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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891.

NO. 8.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

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

L. Mulder - Publisher.

Rates of advertising made known on application.
"Glasgow" and "News" Steam Printing House, River Street, Holland, Mich.

Real Estate!

One new house and lot, on Twelfth st., easy payments, \$1,200
Rev. Steffens' house and beautiful lot, cor. Cedar and 10th st., reduced to 3,000
One house and lot, corner Fourteenth and Market streets, 750

Call on me if you wish to inspect my list of houses and vacant lots.

Walter C. Walsh.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 20, '91.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

Banks.

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

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VAN DER HAAB, M., general dealer in fine Groceries, etc. Oysters in season. Eighth street.

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

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

Furniture.

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

Hardware.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FULMERMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufacturer and Blacksmith shop. Also manufacturer of Ox Yokes. River street.

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

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

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

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

BROUWER BROS., Merchant Tailors.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Wheat 96 cents.

Found—a breast-pin. Inquire at the News office.

The usual painting, wall-papering and house renovating starts in early this year.

In the eastern part of Holland township scarlet fever is quite prevalent among children.

A practical "sell" on April 1st this year will be that on that day and thereafter sugar will be sold two cents a pound less.

One of the features at the county teachers' institute to be held at Spring Lake, week after next, will be a lecture by State Superintendent Fitch.

Attention is called to the notice of the auction sale of W. B. Avery, 34 miles north of the city, on the Grand Haven road. The sale will take place April 1.

List of letters advertised for the week ending March 19th, 1891, at the Holland Mich. Post Office: Wm. G. Evans, Jacob Stoot, Miss Dena Frans, J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

The common council at its session of this week has decided adversely for the present upon the proposed introduction of electric street lighting, and left the matter in the hands of the incoming council for future adjustment.

The new bottling works of C. Blom, on River street, are completed and the machinery all placed in position, ready to fill orders. No charge for delivery within the city limits. For prices, reference is made to the advertisement on another page.

The C. & W. M. is increasing its rolling stock. Two large forty-five-ton passenger engines, and fifteen new cars for passenger service have been received, and an order has been given for several more passenger, baggage and express cars.

Our former townsman H. Wykhuyzen reports himself comfortably located amid his new surroundings at Zeeland. Having resumed his former occupation as jeweler he solicits the favors of as many of his friends as can make it convenient to visit him. See his "ad" elsewhere.

A C. & W. M. passenger train from Big Rapids to Muskegon, Monday, ran into an open switch at White Cloud and damaged the locomotive and some box cars which were in the way. The fireman had his shoulder bruised and one lady passenger had her fingers jammed by falling over a seat.

The latest addition to the Muskegon branch is the Shaw Electrical Crane Works, of Milwaukee. A large foundry and work shops will be erected at once, and part of the works will be in operation by the 10th of August. The company will employ from 400 to 500 hands.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Boyd, on Wednesday, the occasion being the anniversary of Mrs. Boyd's birthday. She was the recipient of some very beautiful presents. Refreshments were served, and at a late hour all returned to their home, well pleased.

The two noted characters, Thomas Norton and James Kelly, that were arrested in this city last week, with a safe-cracking outfit on their person, and sent up to the circuit court on the charge of an affray, plead guilty and were sent to the Detroit House of Correction for sixty days.

It is asserted on good authority that the fish in the great lakes are in danger of extermination unless the government extends its hatcheries. The consumption has increased steadily for years, largely because of the growing facilities for shipping, while the catch is decreasing and prices rising.

The recent change in the furniture house of Rinck & Co. does not appear to affect their trade in the least. Their store is stocked with first-class furniture and house trimmings, and at this season of the year their large patronage is a well deserved tribute to their enterprise and fair treatment. Their new "ad" will give further information in the matter.

Last Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. P. Conley entertained about forty of their friends at their residence on Ninth street, by progressive pedro, some very beautiful presents being awarded to the best players; after which refreshments were served and a good social time enjoyed by all. Among those present from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. A. Yerex, Mr. and Mrs. W. Giddings, and Miss Grace Garrison, all of Grand Rapids, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Hunt, of Traverse City.

Kalamazoo sinners are being admonished by the evangelist Wells.

The past winter has been noted on Muskegon lake for its many ice boats.

In Southern Michigan every other person has the gripe or some sort of influenza.

The News office is prepared to do election printing upon short notice and at reasonable rates.

"Joe Harbor" is suggested as the new name for the consolidated villages of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor.

The jury trials in the circuit court were concluded Tuesday evening, and the jurors discharged for the term.

The Battle Creek Seventh Day Adventists boast of having distributed over 5 million pages of tracts during the past year.

Remember the musical and literary entertainment given by Madame Lovejoy's Banjo and Mandolin Orchestra, at Lyceum Opera Hall, this (Friday) evening.

Capt. C. Gardener, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, has been assigned to the same company of which he has been First Lieutenant for 12 years.

The Holland Real Estate Exchange, J. C. Post Manager, has an entire column in this issue, which will undoubtedly draw the attention of those that desire to make a profitable investment.

After a four-days trial in the Ottawa county circuit the jury gave Dr. DeVries the benefit of every doubt and brought in a verdict of not guilty of the serious charge for which he was being tried.

The contest for the position of commandant of the Soldiers Home lies between Gen. Pierce, the present incumbent, and Capt. Manley, of Ann Arbor. At the last meeting of the board each received three votes. The deciding vote will rest with Gov. Winans.

We have been requested to give notice that the auction sale of G. H. Joldersma, to be held on his farm one mile west of Graafschap, on Wednesday, March 25, and which had already been advertised in the *Grandeur* of this week, has been cancelled and will not be held.

Burglars broke into the store of G. H. Smith, at Pearl, a station near Fennville, Tuesday night, blew open the safe and secured \$100 in money and \$200 in notes. They broke into a blacksmith shop at Fennville, to get a hammer and crowbar. A reward of \$100 is offered.

Holland is fast gaining a reputation for well bred horses. One of our prominent citizens has purchased the popular bay gelding "Stole," by "Moonlight" out of "Pasture," by "Cleveland" out of "Office," by Harrison, etc., record 2:38. This valuable animal can be seen at the owner's stable, corner of Tenth street and Van Raalte Avenue.

At Spring Lake an enthusiastic business meeting was held, Tuesday, and a liberal sum of money contributed to be used in advertising the town as a summer resort and place for manufacturing. Steps were also taken to raise one per cent upon the taxable property of the town, to be used in encouraging manufacturers to locate there.

As an exchange observes, a newspaper is always printed in a rush. There is always something that should be left out; something left out that should be put in; it is sometimes too quick to judge and often too quick to act, but with all its faults and shortcomings there is more education in a bright, newsy paper than there is in a novel. You will find that the brightest boy on practical, sensible everyday questions is the boy who prefers newspapers to novels.

As will be seen from the proceedings of the common council, in another column, the preliminary steps have been taken for the erection of a suitable building, at Pilgrim Home Cemetery, to be used, if necessary, as a temporary receiving vault in times of contagious diseases. The building will also contain a waiting room and tool room in the rear, so that upon its completion the present little house, which in the past has answered its purposes, will be torn down and removed.

The last living member of the Columbus family is the Duke of Seragua of Madrid, Spain. He was recently reported to be dying, but has recovered. He is a literary man and an artist of some repute. Of the twenty-nine autograph letters and books annotated in Columbus' handwriting he possesses sixteen or eighteen. It has been suggested that he, being "the last of his race", should be selected to touch the electric button that will set in motion the machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Republican county committee held a session at Grand Haven Monday.

Steamboat navigation between Chicago and Grand Haven is excepted to open next Monday.

In Bangor one-half of the school-children are confined to their homes with a species of gripe.

Died at Ypsilanti, Mich., March 16, Dr. F. M. Oakley, at one time assistant surgeon of the 25th Mich. Inf'y.

There was nothing to mar the quiet and unostentatious observance of St. Patrick's day in Holland, Tuesday.

Next week we will publish the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of the city for the fiscal year just closed.

In another column of this page Mrs. M. Bertsch has a special notice relating to her stock of spring millinery and ladies' and misses jackets.

Secretary Humphrey will deliver an address Friday evening of this week at district No. 11 schoolhouse of Polkton, 2 miles south of Coopersville.

Ex-Gov. Blair, of Jackson, is said to be about to begin the work of writing his recollections of the war as they pertain to the work of Michigan men.

Since they are at it, the Faculty of Hope College has suspended a third student, for the same offense as the two others, mentioned in the News of last week.

Our Grand Haven neighbors are still coquetting with outside parties, and negotiations are pending with a St. Louis firm for an electric light franchise.

Some fruit growers maintain that the total failure of the crop last year, will result in a yield this year of perfect fruit, as the barren orchards were a death-dealing blow to the curculio and apple moths.

Geert Sagers, of Fillmore, a well-to-do bachelor, and one of the earliest settlers in this locality, died of cancer Monday, at the age of 81. He was of a long-lived race, as some of his relatives reached the age of 100 to 107 years.

We have received a copy of the annual catalogue, for the year 1890-'91 of the Western Theol. Seminary, located at Holland, Mich. It is an elaborate document of twelve pages, handsome, title page, tinted paper, and printed abroad.

Among the leading clothing establishments of this city Messrs Jonkman & Dykema continue to occupy a first position. Their trade is extensive and the stock they carry is such as to invite purchasers from near and from far. The attractions offered, both as to prices and styles, are many and irresistible.

Henry Fralick, a prominent citizen of Grand Rapids and well known in public affairs in western Michigan for many years died Saturday, aged 80 years. He will be best remembered by some of our citizens as one of the Central Relief Committee, appointed by Gov. Baldwin after the destructive fires of October 1871, in which capacity he rendered our people many and valuable services.

At Berlin, in this county, the drug store of R. B. McCullough was broken into Monday night, the safe blown open and \$47 taken. The two guilty parties were apprehended at Grand Rapids, the following morning, and delivered over to sheriff Vaupell. They gave their names as John Williams and Geo. Reed. Court being in session they were arraigned at once, plead guilty and sentenced to the state prison at Jackson for six and five years respectively.

The citizens of Allegan were shocked Saturday morning to learn of the sudden death of one of their esteemed fellow-townsmen, Dr. Fred M. Calkins. Returning from a professional call in the evening of Friday he stepped into the Sherman House and while there was stricken down with apoplexy, from which he did not rally, breathing his last at 3 o'clock of the following morning. He was 39 years old, an eminent physician, and personally beloved throughout that entire community.

Our local millers request us to call the attention to the March report of the department of agriculture showing the estimates of the world's supply of wheat for 1890, compared with those for 1889. The returns are in Winchester bushels:

Countries.	1890.	1889.
United States and Canada.	438,498,312	521,777,494
South America.	60,271,043	24,118,763
Europe.	1,316,177,644	1,119,495,627
Asia.	307,552,000	315,232,799
Africa.	28,915,322	24,245,000
Australia.	42,480,131	26,205,967
Total.	2,203,999,452	2,031,076,651

The new seats for Lyceum Opera House, to the number of 125, arrived Friday. They will be put in place next week and used for "reserves."

J. R. Kleyn has taken the contract for an elegant residence for Dr. Oscar Baert, at Zeeland. Mr. Kleyn is also the contractor for the brick store of Cha's Harmon now under process of erection in this city.

Monday evening, at 7:45 o'clock, a Dutch lecture will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Steffens, in the First Ref. church, before the Uiflaas Club, of Hope College, on the subject: "Why do we study the Dutch Language and Literature?"

The conference between the First and Third Ref. churches of this city, on the feasibility of conducting their services on the collegiate plan and partly in the English language, has resulted in a nearly unanimous decision that just now it would not be opportune to introduce the contemplated change.

Personal Items.

I. Marsilje was on the sick list for a few days.

J. Labots, one of our oldest citizens, is seriously ill.

John O. Post took the train for Grand Rapids, Thursday.

H. Donsburg, on the sick list last week, is recovering.

D. Kruidenier, of Pella, Ia., is stopping a few days in the city.

Geo. P. Hummer, made a business trip to the Valley city, Thursday.

Capt. Simon Brennan, of Georgetown, has been awarded a pension.

G. J. Te Vaarwerk, of Roseland, Ill., was a visitor in the city this week.

Mayor Cutler, of Grand Haven, has returned from his trip to the Pacific.

D. Kruidenier and wife, of Grand Rapids, Sunday with relatives in this city.

Miss Nellie Verschure returned on Thursday from a visit with friends in Grand Haven.

Geo. C. Kimball, at one time manager of the C. & W. M., passed through the city the other day.

Rev. Dr. Beardslee conducted the English services in the Ref. church of Zeeland, Sunday evening.

Dr. M. Veenboer, of Grand Rapids, is the nominee for supervisor on the Prohib. ticket, in one of the wards of said city.

Miss Edie Chase, a teacher of Martin township, Allegan county, was the guest of Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Humphrey, this week.

J. J. Sterneborg, a former resident of this vicinity, is at present located at Panama, N. Y., where he is successfully engaged in the hardware business.

Dr. J. G. Huisinga requests us to state that there is no truth whatever in the rumor that he intends to leave this city and locate in North Holland. It was pure fabrication.

Mrs. Mathilda G. Woodbury, one of the earliest settlers on Grand River, died at her home on the banks of the river, in Allendale township, Monday of last week. Deceased was the mother of supervisor Frank J. Fox, of Allendale.

Ex-Sheriff Joos Verplanke left home for Grand Haven Monday morning with a load of potatoes. When about a mile from home one of his horses dropped dead. He borrowed another nag and came to town just the same.—*Tribune*.

Program.

For the Prohibition Temperance Conference of Ottawa county, to be held in this city, at Lyceum Opera House, on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 24 and 25, the following program has been arranged:

TUESDAY.
10 A. M.—Welcome Address, Rev. H. S. Bargett, Holland.
Response—County Chairman, Geo. Lauback, Coopersville.
Appointment of Committees.
2 P. M.—Song.
Selection, Miss E. Merritt, Olive Centre.
Address, Rev. J. T. Bergen, Holland.
General Discussion on "How can we fight the Liquor Traffic locally."
Song.
7:30 P. M.—Song.
Selection, Miss E. Slaughter, Eastmanville.
Address, Mrs. M. B. Baxter, Charlotte.
Song.

WEDNESDAY.
8 A. M.—General Business Meeting and Discussion on Various Subjects.
2 P. M.—Song.
Selection, C. A. Van Raalte, Holland.
Address, A. A. Fries, Spring Lake.
Address, C. Bingham, Cedar Springs.
General Discussion on "How can we fight the Liquor Traffic Nationally."
Song.
7:30 P. M.—Song.
Selection, H. Nienhuis, Hope College.
Address, J. W. Reis, Grand Rapids.
Song.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

BIG NEW YORK BLAZE.

FIRE CAUSES A TWO-MILLION DOLLAR LOSS.

Sank with Two Hundred Sicilians—A Father Shoots His Son—Fatal Mine Explosion—Rode on the Wind—Killed by a Town Marshal—Lynch's Murderer—Continued.

BIG NEW YORK BLAZE.

More than \$2,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed in Five Hours.

A special dispatch sent out at a late hour says:

A fire that started, no one knows how, in the sub-basement of the mansard-roof brick and iron building on the southeast corner of Blocker and Green streets, New York City, utterly ruined it, and spreading to two buildings east of it, destroyed them, as well as another in the rear that ran from Green to Mercer street. It will be classed among the largest fires ever known in the city. Over \$2,000,000 worth of value



DESTRUCTIVE WORK OF THE FLAMES.

rolled skyward in smoke and flame in less than five hours. The building in which the fire originally started was owned by the Mandel Bros., real estate men of Chicago, and was occupied by Alfred Benjamin & Co., probably the largest manufacturers of fine ready-made men's clothing in the country. It was a stock company, composed of Isiah Josefa, A. Hochstetler, Eugene Benjamin, David Hochstetler, and special Jesse and Samuel Rosenthal.

Sank with the Sicilians.

A Gibraltar dispatch says: The British steamship Utopia from Italian ports bound to New York with 700 Italian emigrants aboard collided with the British ironclad Rodney anchored in Gibraltar Bay and sank soon afterward off Ragged Staff. Boats were immediately lowered from the British ironclad and also from the Swedish man-of-war Freya. These boats rescued 180 persons, who are now on board the various vessels. Many others who were rescued are lodged in Government buildings on shore. It is reported that the crew of the Utopia were saved, but that over 200 passengers perished.

Captain Lyall's Murderer Sentenced.

Bergwar, the Malay sailor who murdered Captain Lyall, of the ship Buckingham, three or four months ago, has been sentenced to death at Liverpool. The ship was bound from Dundee to New York at the time of the murder. The Captain, a young Scotchman who had been recently married and who had his wife aboard the ship, was fatally stabbed in his cabin. The body was buried at sea, and the murderer, on the arrival of the ship at New York, was handed over to the authorities.

Shot His Son Dead.

A special from Clarksville, Ark., gives the details of a terrible tragedy occurring near Hartman, which resulted in Harris Gilbert killing his son. Gilbert and a negro were engaged in a game of cards over which they disagreed. A quarrel ensued. Gilbert walked to his house and on return his son stepped between him and the negro to prevent the shooting. Gilbert ordered his son to get out of the way and upon his son's refusal he shot him, killing him instantly. He fled, but officers are in hot pursuit.

A Whirlwind Story.

While James Pollock and son were riding in a carriage from Dallas, Pa., they were overtaken by a whirlwind, and the men and carriage were lifted bodily and carried some distance and thrown against some trees. Each of them weighed about 200 pounds. They were badly injured. The whirlwind was confined to a narrow compass, and did no other damage.

Buried by an Avalanche.

At Silverton, Col., five men were buried fifty feet deep by an avalanche. Three were rescued alive. At Crested Butte, Col., three men were killed by a snowslide; it is not known just where.

A Fatal Explosion.

A special from Ashland, Pa., says a terrific mine explosion occurred near there. Two men were blown to atoms, another fatally injured, and others seriously hurt.

Killed While Resisting Arrest.

A special from Lynville, Tenn., says that the Town Marshal, James Hellmick, shot and killed Turner Alexander while attempting to arrest him.

Telephoning from London to Paris.

The first conversation by telephone between London and Paris has been exchanged, and was highly successful.

Exempted the Railroad.

The Governor of Arizona signed a bill exempting from taxation for twenty years all railroads built within three years.

Refused the Gold.

The Directors of the Mint refused Heidelberg, back, Ichelheimer & Co. and Lazard Freres, of New York, \$1,000,000 in gold bars for export. This is the first time in eight years that the Government has refused to allow gold bars to be taken for export.

May Repeat the Act.

Owing to opposition by Secretary Noble it is believed that Congress will repeal the act recently passed appropriating \$2,991,000 for payment to Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians for relinquishment of interest in the Cheyenne-Arapahoe reservation.

DISASTROUS BLAZE AT PITTSBURGH.

Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed by Fire.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., a heavy explosion of gas blew out the entire rear of the J. R. Weldon & Co. building. In a moment the entire five-story building was a sheet of flame. Every stream at the command of the city was turned on without avail, and Allegheny was called on for aid. The Chamber of Commerce Building across the street caught fire and both buildings were completely destroyed. The Weldon five-story building was erected at a cost of \$30,000, owned by David Gregg and the Morrison heirs. Weldon's loss on fine stationery,



BURNING OF THE FIVE STORY WELDON BUILDING.

books, etc., occupying the entire building, is \$125,000; insurance, \$63,000. Loss on Germania Bank Building, \$75,000; insurance, \$30,000. Reinman's cafe, saloon, and building, \$50,000; Kornblum, optician, \$10,000; Cain Bros. shoe store, \$30,000. In addition to these there were other heavy losses suffered by the Dun Agency, Carnegie Bros. & Co., offices, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and the handsome interior of the Germania Bank, all of which will run the total loss up to half a million dollars.

W. H. CRAWFORD HANGED.

The Murderer of Mrs. Mathias Executed at Decatur.

William H. Crawford was executed in the corridor of the Macon County (Ill.) jail, in the presence of 200 witnesses.

The crime for which Crawford paid the law's penalty was the murder of Mrs. Lina Mathias. On Aug. 25, 1890, the section was started by the discovery of the dead body of Mrs. Mathias lying in an open field, with the throat cut from ear to ear. It was known that Crawford had been trying to force his attentions on Mrs. Mathias, and that his advances had been repelled. He was immediately suspected of the crime, and a posse which started in pursuit captured him at the house of his brother-in-law, but not until he had made an attempt to end his own life by cutting his throat. Believing that his end was near Crawford confessed to the murder, and after one of the most sensational trials ever known in the county, during which the prisoner had to be constantly guarded to prevent the people from lynching him, he was sentenced to be hanged. The condemned man was one of the most depraved criminals that ever stretched hemp. His last hours were taken up with senseless profanity and threats against people against whom he had a grudge. He would not allow a minister to attend him, and resented all words of pity. He slept soundly and ate a hearty breakfast. He permitted a barber to shave him, and then prepared for his walk to the gallows. He was pinioned after the death warrant was read to him by the Sheriff. Crawford walked up the gallows step without a break and took his place on the trap. He had nothing to say, and Sheriff Ford pulled the lever. He was pronounced dead in fourteen minutes, the fall of five feet breaking his neck. Large numbers of visiting sheriffs and county officials were witnesses to the execution.

FARMERS ARE FAVORED.

Prices for Their Products Will Take an Upward Turn.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Foreign influences have again disturbed the money market a little. But there is more active speculation in breadstuffs, pork products and cotton, which have all advanced, and the outlook for farmers has rarely been better at this season than it is now. Of the great industries nearly all are expanding and employing labor fully. But the coke strike and other causes have produced a remarkable shrinkage in the output of iron. The prospect for the building trades is rather dull in New York, but at other cities, particularly in the West, it is remarkably bright. The wool manufacture is doing remarkably well, though the prices of goods do not advance; the mills engaged on dress goods and knit goods are especially active, and the worsted works are on full time, with fair prospects. In the boot and shoe industry shops are all fairly employed. West of Chicago heavy snows and bad weather have had much influence, impeding the lumber trade. Reports from the entire South are a shade better, because cotton has recovered slightly in price. The business failures occurring during the last seven days number for the United States 239, and for Canada 34, or a total of 273, as compared with a total of 265 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 252.

FIRE IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

Six of the Patients Turned to Death and Many of Them Escaped.

Fire broke out at the Central Insane Asylum, seven miles from Nashville, Tenn. It started in the rear of the male wing, which was destroyed. There were twenty-eight patients in the wing and six of them were burned to death. The other patients were taken to the main hall and placed under guard. The fire spread to the main building, causing a panic among the patients, many of whom escaped. Gov. Buchanan ordered the State militia to help recapture them. The Governor himself went to the fire.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

Sensational Letter Left by Mrs. L. E. Reinhold, of Indianapolis.

At Indianapolis, an afternoon paper received through the mail the following letter: "When this reaches you I will be out of this world. I could not stand it. I had a bad, low husband, who beat and cursed me and tried to make me believe I was not virtuous. I could not stand it." At the street number where this was written Mrs. Kate Reinhold, the young and attractive wife of L. E. Reinhold, a lawyer, was found dead.

HEAVY LOSSES AT SYRACUSE.

More than \$1,000,000 Damage Done by Two Terrible Fires.

Two destructive conflagrations occurred at Syracuse, N. Y., the aggregate loss approaching \$1,200,000, only half covered by insurance. At 6 a. m. fire broke out in the Hogan Block on West Fayette street and destroyed not only the Hogan Building but also the Ayers, Cahill, Solomon, Kauffman and Fay blocks and the historic dwellings formerly occupied by Mayor Williston. While the first fire was still raging, another

broke out in the Roscoe Building on East Washington street. The wind carried the flames into the Montgomery flats and from thence into the Journal office and the Yates Block. Assistance was summoned from Utica, Oswego and Baldwinsville, and by the heroic efforts of the firemen the flames were confined to the above buildings. Both the Vanderbilt and Candee houses had narrow escapes from destruction. The total losses on the Fayette street fire foot up \$437,000, on which there was \$225,000 of insurance. In the Washington street blaze the losses amounted to \$635,000, partially covered by \$300,000 insurance.

A KENTUCKY ATROCITY.

A Family Is Poisoned over a Dispute About \$17.

At Mount Sterling, Ky., a mob came near lynching the Wigginton family, composed of John Wigginton and his four sons, for the poisoning of William Ferguson and R. C. Watts, his sons-in-law, both of whom died, and Miss Boyd, a grand-daughter of Ferguson's, who is still in a critical condition. The Wiggintons were suspected, and after arrest the boys, the youngest of whom is only 10 years old, confessed. Their father bought 10 cents' worth of arsenic and sent two of his sons to Ferguson's house. One of them slipped into the kitchen and put the arsenic in the coffee-pot after supper. Next morning the cold coffee was used with fresh coffee, and the family was poisoned. The Wiggintons and Watts had raised tobacco together last year, and there was a dispute between them about \$17 of the proceeds. On this account the Wiggintons wanted to kill Watts.

THE 101 WERE WINNERS.

Gen. John M. Palmer Is Chosen United States Senator.

There have been few more prolonged or more sternly contested Senatorial struggles than the one just closed in Illinois, whereby John M. Palmer is chosen United States Senator. On the 154th ballot his 101 supporters were joined by Moore and Cockrell, F. M. B. A. members, thus electing him by the exact number necessary, 103. Cicero J. Lindsey, President of the F. M. B. A., received 100 Republican votes, and Taubeneck voted for Streeter. The closing scenes of the joint assembly were thrilling in the extreme. Wildly enthusiastic members created a pandemonium around others who were so ill that they had to be carried in and out on couches.

Triple Fatality on the Reading Road.

Another disastrous wreck occurred on the Reading Road through the precipitation of the engine and four freight cars over a sixty-foot stone wall into the creek at Mainville, Pa., crushing Engineer James Fisher to death, drowning Fireman John Harper, and so mutilating Brakeman Clinton Harper that he died a few hours later. The train was running at a rapid rate, and it is supposed that the engine struck a beam-brake dropped from a preceding train and displacing the switch.

Shot by Her Playmate.

At Bridgeport, Conn., Lizzie Cook, four years old, was shot in the head by a playmate of her own age. The children were playing in the bed-room of Mrs. Ellen Cook, mother of the girl, and in a bureau drawer they found an old self-cocking revolver. The two grappled for its possession, and the boy got it. He pointed it at Lizzie's head and the weapon was discharged.

Charged with Murder.

Mrs. Ida Elder, a handsome young woman of 22, was locked up at New Castle, Pa., on a charge of murdering her stepmother, Mrs. Levi Reppman, nearly two years ago. Mrs. Reppman died at Wampum, in July, 1889, after a brief illness, presumably of heart disease. Evidence has now been obtained, it is claimed, to show that Mrs. Elder gave her rat poison, pretending that it was medicine.

Death by Electricity.

The United States Supreme Court advanced the New York execution case of Wood vs. Brush, and set it down for argument on the first Monday of April next. In the Jurgo case a new citation was ordered to be issued directing the counsel for the prisoner to come into court on the same day Wood's case is to be heard, when argument will be proceeded with.

The Grip in Minneapolis.

La Grippe claimed its first victim in Minneapolis, Minn., this winter in the person of Thomas Callahan, an aged gentleman from Ohio. La Grippe, or rather that which most people designate as such, prevails to an extent which has caused much uneasiness. A careful estimate places the number of cases in that city at fully ten thousand.

Dervishes Killed in an Explosion.

A terrible disaster occurred at the arsenal of Omdurman, Egypt. From the reports received it appears that about one hundred dervishes were killed by an explosion there which destroyed immense stores of ammunition and shattered the arsenal building and everything in the immediate neighborhood.

Slew a Woman.

An atrocious murder was committed at Caldwell, Noble County, Ohio. Elmer Johnson, while intoxicated, went to the store of Joseph Graham. Mrs. Graham was in the store and she ordered Johnson to go away. Johnson turned upon her and stabbed her in the neck. The woman died in five minutes.

Many Farms Burned Out.

Through the carelessness of a boy the five-story brick building at Nos. 103 to 107 Fulton street, Chicago, with all its contents and several adjoining buildings, was destroyed by fire. It is estimated that the loss will be over \$150,000; partially insured. The building was owned by the Atlas Manufacturing Company.

Killed by a Texas Woman.

At Corpus Christi, Tex., Mrs. John Dunn's house was robbed. Arming herself with a Winchester, she proceeded to follow up a Mexican man whom she suspected of the crime. She found him encamped about half a mile from town. When he saw her he attacked her with an ax, whereupon she drew a bead on him and killed him instantly.

Found a Fortune in an Old Coat.

When Judge H. M. Cooley, of St. Paul, Minn., died it was supposed that he died penniless, but his son picked up an old coat he had been in the habit of wearing. Hearing something rattle, he ripped open the lining and discovered \$9,700 in certificates of deposit and bank bills of large denominations.

Railroad Bill Passed.

The bill providing for the construction of a broad gauge railroad from Salt Lake City through Nevada, by way of Beckwith Pass, to the seaboard, passed the California Assembly.

Italy Protests.

Baron de Fava in a dispatch to Marquis Di Rudini, the Italian Premier and Foreign Minister, stated that he has protested against the inaction of the local officials in New Orleans, and that Mr. Blaine, the

American Secretary of State, expressed horror at the acts of the New Orleans mob, promising that he would immediately make the orders of the President in the matter and that the decision would be communicated to the Italian Government.

The Newfoundland Fisheries.

The text of the convention between England and France respecting Newfoundland, which has been signed by Lord Salisbury and M. Waddington, provides that the commission to which the matter is referred may, after settling the lobster question, be asked to examine subsidiary fishery questions.

Fatal Row at a Texas Dance.

A dispatch from Houston, Texas, says that while Officer James E. Tenn was attempting to arrest two negroes in a dance-house for carrying concealed weapons, he was shot and instantly killed, and a bystander named Frank Michaels was mortally wounded. The negroes escaped.

Two Sad Suicides.

At Baltimore General Isaac B. Moore killed himself while despondent. At Virginia, Neb., Bella Preusch, aged 15, shot and mortally wounded herself because she had been suspended from school for thirty days for alleged misbehavior.

First Boat of the Season.

The City of Detroit, the first boat of the season, passed Colchester, Ont., on her way from Detroit to Cleveland, taking the south passage in order to avoid the large fields of ice which block the north channel.

Ashore on Romers Shoal.

At New York the entire crew of the Italian bark Umberto Prince, which was ashore on Romers Shoal, was rescued. The bark is going to pieces fast and will probably be a total loss.

An Entire Family Poisoned.

At Martinsville, Ind., the family of Edward Moore, a farmer, were taken suddenly ill. A physician who was called found that they had been poisoned. Two of the children will die.

Instructions Issued.

The Brazilian Government has issued instructions to its revenue officials regarding the admission of American goods under the reciprocity treaty.

Killed in Ohio.

At Navarre, Ohio, Postal Clerk W. T. McLean leaped from a train that became derailed and was running on the ties, and was dismembered.

The Fat Contributor Dead.

A Miner Griswold, widely known as "The Fat Contributor," editor of *Texas Siftings*, died suddenly of apoplexy at Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

A Bad Man Gone.

John Wilder, a noted desperado and illicit whisky dealer, was killed by a United States Marshal's posse at Cumberland Gap, while resisting arrest.

Liquor Salesman Shoots.

At Columbus, Ind., Lambert R. Goldsmith shot and mortally wounded R. S. Skillman. Both were salesmen for Louisville liquor houses.

Ferocious Bull and Dogs.

John E. Carr was killed by a bull at Haverhill, Mass., and Birdie Miller, a school-girl, was fatally bitten by two dogs at Friedensberg, Pa.

Wheat Supply Decreased.

The supply of wheat in Dakota and Minnesota elevators is 21,091,659 bushels, a decrease for the week of 245,916 bushels.

About the Immigration Bureau.

Congress at its last session created a Bureau of Immigration, but failed to appropriate any money for its maintenance.

Noted Desperado Captured.

John Mooney, the noted desperado, was captured while sitting in his mother's house at Wheeling, W. Va.

Bank Failure at Williamsport, Pa.

The private bank of F. R. Wood & Co., at Williamsport, Pa., has closed its doors. No statement has yet been given out.

They Call It Treason.

The Dominion Government is said to contemplate the prosecution of some of the prominent annexationists for treason.

Collision of Freight Trains.

Freight trains on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern collided near South Bend, Ind., causing a loss of \$40,000.

Attempted Double Murder.

At Coshocton, Ohio, James Chaney, Jr., cut his own and his wife's throat. Both may recover.

Ex-Gov. Robinson Ill.

Ex-Gov. Lucius Robinson is lying very dangerously ill at his home in Elmira, N. Y. He is in his 81st year.

Bishop Paddock Dying.

At Boston, Rt. Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, Bishop of the Episcopal Church, is in a dying condition.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$3.25	@ 6.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	2.00	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.00	@ 1.01
CORN—No. 2.....	.50	@ .51
OATS—No. 2.....	.50	@ .51
RYE—No. 2.....	.30	@ .31
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.28	@ .32
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.....	.11	@ .12
EGGS—Fresh.....	15¢	@ 16¢
POTATOES—Western, per bu.....	1.00	@ 1.10
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.00	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.00	@ 1.01
CORN—No. 1 White.....	.50	@ .51
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.52	@ .53
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.99	@ 1.00
OATS—No. 2.....	.57	@ .58
RYE.....	.40	@ .41
BARLEY—Minnesota.....	.74	@ .75
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 4.25
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.02	@ 1.03
CORN—No. 2.....	.62	@ .63
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.53½	@ .54½
DETROIT.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.03	@ 1.01
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.62	@ .62½
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.54	@ .55
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT.....	1.58	@ 1.04
CORN—Cash.....	.01	@ .61
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.52	@ .53
CLOVER SEED.....	4.50	@ 4.60
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	4.00	@ 5.50
HOGS—Light.....	3.25	@ 4.25
SHEEP—Medium to Good.....	4.00	@ 5.25
LAMBS.....	4.00	@ 5.50
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 5.75
HOGS.....	3.25	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.14	@ 1.15
CORN—No. 2.....	.73	@ .74
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.57	@ .58
BUTTER—Creamery.....	.21	@ .22
EGGS—Western.....	.18	@ .19
PORK—New Mess.....	11.75	@ 12.25

MASSACRED THE MAFIA.

ELEVEN MEN KILLED BY A NEW ORLEANS MOB.

Terrible Scenes of Blood Enacted by the Enraged Populace—A Verdict of Acquittal of the Accused Mafia Too Much for the Crescent City—Many of Its Leading Citizens Lead in the Revengeful Mission of Death.

Eighty thousand infuriated citizens rose up in their fierce wrath at New Orleans and wreaked summary vengeance on the men whom they considered guilty of the murder of Police Chief Hennessey. The excitement throughout the city over the miscarriage of justice in the case of the alleged Sicilian assassins, leaped beyond all restraint. The parish prison was surrounded, the doors burst open and the Sicilian assassins taken



DAVID C. HENNESSEY, THE MURDERED CHIEF OF POLICE.

out and lynched. Some were shot; the others were hanged.

JOSEPH MACHESA.

MANUEL POLITZ.

ANTONIO MARCHESI, who is not dead, but mortally wounded.

ANTONIO BAGNETTO.

ROCCO GERUCI.

JAMES CARUSI.

LORETO COMITEZ.

PIETRO MONASTERO.

LOUIS TRAHINA.

FRANK ROMERO.

Charles Irianni and Soreto Conitz, who were charged with complicity in the murder of Hennessey, but who have not been tried, were also killed in their cells.

The boy Marchesi, Matrangola Incordona, who had been acquitted, were spared.

The verdict of the jury, acquitting six of the accused prisoners and reporting a disagreement as to three others, was received with general disapproval and rage and for a time it was apprehended that an attempt would be made to wreak vengeance upon the prisoners at once, but this was averted for the time.

The evening newspaper extras were filled with intimations that the jury had been corrupted. It was asserted that not less than \$75,000, and probably as much as \$100,000,

PLAGUES OF THE CITIES.

STRONG DISCOURSE PREACHED BY REV. TALMAGE.

Baleful Amusements the Subject—A Great Concourse Present—The Speaker Speaks of Amusements That Are Harmful and Those That Are Not.

The series of sermons Dr. Talmage is preaching on "The Plagues of the Cities" is attracting general attention. This sermon, which is the fourth of the series, is on "Baleful Amusements." The text was II. Samuel, ii, 14: "Let the young men now arise and play before us."

There are two armies encamped by the pool of Gibeon. The time hangs heavily on their hands. One army proposes a game of sword fencing. Nothing could be more healthful and innocent. The other army accepts the challenge. Twelve men against twelve men, the sport opens. But something went awry. Perhaps one of the swordsmen got an unlucky clip, or in some way had his ire aroused, and that which opened in sportfulness ended in violence, each one taking his contestant by the hair, and then with the sword thrusting him in the side, so that that which opened in innocent fun ended in the massacre of all the twenty-four sportmen. Was there ever a better illustration of what was true then, and is true now, that which is innocent may be made destructive?

What of a worldly nature is more important and strengthening and innocent than amusement, and yet what has counted more victims? I have no sympathy with a straitjacket religion. This is a very bright world to me, and I propose to do all I can to make it bright for others.

I never could keep step to a dead march. A book years ago issued says that a Christian man has a right to some amusements. For instance, if he comes home at night weary from his work, and feeling in need of recreation, puts on his slippers, and goes into his garret and walks lively round the floor several times there can be no harm in it. I believe the church of God has made a tremendous mistake in trying to suppress the sportfulness of youth and drive out from men their love of amusement. If God ever implanted anything in us he implanted this desire.

But instead of providing for this demand of our nature, the church of God, for the main part, ignored it. As in a riot, the mayor plants a battery at the end of the street, and has it fired off so that everything is cut down that happened to stand in the range, the good as well as the bad, so there are men in the church who plant their batteries of condemnation and fire away indiscriminately. Everything is condemned. But my Bible commands those who use the world without abusing it, and in the natural world God has done everything to please and amuse us. In poetic figure we sometimes speak of natural objects as being in pain, but it is mere fancy. Poets say the clouds weep, but they never yet shed a tear; and the winds sigh, but they never did have any trouble; and that the storm howls, but it never loses its temper. The world is a rose and the universe a garland.

And I am glad to know that in all our cities there are plenty of places where we may find elevated, moral entertainment. But all honest men and good women will agree with me in the statement that one of the worst plagues of these cities is corrupt amusement. Multitudes have gone down under the blasting influence never to rise. If we may judge of what is going on in many of the places of amusement by the Sodom picture on board fences and in many of the show windows there is not a much lower depth of profligacy to reach. At Naples, Italy, they keep such pictures locked up from indiscriminate inspection. Those pictures were exhumed from Pompeii and are not fit for public gaze. If the effrontery of bad places of amusement in hanging out improper advertisements of what they are doing better by night grows worse in the same proportion, in fifty years New York and Brooklyn will beat not only Pompeii, but Sodom.

To help stay the plague now raging I project certain principles by which you may judge in regard to any amusement or recreation, finding out for yourself whether it is right or whether it is wrong.

I remark in the first place that you can judge of the moral character of any amusement by its healthful result or by its baleful reaction. There are people who seem made up of hard facts. They are a combination of multiplication tables and statistics. If you show them an exquisite picture they will begin to discuss the pigments involved in the coloring. If you show them a beautiful rose they will submit it to a botanical analysis, which is only the post-mortem examination of a flower. They have no rebound in their nature. They never do anything more than smile. There are no great tides of feeling surging up from the depths of their soul in billow after billow of reverberating laughter. They seem as if nature had built them by contract and made a bungling job of it.

But, blessed be God, there are people in the world who have bright faces, and whose life is a song, an anthem, a psalm of victory. Even their troubles are like the vines that crawl up the side of a great tower, on the top of which the sunlight sits, and the soft airs of summer hold perpetual carnival. They are the people you like to have come to your house; they are the people I like to have come to my house. If you but touch the hem of their garments you are healed.

Now it is these exuberant and sympathetic and warm hearted people that are most tempted to pernicious amusements. In proportion as a ship is swift it wants a strong helmsman; in proportion as a horse is gay it wants a stout driver; and these people of exuberant nature will do well to look at the reaction of all their amusements. If an amusement sends you home at night nervous so that you cannot sleep, and you rise up in the morning, not because you are slept out, but because your duties drag you from your slumber, you have been where you ought not to have been. There are amusements that send a man next day to his work bloodshot, yawning, stupid, unrefreshed; and they are wrong kinds of amusement. They are entertainments that give a man disgust with the drudgery of life, with tools because they are not swords, with working aprons because they are not robes, with cattle because they are not infuriated bulls of the arena.

If any amusement sends you home longing for a life of romance and thrilling

half-breadth escapes, you may depend upon it that you are the sacrificed victim of unsanctified pleasure. Our recreations are intended to build up, and if they pull us down as to our moral or as to our physical strength you may come to the conclusion that they are obnoxious.

There is nothing more depraving than attendance upon amusements that are full of innuendo and low suggestion. The young man enters. At first he sits far back, with his hat on and his coat collar up, fearful that somebody there may know him. Several nights pass on. He takes off his hat earlier and puts his coat collar down. The blush that first came into his cheek when anything indecent was enacted comes no more to his cheek. Farewell, young man! You probably started on the long road which ends in consummate destruction. The stars of hope will go out one by one, until you will be left in utter darkness. Hear you not the rush of the maelstrom, in whose outer circle your boat now dances, making merry with the whirling waters? But you are being drawn in, and the gentle motion will become terrific agitation. You cry for help. In vain! You pull at the oar to put back but the struggle will not avail! You will be tossed and dashed and shipwrecked and swallowed in the whirlpool that has already crushed in its wrath ten thousand hulks.

Young men who have just come from country residence to city residence will do well to be on their guard and let no one induce you to places of improper amusement. It is mightily alluring when a young man long a citizen, offers to show a new comer all around.

I saw a beautiful home, where the bell rang violently late at night. The son had been off in sinful indulgences. His comrades were bringing him home. They carried him to the door. They rang the bell at 1 o'clock in the morning. Father and mother came down. They were waiting for the wandering son, and then the comrades, as soon as the door was opened, threw the prodigal headlong into the doorway, crying: "There he is, drunk as a fool! Ha, ha!" When men go into amusements they cannot afford they first borrow what they cannot earn, and then they steal what they cannot borrow. First they go into embarrassment, and then into lying, and then into theft; and when a man gets as far on as that he does not stop short of the penitentiary. There is not a prison in the land where there are not victims of unsanctified amusements.

How brightly the path of unrestrained amusement opens. The young man says: "Now I am off for a good time. Never mind economy. I'll get money somehow. What a beautiful day for a ride! Crack the whip, and over the turnpike! Come, boys, fill aigh your glasses. Drink! Long life, health, plenty of rides just like this!" Hard working men hear the clatter of the hoofs and look up and say: "Why, I wonder where those fellows get their money from? We have to toil and drudge. They do nothing." To these gay men life is a thrill and an excitement. They stare at other people, and in turn are stared at. The watch chain jingles. The cup foams. The cheeks flush. The eyes flash. The midnight hears their guffaw. They swagger. They jostle decent men off the sidewalk. They take the name of God in vain. They parody the hymn they learned at their mother's knee; and to all pictures of coming disaster they cry out, "Who cares?" and to the counsel of some Christian friend, "Who are you?"

Passing along the street some night you hear a shriek in a grog shop, the rattle of the watchman's club, the rush of the police. What is the matter now? Oh, this reckless young man has been killed in a grog shop fight. Carry him home to his father's house. Parents will come down and wash his wounds and close his eyes in death. They forgive him all he ever did, although he cannot in his silence ask it. The prodigal has gone home at last. Mother will go to her little garden and get the sweetest flowers, and twist them into a chaplet for the silent heart of the wayward boy, and push back from the bloated brow the long locks that were once her pride. And the air will be rent with the agony. The great dramatist says, "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child."

I go further, and say those are unchristian amusements which become the chief business of a man's life. Life is an earnest thing. Whether we were born in a palace or hovel, whether we are affluent or pinched, we have to work. If you do not sweat with toil, you will sweat with disease. You have a soul that is to be transfigured amid the pomp of a judgment day; and after the sea has sung its last chant and the mountain shall have come down in an avalanche of a rock, you will live and think and act high on a throne where seraphs sing, or deep in a dungeon where demons howl. In a world where there is so much to do for yourselves, and so much to do for others, God pity that man who has nothing to do.

I go further, and say that all those amusements are wrong which lead into bad company. If you go to any place where you have to associate with the intemperate, with the unclean, with the abandoned, however well they may be dressed, in the name of God quit it. They will despoil your nature. They will undermine your moral character. They will drop you when you are destroyed. They will give not one cent to support your children when you are dead. They will weep not one tear at your burial. They will chuckle over your damnation.

I had a friend at the West—a rare friend. He was one of the first to welcome me to my new home. For personal appearance he added a generosity, frankness and ardor of nature that made me love him like a brother. But I saw evil people gathering around him. They came up from the saloons, from the gambling halls. They plied him with a thousand arts. They seized upon his social nature, and he could not stand the charm. They drove him on the rocks, like a ship full winged, shivering on the breakers. I used to admonish him. I would say, "Now I wish you would quit these bad habits and become a Christian." "Oh," he would reply, "I would like to, I would like to, but I have gone so far I don't think there is any way back." In his moments of repentance he would go home and take his little girl of 8 years, and embrace her convulsively, and cover her with adornments, and strew around her pictures and toys and everything that could make her happy; and then, as though hounded by an evil spirit, he would go out to the flaming cup and the house of shame, like a fool to the correction of the stocks.

I was summoned to his deathbed. I hastened. I entered the room. I found

my hand. He grasped it excitedly and said, "Sit down, Mr. Talmage, right there." I sat down. He said: "Last night I saw my mother, who has been dead for twenty years, and she sat just where you sit now. It was no dream. I was wide awake. There was no delusion in the matter. I saw her just as plainly as I see you. Wife, I wish you would take these strings off of me. There are strings spun all around my body. I wish you would take them off of me." I saw it was delirium.

"Oh," replied his wife, "my dear, there is nothing there, there is nothing there." He went on, and said: "Just where you sit, Mr. Talmage, my mother sat. She said to me, 'Henry, I do wish you would do better.' I got out of bed, put my arms around her, and said: 'Mother, I want to do better. I have been trying to do better. Won't you help me to do better? You used to help me.' No mistake about it, no delusion. I saw her—the cap, and the apron, and the spectacles, just as she used to look twenty years ago; but I do wish you would take these strings away. They annoy me so. I can hardly talk. Won't you take them away?' I knelt down and prayed, conscious of the fact that he did not realize what I was saying. I got up. I said, 'Good-by; I hope you will be better soon.' He said, 'Good-by, good-by.'"

That night his soul went to the God who gave it. Arrangements were made for the obsequies. Some said, "Don't bring him in the church; he was too dissolute." "Oh," I said, "bring him. He was a good friend of mine while he was alive, and I shall stand by him now that he is dead. Bring him to the church."

As I sat in the pulpit and saw his body coming up through the aisle I felt as if I could weep tears of blood. I told the people that day: "This man had his virtues, and a good many of them. He had his faults, and a good many of them, but if there is any man in this audience who is without sin let him cast the first stone at this coffin lid." On one side the pulpit sat that little child, rosy, sweet-faced, as beautiful as any little child that sat at your table this morning. I warrant you. She looked up wistfully, not knowing the full sorrows of an orphan child. Oh, her countenance haunts me to-day like some sweet face looking upon us through a horrid dream.

On the other side of the pulpit were the men who had destroyed him. There they sat, hard visaged, some of them pale from exhausting disease, some of them flushed until it seemed as if the fires of iniquity flamed through the cheeks and cracked the lips. They were the men who had done the work. They were the men who had bound him hand and foot. They had kindled the fires. They had poured the wormwood and gall into that orphan's cup. Did they weep? No. Did they sigh repentingly? No. Did they say, "What a pity that such a brave man should be slain?" No; not one bloated hand was lifted to wipe a tear from a bloated cheek. They sat and looked at the coffin like vultures gazing at the carcass of a lamb whose heart they had ripped out! I cried in their ears as plainly as I could, "There is a God and a judgment day!" Did they tremble? Oh, no, not they went back from the house of God, and that night, though their victim lay in Oakwood cemetery, I was told that they blasphemed, and they drank, and they gambled, and there was not one less customer in all the houses of iniquity. This destroyed man was a Samson in physical strength, but Delilah sheared him, and the Philistines of his companionship dug his eyes out and threw him into the prison of evil habits. But in the hour of his death he rose up and took hold of the two pillars of curses of God against drunkenness and uncleanness, and threw himself forward, until down upon him and his companions there came the thunders of an eternal catastrophe.

Again, any amusement that gives you a distaste for domestic life is bad. How many bright domestic circles have been broken up by sinful amusements! The father went off, the mother went off, the child went off. There are to-day the fragments before me of blasted households. Oh, if you have wandered away, I would like to charm you back by the sound of that one word, "home." Do you not know that you have but little more time to give to domestic welfare? Do you not see, father, that your children are soon to go out into the world, and all the influence for good you are to have over them you must have now? Death will break in on your conjugal relations, and alas! if you have to stand over the grave of one who perished from your neglect!

I saw a wayward husband standing at the deathbed of his Christian wife, and I saw her point to a ring on her finger and heard her say to her husband, "Do you see that ring?" He replied, "Yes, I see it." "Well," said she, "do you remember who put it there?" "Yes," said he, "I put it there." And all the past seemed to rush upon him. By the memory of that day when, in the presence of men and angels, you promised to be faithful in joy and sorrow, and in sickness and in health; by the memory of those pleasant hours when you sat together in your new home talking of a bright future; by the cradle and the joyful hour when one life was spared and another given; by that sick bed, when the little one lifted up the hands and called for help, and you knew he must die, and he put one arm around each of your necks and brought you very near together in that dying kiss; by the little grave in Greenwood that you never think of without a rush of tears; by the Bible, where, amidst stories of heavenly love, is the brief but expressive record of births and deaths; by the neglects of the past, and by the agonies of the future; by a judgment day, when husbands and wives, parents and children, in immortal groups, will stand to be caught up in shining array or to sink down into darkness; by all that, I beg you give to home your best affections.

Ah, my friends, there is an hour coming when our past life will probably pass before us in review. It will be our last hour. If from our death pillow we have to look back and see a life spent in sinful amusement there will be a dart that will strike through our soul sharper than the dagger with which Virgilus slew his child. The memory of the past will make us quake like Macbeth. The iniquities and rifeing through which we have passed will come upon us, weird and skeleton as Meg Merrilies. Death, the old Shylock, will demand and take the remaining pound of flesh, and the remaining drop of blood, and upon our last opportunity for repentance and our last chance for Heaven the curtain will forever drop.

"FOLLOW my son and go with me," shouted the conductor. "Don't turn out on the street. We are only going to turn out on the street."

IN DARKEST ENGLAND.

FREE TRADE THE CAUSE OF GREAT SUFFERING.

Its Slight Is Upon All Industries—The Widespread Pauperism in Great Britain and Its Cause—British Agriculture Decaying and Manufactures Falling Away.

Mr. Edward C. Marshall, an author and writer of high character, lately published the following article in the New York Mail and Express, and since then all the dispatches confirm the reports of destitution:

Again the plague spot of free trade England is uncovered and the gaze of the civilized world is turned upon scenes of poverty and destitution which can be witnessed in but few other Christian lands.

The new book by Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army, in London, bearing the title "In Darkest England," merely corroborates the statements of Kay, Mayhew, the Rev. Stopford Brooke and other writers and speakers who have endeavored to describe the terrible condition of the poor in both town and country in Great Britain.

Gen. Booth presents as his estimate of the total number of paupers in Great Britain, "Three millions, or to put it roughly, one-tenth of the population."

But Mr. Chamberlain says there are four to five millions in the realm, a mass of people equal to that of the metropolis of London, who have remained constantly in a state of abject destitution and misery. Mr. Isaac Hoyle furnishes an argument showing that the whole pauper class of the community is somewhere near seven millions, or one in every five of the population. This exceeds the total reported by government officials.

The imagination fails to conceive of the extent of the destitution and suffering in Great Britain. The Rev. Mr. Stopford Brooke says: "We are pre-eminent in London in these matters. There is nothing so terrible in any other civilized city, not in Paris or New York. There is nowhere else in the Christian world such a mass of wretchedness, squalor and degradation as in England."

Free trade is said to be the cause of this widespread pauperism in Great Britain. Sir Edward Sullivan, Henry C. Carey, Stephen Colwell and Robert Ellis Thompson are among the writers who have taken this position. They maintain that since the doctrines of Richard Cobden were put in practice in England, in 1849, the people have been visited by destruction. The boasted cheapness of products does not

alleviate the general misery caused by the want of employment. In the population of 35,000,000 only about 1,300,000 have fixed incomes of £100 a year, and there are 35,000,000 who depend on some kind of labor for their support. With no protection, this vast mass of people is brought into competition with both Continental and barbarian labor.

Free trade demands cheap labor and does not foster diversified industries or seek to furnish employment for the people as does protection.

Free trade destroyed British agriculture. Before the repeal of the corn laws the landed interest ruled the country. The agitation for rescinding these laws was begun by Cobden and other manufacturers in order to obtain cheap food for their workmen, and keep at the lowest point "the natural and necessary rates of wages."

The cotton barons and iron lords are now in the ascendant, and the landed interest is fast going into decay. Foreign importations of grain are causing the land to go out of cultivation. The small farmer is unable to subsist, and he is selling his holding to the large landed proprietor to be used for grazing purposes.

England and Wales have 180,000 landowners, while protectionist France has three and a quarter millions. Great Britain has 30 per cent. of her soil under tillage, while France has 57 per cent. In France there has been in ten years an increase of 39 per cent. in the area under wheat and cereals; in England during the same period, there has been a decrease in like ratio of 25 per cent. The British yeomen were once the glory of the realm. To-day they are fleeing from the land, and crouching in the cellars of London or Liverpool, or emigrating to America or the United States.

Free trade is causing the decay of British commerce. The capitalists of England embark in many foreign enterprises which do not pay. Even shipbuilding is sometimes attended with a loss. An intelligent Scotchman said recently to the writer: "There are many steamers belonging to proprietors in the old world which do not pay expenses. Shipbuilding is often a losing business." The recent failure of Baring Bros., London, has also shown that the foreign investments made by Englishmen are sometimes hazardous.

Statistics exhibit the remarkable fact that the commerce of protectionist countries has grown more rapidly than that of free trade England. Sir Edward Sullivan presents in his "Free Trade Bubbles" the following percentages, which are probably gathered from Mulhall, showing the proportionate growth of commerce in the countries here mentioned during the period from 1868 to 1879: In the United States the increase has been 68 per cent.; in Holland, 57; France, 51; Italy, 48; Germany, 39; British Empire, 21.

Free trade is undermining the manufacturing industries of Great Britain. Norway and Belgium, having abundant forests and cheap labor, supply England with window frames, doors and other carpentry work. The result of this is that British joiners are compelled to emigrate. The duties on raw goods were abolished in 1860, and the silk manufactures of Macclesfield and Coventry were destroyed. The workmen either entered the poorhouses or left for foreign countries.

There are thirty Prussian locomotives in service on one of the English railways. The iron beams of St. Thomas' Hospital, which is situated near the houses of Parliament, were cast in Belgium. It is computed that the loss to England from competition with Germany and Belgium in the iron and steel trades has been, in the last four years, \$800,000,000, and Mr. James Adamson, the President of the British Iron and Steel Association, has declared that unless the iron masters have protection or pay lower wages, this industry will soon be destroyed. Under protection, however, the United States has taken the first rank among the nations in the production of iron and steel, though Great Britain has had open to her "the markets of the world." The English cotton trade is also suffering from competition with Germany and Belgium.

"Forty years ago," says Sullivan, "Great Britain produced two-thirds of the dry goods of the world; at present she produces barely one-third." The manufacturers of Manchester declared, not long ago, that either lower wages or protection must be had. The lace industry of England has been destroyed by admitting the cheaper fabrics of Saxony, France, and thousands are starving in Nottingham. Free trade has closed every sugar refinery in England, and 30,000 workmen have been thrown out of employment.

Cal S. Brice's Unpaid Taxes.

Senator Brice, the millionaire New Yorker who bought an Ohio seat in the United States Senate, is coming to grief at last. At Columbus, Ohio, the State Supreme Court decided that he must pay several thousand dollars taxes, out of which he had succeeded in defrauding State and county! This leaves the corrupt politician in a more unfavorable light than ever. It shows how high a thoroughly corrupt man may stand in the Democratic party. This man Brice was Chairman of the last Democratic National Committee, and was Mr. Cleveland's chief political backer. This same man afterward, while a resident of New York City, and so recorded in the census, bought a seat in the United States Senate from Ohio. No one knows how much he paid for the seat, but this and

of the Democratic members of the Legislature. Still all of this time he was systematically defrauding the State and county out of taxes! This is a spectacle of "reform" Democratic statesmanship for the people of the world to contemplate.—Des Moines Register.

TWO YEARS OF HARRISON.

Just a Few Words Concerning the Present Administration.

The administration of President Harrison is half finished. Standing at this point, the dividing line between the two years past and the two years to come, we may look both ways. We know what the past has been, and can form a pretty correct estimate as to what the future will be.

The character of the administration is already formed and fixed, and there is no danger of its undergoing any material change. It is simple justice to say that the country never had a better. It possesses every element that patriotic Americans, proud of their country and chiefly interested in maintaining the dignity, honor and credit of the government, should wish an administration to have. No more conscientious President ever occupied the White House, or one whose every act showed more studious desire to administer his high office according to the Constitution and for the welfare of all the people. It is an honest, able, dignified, clean, business-like and patriotic administration. And such it will continue to be as long as President Harrison remains at the head of the Government. There have been no scandals connected with it. Every department is ably administered and every interest of the people carefully served. Its foreign and domestic policy is pre-eminently American. Many notable things have already been achieved, and many more are likely to be during the next two years. The victories of this administration are not merely nor primarily partisan victories. They are victories for the country and for the American people.

When President Harrison was inaugurated experienced politicians said his first year would be his hardest. They were right. All the time, however, the President was equal to the situation and master of it. All the time, too, the people were getting a better understanding of his motives and methods of action, and the more they understood the better they liked them. From this on the administration will have comparatively plane sailing, and the President and his able helpers can devote themselves to unhampered energy to the public service.—Indianapolis Journal.

High Prices for Farm Products.

If the American farmer could only learn the truth about the home market the free-traders would be compelled to abandon all attempts to carry a single Northern agricultural State. The Press has gone to considerable pains to ascertain the average home prices of farm products in eight farming States and eight manufacturing States. The farming States selected are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. The manufacturing States are Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The following table shows the prices in seven different products in December, 1890:

FARMING STATES.		MANUFACTURING STATES.	
Per Bushel.	Per Cent. More.	Per Bushel.	Per Cent. More.
Corn.....	24 cents 51 cents	.....	112.6
Wheat.....	60 cents 91 cents	.....	58
Eye.....	34 cents 60 cents	.....	76
Oats.....	18 cents 35 cents	.....	94
Barley.....	38.5 cents 60 cents	.....	54
Irish potatoes.....	25.5 cents 38 cents	.....	121
Hay.....	\$5.30 per bale \$11.24	.....	111

The average selling price of these products is 83 per cent. more in manufacturing States than in agricultural States. This being the case, how is it possible that tariff reduction and consequent decrease of prosperity in manufacturing States will not be felt in agricultural States? The fact is, the extension of manufactures has been of inestimable benefit to the agricultural States. It furnishes beyond question a market right here at home for surplus product, instead of compelling the farmer to pay cost of transportation to distant populations.—New York Press.

Two Tariff Pictures.

I. The average price of barley in eight farming States, 38½ cents per bushel.

In eight manufacturing States, 60 cents per bushel.

Why not extend this market by fostering more manufacturing?

II. Here is another specimen of the home prices of cereals: Corn—

In eight farming States is 24c. per bushel.

In eight manufacturing States, 51c. per bushel.

113 per cent. higher in manufacturing States.

Happy and prosperous is the country whose manufacturing and agricultural interests are both well developed.—New York Press.

The Time for Political Work.

Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, has recently returned to Omaha from a meeting in New York of the Executive Committee of the Republican League of the United States, of which he is President. He says Republicanism is very much alive in the East, and that everywhere points to a Republican revival throughout the country. He predicts that the annual convention of the Republican League, to be held in Cincinnati, will be one of the greatest political gatherings ever held in the United States, and will sound the keynote for the Presidential campaign of 1892. Of the League itself he says:

"It was formed for the purpose of permitting that individual participation in political organization by the young men of the country which they failed to get through the regular party machine. It is bound to be the great political engine in 1892. The country is fully organized, and although the various clubs are somewhat quiet, between times, they are all ready to pitch in just as soon as there is a chance for work."

Mr. Thurston is in a good position to judge as to the spirit and morale of the party, and Republicans everywhere will be glad to read his encouraging report on this point. No doubt the future has great victories in store for the grand old party.

But there is one thing in Mr. Thurston's statements that we do not like. We refer to the declaration that the Republican clubs "are all ready to pitch in just as soon as there is a chance for work."

time to pitch in is now. Mr. Thurston must not suppose that the young men are all on one side, or the clubs either. There are a great many of both on the Democratic side, and they are wide awake and hard at work. The Republican work for the next Presidential campaign ought to be going on now and well advanced. If the next campaign is to be one of intelligence and education, it should be in progress now. It will be a great and perhaps fatal mistake to put it off until the nominations are made. Between now and next fall, and during all of next winter, the country should have such a bombardment of good Republican literature as it never had before. The time to work is now. The party that waits for "a chance to work" until the nominations are made will have waited too long. The Presidential campaign of 1892 will have been lost or won long before the election.—Indianapolis Journal.

Who Pays the Tariff?
(New York Times Ed. [New York Times News Column, day] a later day.)

A statement issued by the Department of Agriculture, giving the exports to the United States from Canada for the year 1890, shows that the Dominion exported \$11,210,049 worth of agricultural products to the United States last year. The average rate of duty collected by the United States customs upon agricultural products is about 30 per cent., and it is easy to prove from the speeches of Sir John Macdonald and other Conservative leaders that the duties imposed by the Americans upon Canadian products exported to the United States come out of the pockets of the Canadian farmers. Hence we find that during the fiscal year 1890 no less than \$3,363,000—that is, 30 per cent. of \$11,210,049—went into the Washington Treasury, which would have gone into the pockets of Canadian farmers if the Dominion entered a free trade reciprocity.

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21 1891.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—
ROBERT M. MONTGOMERY,
of Kent.

For Regents of the University,
HENRY HOWARD, of St. Clair.
PETER COOK, of Shiawassee.

The "News" For One Dollar.

The subscription of THE HOLLAND CITY NEWS from and after this number has been fixed at \$1.50 per year, with a discount of 50 cents to those paying in advance. This reduction is made in the interest of our advertisers, inasmuch as it is confidently expected that at the low price of One Dollar (pre-paid) the News will soon find its way into every English-speaking family of this city and the territory of which we are the commercial centre. The steady increase in the circulation of the paper is very satisfactory to the publisher, and must be likewise to its advertising patrons.

By the pressure of other matter several articles of local importance have been unavoidably crowded out this week.

Michigan Ship Canal.

The Grand Rapids Board of Trade has once more revived the project of one or more ship canals across the State, connecting Lake Michigan with Lake Erie and Huron, via Grand Rapids.

A delegation of three appeared last week before the House Committee on State Affairs, at Lansing, to urge the appropriation of 15,000 acres of State swamp lands, the proceeds whereof are to cover the expense for the survey of the canal route beginning at Grand Haven and thence following Grand River as far east as Muir, near the eastern boundary of Ionia county.

At this point it is alleged the summit line is reached, at an elevation of 40 feet above Lake Michigan, and it is proposed to connect here with the Shiawassee river and follow that stream to where it strikes the Saginaw river and thence into Saginaw Bay.

The project is not necessarily limited to this one canal, but it is also hinted that at Muir another branch might be started in a south-easterly direction to Monroe, on Lake Erie, thus connecting the three great Lakes.

It was shown before the committee that the freight service rendered by the vessels of the great lakes last year was 22 per cent of the total freight service of all the railroads in the United States. The problem of transportation being one of increasing importance Mr. Sleigh, the spokesman of the delegation, and who of late years has greatly interested himself in the question of water transportation and a ship canal for Grand Rapids, submitted the proposition, whether there was another question "that conduces to the material welfare of the people of this State that is of as vital importance as the question of transportation? Michigan, located as she is between the three great lakes, and endowed by nature with a variety of resources unsurpassed by any other State, ought to be the most populous and prosperous of any of the American States, and she can be if our people will only improve the means for cheap internal transportation with which nature has provided us. One or more ship canals across this State would be in the future the highways of commerce for the entire West and Northwest of the United States, converting the interior of our State into a veritable hive of industry, enabling us to work up our own raw materials instead of sending them to distant markets. It would enormously increase the wealth and productivity of our State and make a home market at increased prices for the products of our farms and factories. It would shorten water transportation from the West to the East by from 150 to 200 miles, according to the route chosen. It would be a Grand Trunk waterway, into which could feed innumerable smaller canals that would greatly enrich the territory tributary to them. It would be a regulator for all time of the railroads which now traverse the State, and which, in many instances, exact charges which the people can ill afford to pay. For this one reason, if for no other, it would be well to recommend this bill. The Government had already expended

would be in the line of both economy and wisdom to spend enough more to complete the proposed great inland waterway."

As far as this matter has received outside notice, the project is not being favorably commented upon.

Says the Chicago Tribune: "Engineers say the plan is feasible, but admit that it is costly, and common sense says the design is a foolish one. Supposing it true that the greatest elevation above lake level is but forty feet, which in point of fact is not true, the maintenance of sufficient water on the summit of the proposed canal might be more expensive than the original construction. Where is the water for feeding the highest level? Such a line could not be made to pay in competition with the open waterway around the peninsula through the Straits of Mackinaw. There would not even be a saving in point of time, canal navigation being necessarily slow, apart from delays at the locks. Hence the canal would not pay on through traffic, and it is a question if it would be patronized at all unless at least eighteen feet deep, which would make it cost enormously, perhaps 100 millions, and the tendency of modern commerce is to build still larger lake vessels, because they can carry freight more cheaply than smaller ones. Then there is no local trade to justify it. If the State of Michigan chooses to undertake the work and foot the bill, as New York did for the Erie Canal, the people of other States would have no right to object, except to point out in a friendly way that it would be a foolish waste of capital. But they would be justified in opposing the construction of such an absurdly located canal to be paid for out of the National Treasury, and if the citizens of Michigan are wise they, too, will drop it as a great foolish expenditure. As a water-way it can at no time pay half the current cost of maintenance, saying nothing of interest on the cost of construction."

The house committee, that has the matter in hand, has not as yet brought out a report.

THE BOOK TRUST KNOCKED OUT.

A Card To The Public.

Some six months ago we began the publication of our reprint of the famous Encyclopadia Britannica in 25 Volumes, which we issued at \$1.50 per volume. The price of the English edition always has been and still is \$3.00 per volume, and the Scribner edition \$5.00 per volume in the cheapest binding.

That the public appreciate so great a bargain is shown by the fact that over half a million volumes of this reprint have been sold in less than six months. This elegant new edition we still offer at the same price, \$1.50 per volume. This is the greatest bargain ever known in books.

Better still, we will deliver the set complete on small easy payments, to suit the convenience of customers. Remember this is not an abridgement, but the great Edinburgh ninth edition, reproduced page for page, with important articles on American subjects rewritten to date by eminent American authors, and new maps, later and better than in any other edition.

We further announce that we have in preparation three volumes of "American Additions and Revisions," thoroughly supplementing the original work. With these supplemental volumes you will have at small cost an Encyclopadia unapproachable in completeness; a thorough "digest of the libraries of the world," and a complete record of current progress and events.

SPECIAL OFFER.—We claim that our reprint compares favorably with the high priced editions in every respect, and in respect to maps, and strength and beauty of bindings is superior to them. In order that this claim may be tested by a personal inspection we make the following proposition: We will furnish volume I. at 60 cts.—a fraction of actual cost—if sent by express. Add 40 cts. postage if wanted by mail. Amount paid for Volume I. will be credited on price of set when ordered.

R. S. PEALE & CO.,
315-321 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.
8-11

Michigan Fruit at the World's Fair.

The spring meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural society will be held in Lansing, in the pioneer room of the State Capitol, March 23 and 24, beginning Monday evening and closing Tuesday evening. The program will embrace a variety of topics of interest to all fruitgrowers, but the most important, perhaps, will be Michigan Horticulture at the World's Fair. Plans will be discussed for securing a complete exposition of Michigan interests in this respect, and it is hoped that so important a matter will cause a general attendance from all parts of the State.

T. T. LYON, President,
South Haven, Mich.
EDWY C. REID, Sec'y,
Allegan, Mich.

The presence of dandruff indicates a diseased scalp, and if not cured, blanching of the hair and baldness will result. Hall's Hair Renewer will cure it.



A cream of tartar baking powder.

HOLLAND and Muskegon

are acknowledged to be two of the most prosperous and enterprising Cities in Western Michigan.

Real Estate

in both these places is a safe and profitable investment.

We have the Agency for the sale of

Property in Muskegon Heights,

the new addition to that city; and also have a choice list of property at **Holland.**

If you want to **BUY, SELL** or **Exchange** **REAL ESTATE,** call at our office!

Houses and Lots, Farms

Business Property, always on hand, at low prices and on easy terms.

Holland
REAL ESTATE
Exchange,
J.C. Post
Manager.

Do You Want Furniture, Carpets, Wallpaper etc.?

We Invite You to the Store of

RINCK & CO.,
Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.

You will save money by buying your Goods there!

IN FURNITURE we can supply you with every article in that line.

IN CARPETS and WALL PAPER we carry the largest assortment in the city!

CHILDREN CARRIAGES we have in larger variety than ever before!

CHENILLE CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS.

DECORATED SHADES of all the latest patterns.

WINDOW SHADES made in all sizes.

We carry a large assortment of **PICTURE MOULDINGS**, just received, and are ready to make **FRAMES**, to order of every size, and at prices that will suit all.

REPAIRING neatly done and at reasonable charges.



Buckwheat Bran!

at

75 c per 100 lbs.

\$14 00 " ton.

"Small favors thankfully received"

To owners of stock this is THE opportunity to procure cheap feed. Many experienced feeders regard Buckwheat Bran as equal to Wheat Bran for feeding stock and we sell it at \$7.00 per ton less. Call early before the supply is exhausted.

THE WALSH- DE ROO MILLING CO.
Holland, Mich.

Wm. Van Der Veere
PROPRIETOR OF
CITY MEAT MARKET,
Cor. Eighth and Fish Sts.
HOLLAND, MICH.

Fresh and Salt Meats.

Cash Paid for Poultry.

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

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

Holland, Mich. Feb. 26, 1891.

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To Horsemen:

I have purchased from Uihlein Bros., owners of the famous stock farm at Truesdall, Wis.:

A two-year old Stallion by Gogebic 8556, he by Red Wilkes out of Geo. Wilkes. First Dam by Strathmore 408, son of Hamiltonian 10 (Bystek's), the sire of 32 with records of 2:17 1/2 to 2:30, and also the sire of 9 dams whose produce have entered the list. Second dam by Clark Chief 80, the sire of Kentucky Prince 2470, the latter being the sire of Guy 2:10 3/4, and 14 others in the list. Third dam by Jo Downing 710, sire of Abe Downing 2:20 1/2, etc., etc., he by Edwin Forest 40.

This Stallion I will keep for breeding purposes, at my place in Zealand Township.

C. BOONE.

711

BARGAINS

AT THE

MILLINERY

OF

Mrs. M. Bertsch

COMMENCING ON

Wednesday, March 4, '91

In order to make room for my Spring Goods, there will be a slaughter sale of

Ladies' Underwear,
Trimmed and Bare Hats and Bonnets,
TRIMMINGS, TIPS AND WINGS,
Ribbons and Laces,
Silks and Satins!

It must be sold!

5-1y

JAS. A. BROUWER,

River Street,

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Headquarters for Low Prices, High Quality and Great Variety in

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

Mattresses, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Fine Rockers,

Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc.

Wall Paper and Picture Frames a Specialty.

All sizes and prices. Frames made to order at reasonable prices.

THE EVENING COMETH.

The daylight fades upon the hills;
Soft are the shades that follow.
Nestling into the sheltering wood,
Filling the lonely hollow:
Brooding our earth with silence blest,
Peace and rest, oh, peace and rest!

The white, white light, the far-flung light.
That filled my life's vision.
That law upon the midday 'and,
That lit the hills Elysian!
Oh, morning gleam! Oh, noontide glow!
The sun is set, the day is low.

Hush heart, and long not! So it is, 'tis best
What matter if the strong, wide-reaching
Be long or short? The evening comes
A way!

The evening hushed and cool and blest,
Be still, oh, heart, be still and rest.
—(Aurilia Furber, in Washington Post.

LAYING A GHOST.

BY WILL P. POSE.

An old friend of mine, a retired sea captain, has a house overlooking the Narrows, near Fort Hamilton. It was built from his own plans, and is chiefly remarkable for a square structure rising from the roof, generally taken for an observatory, but which is really the old man's sanctum, known as "the cabin." The privileged visitors are his grandsons and nephews, who obtain entrance by going on the lawn and shouting "ship ahoy!" meeting with the reply "ahoy there!" then "is the skipper aboard?" and the answer to this query settles the matter of whether they will be admitted or not. If they are, a story is the natural result, and as the old gentleman is an enthusiastic sportsman, he has many reminiscences of the sea. I have several times been one of the audience, and not one of the least interested by any means.

The boys had been spending the summer in the Adirondacks last year, and on their return speedily made a visit to "the cabin," where the captain and I were seated. The usual ceremony was gone through, the boys reported the events of the holiday, or, as he termed it, "overhauled their log," and then without any asking, the old gentleman said: "Boys, I have a story about Raquette Lake that is worth hearing. Did anyone tell you about the ghost I caught there?"

"Ghost," echoed the boys, "what was it?"

"I suppose it was about twenty years ago," began the old gentleman, "when I found myself with a friend at Raquette Lake, after a prolonged fishing trip in that most lonely region. For a week or more luck had not been ours, and we had moved from Saranac to Raquette Lake, in hopes of finding some big fish worthy of our steel. Arriving at the hotel in the evening, we had supper, and then sought the piazza, where we found a mutual friend to whom we applied for information about the fishing, and who gave us the name of a good man to engage, ending his remarks with, 'he has only one fault—superstition—you cannot keep him on the water after sundown, and money cannot hire him to take you over to the 'Pool' as they call it, although the best fish are said to lay there."

"Why not?" we asked.

"Afraid of the ghost," was the reply.

"What ghost?"

"Our friend laughed. "Well, the local story is somewhat indefinite. Many years ago a young couple came here on their honeymoon, and spent a good deal of their time in fishing. In the woods, bordering the pool, was a gypsy camp, and by some means the young fellow incurred the enmity of the gypsy woman, and was cursed by her. The following week, bride and groom were drowned in the pool by the accidental upsetting of their boat, and their bodies were never recovered. The gypsy's curse is said to have doomed them to eternal wandering, like her own nomadic race, and local tradition says, the ghost of the girl in her husband's arms is still to be seen in the pool at night, and evil follows to those who are unlucky enough to see them."

"I laughed at the story, although, like all sailors, I was superstitious to a certain degree, and would not have liked the daily appearance of a shark along side, or have tempted Providence by catching Mother Cary's chickens, any more than many other sailors who know what these things mean."

"As I was saying, I laughed at it, but my friend, a younger man by ten or twelve years, jumped at the chance of some excitement, and declared we must investigate. The next day we engaged our fisherman, and made arrangements for him to rent us a light canoe, which we could keep on the lake front, for our own use, independent of the large boat we used with him. We found the fishing very good, but the fish were not extraordinarily large, so at last we proposed to our guide to take us to the pool. To our amusement he flatly, but civilly refused to do so, and so one day we went alone, and dared the dangers, probable and improbable. It was a pretty nook, with deep, black water, the hills rising to a considerable height, clothed with hemlocks and firs. We caught one good fish, a ten-pound pickerel, and a number of fair sized ones."

The next day it rained in torrents and the next; then about noon it slowly cleared away, and as the sun went down not a cloud was to be seen, and the water was like glass.

"What a night for fish," said my young friend; "let us take the canoe and try the pool; the fish ought to rise as soon as the moon comes up."

"Nothing loath, I got my pole, and away we went, starting from the house about eight o'clock. Arriving at the pool, we waited until the moon rose, and then we fished, soon having three beauties in the boat. As we began to feel rather tired at our long day, we started home early, I at the paddle, when suddenly my friend said, pointing behind me, 'Look, see there! what is it?' Hurriedly turning, I saw something moving across the moonlight about three hundred feet away, swimming over the surface of the water, rising and falling as a swimmer would then it sank."

my friend, 'by heavens, the ghost!' "With a turn of the paddle I spun the light boat round, and sent her flying to the spot.

"Keep quiet, it may come again," I said, and there we sat waiting.

"Soon it reappeared, far over the pool, something white gleaming in the moonlight, like an arm, and then suddenly as the thing turned in its course, it changed to a neck and shoulders, over which tumbled a mass of dark, wet hair; then it sank as suddenly as it appeared, and though we waited two hours, we saw it no more."

"Returning to the hotel, we decided to keep our experiences to ourselves, and investigate the matter further. The next day we spent quietly, and as soon as night fell again paddled across to the pool, and getting under the shore, waited for developments."

"All was dark, with that peculiar blue blackness that precedes the rise of the moon in the mountains, and over all things lay the mist of night, broken only by the katy-dids or the buzz-z-z of a low flying night-hawk. Every now and again the faintest breath swayed the pines, and sent their soothing fragrance floating over the water, and then, far on the other side of the lake, slowly appeared a ray of burnished silver, which stole silently towards us across the bosom of the water, as the full moon climbed the pine-clothed hill behind us, and passed over into full view. It was as light as day, except where we lay, in deep shadow."

"Anxiously we cast our eyes around, but no sign appeared, and at ten o'clock my friend said, 'no use to-night, you paddle home, and I will troll as we go. I may get a rise. I think this ghost business is a fraud—a case of too much pie last evening. I begin to think we dreamed it.'

"I said nothing but paddled slowly along, while he stood forward, playing his spoon, making a thousand miniature rainbows at every splash as it fell into the water, or was lifted from it. "A dream was it!" I said suddenly, "see there."

"Away off in the lake was the ghost, flashing over the water and disappearing as before. We looked at each other. 'Get me close, and I'll cast and hook it,' said my friend, and smiling at the idea of fishing for a ghost, I turned the canoe in the direction where it disappeared. Again it rose, and I drove the canoe toward it with all my strength, while my friend held his rod poised ready to cast.

"There it is, heading straight for us. Hold her steady, hold!" and looking where he pointed, I saw the thing speeding toward us, the white neck and shoulders, and dark hair showing plainly in the moonlight, swaying with the movement of the swimmer, to right and left, as an insensible woman might. Again it sank suddenly as it had appeared, just beyond casting distance.

"Lying quietly in our canoe, but ready for action, we waited a little time, and then, with an ever widening ripple that at last showed something material, it rose again. Quickly the boat flew to meet it; another second, the shining spoon flew out, but while the hooks were in mid air again it sank, the spoon struck the water with a splash, and the canoe shot over the spot, the hooks dragging behind in her wake. A quick, sharp pull on the line nearly carried the pole from my friend's hands, and recalled him to himself. 'I've hooked a fish,' he said, and commenced to play it. And now ensued a curious sight, the fish, evidently a large one, rushed hither and thither and once, as it ran out nearly the full line, and then turned, we saw the white arm gleam in the moonlight as it appeared to reach over and seize the line as if to tear it loose. We were too busy to speak, for with moderate tackle and a birch canoe a heavy fish is no child's play to fight, but a quick glance passing between us told our thoughts; and as another sudden rush, and a turn, almost under the boat, again brought the arm to view, we knew we had hooked the 'ghost,' whatever it might prove. While the fight waged, at every turn of the fish, and slack of the line, I drove the canoe toward the shallows, for we had forgotten the gaff, and I meant to land the thing at all cost. Shorter and shorter grew the line, weaker and weaker the struggles, until at last my paddles touched bottom. 'Bring it close as you can and hold it,' I said as I stepped overboard into the warm water. The boat swung around, the line hung quivering in front of me, as the conquered fish turned at bay for the last time, and then with a step forward, a sudden stoop, a grasp of the line with the left hand, and a reach downward with the right, the fingers and thumbs grasping the great fish by the eyes, while the hand, releasing the line, dipped under its body, and in a second it was in the canoe, and the ghost for ever laid. What do you think it was, boys? A tremendous pike, twelve or thirteen years old, by his grey whiskered snout and gills, weighing about sixteen pounds, with a frame to support another ten pounds if he had been well fed. That was all—but there on his shoulders sat the ghost. It was the skeleton of a young sea eagle, who, swooping down at the fish, had met more than its match. The talons of the bird, deeply embedded among the stout bones of the back had prevented its release, and the fish, drowning the bird, had been forced to carry the skeleton around like an old man of the sea. Every time the fish rose to the surface, the white breast-bone and back gleamed in the moonlight, while the feathers of the wings, matted in weed had grown to be a veritable garden of water growths, and floating behind gave the semblance of hair to the ghost. Our catch created quite a stir at the time, and I have often regretted I did not keep the skeletons. Some years later, a well-known traveller told me there were several such cases on record in Europe; one in Lake Wetter, another in Lake Fryksdal in Norway, and that in each case the natives had been driven to other fishing grounds by the ghost."

[Drake's Magazine.

Wouldn't Be Outwitted.

A San Diego girl distinguished herself at Pacific Beach the other day. She was one of three students from the College of Letters who belong to the swimming club. They went to the bathhouse in the cove of Mission Bay, got into suits and rowed out to a little island a half-

The San Diego has become an expert swimmer, and she was so busy teaching her girl companions that none of them observed two of the college boys swimming over and carrying off their oars.

When it was discovered the San Diego girl remarked that she wouldn't be outwitted by any sneaking boys. Her companions could not be trusted in deep water and they accordingly turned pale. The San Diego told them to get into the boat, as she would pull them across. She then pushed the boat off, took the rope in her teeth and swam across to the bathhouse, having to float on her back but twice in the entire pull.—[San Diego (Cal.) Union.

A PRETTY ROMANCE.

How a San Francisco Girl Became an Artist.

People who noticed in the Examiner window recently a splendid cast of Sitting Bull will be interested to hear the pretty romance of the young artist whose work it was.

It was modeled by Miss Alice Rideout, a young lady of less than eighteen years of age, who has already shown such talent that she bids fair to take front rank among the host of artists that the Pacific slope can claim as its own.

Her first start in her chosen profession can be directly traced to a large English mastiff owned by her family, although her artistic aspirations date back to her early childhood. One day while accompanied by the mastiff, she passed the open door of a sculptor's studio. The animal rushed in and, with apparent deliberation, knocked over the pedestal upon which was placed for exhibition the artist's latest work. An arm and leg were shattered, and the piece lay a seeming wreck on the floor.

The attendant was wild. The girl endeavored to make excuses for the dog, but nothing would answer. Offers were made to pay for the damage, but to no avail. The man dreading that upon the artist's return he would lose his position, was inconsolable. The girl begged to be allowed to repair the piece, and after repeated entreaties the man consented, with the remark that while he did not believe that it could be fixed, he was very certain that she could not injure it. He mixed the clay for her, and watched with interest the unpracticed fingers doing the work that the accomplished artist had so lately finished and taken so much pride in. An hour passed with most gratifying results; the arm was restored and was perfect; the attendant was happy. Another hour the leg approached completion, when lo, the artist appeared on the scene. He took in the situation at a glance, and, unnoticed by the occupants of the room, watched the work. Finished, explanations are in order and given. The artist is charmed, declares the work of restoration has added new charms to the piece, and, having heard from the girl the great ambition of her life, went with her to her home and insisted that her parents should allow her an opportunity to learn the art for which she had evidently so much inherent talent.—[San Francisco Examiner.

High Altitudes and Nervous Disease.

In a paper read before the American Climatological association at its recent meeting in Denver, Dr. Eskridge discussed the effect which living at the high altitudes of Colorado has on nervous and mental diseases. While it is evident that in the absence of statistics much more complete and extending over a longer period than are now available, any results obtained must be somewhat unreliable, yet the impressions of physicians who have practiced on ordinary levels and subsequently at the high levels of Colorado are not without their value. Dr. Eskridge is of opinion that persons suffering from insomnia derive more benefit from a stay in Colorado than they would from residence for a similar time at an ordinary seaside resort, so long as the insomnia is not due to organic brain disease. In persons naturally nervous and irritable, on the other hand, he believes that prolonged residence at high levels is deleterious. In the course of ordinary nervous diseases no difference seems to be observable, but both alcoholism and the opium habit seem to prevail to an alarming extent. It must be borne in mind, however, that many addicted to such habits either go or are sent to Colorado in the hope of being weaned from the habit, while many suffering from chronic alcoholism naturally drift westward. No reliable statistics as to insanity are obtainable, and consequently no opinion as to undue prevalence or absence of this condition can as yet be formed. Strange but temporary mental effects, however, following ascents to high altitudes in Colorado, have been noted, and the occurrence of these is perhaps significant.—[Chicago News.

Insanity and Deafness.

Dr. Sanborn, of the State Insane Asylum at Augusta, has a wide sympathy and feels deeply for his charges at the asylum.

We were making a tour of the hospital with him the other day, when he stopped to speak to a young man who seemed very deaf. "You are better today, Samuel," said he, patting him upon the back. "You are much better, and I am glad to see it. Good-by."

"When that man came here three days ago," said Dr. Sanborn, "he could hear with great acuteness. He was at this time very violent and had to be kept secure. As his mania passed, he became deaf. He has been here before—comes here periodically—and each time I notice the peculiarity in his hearing. It is a curious case. What strange action of the brain is it that in insanity awakens his sense of hearing? In his mania his hearing is exceedingly acute. In his sanity it is exceedingly dull. The brain is a wonderful world."—[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

POOR BUT PROUD.

Agent of Benevolent Society.—The people in that tenement house on Kay street are wretchedly poor, but they are proud and independent. They say they need no help.

President of Society.—Then how do you know they are very poor?

Agent.—I stumbled over nine dogs on

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was the scene of turbulence again on the 11th. Friedlander, the Senator charged with bigamy, was in his seat, but retired to the Lieutenant Governor's room before the session, which was very brief, closed. Neither party knew just what would be made by the other, but when the order of motions and resolutions was reached Senator Crocker (Dem.) offered a resolution that the committee on the contested election case of Friedlander vs. Morse be relieved from further consideration of the case. Then the storm broke, and for ten minutes the chamber was a howling mob. A half dozen Republican Senators were on their feet demanding recognition; Democrats were shrieking upon points of order, while the President finally declared the resolution adopted. One Senator left his seat and going almost within reach of the President deliberately told him that any man who declared the resolution carried was a liar, and that he did not dare resist it. Excitement was at the highest pitch, and very soon an adjournment was taken, and the remainder of the afternoon spent in angry discussion.

Politics overshadowed all else in the Senate on the 12th. Senator Milne demanded a correction of the Journal of the 11th to show that a constitutional number of Republicans had demanded a yeas and nays vote on the motion to table a motion made by him. He succeeded in having it admitted to the Journal, but it was laid on the table. Senator Withington subsequently filed a protest against the passage of a bill having seventeen affirmative votes, a bare majority, for the reason that the names of those voting for the bill, including Friedlander, who, the protest stated, was not and never had been a member of the Senate. There were no new developments in Friedlander's case. The House occupied nearly all the entire day in discussing the majority and minority reports on State schools. The majority was adopted under a call of the House on strict party lines, except in the case of Wiggins, who voted for the majority report, which demands the removal of the Superintendent and the censure of the Board of Control.

Last-iron "Bricks."

Most of the building materials now in use have been employed with greater or less skill for thousands of years. Since primitive man discovered the adaptability of stone, wood, and burned bricks composed of clay and sand for house-building, no equally useful building material has been added to the list. According to the *American Furniture Gazette*, a German mechanic has recently patented an invention which has certainly many advantages over the old-fashioned brick of clay, though use may not prove it to be in all respects superior.

Its practical design and ingenuity are characteristic of the modern tendency of inventions. It is in the form and of about the size of an ordinary brick, but is composed of cast iron and is hollow.

The shell is so thin that the brick weighs less than one made of clay. A wall is built of such bricks without the use of mortar, and no skilled labor is required in laying them. The upper and lower sides of the bricks are provided with grooves and projecting ribs, which fit into each other easily and perfectly, and form a wall of great strength.

There are also two large circular openings in the upper side of each brick arranged so as to receive projections on the lower side of the brick that is to be placed above it. One of these projections is hook-shaped, which insures a solid hold. A wall of the bricks is very quickly put together.

After the wall is built it is covered with paint. This closes all the cracks, renders the wall air-tight, and prevents the bricks from rusting. By the use of good paint the wall can be made highly ornamental. The bricks are very durable, and a building made of them is perhaps as nearly fire-proof as possible.

A wall thus constructed can be taken down or rebuilt as readily as it can be put up. There is no mortar to be removed, as there is when clay bricks are used. A house with such walls is cool in summer and warm in winter, for the large air spaces prevent the passage of heat.

With a supply of such bricks a man can put up his own house, and be entirely independent of bricklayers, mortar-mixers and hod-carriers. If he does not like his house, he can take it down and build another with the same material, which is always as good as new.

A Colombian Leper Village.

A strange community is that of Agua di Dois, the leper village of Colombia, as described by our consul at Bogota. Situated about 1,400 feet above the sea level, with a dry, sandy soil and a temperature of 82 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit, this spot has been chosen for the lazaretto by the Government on account of its ancient reputation for the cure of leprosy. Some 220 sufferers from this terrible visitation dwell here, and form about one-third of the population; but the most remarkable fact regarding the settlement is, that lepers and healthy persons are described as living on terms of perfect intimacy, there being no specific leper quarter, though every house in the village stands apart in the garden. Mr. Wheeler says that there is no case on record of the disease having been contracted here by contagion. Even where lepers have married healthy persons the husband or wife has never been known to take it from the other. On the other hand the mournful fact is admitted that children born of such unions are generally afflicted.

Some Superlatives.

The longest railroad is the Canadian Pacific.

The height of the highest pyramid is 486 feet.

MAMMOTH cave in Kentucky is the largest cavern.

The deepest coal mine in the world is near Tournay, Belgium; it is 3,542 in depth.

The largest library is the Imperial at Paris, which contains over two million volumes.

The Eiffel tower in Paris is the highest structure in the world, nearly 1,000 feet high.

The longest suspension bridge is that between New York and Brooklyn. It is 5,990 feet long.

The highest active volcano in the world is Popocatepetl, Mexico. It is 17,784 feet high.

The deepest hole ever bored into the

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

THERE are nearly a dozen villages in Sanilac County that are endeavoring to get flax mills.

At Birmingham, Paul Park, aged 50, was fatally hurt under a rolling log.

LAKE HURON, east of Mackinac and Bois Blanc Islands, is free of ice. The Straits are still packed with solid ice from twenty inches to twenty feet thick.

BRIGHTON has captured the State picnic provided for the militia every year. The military board has so decided.

THE Muskegon rolling mill is to issue \$40,000 in new stock and build a steel plant.

SHEPHERD is trying to make an arrangement to procure electric lighting from the Mt. Pleasant works. The distance is eight miles, but poles and push are plenty up there.

THE Albion Rolling Mill Company lost 612 bags of flour by the sinking of the steamer Iowa in the Atlantic. This is the second accident of the kind the company has had.

SIX Adrian young men, connected with leading families, have taken their lives in various ways within a very few years—the Crosswell suicide being the latest.

THE Bellaire Improvement Association has been organized and work upon securing a right of way for a hoped-for railroad will be vigorously pushed.

MICHAEL CAUGUS was overcome by the cold, at Crystal Falls, and falling by the roadside the other evening, he was not found until the next morning. Both feet had to be amputated, but even this heroic measure may not save his life.

EMMET TROHMAN, of Howard City, drove his team over the edge of an embankment. He was dead when he reached the bottom of the gully.

PORT HURON will bond \$100,000 to get new factories.

BELDING is organizing a canoe club for summer business, with three boats.

THE Bay City Presbyterians have bid \$2,500 for Rev. Dr. Clark, of Philadelphia.

THE Canadian Pacific, it is said, is getting ready to tunnel the St. Clair River above Port Huron.

OWOSO is working hard to get two terms of the Circuit Court for Shiawassee County from Corunna.

THE department sends word to Bay City contractors that the Federal Building must be under roof before next winter.

PETER HANSON, of Muskegon, has been fined \$1.50 for sending a lady a comic valentine verging upon the indecent.

OSCAR BARNES was swept from a windmill derrick, near Bancroft, by the fan, and he died almost instantly.

CAPT. A. J. WHITNEY, of Grand Rapids, who earned his title in the Mexican war, is dead. He had lived in the second city since 1836.

COL. Bliss was dined by about three hundred of Saginaw's solid men. They did it as a token of indorsement of his work in Congress.

THE Cincinnati ice-houses, just filled, burned at Harrison. There were six houses, 100x50 feet, and the loss is about \$10,000.

THE Lake Shore headquarters for the Kalamazoo Division will be located in Grand Rapids. They have been at Kalamazoo forty-five years.

EMELINE WILLIAMS, of Saugatuck, has been sent to the asylum at Kalamazoo because she became insane attending a revival meeting.

JOHN SNOW, of Muskegon, has four children who have attended the public schools an aggregate of forty years and have never had a tardy or an absent mark placed opposite their names.

THE first vessel to make a passage of the river at Bay City was the tug A. A. McLean, commanded by the veteran mariner of that name, and this means a practical opening of navigation on that stream.

THE Rockford Improvement Association has had 700 trees set out to make the town look pretty, and now the citizens are willing to contribute \$10,000 to any reliable concern that will increase the tin-pail brigade.

THERE were during last year 7,168 school districts and 513 graded schools in the State. The number of children of school age was 654,502, of whom 427,032 were enrolled. There were 7,551 schools of all kinds, with a seating capacity for 522,496 scholars. The total value of the school property was \$13,858,627. There were 3,561 male and 12,429 female teachers, and for the year the former received \$934,644.07 for their services, the latter \$2,389,237.68. The sum of \$894,530.35 was expended for buildings and repairs, and \$70,171.13 for school library books. There was paid on the bonded debt \$349,442.84. The amount realized from the one-mill tax was \$658,305.11, and from the primary school interest fund \$795,813.47. The total expenditures were \$5,698,808.84. There were 314 private schools, which employed 769 teachers, and had a total enrollment of 33,975 scholars.

H. W. CARRY, of Manistee, Secretary and Treasurer of the Peters Salt and Lumber Company, says the concern will have a busy season, and will put 15,000,000 logs into the river at Manistee and take 25,000,000 out of Lake County.

JOHN W. BROWN, of Kalamazoo, has been fined \$234 for selling beer at a picnic on a saloon license.

A PACK of wolves drove some men from a banking ground on the North Branch, in Montgomery County, into their lumber shanties the other day. The beasts were wild with hunger and made the attack in day light.

THE Fish Commission has planted 1,000,000 trout this winter and has about 2,500,000 to distribute in the State during the spring.

A SANDY, pine stump quarter section, near Mt. Pleasant, has just been sold for \$4,000. As the original purchaser got it for \$167, and the new buyer is a non-resident and never saw his desert, the boom association is looking for the dupe and dupee, claiming such practices will keep out bona fide settlers.

NEAR East Tawas, Thomas Halpin, of

Did You Know This?

"He died of kidney complaint."
"You say he was a dentist?"
"Yes."
"That settles it. He had the dentist's usual disease."

The man added:
"Dentists are peculiarly susceptible to diseases of the kidneys. They stand still so long at their work that they weaken their vital organs. Usually the kidneys are the first affected. You may get kidney disease down as the professional ailment of dentists."—Free Press.

This country has 1,000,000 miles of telegraph wires—enough to reach forty times around the globe.

Let's reason together.

Here's a firm, one of the largest the country over, the world over; it has grown, step by step, through the years to greatness—and it sells patent medicines!—ugh!

"That's enough!"—

Wait a little—

This firm pays the newspapers good money (expensive work, this advertising!) to tell the people that they have faith in what they sell, so much faith that if they can't benefit or cure they don't want your money. Their guarantee is not indefinite and relative, but definite and absolute—if the medicine doesn't help, your money is "on call."

Suppose every sick man and every feeble woman tried these medicines and found them worthless, who would be the loser, you or they?

The medicines are Doctor Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," for blood diseases, and his "Favorite Prescription," for woman's peculiar ills. If they help toward health, they cost \$1.00 a bottle each! If they don't, they cost nothing!

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The success of this Great Cough Cure is without a parallel in the history of medicine. All druggists are authorized to sell it on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can successfully stand. That it may become known, the Proprietors, at an enormous expense, are placing a Sample Bottle Free into every home in the United States and Canada. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat, or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup, or Whooping Cough, use it promptly, and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease Consumption, use it. Ask your Druggist for SHILOH'S CURE, Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your Lungs are sore or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster, Price 25 cts.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN.

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Side, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhea, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and best Medicine in the world for the Cure of All Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

15 to 25 lbs. per month by harmless herbal remedies. No starving, no inconvenience and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. Send for circular and testimonials. Address Dr. O. W. F. SNYDER, 241 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Tut's Pills

enable the dyspeptic to eat whatever he wishes. They cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give appetite, and DEVELOP FLESH.

Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, New York.

The Soap that Cleans Most is Lenox

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY STIR UP THE ITALIAN CAPITAL.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Ma

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

College Items.

Last Saturday evening the members of the Freshman Class spent a very enjoyable time in the discussion of oysters and milk.

Wednesday morning Prof. Boers again appeared upon the stage of his active college duties. The applause of the boys showed their appreciation of his work.

Friday morning Rev. Jacob Dyke of Sodus, N. Y., conducted the devotional exercises.

The lecture of Rev. Bergen, Wednesday evening, was indeed a treat to those who attended. When he comes for his third annual effort, we hope he may have a larger audience.

Holland W. C. T. U.

The annual meeting of the Holland W. C. T. U. was held March 6, and officers and superintendents were elected as follows: Officers—President Mrs. Emily Cook; vice presidents, Mrs. M. S. Van Olinda, Mrs. Lockhart, Miss Josephine Cook, Mrs. P. Gunst; corr. sec'y, Mrs. S. E. Beardslee; rec. sec'y, Mrs. I. De Merell; treasurer, Mrs. Kate G. Post; librarian, Mrs. I. De Merell. Superintendents—Scientific temperance instruction, Mrs. A. Osborne; temperance literature, Mrs. A. Dupont, Mrs. M. S. Van Olinda; kindergarten, Mrs. I. De Merell; sabbath observance, Mrs. E. Goodrick; juvenile, Miss Minnie LeFebvre; press work and flower mission, Mrs. H. D. Post; unfermented wine, Mrs. P. Gunst; narcotics, Miss Josephine Cook; fair week, Mrs. P. H. Wilms; work among foreigners, Mrs. E. J. Deming; railroad work, Mrs. Anna Balfour; parlor meetings, Mrs. Kate G. Post.

Mrs. Beardslee will continue in charge of the bible readings, Mrs. Van Olinda of the mothers' meetings, and Mrs. C. Scott will have charge of lectures.

Meetings will be held as follows, beginning at 3 o'clock p. m.: Parlor meetings, on the first Friday of each month, at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Post; bible readings, on the second Friday, at the residence of Mrs. H. D. Post; mothers' meetings on the third Friday, at the residence of Mrs. S. Van Olinda; and the business meetings on the fourth Friday, at the residence of Mrs. R. N. De Merell. REC. SEC'Y.

Peoples' Caucus.

A Peoples' Caucus of the voters of Holland township will be held at the Townhouse of Holland township, Thursday, April 2nd, 1891,

at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several township offices.

A so-called double ticket will be made.

By request of several voters of Holland Township.

Holland, March 20, 1891.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Lake Shore.

Jay D. Cochran has rented his farm to Enos Lawrence, who will take possession April 1. Jay thinks he can do better at an other occupation than farming.

John Wiggin has sold his farm near Ottawa Beach to the Vos brothers, and intends moving to Shiawassee county in a couple of weeks, with his family.

The feed mill here will soon be without any feed, if the people continue to take as much as they have for the last two weeks. Mr. Ogden sold \$65 worth this week.

D. Souter had the misfortune of having a horse drop dead on the road, last week Friday.

The grist-mill and saw-mill combined at Ventura is running every day. They have about all the logs in the yard that can be manufactured during the season.

John Cochran keeps a large stock of blooded hogs on his farm. He also keeps 6 horses and quite a stock of cattle.

Wm. Brinck, who lives on the south east corner of sec. 16, lost one of his cows last week.

Mr. Van der Veere is getting out the material for a wire fence around his ranch of 200 acres.

Everybody hereabouts has had, or is expecting, the gripe. Having been there ourselves, we know how to sympathize with them. Doc.

"Ayer's Medicines have been satisfactory to me throughout my practice, especially Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has been used by many of my patients, one of whom says he knows it saved his life."—F. L. Morris, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Olive Centre.

G. C. Jones is suffering from the gripe.

Mrs. P. P. Pierce is not in very good health this winter.

C. Harrison is confined to his bed, with illness.

Wilber Bement, an old resident of North Olive, died at noon on the 16th inst., at the home of his son-in-law, John Vinkemulder. He was born in 1834 in N. Y. state and came to Mich. in 1855. In '61 he joined the Union army and served three years in the 3rd Mich. Inf., Co. I. The deceased leaves a widow and two married daughters.

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

East Holland.

Wheat looks fine in these parts. During the week most of the farmers could be seen storing their sleighs and cutters for the season.

P. Hoekema is doing a good business in the harness line.

Henry Hooks is at Agnew, hauling logs.

The singing school is prosperous, but it regrets to learn that Miss Katy Corbin is to leave them.

The youth are gathering the discarded tin pans—there's a wedding in sight. H.

Each season has its own peculiar malady; but with the blood maintained in a state of uniform vigor and purity by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla little danger need be feared from meteorological influences. No other blood medicine is so safe and effective.

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

New Bottling Works.

C. Blom
Proprietor.

The New Bottling Wares of Holland are now open, and ready to supply the demands for

Toledo Holland Beer.

Orders sent in by mail, or left at the "Rose Bud Saloon," will be promptly filled.

1 doz. 4 bottles, \$1.00
1 doz. 4 bottles,50

Goods delivered within the City, free of charge.

C. Blom.

Holland, Mich., March 18th, 1891. 8-3m

H. Wykhuyzen

Jeweler,
Zeeland, Mich.

Choice Assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, and Clocks.

Jewelry! Jewelry!

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

Repairing

promptly and satisfactorily attended to at reasonable charges.

Store, next to De Kriff's Drug Store.

H. WYKHUYSEN.

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

Photographs!

We invite everybody to call and examine our work.

For Fine, Artistic Work

and
Elegant Finish

we excel anything in this vicinity.

We make a Specialty of

Children's Photos,

and never fail to catch them!

Instantaneous Process used exclusively.

Clarke's,

One door West of Kanters' Block,

Eighth Street,

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

7-3m

James Kole,

GENERAL

Blacksmithing

and
REPAIRING.

Until the completion of my new shop, I will continue to carry on the business at the old stand of the

Lakeside Furniture Company,
(Takken & De Spelder.)

NEW WORK Constantly on hand.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to. **SPECIAL ORDERS** respectfully solicited.

Satisfaction with my work will always be guaranteed at the most reasonable rates.

JAMES KOLE.

Holland, Mich., March 11th, 1891. 7-3m

If You Haven't Seen

* Our new line of Suitings and Trouserings, *

You ought to, at once!

We have bought a larger and better selected stock of Spring goods of all kinds, for the coming season, than ever before.

If you think you have seen the best thing in

HATS,

and have not seen our line, you make a great mistake.

If you must buy Ready-made Clothing, we have the best make and latest styles in Ready-made Clothing in the city.

Our stock is new and fresh!

IT PAYS US

to keep posted on styles, and

It will pay you

to get the benefit, by buying your Clothing where you get the best satisfaction, at the smallest possible outlay of money.

We represent Goods as they are, and guarantee satisfaction.

Wm. BRUSSE & CO.

Holland, Mich., March 12th, 1891.

7-1y

Novelty Wood Works

J. R. Kleyn,

Proprietor,

Located North of the City Mills, Sixth Street.

HOLLAND, MICH.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

During the building season of 1891 I will sell GLAZED SASH, DOORS and MOULDINGS at bargains that defy all competition. Parties that desire to buy in large quantities will do well to send for prices.

I will also give special rates to all Builders and Contractors for dressing and matching lumber.

LUMBER.

My Lumber-yard is at all times stocked with an assorted supply of pine and hemlock lumber, piece-stuff, sheathing and finishing boards, flooring, ceiling, siding, sidewalk-material, window and door frames, etc., etc.

Paints, Oils & Glass.

HOLLAND, MICH., February 26th, 1891.

5-1y

H. Meyer & Son,

River Street, Holland, Mich.,

—DEALERS IN—

Pianos, Organs,

AND SEWING MACHINES.

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

Organs: UNITED STATES, LAKE SIDE, and FARRAND & VOLTEY.

Sewing Machines: STANDARD, DOMESTIC,

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

Musical Instruments: Banjos, Guitars, Violins,

Music Boxes, etc. Sheet Music and

General Musical Merchandise.

Machine Oil and Attachments for all kinds of

Sewing Machines.

musical Instruments and Sewing Machines

repaired at short notice.

New Sewing Machines from \$20 and upwards.

Groceries & Family Supplies.

Zalsman Brothers

have just opened a new

Grocery Store,

on the corner of First Ave. & Twelfth Streets,

Holland, Michigan.

Nov 25th, 1890.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage executed by Jan. Busquet and Neeltje Busquet his wife of Zeeland, Michigan, to William Pycock of same place, dated the twentieth day of December A. D. 1888, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Ottawa county, Michigan, on December twenty-second A. D. 1888, in favor of the said William Pycock, on page 338, by which default the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative; and upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of Five Hundred and Seventy-three Dollars and fifty cents (\$573.50) and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt secured by said mortgage; or any part thereof, notice is therefore given, that by virtue of said power of sale, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises there described, to-wit: All of that tract of land situate and being in the village of Zeeland, in Ottawa county and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number Two (2) of Block number Two (2) of the addition to the village of Zeeland, containing the East part of said lot two which is twenty four (24) feet in width and extends the whole length of said lot, according to the recorded plat of said Reppel's addition. Said sale to take place at the Court House of the Ottawa County Court House, at Grand Haven, Michigan, on the Thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1891, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of fore-closure and sale, including the attorney fee provided by said mortgage and by law.

Dated December 30th, 1890.
WILLIAM PYCOCK, Mortgagee.
J. C. POST, Attorney for Mortgagee. 49-13w

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage executed by and executed by Siebe Dykstra and Henke Dykstra his wife, of the Township of Blendon, county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to Gillis Wabeke of the township of Zeeland, county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, dated the sixth day of November, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, Michigan, on the eighth day of November, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine in Liber 27 of mortgages on page 178, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice one thousand three hundred and eighty two dollars and ninety four cents, and no suit or proceeding has been instituted at law, or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part of it; and the whole of the principal sum of said mortgage together with all arrearages of interest thereon, having become due and payable, by reason of the default in payment of interest on said mortgage, on the day when the same became due and payable, and the non-payment of said interest in default for more than sixty days after the same became due and payable, whereby under the conditions of said mortgage, the whole amount of said principal sum of said mortgage, with all arrearages of interest thereon, at the option of said Gillis Wabeke became due and payable immediately thereafter, and said Gillis Wabeke, hereby declares his election and option to consider the whole amount of the principal sum of said mortgage due and payable. Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debt secured by said mortgage, with interest and costs of fore-closure and sale, including the attorney fee provided by law; said sale to take place at the Ottawa County Court House at Grand Haven, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa county is holden) on the

Thirteenth day of April, A. D., 1891, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day. The said mortgaged premises to be sold being described in said mortgage as: All those certain tracts or parcels of land situate and being in Ottawa county and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: The West half of the North East Quarter of section seven (7) and the North West Quarter of the North Half of the North West fractional Quarter, and a strip three rods off of the South side of the North Half of the North Half of the North West fractional Quarter of Section number nineteen (19) all of which is in Township Six (6) North of Range Fourteen (14) West, containing one hundred twenty-seven acres more or less.

Dated, Holland, January 13th A. D. 1891.
GILLIS WABEKE, Mortgagee.
GERRIT J. DIENEMA, Atty for Mortgagee. 51-13w

Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa—
I. Chancery.
MRS. ANNIE PENFIELD MOWER, Complainant.

VS
VIRGINIA S. BLAIR and EDWIN D. BLAIR, Defendants.
In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause on February fourth A. D. 1891: Notice is hereby given that on the

Twenty-fifth day of March A. D. 1891, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court Commissioner in and said County, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree, being all those certain pieces or parcels of land situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan and described as follows, viz: The north half of the north east quarter of section four (4) in town seven (7) north range sixteen (16) west; also the south east quarter of south east quarter of the south east quarter of section thirty three (33) and the south west quarter of the south west quarter of the south west quarter of section thirty four (34), both in town eight (8) north range sixteen (16) west; and the north east quarter of the north east quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in town eight (8) north range sixteen (16) west, except two acres in the north east corner heretofore sold. The interest intended to be covered by this latter description is one undivided half of the roof.

Dated February 6th, 1891.
WILLIAM N. ANGEL,
Circuit Court Commissioner, Ottawa County, Michigan.
JOHN C. POST,
Complainant's Solicitor. 2-7w

Probate Order.

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

In the matter of the estate of Grietje Tiesinga, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of James Brandt, administrator of said estate, praying for the examination and allowance of her final account, that he may distribute said estate and be discharged from her trust, have her bond cancelled and said estate closed:

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Tuesday, the Fourteenth day of April, next

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

(A true copy.) Attest

CHAS. E. SOULE,
Judge of Probate.

Henry Cronknight,

BARBER,

Shop: KONIGSBERG'S PLACE.

Eighth Street, - - Holland, Mich.

Probate Order.

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

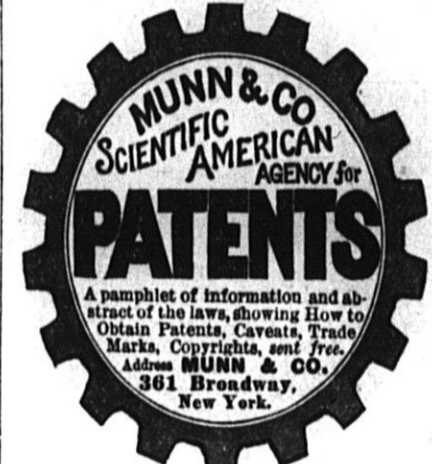
In the matter of the estate of Jacobus Van Den Berg, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ellen V. De Jong, formerly Van Den Berg, executrix of the will of said deceased, praying for the examination and allowance of her final account, that she may distribute said estate, be discharged from her trust, have her bond cancelled and said estate closed:

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday, the Fourth day of April, next,

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

(A true copy.) Attest

CHAS. E. SOULE,
Judge of Probate.



PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST For BLACK STOCKINGS.
Made in 49 colors that neither smut, Wash Out Nor Fade.
Sold by Druggists. Also Peerless Bronze Paints—6 colors. Peerless Laundry Bluing. Peerless Ink Powders—7 colors. Peerless Shoe & Harness Dressing. Peerless Egg Dyes—8 colors.

Gone!

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

Read!

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

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

Endless variety of HANDKERCHIEFS.

For

Birthday and Wedding Presents, call before looking elsewhere.

Wetmore & Howe.

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

De Kraker & De Koster,

Dealers in

FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED

MEATS.

Parties desiring

Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 5, 1888. 1-1y

Railroad News

If you want to buy Children's, Boys' or Mens' Suits

CHEAP,