 3,000 wagons per year, and was engaged in filling a contract for 1,000 wagons. The company invested largely in new buildings last fall, and lack of sufficient ready capital caused the collapse.

A SAD accident from coasting occurred at Hancock, Mich., last week. Three boys coasting down hill ran under a freight car coming down grade, and were dragged twenty-five feet. Jack-screws had to be used to raise the car in order to extricate the boys. Jacob Saunders, aged nine, had his head crushed to a jelly. Willie Dones, aged 13, had both legs and his skull crushed, but may recover. Charlie Dones miraculously escaped injury.

CHRIS. JOHNSON, who secured a verdict for \$4,333.33 damages against Warden Watkins of the Ionia house of correction in the United States court some time ago, has been arrested at Cadillac on two charges, one for violating the revenue laws by selling liquor without paying the tax and one for larceny. He has been eluding the officers for several days. If he gets into the house of correction again Warden Watkins may have a chance to give him a worse wallop than he had before.

THE State Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Ionia, is crowded to suffocation, and there is a constant and awful danger that some of the more violent inmates will commence bloodshed. One hundred and nineteen patients are crowded into quarters designed to accommodate 93. Indeed, one patient has already been carried to death by a fellow patient, through the crowded condition of the place and the inability of the limited number of attendants to keep the inmates under proper control.

THE Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has for many years been so closely identified with important local and national events, and his utterances have been so widely printed in the daily press, that the announcement of a compilation of his speeches in book form must be particularly interesting. The volume will include all of Mr. Depew's important speeches and addresses delivered during the past twenty years. The range of topics is very great, covering politics, history, literature, education, law, medicine, railroading, etc.

A DOMESTIC row last week, in the family of Peter Timmer, of Muskegon, ended in fatal results to Peter. From the evidence before the Coroner's inquest it appeared that he quarreled with two of his boys while at the dinner table, and that he struck one and pinched the other. The boys sought safety in their mother's room, one of them crawling under the bed where she lay. The father came into the room and charged the mother with being the fault of the boys disobeying him, whereupon the mother threw a heavy stone dish at him, striking him back of the left ear and cutting a gash about an inch in length. Timmer took his bed the following day and sent for a physician, but lock-jaw had already set in and he died.

DURING the last year 815,228 passengers have landed at Castle Garden, as against 888,595 for 1888, a falling off of 68,367. The most noticeable feature of the last year has been the falling off in Italian immigration. The nationalities of the immigrants are as follows: Ireland, 40,790; England, 29,051; Wales, 616; Scotland, 6,719; Germany, 69,809; France, 4,432; Russia, 27,327; Poland, 2,875; Switzerland, 6,752; Sweden, 24,842; Norway, 2,167; Holland, 5,233; Italy, 27,216; Spain, 88; Portugal, 18; Denmark, 6,997; Hungary, 8,889; Austria, 13,656; Bohemia, 4,897; Australia, 15; Turkey, 260; Greece, 103; all others, 899.

A RECENT decision of the supreme court defines certain powers of highway commissioners, and will be of interest to those officers. The case came up from Clinton county, the township of Lebanon having secured a judgement in the circuit court against L. G. Burch, for encroachment upon the highway. The supreme court reverses the judgement and dismisses the case with costs against the township, and says: "Under the highway law no township officer except the commissioner has any right to meddle with highway matters. His duty is, when he thinks a road is encroached on, to satisfy himself in some responsible way, which will bear the test of a lawsuit, where the highway lines are and how they are encroached upon. Until he complains, no one else can do so, and no one else can change his order. When his order is disregarded, his remedy is specifically presented, and no remedy in any other form is as well calculated to reach the desired result."

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.  
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.  
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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

## LEGALS.

### Probate Order.

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

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

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

CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.  
(A true copy. Attest.) 13w.

### State of Michigan.

BANKING DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE HOLLAND CITY STATE BANK, in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, has complied with all the provisions of the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan required to be complied with before a corporation shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.

Now Therefore, I, Theodore C. Sherwood, Commissioner of the State Banking Department, do hereby certify, that THE HOLLAND CITY STATE BANK, in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in section seven of the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal of Office at Lansing, this third day of January, 1890.

T. C. SHERWOOD,  
Commissioner of the Banking Department. 26w.

### Notice of Commissioner on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
COUNTY OF OTTAWA, }  
Probate Court for said County.

Estate of Jan L. Bos, deceased.  
The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the Sixteenth day of November A. D. 1890 having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.  
Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Tuesday the 11th day of February, A. D. 1890, and on Friday, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m. of each day, at the office of Wickens, De Kral & Co., in the Village of Zeeland, in said County, to receive and examine said claims.

Dated January 9 A. D. 1890.

ALBERTUS G. VAN HEESE, Commissioners.  
WILLEM WICKENS.

### State of Michigan.

BANKING DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE FIRST STATE BANK OF HOLLAND, in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, has complied with all the provisions of the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan required to be complied with before a corporation shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.

Now Therefore, I, Theodore C. Sherwood, Commissioner of the State Banking Department, do hereby certify, that THE FIRST STATE BANK OF HOLLAND, in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in section seven of the General Banking Law of the State of Michigan.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal of Office at Lansing, this Sixteenth day of December, 1889.

T. C. SHERWOOD,  
Commissioner of the Banking Department.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by George Metz, Jr., of Grand Rapids, to George Metz, Jr., of Grand Rapids, Ke-t County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the 13th day of April 1889 in Liber 20 of Mortgages on page 306, which mortgage contains a power of sale, which has become operative by said default, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or the money due thereon and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Ten hundred twenty one and 20-100 dollars (1021.20). Notice therefore is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed under said power of sale on page 14. (By the mortgagee) and provided by a sale of the mortgage premises described in said mortgage to satisfy the amount due thereon with interest from the date of this notice and all legal costs of foreclosure, together with an attorney fee of two dollars. The property to be sold is in said mortgage, at public auction to the highest bidder on the

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

Dated Holland, Michigan, November 29, 1889.

GEORGE METZ JR., Mortgagee.

P. H. McBRIDE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Daniel E. Loxier and wife, Ota A. Loxier, of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to the City of Grand Rapids, Grand Rapids, Michigan, dated July 22nd, 1887, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the 3rd day of August 1887 in Liber 14 of Mortgages on page 14. (By the mortgagee) the whole amount of the principal and interest becomes due after the lapse of thirty days from and after any installment of principal or interest falls due and is not paid and more than thirty days have elapsed since an installment of interest fell due, a day which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred fifty six and 81-100 (\$656.81) Dollars, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, Notice therefore, is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided the premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the

3rd day of March 1890.

at one o'clock in the afternoon at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, that being the place where the circuit court for said County is held, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon together with interest, legal costs and any part thereof. Notice therefore, is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided the premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the

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