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### Holland City News, Volume 18, Number 11: April 13, 1889

Holland City News

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#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 18, Number 11: April 13, 1889" (1889). *Holland City News*: 1889. 14.

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVIII.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1889.

NO. 11

## The Holland City News,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, - MICH.

L. MULDER, Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:  
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$2.00  
if paid at six months.

Rates of advertising made known  
on application.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

### Bakeries.

BLOM, C. J., dealer in Bakers' Goods, Con-  
fectionary, Foreign Fruits, Tobacco and  
Cigars. Blom's new block, Eighth street.

CITY BAKERY, J. Pessink & Bro., Proprietors.  
Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confection-  
ery, etc., Eighth street.

### Bar.

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

### Barbers.

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

### Boots and Shoes.

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

VAN DUREN BROS., dealers in Boots and  
shoes. A large assortment always on hand.  
Eighth street.

### Clothing.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, keeps the  
largest stock of Cloths and Ready-made  
Clothing in city. Eighth street.

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

### Commission Merchant.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Arti-  
cles 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, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist: a  
full stock of goods appertaining to the busi-  
ness.

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, No-  
tions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth  
street next to Bank.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all  
kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper,  
Carpets, Picture Frames, etc.; River St.

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

### Flour Mills.

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

### Hardware.

KANTENS BROS., dealers in general hard-  
ware, stoves and gas fittings a specialty.  
No. 28 Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in stoves, hard-  
ware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware,  
corner River and Eighth street.

### Hotels.

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

DARK HOUSE, David L. Boyd, proprietor. Has  
been thoroughly renovated and newly fur-  
nished. Terms moderate. Cor. Fish and Ninth  
streets.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J., Jr., proprietor of Hol-  
land City Sale and Exchange Stable. Gen-  
eral teaming done, cor. Market and Seventh sts.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

NIERMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufac-  
turer and blacksmith shop. Also manufac-  
turer of Ox Yokes. River street.

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY, A. Self, Pro-  
prietor, capacity of Brewery 4,000 barrels,  
cor. Maple and Tenth street.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

BEAUTIFUL spring weather this week.

READ E. B. Scott's business local in  
this issue.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Ry  
last Wednesday a baby girl.

BREYMAN & SON have the finest line  
of fishing tackle in the city.

APRIL 19th is Good Friday, and the  
Sunday following is Easter Sunday.

THERE are now 617 inmates of the  
asylum for the insane at Traverse City.

MR. H. BOONE has sold his Norman  
stallion "Dick" to Mr. Henry Nagel, of  
Jamestown.

REV. J. TALMADGE BERGEN and  
family are expected to arrive here on  
Wednesday next.

REV. N. M. STEFFENS will preach in  
the German Lutheran Church to-mor-  
row, Sunday, evening.

HOPE CHURCH parsonage is being  
painted. When finished, it will be an  
ornament to Eleventh street.

ONE of the cranks of this city prophes-  
ies that the world will come to an  
end in October, 1896. Next?

REV. DR. BEARDSLEE will occupy  
the pulpit in Hope Church to-morrow,  
Sunday, morning and evening.

REV. H. E. DOSKER will conduct the  
union services in the First Reformed  
Church to-morrow evening, Sunday.

GERMAN social, this evening, Satur-  
day, at the residence of Mr. Frank  
Kohlman, one mile south of the city.

The largest calla lily of the season,  
was presented to the local editor of the  
News by Mr. Geo. H. Souter on Thurs-  
day.

The shop of Mr. Wm. Thomas, the  
painter, is now located in the rear of  
the building formerly occupied by S.  
Reidsema.

The work of repairing the parsonage  
of the Third Reformed Church is near-  
ly completed and will soon be ready for  
occupancy.

The third term of Hope College com-  
mences next Monday, April 16. The  
institution opens at eleven o'clock on the  
first day.

RIKA GEERLINGS, who has been in-  
sane for some time was taken to the  
asylum at Kalamazoo on Friday by  
Sheriff Vaupell.

The fifteen-year-old son of Mr. Henry  
Lubbers, of Fillmore, had his arm bad-  
ly fractured last Tuesday morning by  
being kicked by a horse.

THE NEWS and De Groendwet will be  
mailed to one address for \$2.50. Sub-  
scribe and receive the two best papers  
published in the county.

The next meeting of Miss Hopkins'  
dancing class will be held at the Opera  
House Thursday evening, April 18,  
commencing at 7:30 sharp.

The regular meetings of the Y. W.  
C. A. will hereafter be held in their  
rooms, Jonkman & Dykema's block, at  
7:00 p. m., instead of 7:30 as formerly.

The first vessel to leave this port  
since the opening of navigation was the  
Blue Wave. She left last Sunday, and  
was followed by the Norma and Jessie  
Martin.

REV. P. MOERDYKE will lecture in  
Hope Church next Tuesday evening,  
April 16, at 7:30. Subject: "The Man  
behind the Pulpit." All are cordially  
invited to attend.

The camp fire, which was to occur at  
the Opera House next Wednesday, has  
been postponed until further notice.  
This is owing to the failure of to ob-  
tain speakers for that date.

HON. FRANK PLUMLEY, the elo-  
quent orator who was here during the  
campaign last fall, was nominated this  
week by President Harrison as Dis-  
trict attorney of Vermont.

J. PESSINK & BRO., have secured the  
services of H. J. Pessink, of Grand  
Rapids as chief baker. Mr. Pessink is  
a first-class workman, and will give  
entire satisfaction to the trade.

THE Holland Real Estate Exchange,  
J. C. Post, manager, have a change of  
advertisement in this issue. They have  
some good bargains for those that de-  
sire to purchase city property.

By referring to his business local in  
another column of this issue, it will be  
seen that Mr. J. O. Doesburg has re-  
ceived a full line of the Detroit White  
Lead Works' ready-mixed paints.

THE assault and battery case of the  
People vs John De Haan was  
brought before Justice Fairbanks last  
Monday. The squire inflicted a fine of  
\$10 and costs, upon the defendant.

FISHING is good at present, but we  
would advise all those who desire to  
make a big haul to take along the larg-  
est net they can find, and one with the  
smallest meshes, so that none escape.

THE latest popular—"the pigs in  
clover," a game as exciting as the old  
fifteen puzzle has reached Holland, and  
our people are sitting up nights endeavor-  
ing to get the porkers into the pen.

ATTEND the entertainment at the  
Opera House Monday evening, April  
15th. Admission 10 and 15 cents. Re-  
served seats can be obtained at O. Brey-  
man & Son's without extra charge.

LIST of letters remaining in the post  
office at Holland, Mich., April 11, 1889:  
Hiram Banks, Chas. H. Booth, C. De  
Groot, Mrs. H. Wyman.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

MR. O. BREYMAN, agent for the  
American Express Co., in this city, was  
furnished with a horse from headquar-  
ters this week. This shows that Mr.  
Breyman's services as agent are appre-  
ciated.

MR. JOHN HOLLIQUIST, an employe  
of the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Co.,  
was married in Chicago last Wednes-  
day, April 10th, to Miss Amelia Miller.  
We extend our congratulations to the  
happy couple.

GOVERNOR LUCE has issued a pro-  
clamation naming Saturday, April 20th,  
as Arbor Day for that portion of the  
state lying south of the north line of  
Mason, Lake, Osceola, Clare, Gladwin,  
and Arenac counties.

WILLIAM TRIPP, who worked for Mr.  
E. J. Harrington two years ago, was  
killed last week Saturday near Grand  
Rapids, by falling from the top of a  
box car of a freight train on the Michi-  
gan Central. The deceased was well  
known in this city.

THE Ottawa County Building and  
Loan Association will open a new ser-  
ies, the fourth, of stock, next Saturday  
evening, April 20th, at their office,  
Kanters Block. On the same date and  
at the same place \$500 will be loaned to  
the highest bidder by the Association.

Geo. G. STEKETEE, of Grand Rap-  
ids, has a large advertisement describ-  
ing Steketee's Blood Bitters, on the  
eighth page of this issue, which all who  
are suffering from Rheumatism, Mala-  
ria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver  
Complaint, etc., should read carefully.

DR. REUSE, of North Holland, a  
widower of sixty-one winters and sum-  
mers, and Miss Mathilda Grootbars, a  
lovely maiden of nineteen seasons, were  
united in the bonds of matrimony a  
few days ago. We extend to the happy  
couple our best wishes for their future  
prosperity.

THE long looked for rain came on  
Thursday, during the day and night.  
It is worth many thousands of dollars  
to the farmers near Holland. Wheat  
and grass never promised better crops  
than this year, and with occasional  
showers our farmers will gather abun-  
dant crops.

THE social given at the residence of  
Mrs. G. Van Schelven by the Ladies'  
Aid Society of Hope Church last week  
Friday evening was a very pleasant one.  
The attendance was large, and every-  
body enjoyed themselves very much.  
A very entertaining programme was  
carried out.

AT the next meeting of the Common  
Council, which occurs Tuesday evening,  
April 16, Mayor De Roo steps out, and  
Mayor-elect Kremers will take upon  
himself the responsibilities of the  
office. The newly elected mayor will  
also appoint standing committees for  
the ensuing year.

THE entertainment which occurred  
at the Methodist Church last week Fri-  
day evening was very entertaining to  
the large audience in attendance. The  
entertainment was arranged and con-  
ducted throughout by the "Busy Bees"  
society, composed of a number of young  
people of the church.

THE regular monthly "Mothers  
meeting," of the W. C. T. U. of Hol-  
land, will be held at Mrs. Van Olin-  
da's, on Thursday of next week, the  
18th, at 3 o'clock p. m. (and on the  
third Thursday of each succeeding  
month at the same hour.) All ladies  
are cordially invited to attend.

THE Star Theatre Co., which we  
stated in our last issue would play three  
nights this week, failed to put in an  
appearance. Probably the company  
were of the opinion that Holland was  
a poor town to strike, owing to the bad  
luck which attended the Loranger  
Theatre Co., during their stay here.

A BILL to prohibit the manufacture  
and sale of cigarettes in this state was  
passed by the committee of the whole  
in the legislature at Lansing Wednes-  
day. This bill was presented by Rep-

resentative Jackson, of Monroe. We  
heartily endorse the action of the com-  
mittee and trust that the bill will be-  
come a law.

SENATOR WESSELIUS, of Grand Rap-  
ids, went to New York this week in the  
interest of C. E. Plugge, the Hollander  
charged with forgery. Plugge's two  
sons accompanied the senator. It is  
understood that the counsel for the  
Netherlands Government will ask for an  
adjournment until the 21st in order to  
obtain evidence from Holland.

CAREFUL examination by experts of  
the peach buds in Allegan county show  
that not more than one half of those  
on the lake shore—the fruit belt—es-  
caped the frost. In other parts of the  
county, remote from the lake, all the  
buds are reported killed. The markets  
will not be glutted with peaches  
from Allegan county this year. Grow-  
ers whose trees do bear, however, will  
have a bonanza.—Exchange.

IN speaking of the benefit a man is to  
a town it isn't the property one accumu-  
lates which helps a place, but it is the  
money he keeps in circulation among  
the people by purchasing what they  
have to sell. If we have a man in our  
community who expends a large sum  
of money in purchasing grain, timber,  
or any other commodity, or keeps a  
number of men employed, he is in one  
sense a public benefactor, and helps  
every business man and every other  
man in the place.

We have received a copy of the cal-  
endar of the State University. From it  
we learn that the institution has a total  
of 1882 students, in attendance, in all  
the departments. Thirty-nine states  
and territories are represented by stu-  
dents. Also Turkey, Russia, Japan,  
England, New Zealand, Mexico, Hun-  
gary, Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico,  
Italy, Ontario and Manitoba. The fact  
that students come from all parts of  
the world to our University, is an as-  
surance to the people of Michigan that  
the institution is keeping in the front  
rank, among the great universities of  
the day.

THERE is a secret in building towns,  
says an exchange. Do you know what  
it is? If you don't you can work out  
the problem in the following manner:  
Take 680 old fogies and misers; men  
who do not believe in giving capitalists  
anything for risking their money in  
their town—and put them on a good site.  
Take 200 good, live, energetic, get-up  
sort of fellows who never let an oppor-  
tunity pass to advertise themselves or  
their town and put them on the poor  
town site. Then watch these two towns  
for the next five years, and you will  
really catch on to the secret of town  
building.

## A Surprise Party.

Mr. David Bertsch is superintendent  
of the north side tannery of the Cap-  
pon & Bertsch Leather Co. He is also  
past master of Unity Lodge, F. & A. M.;  
is highly esteemed by the brotherhood  
and has the unlimited confidence of his  
employers. Last Monday was his  
forty-third birthday, but unlike the op-  
posite sex makes no concealment of the  
fact that he is growing old. The even-  
ing was made the occasion for a sur-  
prise party for him, and a most com-  
plete one it was. About eight o'clock  
a large carry-all filled with the mem-  
bers of the lodge, took his residence by  
storm. Realizing that he had passed  
the meridian, they took with them a  
beautiful easy chair, richly upholstered,  
which was presented in an appropriate  
speech by Mr. F. G. Churchill. The gift  
and speech completely overwhelmed  
the recipient. No better appreciation  
of this friendly visit could be expressed.  
The evening was passed pleasantly by  
all.

## Monthly Crop Report.

WINTER WHEAT WINTERED SPLENDID-  
LY—MEADOWS AND PASTURES.

Lansing, April 10.—The Michigan  
monthly crop report issued from the  
state department to-day is compiled  
from the state reports received from  
927 correspondents. Average condition  
of wheat April 1 compared with aver-  
age years: In southern counties 89,  
central 92, northern 95 per cent. This  
is 8 per cent higher in the southern  
counties than the same date one  
year ago.

The winter has been remarkable for  
mildness and lack of moisture, and the  
wheat plant has been subject to no  
freezing and thawing. Wheat has  
wintered well, the loss from winter  
killing being small, but it has made  
no spring growth.

Average annual production of wheat  
for past 10 years has been 27,106,852  
bushels. Total number of bushels re-  
ported in market for March 483,601,  
and for eight months previous to April  
1, 12,983,000. There is still in farmers'  
hands for sale 2,968,495 bushels. Con-  
ditions of clover meadows and pastures  
not promising. Average condition in  
state is 87 per cent.

## Hustlers.

About nine o'clock Monday morning  
Mr. Churchill, agent of the Chicago  
and West Mich. Ry in this city, re-  
ceived a telegram stating that if the  
state encampment came here it would  
be necessary to guarantee \$500 to de-  
fray any necessary expenses. By eleven  
o'clock he had a meeting of citizens as-  
sembled. Mr. B. Van Raalte and Mr.  
Churchill were appointed as a commit-  
tee to solicit the above sum. They  
at once rolled up their sleeves and went  
immediately to work to raise the amount  
which they did in about two hours.  
This is what we call hustling.

## School Entertainment.

An entertainment will be given at  
the Opera House next Monday evening,  
April 15th, by the pupils of the Gram-  
mar Department of the Public Schools  
of this city for the purpose of buying  
an organ for the school room. The fol-  
lowing excellent programme has been  
prepared for the occasion.

Opening address—"The Land we  
Love," by Henry Winter.  
Music—"Red, White and Blue."  
"The Stowaway," by Gerlie Stroven-  
Jans.  
Dialogue—"The Rehearsal."  
Music—"Jolliest Boys Alive."  
"Cripple Ben"—Vena Breyman.  
Model Discourse—Fred Koning.  
Violin Duet with guitar accompani-  
ment—Willie Higgins and Willie Olive.  
"The little dog under the wagon"—  
Arthur Anderson.  
A short play, "Ye Hatchet Familie."

## The Encampment.

At their meeting held at Lansing  
Wednesday, the state military board  
decided to hold the annual encamp-  
ment of the Michigan State Militia,  
Aug. 8-12, inclusive, but they have not  
yet decided at what point. The quar-  
termaster-general was instructed to  
draw on the United States government  
for 1000 army dress coats. Other orders,  
it is expected, will be made soon. The  
board are yet open to the consideration  
of sites for holding the encampment,  
but they wish it understood that the  
greatest difficulty they encounter is  
finding a sufficiently large drill ground.  
It will take a plane of 60 acres, level  
and without any obstructions, to ac-  
commodate the troops at drill. A site  
will probably be selected at the next  
meeting of the board, one month from  
now.

## Teachers' Association.

The South Ottawa Teachers' Associa-  
tion will meet in this city to-day, Sat-  
urday. The exercises will be held in  
the High School building, commencing  
at 10:30 a. m. The following is the  
programme:

Prayer.  
Singing.  
Roll Call.  
Reading minutes of previous meet-  
ing.  
Miscellaneous business.  
Recitation—by Miss Eva Mc Nitte.  
Paper—Does a system which requires  
the successive re-examination of teach-  
ers elevate the profession? By C. C.  
Freeman. Discussion by W. J. Heas-  
levy.  
Select reading, by Miss Rika Te-  
Roller.  
General discussion on "Tenure of  
Office." Each speaker limited to five  
minutes.  
Recitation, by Miss Mary Broek.  
Algebra continued, from L. C. M.,  
by P. Borst.  
Arithmetic continued, Arithmetical  
Progression,—conducted by M. J. Co-  
burn.

## Personal News.

Miss Allie Alberti was in Grand Rap-  
ids this week visiting.  
Mr. P. W. Kane was in Grand Rap-  
ids Monday on business.  
Mrs. W. L. Hopkins is visiting rela-  
tives and friends in Racine, Wis.

H. Postma and B. De Maat went to  
Chicago Wednesday on business.

Senator Den Herder, of Zeeland,  
called at this office last week Saturday.

Henry M. Ferry, of Parke, Davis &  
Co., Detroit, was at home on Thursday.

Misses Ida Van Dyk, Martha Blom,  
Lucy Blom, and Mr. C. Blom were in  
Grand Rapids Thursday.

Mr. W. J. Scott, of "The Derby"  
Grand Rapids, was in Holland Wednes-  
day. He will return to Holland to live  
in a short time.

Mr. John J. Cappon, of the Cappon  
& Bertsch Leather Company, was in  
Newaygo and Big Rapids this week,  
looking up bark for the tannery.

Mr. M. B. Jones, of Lansing, special  
agent of the American Fire Insurance  
Co., of Philadelphia, was in Holland,  
Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. J. O.  
Doesburg is agent for the company for  
this city.

Rev. Dr. Chas. Scott, Rev. Dr. J. W.  
Beardslee, and Prof. C. Doesburg at-  
tended the annual session of the Michi-  
gan Classis of the Reformed Church  
held in Grand Rapids Tuesday and  
Wednesday.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## A NEWSY MELANGE.

### DOINGS OF OUR NEIGHBORS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

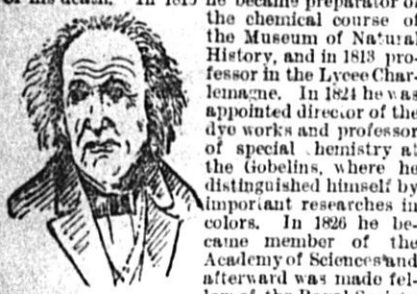
Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Globe, Religious Intelligence, Crimes and Casualties, Industrial Notes, Personal Mention.

#### DEATH OF M. CHEVREUL.

The Great French Chemist Passes Away at Paris.

M. MICHEL EUGENE CHEVREUL, the distinguished French chemist, died in Paris.

M. Chevreul was born at Angers, Aug. 31, 1786, and hence was nearly 103 years old at the time of his death. In 1810 he became preparator of the chemical course of the Museum of Natural History, and in 1813 professor in the Lycee Charlemagne. In 1817 he was appointed director of the dye works and professor of special chemistry at the Polytechnic, where he distinguished himself by important researches in colors. In 1826 he became member of the Academy of Sciences and afterward was made fellow of the Royal Society of London. He contributed many important papers to scientific societies and continued giving lectures till a few days before his death. For the last year or two he had been quietly engaged in his home, and may be said to have been active almost to the hour of his death.



#### BIG FIRE IN BOSTON.

A Railroad Freight Office Burns, Entailing a Loss of \$500,000.

THE freight-houses of the Boston & Lowell division of the Boston & Maine railroad, at Boston, Mass., have been destroyed by fire. The buildings were filled with an immense variety of general merchandise, including a large quantity of oil of vitriol. Standing on the tracks within the structure were from thirty-five to forty freight cars, many of them loaded, and all were destroyed. A portion of the building was used as a grain elevator, and there was stored from 30,000 to 40,000 bushels of grain and a large quantity of flour. Part of the books of the company were destroyed, while a large quantity of way-bills and other papers were saved in a damaged condition. The loss will aggregate \$500,000, upon which there is considerable insurance.

#### TWO MEN DIE IN A BATH.

Attendants at the Port Huron Mineral Works Overcome by Asphyxiation.

JOSEPH CLEMMO, a ship calker, at work in one of the vaults of the mineral bath works at Port Huron, Mich., became asphyxiated. Stephen Porter, an attendant, called for help, and went to Clemmo's assistance. When relief arrived both men were insensible, and they died in a few minutes. Dr. Stephenson, the proprietor, was also suffocated, and was seriously hurt about the head by falling into the vat.

#### NO HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND

The British House of Commons Rejects Mr. Clarke's Measure.

THE British House of Commons, by a vote of 200 to 79, rejected Mr. Clarke's Scottish home-rule motion. Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion in an animated speech, in which he said that the question was not ripe and would obstruct more pressing measures. He did not doubt, however, that when Scotland unanimously demands home rule Parliament would accede to her desires.

#### Political Notes.

By the recent elections held in Rhode Island, the General Assembly is assured to the Republicans, who will elect the State officers.

RICHARD CROKER, leader of Tammany Hall, has been appointed by Mayor Grant City Chamberlain of New York.

THE inauguration of Francis E. Warren as Governor of Wyoming took place at Cheyenne. The Governor's address was devoted to home rule for the Territories and statehood for Wyoming. He took strong grounds for early admission.

#### Boomers Can't Boom.

A WINFIELD (Kas.) special of the 9th inst. says: Captain Couch, the Oklahoma leader, was in the city to-day, just from Oklahoma. He says the soldiers have scouted the Oklahoma country, and everybody without authority to remain has been driven out. Passengers on trains running through the Territory are only allowed to alight while the trains stop at stations. The bank of Guthrie, I. T., with a capital stock of \$50,000, has been organized. It will open for business at Guthrie on April 22, and expect to be the first bank in Oklahoma Territory.

#### A Priest Is Stolen Money.

A FEW months ago burglars broke into the residence of John Reilly, a prominent man of Wilkesbarre, Pa., chloroformed the family, and stole nearly \$1,000. The other day Father O'Hara, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, handed Mr. Reilly \$700, which, he said, had been given him by a prominent man, who had made a confession to him, and had told the story of the robbery. The story is a secret of the confessional.

#### The Fortunate Ones.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has made the following appointments: Frank Plimly, of Vermont, to be United States Attorney for the District of Vermont; George A. Knight, of Texas, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas; Leo E. Bennett, of Indian Territory, to be agent of the Indians in the Territory; and James McDowell, of Dakota, to be Register of the Land Office at Huron, D. T.

#### EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

MRS CATHERINE DONOHUE, of South Boston, Mass., was found dead under circumstances which indicate that she was murdered by her husband.

DOWNS & PINCH, shirt manufacturers at New York, have made an assignment without preferences.

Mrs. LUCY CABELL, a sister of the late Congressman Peter Paul Mahoney, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself from the second story of her residence in Brooklyn, N. Y. A nurse in attendance prevented her from accomplishing her purpose. Uncontrollable grief at the death of her brother, to whom she was strongly attached, is said to have unsettled her mind.

ing her purpose. Uncontrollable grief at the death of her brother, to whom she was strongly attached, is said to have unsettled her mind.

THE base-ball men of New York City tendered a testimonial banquet at Delmonico's to the base-ball tourists who have returned from a trip around the world. They had a warm welcome from the 250 guests assembled. Among the notables at the table were: Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn, Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City, the Hon. Channey M. Depew, Daniel Dougherty, Judge Henry E. Howland, Erastus Winan, Consul G. W. Griffin, of Melbourne, Australia, and Leigh Lynch. Others present were: Joseph J. O'Donoghue, A. J. Reach of Philadelphia, Herman Oelrichs, Theodore Roosevelt, Paul Dana, and Col. John McCaull. In his speech, among other things, Daniel Dougherty said:

In all your wanderings you have been distinctly Americans, and as such have tightened the ties of peace with distant people; have, perhaps, paved the way to new commercial relations; have widened the brotherhood of man; given pleasure to millions of people, and proved in the presence of statesmen, dignitaries, fair women, brave men, princes and kings that fair women, Greeks in the days of old you might have contested the prizes and won the olive crown in the games of Olympia.

JACOB SANDT, Emment Commander of the Hughe de Payen Commandery, Knights Templars, committed suicide at his home at Easton, Pa., by hanging. The act is believed to have been due to melancholy over the return of an old sickness. He was in the grocery business, and one of Easton's most respected citizens.

LOGGING operations in the Maine woods are closed. The cut of the Kennebec lumbermen shows a decrease as compared with last year, and the same may be said of the Penobscot product.

THE hard-fought legal contest instituted by the heirs of the late Dr. Scott Stewart to break his legacy of about \$269,000 for establishing a hospital of the Methodist Episcopal Church was brought to a close at Philadelphia, Pa., by a decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the trustees of the hospital.

#### WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

JOHN ULLRICH blew out the gas in his room in a Lincoln, Neb., hotel, and died from the effects.

NEWS of the discovery of rich placer diggings in the Bear Paw Mountains, fifty miles north of Fort Benton, Montana, has been received. The dispatch states that parties from there, having in their possession large quantities of gold dust which they had taken from the placer diggings recently discovered by them, had arrived at Fort Benton. A man named Johnson, just from the mines, had a large buckskin pouch filled with gold dust. He said his party was making \$10 a day, and one man had made \$90 in one day. The closest railway is fifty miles away. The Bear Paw, like the Black Hills, are a detached group of mountains, each lying about the same distance from the main range.

CALVIN HALLS, August Newman, Charles King, Wellington Harmon, Peter Harmon, and Chas. F. Haniger were found guilty, at Winamac, Ind., of grand larceny, and each sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary. Their arrest and conviction was a surprise to the community in which they resided, as all were prominent and well-to-do farmers. The goods were pilaged from way freight on the Nickel Plate Railroad, and consisted of articles of merchandise of every conceivable description. They amounted in value to between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

THE Hon. Luther Dearborn, attorney for the Chicago & Alton Railroad, died at Springfield, Ill. The remains were buried at Geneva.

THE steamship Hall, lumber laden, from Alpena to Port Huron, Mich., was badly damaged by ice on the trip, and sank opposite the latter city.

THE doors of the First National Bank at Anoka, Minn., are closed. The cashier, P. F. Pratt, is in Canada, having stolen about \$100,000. A woman as handsome as she is wicked is in the case. The cashier went to Minneapolis recently and the authorities of the local bank received notice from the St. Paul Merchants' Bank that their account had been overdrawn \$20,000. Investigation showed that Pratt had drawn out \$8,000 due the bank and twice as much more on his cashier's check. The bank examiner was called in and found that Pratt was a thief to the amount of nearly \$100,000. The directors at once closed their doors, and a receiver was appointed. It is impossible to tell the extent of Pratt's villainy, as the bank's correspondents in New York and Chicago allowed him to overdraw \$15,000. In addition he raised \$30,000 on his personal note, indorsed by an aged widow, whose affairs he managed. The woman with whom Pratt skipped was a Mrs. Jacobsen, a grass-widow. Mrs. Pratt never suspected her husband until an anonymous note told her of his doings. She then left him and went to her home in Boston, Mass.

THE Scott murder trial has terminated at Elkhardt, Ind., the jury sentencing him to imprisonment for five years. The mild sentence caused great surprise, as the murder was considered unprovoked. On August 6, Ben Scott, a Texan, who was at Elkhardt attending to property he owned, approached Crowley, a young business man, with whom he had some trouble about renting property, and said he understood Crowley had threatened to whip him. Crowley denied having said so, whereupon Scott drew a knife and stabbed Crowley four times, and also stabbed George Newell and James Smith, bystanders. Crowley died in a few days and the others recovered.

THE body of an unknown man was found in a cellar on the homestead of E. Ramer, in the Town of Lake, near Effield, Wis., hanged by the neck with a piece of wire rope. The man had been shot through the head. An investigation has been ordered.

WILLIAM BENSON has been convicted of the murder of Jacob Mottweiler, near New Albany, Ind., and sentenced to be hanged. Benson was Mottweiler's farm hand. Mottweiler had no neighbors within a mile, and only his wife and a servant girl were on the farm with him and Benson. A quarrel arose about the girl, and one Sunday last summer Benson shot Mottweiler and then tried to kill Mrs. Mottweiler with an ax. She was left apparently dead, but finally recovered. The girl fled and reported the tragedy. Benson made no attempt to escape. When taken he at first denied his guilt, but later confessed.

A. J. McDOWELL, of Boston, Auditor of the Mexican Central Railway Company, well known in New York, Boston, and the West, was taken with a congestive chill, while en route from the City of Mexico,

and was compelled to stop over at Albuquerque. After lingering five days he died.

#### SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

CALHOUN, McLean County, Ky., is considerably stirred up over a sensation growing out of a recent religious revival. In 1876 J. W. White, the Sheriff of that county, collected \$1,000 from the bondsmen of a former defaulting sheriff, and, failing to make the proper return, put the money in his pocket. The defalcation was never discovered, and probably never would have been known but for the recent revival. White professed religion and relieved his conscience of its burden. He related that he had stolen the money, and paid over \$1,000 to the minister of the church to be given to the proper authorities. He says he will not rest easy until he has paid the interest on the money, which will amount to about \$800. Mr. White's standing in the community is of the highest.

CHAS. COLSTON and John Feaster, of Charleston, S. C., have been convicted of the murder of W. C. Abernathy.

PHILO REMINGTON, head of the well-known firm of E. Remington & Sons, whose armory at Ilion, N. Y., is one of the largest in the world, died at Silver Springs, Fla. He was in his 73d year.

ANOTHER terrible scene in the Granger County (Tennessee) tragedy has been enacted. Dan Beeler, who was jointly accused with Woolfinberger of killing Sheriff Greenbe, was surprised in a thicket on Clinch River, near his home, by a 16-year-old boy, who was one of a posse of twenty searching for the accused. Beeler was ordered to throw up his hands; instead of doing this, he reached for his gun and swore that he would never surrender. The boy then fired two barrels of a shotgun, fairly riddling the desperado with buckshot. There is a rumor that two others of the Woolfinberger gang were killed at the same time. Over 100 shots were fired in the vicinity.

THE barge sunrise, bound from Norfolk, Va., to New York, foundered near Philadelphia and sunk. The captain, his wife, and two children, also one seaman, were lost. Joseph Coyle, the remaining seaman, was heading the barge skiff alongside for escape when the painter parted and he was unable to reach the barge's side again. He drifted with the tide and the gale drove his boat ashore near the iron pier Delaware breakwater, where he was picked up by the Lewes life-station patrol.

THE McClellandtown band of outlaws are creating great terror in Preston County, West Virginia, where they went when driven from their refuge, near Marlkeysburg. There are six members in the gang now, and they have located near Glade Mills. Reports say the local desperadoes have joined forces with the gang, and that nightly raids are made for purposes of robbery and intimidation. The people of the neighborhood are in despair, and have sent an appeal for aid to Kingwood. An organized effort is to be made to capture the gang.

#### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE United States Attorney General has appointed Herbert Hess and O. P. M. Hubbard, of Indiana, law clerk and confidential secretary, respectively.

FIFTY employees have been discharged from the United States Government printing office. Other discharges will be made from day to day till the force is reduced to the necessary number.

THE Chinese Government has accepted the invitation to participate in the congress of American nations.

P. O. INSPECTORS SMITH, Pulsifer, and Troy have arrested Harry D. Darby, a registry clerk in the postoffice in Washington, D. C., for rifling valuable registered letters. When arrested Darby had \$70 in his hand which he had just taken from a letter. The letter was mailed at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., contained \$240, and was addressed to the United States Treasury. After receiving \$70 Darby was about to reveal it. He is an old employe, having entered the office as a carrier in 1880. He was taken before United States Commissioner Samuel C. Mills and held in the amount of \$2,000. When arrested he had \$502 on his person, which it is thought was taken from other registered letters.

THE President has issued the following proclamation:

A hundred years have passed since the Government which our forefathers founded was formally organized. At noon on the 30th day of April, 1789, in the city of New York and in the presence of a representative of the heroic men whose patriotic devotion had led the colonies to victory and independence, George Washington took the oath of office as Chief Magistrate of the new republic. This impressive act was preceded by a solemn prayer for the blessing of the Father on the Government and the President. The centennial of this historic event in our history has been declared a general holiday by act of Congress, to the end that the people of the whole country may join in commemorative exercises appropriate to the day. In order that the joy of the occasion may be shared by all, and that the thankfulness in the minds of the people for our blessings in the past and a devout supplication to God for their gracious continuance in the future, representatives of the religious creeds, both Christian and Hebrew, have been designated by the Government to designate an hour for prayer and thanksgiving on that day. Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, in response to this pious and reasonable request, do hereby declare that on Tuesday, April 30, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the morning, the people of the entire country repair to their respective places of divine worship to invoke the favor of God, the blessings of liberty, prosperity and peace may abide with us as a people, and that His hand may lead us in the paths of righteousness and good deeds.

#### POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has nominated Joel B. Erhardt to be Collector of the Port of New York, and Cornelius B. Van Cott to be Postmaster of New York.

A PROVIDENCE, R. I., special of the 4th inst. says:

The count for Governor and other State officers and members of the Legislature has been completed. The vote of the State in full for Governor was as follows: Lead (Rep.), 12,922; Davis (Dem.), 21,392; Richardson (Rep.), 1,211; Chase (Law Enforcement), 5,435. The combined opposition to Davis votes up 21,898. Therefore Davis has 546 of an election. He ran ahead of his ticket, and the Legislature will be composed of both Christian and Hebrew, have been designated by the Government to designate an hour for prayer and thanksgiving on that day. Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, in response to this pious and reasonable request, do hereby declare that on Tuesday, April 30, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the morning, the people of the entire country repair to their respective places of divine worship to invoke the favor of God, the blessings of liberty, prosperity and peace may abide with us as a people, and that His hand may lead us in the paths of righteousness and good deeds.

JAMES A. VOSM, of Maine, has been appointed to his old place as Appointment Clerk of the Postoffice Department, at Washington, D. C.

OF the 350 nominations sent to the Senate during the special session by Presi-

dent Harrison the following were rejected: Murat Halstead, to be Minister to Germany; and Isadore S. Loventhal, to be Postmaster at Modesto, Cal. The following remained unacted upon (and therefore died): William H. Whitman, to be Associate Justice of the Territory of New Mexico; Edwin I. Kuroshedi, to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana; and these Postmasters: Kittrell O. Butters, at Minot, D. T.; Carl C. Crippen, at Austin, Minn.; Burt C. Drake, at Gainesville, Fla.; Robert F. Robout, at Nashville, Ind.; George E. Samuelson, at Hess City, Kansas; and Samuel C. Moore, at Findlay, Ohio. During the special session of the Senate at the beginning of President Cleveland's term, sixteen of his nominations failed to receive confirmation, but there were no rejections.

#### ACROSS THE OCEAN.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has agreed to the prosecution of Gen. Boulanger by a vote of 355 to 203. In the debate Premier Tirard said:

We desire to prosecute a man who is seeking to overthrow the republic. It is our duty to defend the institutions of our country against the intrigues of factions and to take every means to safeguard France from the horrors of civil war. I am convinced that the people will justify the action of the Government.

SINCE the suspension of work on the Panama Canal, over 8,000 laborers have been repatriated from the Isthmus. A consular investigation shows that there are still over 3,000 persons on the line of the works who are in a destitute condition. Some deaths from starvation have already been reported, and it is feared that many more will occur if prompt measures are not taken by the West Indian Governments to send the people back to their homes. Negroes and women and children are the worst sufferers.

THE party of American Catholic pilgrims has reached Jaffa from Ismailia.

THE Belgian authorities notified Gen. Boulanger to leave Belgium, and to go to Brighton.

THE horribly mutilated remains of a boy named Steinfatt were found in the road near Hamburg.

GEN. ROSENBAK, Governor of Turkistan, has left Kerki, near the frontier of Afghanistan, and is returning to Tashkend. He reports that tranquillity prevails along the Afghan frontier. The Amer of Afghanistan is returning to Cabul.

#### FRESH AND NEWSY.

IN a special report, in answer to a Senate resolution, General Greeley, of the Signal Office, states that Oregon and Washington are "favored with a climate of unusual mildness and equability," and that the "conditions favor to a marked extent the growth of most cereals and other important staples."

MR. HAUSTEDT, of Jimmines, Haustedt & Co., the New York representative of Hypolite, says that it is very probable that peace will be declared in Hayti. Information had reached him, he said, by the steamer George W. Clyde that the commission recently appointed by Legation to visit Hypolite and bring about an end to hostilities had seen the leader of the north. Hypolite had expressed himself as well pleased with the terms submitted by Legation. Within a week Mr. Haustedt expected that Hayti would be at peace.

In their review of trade for last week R. G. Dunn & Co. said:

Railroad earnings show an increase of about 15 per cent over last year for March. Trade at important points is dull or quiet in nearly all cases, though at Cleveland it is fairly satisfactory; at Atlanta it is satisfactory, with spring business well sustained; at Omaha it is considered good; at Kansas City improving, and at St. Paul trade is better off at Atlanta. Several branches of the dry goods and clothing trade, not the least being the accumulation of stocks which the open winter left unsold. In the coal market no improvement appears. The price of coal, however, is about 44 per cent lower. Pressure to sell abroad and fear of monetary troubles growing out of the Paris difficulty reduce the price of coffee half a cent. The average price of all commodities has again declined over half of 1 per cent for the week. The most important change is the fall of 2 1/2 cents in wheat. Reports from growing and harvesting regions continue to forebode a large yield this year, and the demand from abroad, though better since prices fell, is not large enough to promise a clearing of the surplus stock on hand. Corn has advanced 1/2 cent, export demand continuing, and oats a fraction. The favorable crop prospects sustain the confidence of those who look for improvement in all branches of legitimate business. The apprehension of stringency in the money market about April 1, and the passing of the heavy liquidation in securities for foreign capital as yet no such withdrawal of foreign capital as has been feared. The business index numbered 222, as compared with that of 230 the previous week.

#### MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime	\$1.00 @ 4.75
Good	3.50 @ 4.00
Common	2.50 @ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.25 @ 5.00
Sheep	4.50 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90 @ .91 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.35 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .26 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.45 @ .46 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.22 @ .23
EGGS—Fresh	.10 @ .11 1/4
POTATOES—Caribbea, per bu.	.10 @ .11
POKE—Mess	12.00 @ 12.50
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.85 @ .87
CORN—Cash	.31 1/2 @ .32 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.25 @ .26
RYE—No. 1	.46 @ .47
BARLEY—No. 2	.51 @ .52
POKE—Mess	12.25 @ 12.50
DETROIT.	
CATTLE—Prime	3.50 @ 5.00
Good	4.00 @ 5.00
Common	3.00 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90 @ .91 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.35 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .26 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.45 @ .46 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.22 @ .23
EGGS—Fresh	.10 @ .11 1/4
POTATOES—Caribbea, per bu.	.10 @ .11
POKE—Mess	12.00 @ 12.50
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Prime	3.75 @ 5.00
Good	4.00 @ 5.00
Common	3.00 @ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90 @ .91 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.35 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.25 @ .26 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.45 @ .46 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.22 @ .23
EGGS—Fresh	.10 @ .11 1/4
POTATOES—Caribbea, per bu.	.10 @ .11
POKE—Mess	12.00 @ 12.50
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Good	4.00 @ 5.00
Common	3.00 @ 4.00
Stockers	2.50 @ 3.50
HOGS—Choice	4.50 @ 4.75
Medium	4.00 @ 4.25
Sheep	3.50 @ 4.50

## MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

### EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

#### STATE AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

When the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Board was held in Detroit on January 14 last, Senator Thomas W. Palmer, the newly elected President, was absent in Washington, and it was decided to defer the appointment of the necessary committees and the transaction of considerable additional business until such time as he could meet with them in his official capacity. The other day the officers of the society, together with the business and transportation committees, met in Detroit. President Palmer occupied the chair. Other members of the board present were: Secretary J. C. Sterling, of Monroe; Treasurer A. J. Dean, of Adrian; ex-officio members of the board, A. O. Hyde of Marshall, and George W. Phillips, of Romeo; members of Business Committee, Franklin Wells of Constantine, John C. Sharp of Jackson, and J. H. Butterfield of Lapeer; Transportation Committee, E. Field of Bay City, William Ball of Hamburg, and John Lessier of Cole. The following committees were appointed: To receive propositions for a permanent location for the State Fair and report to the Executive Board at Jackson, April 20—Messrs. A. J. Dean, A. O. Hyde, John C. Sharp, J. H. Butterfield, William Ball, and W. L. Welber. Committee on Legislation—Messrs. James M. Turner and William Ball. On Business—Franklin Wells, John C. Sharp, J. H. Butterfield. Transportation—James M. Turner, J. C. Sterling, Eugene Fifeid. Reception—William Chamberlain of Three Oaks, A. O. Hyde and H. O. Hanford of Plymouth. Programme—George W. Phillips, J. H. Butterfield, John C. Sharp. Printing and Advertising—A. J. Dean, J. C. Sterling, Franklin Wells. General Superintendent—H. O. Hanford. Executive Superintendents—Cattle, J. H. Butterfield; horses, G. W. Phillips; sheep, D. W. Howard; swine, M. J. Gardner; poultry, J. Q. A. Burdington; miscellaneous, F. H. Smith; art and music, M. P. Anderson; needlework, Willam Chamberlain; manufactured goods, Henry Fralick; Agricultural, A. F. Wood; Machinery, H. R. Dewey; Farm Implements, J. P. Shoemaker; Vehicles, F. L. Reed; Bees and Honey, N. J. Kelsey; Forage, John Lessier; Horticulture, L. B. Watkins; Gates, William Ball; Police, A. O. Hyde. A committee was also named to take charge of the matter of looking up a satisfactory temporary location for the State Fair of 1899. A. O. Hyde, of Marshall, was appointed to act as President of the board during the absence of Minister Palmer in Spain. A deputation from Lansing appeared before the board and offered a sixty-acre tract of land, suitably located, including a half-mile track and all the necessary buildings, without money and without price, in case the State Fair was permanently located at the Capital City. Among those present to urge the availability of Lansing were President J. E. Warner, of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society, and Secretary J. J. Baird, of the same institution. After many speeches and much discussion, the offer was referred to the Committee on Permanent Location for consideration.

Hunters say they never saw more wild geese and swan near Monroe than there are this spring.

The St. Johns Cheese Factory, has opened for the season of business.

The Rev. Benjamin Franklin of Lansing, aged 82, is dead.

The Deputy Sheriff who went to Detroit to serve an injunction restraining the Moiles Brothers from taking their saw mill, machinery, etc., over into the Spanish River region, in Canada, reports having served the process on the captain and engineer of the tug Moiles, but he thinks it was unheeded, as everything connected with the plant is gone but the frame of the mill.

Frank Doty, a brakeman, was shot and instantly killed at Evert by Seymour Bailey, son of a farmer living near Sears. The murder was the result of a bar-room row, in which half a dozen persons were concerned. Bailey belonged to a crowd of country boys who had been drinking. On starting for home the country boys were set upon by a gang of city hoodlums, among whom was Doty. Taking to their heels, the country boys escaped, except Seymour and George Bailey. Doty, coming upon them, knocked Seymour down and kicked him brutally about the body. Seymour, who was badly drunk, hereupon pulled a revolver and fired twice, one shot tearing through Doty's head above the left ear, the other above the right eye. Pierced by the two balls, Doty fell dead in his tracks. Bailey was soon after arrested at his father's home. He will plead self-defense. He is about 20 years of age.

The one great necessity of Alpena at present is a first-class flouring-mill. The home market requires about 10,000 or 15,000 barrels per year, and nearly all that is used there is imported from other places. The loss of Alpena people is between \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year.

Of the 13,000,000 barrels of salt consumed annually in the United States, this State furnishes two-sixths, New York one-sixth, ten other States one-sixth, and two-sixths is imported. Cheap ocean freightage brings the foreign article into competition with the home product. The territory supplied with foreign salt reaches from Bangor, Me., to Galveston, Texas, and back into the country till it meets the domestic product.

Monroe County farmers sowed oats in the snow on Friday, March 29.

The great contest in the cases of the homestead and pre-emption settlers against parties who had located soldiers' homestead scrip on lands within the indemnity limits of the forfeited Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad grant has come to an end as far as the local land-office is concerned, and had issue in the findings that the scrip locations are good. The decision is by the Registrar and Receiver of the Land Office at Marquette, and is carefully prepared, and there is a strong probability that the decision of the local officials will stand, though an appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office will undoubtedly be taken, and the right of the scrip holders to the land be contested as vigorously at Washington as it was before the land office officials at Marquette, where nearly a month was devoted to taking evidence and hearing the argument. It is estimated that there is not less than \$2,500,000 worth of pine on the lands affected by this decision.

Mrs. Annie Gardner, aged thirty-two, was found dead in bed at Harrisville. Five years ago she was a happy wife and the mother of two bright boys. She then lived with her husband in Toronto. An estrangement occurred and one night the husband took the two boys and came to this State. The distracted wife and mother followed, and after a weary search located him near Green Bush, six miles south of Harrisville. Mrs. Gardner went by steamer to Harrisville, but her husband learned of her arrival and at once fled to Saginaw, where the two boys died. The mother followed her husband to Saginaw, only to learn of the death of her two boys and that the father had buried them in an obscure spot. She found their grave after long search, and had the remains exhumed and buried in a cemetery. Then the heart-broken mother returned to Harrisville, where her sad story gained her shelter and friends. She was still young, but care and sorrow had whitened her hair, and her bowed form seemed more like that of a person far advanced in life than of a woman of her years.

The big quartz vein uncovered by Messrs. M. J. Finn and J. M. Case on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 26, not far from Ishpeming, now shows a thickness of from twelve to fifteen feet. The vein is located in granite. Assays of the rock prove it to be gold-bearing. Mr. Finn is greatly pleased with the showing. In fact he is so confident of success in his venture that he has disposed of a large mercantile business in Grayling in order to give his undivided attention to it. He deserves to win for the pluck exhibited.

Port Austin is desirous of developing as a summer resort. Naturally, it is well adapted for a resort; in fact, it has more and finer picturesque scenery than any point on Lake Huron, and all that needs to be needed is a little enterprise in the matter.

But a few days ago Elmer Finkbner, of Watertown, Clinton County, got his legs entangled in a rope attached to a live steer, by which he was dragged a distance of at least eighty rods, when the animal halted from exhaustion. To lie down in his perilous trip he considered would result in his death. He was enabled to keep a sitting posture the entire distance by striking the ground with his hands as he slid along. Nearly two square feet of skin was raked from his body and in one place the flesh was worn through to the bone. While the young man is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, some grafting will undoubtedly have to be resorted to before he is a perfect and full-sized man again.

Michigan furnishes 876 students for the University at Ann Arbor, while Illinois stands second with 188.

Fifty-four years ago the first white child was born in Armada, then an unbroken wilderness. The child was David A. Holmes, who lives north of that village now.

Log-drivers in Schoolcraft County report the river in excellent condition now for getting logs down.

Robert Houghton, who has been carrying on extensive logging



## THE FIRST QUARREL.

TEXT: SMOKING.

"The habit of smoking is vulgar, you know. Only fit for those people whose instincts are low."

Insisted his wife as she sat by his side. To which opposition he calmly replied: "You'd surely called Milton a high-minded man; not so, my dear wife? His life didn't pan out a failure, you know; well now I trust. If all smokers are low, he's down on your list."

"Carlyle, you'll admit, was a genius, nicht wahr? (Excuse me a bit while I light my cigar.) He smoked like a chimney, Clarissa, my dear. While Lamb smoked each month more than I smoked last year. Old Newton at church with his conscience quite clear. Fumed with tobacco the pews in the rear."

"Your Dickens smoked, too, while 'Thackeray's clothes' were soaked with tobacco fumes thro' to his hose."

In short, dear Clarissa, my list would contain the name of each genius from Raleigh to Twain. Then smiling, she answered with logic clear: "You promise to swear off until you are great."

## DEAF AND DUMB.

### The Thrilling Experience of a Military Spy.

BY PERCY H. MORRIS.

Sherman did not leave Chattanooga for Atlanta without knowing all about the route and its obstructions. His spies and scouts passed over almost every mile of the distance, and made full and accurate reports. I was one of the last sent out and the last to return, and I had a close shave of it. Information was required which obliged me to enter the Confederate camps and see with my own eyes, and as two or three of our spies had been captured and hung, and the Confederates were on the *qui vive* to prevent others from penetrating their lines, I needed something more than a disguise. After canvassing the matter for a while, I adopted the suggestion of a regimental surgeon to play the role of a "dummy." I was to be deaf and dumb, and carry pencil and paper, and do my talking that way. He coached me for two or three days before the start, and when I was ready to go I had mastered the situation. The surgeon had been assistant superintendent in a deaf and dumb asylum for several years, and he was peculiarly fitted to teach me his steps.

You may reply that any one can "play deaf and dumb" and deceive people. Yes, any one can, up to a certain point. I was to go beyond that point. If it was discovered that I was not what I claimed to be my life would pay the forfeit. I was provided with a bundle of stationery, some tobacco, a lot of religious tracts, articles of cheap goods, and a few specialties, and I left the Federal outposts one dark and rainy evening in good spirits. Obstructing Sherman's advance was the mountain barrier called Rocky Face Ridge. The main gap, through which the railroad and highway ran and still run, is called Buzzard's Roost Gap. Our scouts and spies had reported this gap so strongly fortified that Sherman felt he could not force it. Further South is Snake Creek Gap. One of my objects was to ascertain how this gap was defended.

I was well within the Confederate lines before midnight, and at about that hour I found shelter in a barn, and slept until two hours after daylight. When I turned out no one was in sight, and I had walked fully two miles along the highway before I met anyone. Then I encountered a party of about thirty cavalrymen going to the front. I was in citizen's clothes and a pack on my back, and, of course, expected to be stopped. The troops were commanded by a Lieutenant, and as he came up he ordered a halt and queried of me:

"Who are you, and where are you going?"

Here was the first test. The men had gathered around me, and every one had his eye upon me. It was a compliment to me that one of the men called out before I had made a sign:

"Dog gone him, he's a dummy! He's got a face like a washboard!"

I wrote on my tablet: "What do you want?" and the Lieutenant wrote in reply: "Who are you, and where are you going?"

I gave my name as George Smith, and stated that I was a Confederate peddler. I opened my bundle, presented him with some tobacco, and several of the men made purchases. The officer asked for my pass, and I told him that it was taken from me three days before by some Yankee raiders who had captured me and turned me loose again.

"Well, they'll overhaul him back there, anyhow," he said to his sergeant, and, waving his hand to me, he gave me the order to ride on. I was in for it now, and must push ahead. I could see an encampment down the road, and any attempt to flank it would create suspicion. It was well that I went ahead, for one of the cavalrymen followed me clear back to the sentinel on the outskirts of the camp. He walked his horse directly behind me, and so close that the animal's nose almost touched my back, but he did not catch me off my guard. When the sentinel stopped me I handed him my name and occupation, and in a few minutes I was in the presence of the officer of the guard. While he asked for my pass, he did not seem suspicious. I was escorted to the quarters of the officer of the day, and here came a test, made so carelessly that if I had not had all my wits about me I should have been lost. As we reached the quarters the escort said:

"Here is a deaf and dumb man, who has no pass. Capt. Harsher ordered him here from the guard tent."

"All right," replied the officer, who was not even looking at us; and then, as the escort started off he half turned to me and said:

"Stand aside for a few minutes and I will attend to your case."

"His tone was so careless and his order so natural that I caught my muscles moving to obey. Had I picked up a foot I should have given myself away. As I did not move, he presently turned to me, seemed surprised that I was there, and began to inquire about me. I gave him the details, and while we were passing the tablet back and forth a captain came up. The officer of the day said to him:

"We have captured a dummy. Mighty queer that he should take to

peddling among the soldiers, but they are a queer lot. He says he had a pass from Polk, but that the Xanks gobbled it when they captured him the other day. Do you see that blood spot on his left cuff?"

I was looking the officer full in the face as he spoke. I felt that he would try some trick, but he did it so neatly that he almost caught me. I winked, but I did not drop my eyes.

"You must have taken him for an impostor," laughed the Captain.

"We can't be too cautious," was the reply, and he took the tablet and wrote that I might circulate about camp until guard mount and then report to the new officer of the day.

I got some breakfast, sold out about half my goods, and when I reported and asked that I might pass on no objection was made. I found troops everywhere now, and being so far within the lines no one questioned my right to be there. I underwent but one more test before reaching the gap, and that I was prepared for. The soldiers accepted me for what I claimed to be, and while my condition excited the sympathies of some, others were inclined to ridicule and joke. While I knelt in a group a joker held a pistol close to my ear and fired it off. I heard the click of the hammer and was therefore prepared for the report. I found the gap covered by a weak body, with no defences to speak of, and I got through them without trouble, though my goods were now all gone, and I had to claim that I was on my way to Dalton after a new stock. I was arrested after entering the gap, and the arrest came about through a corporal in a battery of artillery, who at first contended that he recognized me as a deserter named William Ridges. It appeared that I closely resembled Ridges in build and look, but as soon as the corporal had a close look at me he acknowledged his mistake. This occurred just before dark, and the Captain of the battery, who was in command, sent me to Gen. Wayne, in command of some Georgia State troops. I was not suspected of being a Federal spy, but having been arrested on a charge, and being found without a pass, it was quite proper to make a further investigation.

There were several officers in the General's tent when I was taken in and reported on, and the facts in my case had no sooner been announced than one of them, who was surgeon in Hood's command, held a whispered consultation with the General, and I suspected a plot to test me. My suspicion was soon proved correct. The escort had retired and left me standing in front of the entrance, inside, of course, but just where I was in the way of any one coming or going. The whispered consultation lasted about five minutes, and then the General casually remarked to me:

"Take a seat and I will hear you."

The surgeon was looking me full in the face, and had I made the slightest move he must have detected it.

"Sit down!" commanded the General in a louder voice.

"I was looking at his sword hanging on the tent-pole, and I did not turn my eyes until he wheeled around in his chair and beckoned to me to approach. I handed him my tablet and pencil and he inquired why I had not a pass and where I wanted to go. I explained about the pass as before, and told him I wanted to go to Dalton or Rome and secure more goods. The General would have been quite satisfied in five minutes, but the surgeon was a keen reader of human nature, and he was convinced that I was in disguise. I heard him whisper his suspicions to others, and their lack of belief made him all the more determined to expose me. I had no fear of any of the rest, but I realized that it would take all my nerve and tact to hold out against the surgeon. Some of the tests he at once put me to may seem trifles to the reader until he can put himself in the position I occupied. He rose up suddenly, crossed over to me, and slapping me on the shoulder he exclaimed:

"Tell me see your tongue!"

"I had my teeth hard shut or my jaws would have opened at the command."

"Straighten up!" was the next command. I was humped over, and the words went through me like a bullet. I did not move, however.

"Take your foot off the sash!" shouted the surgeon, but I looked from him to the General and showed my wonder.

"Come, now, but your beaten!" laughed one of the officers, and as the others had some remark to make the surgeon was nettled. He looked at me fixedly for a long half minute, and then he said to his comrades:

"I won't give in yet, General. Please hold onto him until we are certain of him one way or the other."

"Oh, certainly; but I think you have made a mistake this time. A deaf and dumb person always has an expression not to be counterfeited. He has told a pretty straight story."

"That is true; but I want to study him a little more. He claims to have lost his pass. I want to ask him for more details. What was the date?"

He turned and put his question to me, and had I not been looking ahead for something of the kind, my mouth would have got away with me. His failure provoked another laugh, and I wrote on the tablet:

"What does the officer say? Does he believe I am a deserter?"

"He says you are deceiving us."

"I have it hard enough now, without being looked upon with ridicule and suspicion," I wrote, and the General nodded his head to me and said to the surgeon:

"I won't keep him longer than noon to-morrow. The poor cuss has a hard row to hoe, and I don't want to discourage him."

The guard was called, and I was removed to the guard house, which was a log structure and quite comfortable. It held a prisoner, and I had no doubt that he had been placed there for a purpose. As soon as the door was shut behind me, he came forward and took my hand and said:

"Ah! and they have got you, too! Both of us must die together!"

I signed to him that I was a deaf mute, but he replied:

"Come, no nonsense with me. I know you, and you will soon know me. I have seen you at Sherman's headquarters a dozen times. I am Jack Ross, a

Union spy. I was arrested here a week ago, tried by court martial, found guilty and to-morrow I am to be hung."

He trapped himself right on the start. As I had never been at Sherman's headquarters but once, I knew the name of every spy employed by that army, and there was no such person as Jack Ross. He worked every way he could think of to trap me, but after a couple of hours he gave it up as a bad job. I did not go to sleep that night, suspecting the surgeon would play me some trick. About midnight he came softly in with a couple of soldiers, and at a signal the men screamed in my ears. I did not move. Then a musket was discharged over my body, and the surgeon called out:

"You careless devil! you have wounded him!"

I did not think so, and I did not "awake" until they pulled at me. Next morning the pretended spy was taken out, and I was threatened and bulldozed for an hour. After breakfast, as I sat with my back to the door, it was softly opened, and I heard the click! click! of the hammer of a revolver. It made my flesh creep, but I did not turn. At noon I was returned to the General's tent. He was all alone, and he wrote on the tablet that I was free to go, and that he would give me a pass. As he said this he handed me a paper, but ten seconds later quietly remarked:

"See if I signed my name to it."

This was not the last test. He conducted me to the door of the tent, waved me past the sentinel, and observed:

"Turn to the left to avoid the ditch."

I turned to the right, bought some provisions of a soldier, and after making a dinner set out to the south. I do not think I was followed or further suspected. I thoroughly investigated the defences of the gap, located the nearest large bodies of Confederates, and returned to the Union lines with no other damage than a flesh wound received in the very last mile of travel from a bushwhacker.

### What Different People Eat.

That "one man's meat is another man's poison" is a trite proverb, but while we marvel at the strange dishes that are eaten by savages, we forget that civilized and well-to-do people often regard as delicacies the things which neighboring peoples, equally civilized and well-to-do, think not fit to eat. Most Americans are shocked at the idea of eating frogs, but they eat hot bread and biscuits and heavy pastries, which a Frenchman would not touch.

Both French and English eat two varieties of snails, which are said to add a very agreeable flavor to soups.

A favorite Italian dish is roasted hedgehog. The animal is killed in the woods, skinned at once, and then allowed to hang for a few hours, and, after being trussed with his own quills, roasted before a quick fire. Another very strange Italian dish, found, however, only in a few northern Italian towns, is the cooked snake. Snakes are said by those who have eaten them to be not as rich as eels, and more delicate in flavor.

Many Americans regard bear meat as a delicacy, but none consider the cat good to eat, though the cat is in many respects a more desirable animal than the bear. In Upper Carniola, a province of Austria, not only cats, but dogs, are regarded as a great delicacy. The peasants there are said to steal cats and dogs to cook, when they cannot buy them. And cats and dogs are not more abhorred by us as articles of diet than is the pig by Jews, Turks, and Hindus. One very deplorable, though not unpalatable, dish is a favorite in Northern Italy. The peasants catch and kill little birds of almost any kind, roast them on a spit before a sharp fire, lay them in a pickle for a day or two, and serve them cold. In Southern Russia a prized delicacy is grapes pickled in vinegar.

Bluejays and crows are used in some parts of Europe to make soups, and are said to be excellent—by those who like them—cooked in this way. The owl, however, is not known to be considered a delicacy in any part of the civilized world.

A favorite dish in Italy, much eaten on holidays, is eggs poached in oil with garlic, and covered with cheese grated, and a favorite dish in Berlin is potatoes and pears stewed in broth made with salt pork.—*Youth's Companion*.

### The Jackdaw's Business.

The jackdaw is a compact and lively bird; he aptly proves the truth of the proverb, "birds of a feather flock together," for he flies about with the rooks and feeds with them. He is a pleasing bird to look at as he steps nimbly about the gray cowl on the back of his head and his keen, knowing gray eye distinguishing him at once from his larger companions. His note is different and tells that he is with them, even when flying at a distance; it is a sharp chattering "Jack! Jack!" Where sheep are pastured suits him best as a hunting ground; he pays them great attention and performs a useful office for them. I have seen rooks do the same service occasionally, but the jackdaw makes it his business to look after the comfort and welfare of the flock.

It is most amusing to see the busy, methodical way in which he sets to work to rid an animal of its insect tormentors. All over its back and sides he hops and clings, the sheep standing quiet all the time and knowing perfectly well that what the bird is doing is for its benefit. The animal only stirs when the other sheep have moved on, and then it and the jackdaw go together. The bird finishes off the top part of his woolly courier with the head. First one ear is examined and then the other; even the eyelids are investigated. That being done, he devotes himself to the legs and under parts. Having finished this self-imposed task of sanitary inspection, he flies off to find and comfort another suffering member of the flock.

### A Good Store to Draw From.

"What are you doing now?"

"I work on a newspaper; I'm a space writer."

"Where do you get your subjects?"

"Why, out of my head, mostly."

"Oh, yes; I see. You write on space. I believe you said."—*Yankee Blade*.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Some Valuable Information for the Farmer, Stockman, Poultryer, Nurseryman, and Everybody Connected with the Farm.

#### THE FARM.

##### Regulating Cabbage Growth.

Sometimes cabbages need extra stimulation, or rather extra feeding, to induce them to make head. This is best done by some liquid manure containing dissolved phosphate and nitrogenous plant food, both of which are very important to this crop. It is rarely that enough rain falls to dissolve dry manure left on the surface, and carry it to the cabbage roots, if it is applied after midsummer. A good watering with liquid manure is almost immediately effective, and if it makes a good head out of what would have been only a mass of loose leaves it will pay. On the other hand, if the cabbage seems to be making too much growth and is in danger of splitting open, turn it half over, exposing half its roots. This will check its growth within reasonable bounds.

##### Why We Plow.

One of the objects secured by plowing is a loose soil in which to plant the seed. A certain degree of moisture and heat as well as contact with the soil is necessary to secure good germination of the seed, and give the plants a good opportunity to grow. Plowing is the most economical method of preparing the soil for planting the seed. It also aids to lessen the work of cultivation.

Another object in plowing is to destroy weeds. Clean cultivation is an essential to all cultivated crops; good growth and yield is secured. If weeds are plowed under before they mature seeds, a large number can be destroyed. By keeping the surface clean, plowing, harrowing, and cultivating, the weeds can be killed out, insuring a better growth of the plants and a better yield.

Plowing also aids materially in making available plant food already in the soil. The more the soil is stirred and the finer the soil is worked into the larger the amount of fertility. Plowing deep brings to the surface material that under the influence of the rain, snow, frost, and sunshine is rendered available for plant food. By plowing in the fall the elements have better opportunity for acting upon the soil and making it in better condition to supply the right amount of plant food to secure a good growth.

It is quite an item in securing a good growth of the plants to have a soil through which the plants can penetrate readily. It is fully as important to secure good growth of roots as of stems or foliage, and a loose mellow soil is a material aid to this, and a soil that has been thoroughly plowed can be readily worked into good condition.

Stirring the soil aids to retain and secure moisture. A thoroughly-plowed field will retain more moisture than if left undisturbed. It also aids to draw moisture from the subsoil by capillary attraction. By plowing and stirring the soil moisture sufficient to keep up a good growth of plants can be secured when, if left undisturbed, the plants will suffer for want of proper moisture.

As plowing serves several good purposes, care should be taken to do the work thoroughly and in good season.—*Farm, Field, and Stockman*.

#### Farm Notes.

I HAVE never been in a hurry; I have always taken a plenty of exercise; I have always tried to be cheerful, and I have taken all the sleep that I needed. These were the rules followed by the late Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and he out-lived and outworked most of those who began life with him.

THE veteran horticulturist T. T. Lyon, stakes his reputation upon the assertion that, other circumstances being equal, the planter of one-year-old pear trees will, when they are at the usual age of bearing, have a healthier, more productive and profitable plantation than if he planted older trees.

AMONG the points of a good dairy cow mentioned by Dr. Law in a recent paper were development of abdomen, depth and breadth of the body posteriorly, evidences of large blood vessels, fineness of the bony structure, looseness, pliancy and elasticity of the skin, abundance of sebaceous secretions.

THE French, who claim to be the most refined people on earth, and who are celebrated as good cooks, eat considerable horse beef, but from the fact that it is not generally eaten by civilized nations is derived conclusive evidence that, like crow meat, it is not a great delicacy, and requires a sharp appetite to make it go down.

AN exchange says: The yellow-eye bean is the standard for the manufacture of the famous Boston baked beans. It is more grown in New England than any other one kind, and was injured by early frosts in September last. As a consequence this variety maintains its price, while that of other kinds has fallen as the new supply came to market.

CLOVER thrives everywhere in the South better than in the North, and remains in the ground longer. There could be no better preparation for the cotton crop than to sow the land with clover, to graze this off with swine, and then turn under the surface for the cotton. Fifteen hundred pounds of lint per acre, which is ten times the average yield, have been produced in this way.

#### THE GARDEN.

##### Seasonable Hints.

Plants which grow tall and spindling should have their tops pinched back frequently to keep them in shape and avoid the long, spindling growth which soon wears out the vitality of the plants and makes them sickly. The decayed bloom should be picked off at once. It is essential to the future blooming of the plant, to say naught of the good appearance of the bed.

Liquid manure will be found a very beneficial stimulant during the warm days, and is especially desirable for roses, clematis and ampelopsis. It should be applied sparingly at first. Plants absolutely require some stimulant after excessive blooming, and liquid manure will be found better than anything else.

If any plant is not successful in one spot it should be moved to another. It is surprising to see what a little difference in soil or position will do for a plant. Often a position where there is no perceptible difference from the former one will make all the difference between success and failure.

About this time come the insect enemies of the rose bushes, the rose bug, aphid or green fly, and, on monthly bloomers, the red spider. A decoction of tobacco water will do away with them all, but it is of more importance the plants should be kept well fed and

healthy; then they will suffer but little from the ravages of insects.

Success in floriculture depends vastly more on the care bestowed on the plants than on the large amount of money expended. Yet for all this, many people will naturally spend a great deal of money on high-priced and rare plants, afterward giving them no attention. A bed of geraniums, petunias, lantanas, and other easily-grown plants, is well cared for, will be more satisfactory than rare plants, which require the care and attention of an expert grower.

Have on hand a good supply of white hellebore for use on currant and gooseberry bushes when the worm appears. It may be applied dry after watering the bush, or dissolved in water and sprinkled over the plants. In dealing with the striped cucumber or squash beetle in the garden the Ohio Experiment Station recommends the use of kerosene applied to a cloth and placed near the hills.

Those whose time is limited so that they cannot give the proper care and attention to annuals will find the summer-flowering bulbs, like gladioli and tuberoses, very attractive, and requiring but little care. Dahlias and iris may also be added with good results.

Borers abound where their bird enemies have been destroyed, likewise the white caterpillars, but the sparrows have vanquished them. Likewise with many other insects. Save the birds. Preserve the balance of power in animal life.

Sand plants will usually do much better in their own soil than in a richer loam, for in the latter they are liable to make a strong growth of foliage at the expense of the flowers, and the plant is very likely to be killed by the first hard frost, while if grown in a poor soil it would blossom freely and ripen its growth and thus withstand frost.

Dandelions can be best destroyed by cutting the plants a little below the surface of the ground, then applying a drop of sulphuric or carbolic acid. Salt also destroys them, but it is applied in too large quantities, and consequently destroys some of the grass in the lawn. All other weeds should be dug or pulled out as they appear. Should the weather be very dry and the lawn likely to be injured, an application of water may be necessary. Give it before the grass becomes brown in color, and when applied do it sufficiently to give it a thorough soaking. Less water and more benefit can be obtained by giving one thorough watering than by a mere dribble every day or two.—*American Gardener*.

#### THE DAIRY.

##### A New Cream Starter.

Mr. John Boyd, of Chicago, writes thus to the editor of *Hoard's Dairyman* in regard to his new method of ripening cream:

In reply to both your public and private request for my formula for ripening cream, will say that I have hesitated to make it public, and do now, simply because I may be misunderstood.

However, if you must have it, here it is.

If any of your readers try it and fail to comply with the conditions, "their blood be on their own heads."

Submerge the milk direct from the cow in ice water. Skim every ten or twelve hours, place the cream of the morning in a covered vat, and when the cream of the evening is mixed with it, stir in the starter so that all three will be well mixed (after that no stirring must be done). Cover up the cream vat for twelve hours in a temperature of 60 degrees to 65 degrees when the cream will be ready for churning.

The starter is to be made fresh every day in this way:

Take one, two, or more gallons of sweet skimmed milk direct from a Cowley can that has been submerged, heat the milk to 90 degrees in a water bath, keeping it well stirred during the process of heating. As soon as it has reached the temperature of 90 degrees, cover it up tight and place in a temperature of about 65 degrees. It may be ready for use in about 24 hours.

The quantity required for use will be the same for a given quantity of cream every day, and will easily be determined by experiment; a very small measure will be sufficient, provided the above conditions are secured.

I would add that this is no longer an experiment with me, having been in constant use for four seasons of the year. Before adopting this plan, we experimented with several different kinds of acids, including the lactic acid of commerce, and while we found it not difficult to produce the acidity requisite to make butter, we in every case destroyed the fine aroma necessary to good work.

The quality of the butter depends not upon the amount of acidity produced in the cream, but rather upon the peculiar kind of acidity developed. Ergo, the uncertainty of what the product will be by the ordinary method.

#### THE APIARY.

##### Bee Pasturage.

To raise forage for bees successfully co-operation among neighborhoods is necessary, says a contributor to the *New York Tribune*. Bees are not amenable to any trespass law; they forage on every man's land; indeed, they seem to like better to gather their sweets from distant fields than from their own premises; watermelon rinds, temptingly sprinkled with sugar and placed near the hives, are passed by without notice, while rinds thrown in the poultry-yard, rods away, will be visited by numbers of the little fellows. A benefactor of man and of bees gives a plan for making bee pasture, which he has followed successfully.

He bought alsike clover seed in Montreal at wholesale price; sold all he did not use to his neighbors, within a radius of two miles, at a few cents less than cost, for the sake of having a greater pasture sown. Three pounds of the alsike mixed with timothy was used to the acre; this furnished pasture of the very best quality for from two to five years for bees and all other kinds of stock.

Another writer says alsike is more permanent than red clover; will live on heavy clay soil where red usually kills; makes but one crop in a season, but throws out many blossoms from each root; blossoms from June into August. When its heads are nearly ripe, the stalks and leaves are green; the seeds can be threshed with a flail, instead of being hulled like red clover; the seeds are smaller than the red, hence require fewer pounds to the acre; it does not yield in quantity of hay as much as the red, but analysis proves it superior in quality, both green and dry, as cattle show a preference for it; finally, it is claimed to be the best honey plant in the world. Many plants secrete a great deal of nectar, but are not useful for general pasture. Among these the ornamental snow or waxberry bush (*Symphoricarpos*) was noticed last spring fairly swarming with honey bees for several weeks. Until we become educated to the idea that bees require something more than natural pasturage in

well-settled countries, let us have all the white and alsike clover possible.—*American Cultivator*.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

##### Hints to Housekeepers.

If you are troubled with a clammy sensation after retiring try wearing woolen underwear at night.

NEVER wash bronzed lamps, chandeliers, etc., but dust them with a feather brush or a soft woolen cloth.

TO GET a ripe Florida orange never buy one before Christmas, and be sure that it is a dark, reddish-yellow, round, not oval, and medium rough skin.

JESSUP WHITEHEAD, the gastronomic writer, says the infallible rule to know when fried potatoes are done is this: When first thrown into the fat they sink; when done they rise and float. After that it is only a question of how much color when they should be taken out.

If a bedstead creaks at each movement of the sleeper, remove the slats and wrap the ends of each in old newspapers. This will prove a complete silencer.

A PRETTY addition to a closetless room can be made by putting up two pieces of scantling in a convenient corner, fastening in some hanging pegs, and draping it with a pretty hanging of chintz or Madras cloth.

If a chimney or flue catch on fire, close all windows and doors first, then hang a blanket in front of the grate to exclude all air. Water should never be poured down the chimney, as it spoils the carpets. Coarse salt thrown down the flue is much better.

CORNS.—Dr. Traill Green speaks very highly of the results obtained in the treatment of hard and soft corns with salicylic acid. He has adopted a formula recommended by Dr. Gezon, which is as follows: Salicylic acid, thirty parts; extract of cannabis indica, five parts; collodion, 240 parts. The collodion fixes the acid to the part and protects it from friction; the cannabis indica acts as an anodyne, and the acid reduces and loosens the corn so that it comes off in four or five days. The remedy is applied with a camel's-hair pencil, and if the corn is not well cured, the application may be repeated. In four or five days the patient should use a warm foot-bath and rub off the collodion. If any portion of the corn remains, the acid should be applied again, and the treatment continued until the corn has disappeared.

#### THE KITCHEN.

##### Tomato Soup.

One small beef bone, two quarts of water, salt to season, boil about two hours, then add one can of tomatoes, boil fifteen minutes, add pepper and strain.

##### Potato Salad.

Cold boiled potatoes sliced very thin, three hard-boiled eggs, one small onion chopped fine; season with salt and pepper, and pour over dressing made of the yolk of one egg stirred into a half-teaspoon made mustard and one tablespoon strong vinegar; beat in by drops three tablespoons of sweet cream, and the white of one egg beaten to a froth.

##### Sandwich Dressing.



# The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1889.

## The State Election.

Returns have now been received from 69 counties. Judge Grant majority is increased to 25,573, and the Prohibition total vote to 15,246. The amendments are all safely carried. The governor's salary has 34,466 by the latest totals, the corporations 5467 and the Kent circuit judge 28,971. There seems no possibility that the returns from the remaining 14 counties, all of them small, can reverse the majority as to corporations, the only vote that is at all close.

## Arbor Day.

Governor Luce has designated April 20th, as the tree planting day for this part of the State.

We hope that the readers of the News will not only carefully read the proclamation, but that one and all will celebrate the day by planting at least a single tree. In our pleasant city, its greatest beauty are the graded streets and the handsome shade trees which line the principal avenues. There are many parts of the town, however, which are still destitute of shade trees. Not only do trees beautify the streets, but they add many times their cost to the value of the property upon which they are placed.

But leaving the city, and entering the country in any direction from Holland, a person is at once struck by the lack of trees by the roadsides. A few farmers have had the wisdom and foresight to plant shade trees.

The forests covered so large a part of the country when the first settlers came here, that they supposed it would take several generations to cut the trees all away. It is but forty-two years since the handful of colonists came and the woods are gone. The effects of this destruction of the forests are beginning to be felt in Michigan. The seasons are subject to great extremes of drought or floods, the winters are irregular and the farmer's crops more uncertain than was the case when the woods protected them.

It is too late to philosophize about it but every farmer should do what he can to help save a little shade for the coming generation.

The farmers on the Lake Shore, north-west of Holland, have wisely been planting trees along their roads, so that many places already have fine rows of maples. Something has also been done in this direction, on the road leading to the Park. But not one-half the farmers near Holland have set out any shade trees. Beautiful shade trees in the country improve the value of property as well as they do in the city, and we urge all our farmer readers to plant trees. They will find them a crop which will pay in more ways than one, besides contributing to add to the beauty of the landscape.

But after setting out your trees do not expect them to grow without some care. Plow two or three furrows near them, and keep the trees free from grass and weeds, for three or four years.

## The Great Centennial.

April 30th, 1889 will be the centennial anniversary of George Washington's inauguration, as the first president of the United States.

That can be considered as the beginning of our present government. The day is, therefore, a more important anniversary than that of the fourth of July. A grand celebration will take place at New York, where Washington took the oath of office in 1789. Many other cities will also appropriately commemorate the day.

President Harrison has issued a proclamation, which is given elsewhere in this paper, calling on all citizens to repair to their respective places of Divine worship at nine o'clock on the morning of the great day. This was also done by the people of the United States on April 30, 1789.

Beyond this appropriate celebration, we feel that our people should rejoice at the completion of the first one hundred years of the life of our country, and that the afternoon and evening should be devoted to suitable ceremonies and illuminations.

The following from the New York Independent, is excellent advice to be followed in every city and hamlet in the land:

"We remind the people that the day when the President of 1889 returns in reverence to the spot where, in 1789, George Washington uncovered his head to take the oath of office is a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving the whole land over. Let it be remembered and honored everywhere. Let the people awake to the grandeur of the memories of the century."

Let every flag in fifty states and territories be flying to the breeze. Have you no bunting? Buy it, and have it, and swing it! The nation of our love has its fluttering emblem, and every house should have it and hang it out. Make the day blaze with the red and white and blue, with the stars and the stripes draping the street fronts, floating across the driveways, hung out from windows, and swung high over every tower and hilltop.

Ring all the bells! At nine o'clock in the morning from every church-steeple in the broad land let the peal of

joy strike every ear. So rang the bells, at the same hour, on the day when the nation's first chief officer first gave us a perfected government. What a story those bells will tell! The liberty three million people suffered for is now enjoyed by sixty million; the nation enlarged, enforced and purified; the thirteen stars made forty-two; the territory trebled; freedom made the assured heritage of the world! Here is fruit such as no other century has borne for no other nation. Here is cause enough for joy and thanksgiving to God. Let the children hear the bells, and let their parents tell them that one hundred years ago to-day, in the loving providence of God, the man who led our armies in the war which gave the colonies independence, made out of those states a nation all ordered and officered for peace. Let the bells tell the story of a hundred years ago, and of the century's history of the blessing of God!

Let the people praise God! One hundred years ago, at nine o'clock, the bells of every church in this city, Protestant, Catholic or Hebrew, called the people to prayer to the God of Nations for his blessing on an untried experiment in the government of nations. The bells of our Centennial day will summon a whole powerful nation from cities and happy hamlets in populous states, then as unmapped wilderness, to thank God that those anxious prayers have been answered beyond the imagination of men.

## A Year of Low Water.

This is the year of low water in Lake Michigan and the streams and inland lakes of this state. It is a condition, in fact, which exists throughout the great Lake Region. The ebb and flow of the tide, if such it may be called, in the great lakes has been observed by scientific men for years and many interesting and important facts connected therewith have been recorded. The laws governing this rise and fall of the water do not work with uniformity, but are liable to be attended by results varying both as to time and extent. The chief variation at this time is the extreme lowness of the water. The period from one low water season to another is from seven to eight years.

The last one occurred in 1881, but at that time the water was not nearly as low as at present. Today the water in Lake Michigan or Lake Huron is fully 30 inches below what it was two years ago. For the past eighteen months there has been a gradual recession. The water has fallen slowly, but steadily, until we have the present stage; and whether the pendulum has yet reached the end of its swing, no one can tell. The chances are, however, that the extreme limit is touched, and that from this time the water will either remain stationary or begin slowly to rise. It may be six months before any considerable change is perceptible. This will depend upon the causes that have produced the present condition, and whether those causes are continued or radically changed.

One thing is certain, the present low water is not due entirely to the drouth of the past six months. Undoubtedly this drouth has contributed a share, but the natural law governing the flow of the waters is independent of a mere local and temporal condition of weather. In the opinion of some writers on this subject, this law rests upon the aggregate waterfall through a period of several years throughout the entire lake region. If this be true, it follows that there will be no general rise until the lake region is visited by rains ample enough to produce this effect throughout the entire basin or area of low water.

## How to Grow Celery.

The seed should be sown in hot beds in March, or in the open ground the last of April or the first of May; but when sown in the open ground it vegetates very slowly, often remaining in the ground several weeks before it comes up. A bushel or two of stable manure put in a hole in the ground, against a wall or any fence facing south and covered with a rich fine mould three or four inches deep, will bring the seed up much sooner. Sufficient plants for any family may be started in a large flower pot or two, placed in a sitting room, giving them plenty of air and moisture. As soon as the young plants are about three inches high, prepare a small bed in the open ground, and make it rich and the earth fine. Here set out the plants for a temporary growth, placing them four inches apart. This should be done carefully; and they should be gently watered once, and protected for a day or two against the sun. Make the trenches a foot or fifteen inches deep and a foot wide, and not less than five feet apart. At the bottom of the trench put some good, rich, but well digested compost manure, for if too fresh the celery will be rank and pipy, or hollow, and will not keep nearly as long or well. Dig this manure in well, making the earth fine and light; then take up the plants from the temporary bed and set them out carefully in the bottom of the trenches, six or eight inches apart.

When the plants begin to grow, hoe on each side and between them with a small hoe. As they grow up, earth their stems; that is, put the earth up against the stems, but not too much at a time, and always when the plants are dry. Be particular and not allow the soil to get between the stems of the outside leaves and the inner one, as it is injurious to the plants. In frosty weather they should be protected by covering the tops of the trenches well with dry litter; this should not be allowed to remain longer than is absolutely necessary; it is well to cover the whole with boards to shed the rain.—Exchange.

## Railroading in the South.

### A Nervous Passenger.

Away back from the lines of Southern railroads, up in the mountains and in the sombre pine woods, dwell many people who have never seen a locomotive, a steamboat, a telephone or a Sunday newspaper. Those who live within a few miles of the track ride down on mule back to witness the passage of the daily train with undiminished wonder and satisfaction. I have frequently seen forty or fifty saddled mules tied to the fences around some obscure little station and their owners gawkingly standing open-mouthed, gazing at the train and its occupants.

But if you ride into the country you will find many men who have intended all their lives to go down and see the sight, but have been too busy loafing around to get time to accomplish the journey. Crops need watching in this section and the men with great endurance will sit all day observing with eagle eye the growth of forty-five feet of popcorn and a few stalks of tobacco for home consumption.

Now and then one of these people is compelled, once in a lifetime perhaps, to make a journey by rail. It is like pulling a tooth to get him started, and the whole community assists in the operation. Every able-bodied inhabitant is at hand to witness his departure, and few "allow" that he will ever return. When he does so he is regarded as a "globe trotter" forever by his stay-at-home neighbors. I had a curious exhibition of the verandah as well as the neighboring feeling of these shy and retiring people on a journey through Georgia. Our train stopped at a little, almost nameless station on signal, and a tall, slim boy, attired in butternut homespun, stepped upon the platform and knocked vigorously upon the door. Some wag shouted "Come in," and he opened the door, hesitated a moment and then walked in. Making solemnly for the first seat, he shook hands warmly with its occupant, saying: "Howdy stranger; how's yer folks?"

He went through the car, shook hands with every one, with the same kindly inquiry and sat down. I, later, took occasion to talk to him, and discovered that it was his first experience in railroad travel, and the formal manner in his entrance I afterwards ascertained to be the regular "cracker" manner of greeting an assembled company. He was extremely alarmed at the terrific speed of the train, which rattled and bumped along one of the rudest of tracks at the rate of seventeen miles an hour, and he said it took his breath away.

But the queerest and funniest incident of this Southern trip had almost a tragic termination. The train was just starting, without ringing a bell or blowing a whistle, as is the unique Southern custom, when a cloud of dust was observed traveling down the road to the station and from the midst of which proceeded prolonged yells. The train was promptly stopped and an ancient and rickety chaise drove up and there climbed down from it an old man in a long yellow coat and a William Goat beard. He wore beside these a pair of abbreviated green trousers which seemed to desire to shun his boots and rise to a higher plane, and a beaver hat of the vintage of 1812. He took from out the chaise a bandbox tied with a string, a large carpet bag, a paper bag containing an assorted lunch, two live chickens tied together by the legs and a crock of butter, over the top of which a piece of muslin was tightly fastened. With these and an ancient umbrella he boarded the train with some difficulty and sat down in a seat a few feet from the door. The train rolled away leaving his companion in the chaise sitting, opened mouth, paralyzed with wonder.

The ancient one, with windtossed beard, gripped the arm of his seat as soon as he felt the train's motion and let out a startled yell that caused the passengers to turn pale with a fear that we had a madman on board, and when the conductor ran to him he shouted: "The hull darn thing is sinking!"

The amiable conductor assured him that he was perfectly free and going into his pocket pulled out his punch. The old man held up his hand in an instant, and cried: "Don't shoot, Mister, don't shoot; I give in!" "What ticket?" "Your railroad ticket." "Ain't got none." "Where are you going?" "I'm gwine to Staunton to my grandson's, Pete Rawlins. Know him?" "Nope." "Know any of his folks down in Staunton?" Just then the whistle blew and the old man jumped up and tried to get past the conductor, who held him down by main strength. The white hair of the old "cracker" fairly stood on end and it was several minutes before he calmed down enough to count his change.

At the next station, where the train stopped, he gathered his belongings and made for the door, but was stopped before he could get off. This attempt he made at every station, and finally the conductor went to him, saying: "Look here, old man, you just sit still and don't move till you hear the brakeman holler Staunton, then you get off! See?"

He sat there awhile quietly, and then began to question the rest of the passengers as to their acquaintance with Staunton and its people.

Thinking I could derive some entertainment from him, I changed my seat to the one in front of his, and, turning around addressed some words to him with an amiable and seductive smile. He looked at me a moment, and solemnly took his musty leather wallet, from his side pocket and thrust it deep down into his boot, saying:

"Now, then, young man, what do you want to know, eh?"

The action set the entire car full of people roaring with laughter and almost brought a blush upon my cheek, which sensation had scarcely gone when the brakeman opened the door and yelled "Staunton!"

We were at the moment crossing a trestle about fifty feet in height, upon the slanting, heavily wooded side of a mountain. We could look down the hillside over the tree tops and see a silver stream threading its winding way through a black and dark swamp. The old settler rose quickly at the sound of the brakeman's voice, packed up his belongings and, going to the platform, stepped off.

As we passed we got a glimpse of him

falling down. Somebody pulled the bell-rope, stopped the train at once, and a relief party was organized, which went down the mountain side until we came to the spot where he struck first a tall hemlock. It looked like a gigantic Christmas tree.

Pendant from its branches were socks, collars, handkerchiefs, chewing-tobacco, chickens, rolls of butter, fancy goods, ham sandwiches, boots and shoes, notions, suspenders, shoelaces, bandboxes, samples of cloth, hardware and gents' furnishing goods. Further down the hillside we found some patent medicine bottles, the old umbrella, the butter crock and the plug hat. Then we reached the old man, who was up to his waist in the mud, busily engaged in washing the same mud from a whisky flask which he had somehow managed to retain in his pocket through all his exciting flight.

He was as cool as a cucumber, and when we yanked him out of the mud remarked, "This here railroad traveling do beat thunder, don't it?"

We climbed up the hill, gathering his belongings as we proceeded, and when we arrived at the train the conductor angrily inquired, "What in thunder did you mean by jumping off like that?"

"Why, my friend," blandly answered he of the goat-like beard and shattered garments, "you told me yourself to get off when I heard the brakeman holler 'Staunton,' and I got off.—Philadelphia Press.

## PROCLAMATION.

ARBOR DAY.

An old proverb tells us "That he who plants a tree loves others besides himself."

The voices of Spring again remind us of life and lives to come, and of duties to others, that only the recurring seasons can ripen for enjoyment.

In glad accord with a happy custom, I designate as Arbor Day, for all that portion of the State lying South of the North line of Mason, Lake, Osceola, Clare, Gladwin and Arenac counties, Saturday, April 20th, and for all that portion lying North of such line, Saturday, May 4th.

The axe and saw are fast disrobing our fertile State of her native green, and only those who are willing to plant and wait their reward, can give back to her and her rich soil the blessings she would preserve for our children.

The blazed and crooked path through the dark forest a few years since, has changed to the now dusty and shaded highway.

Looking to the beauty, comfort and good of Michigan in days to come, wisely do our laws invite the adornment of highways, by providing that:

"Shade trees shall be planted along both sides of the public highways at the uniform distance, as near as may be, of sixty feet apart, and not less than twenty-three nor more than twenty-five feet from the center of the highway," and that, "Any person planting shade trees along the highways, adjacent to property owned or occupied by such person, shall be entitled to be credited twenty-five cents upon his highway tax for every tree so planted, but not to exceed in the aggregate twenty-five per cent of such person's highway tax in any one year."

On the Arbor Days appointed, let the tree planting be in such appropriate spot or place as the judgment may select, but more especially would I urge, that this year, our roadsides and thoroughfares be remembered.

To the loyalty of a State, that has ever been true, And "built better than it knew,"

to a people "loving others besides themselves," and desirous of their happiness, I do most respectfully appeal for the observance of this beautiful custom.

In witness whereof, I have on this Fourth day of April, A. D. 1889, set my hand and caused to be affixed hereto the great seal of the State of Michigan.

CYRUS G. LUCE, By the Governor.

G. R. OSMUN, Secretary of State.

Pool Table for Sale.

New Pool table for sale. Inquire of Mrs. F. Rhode, Saugatuck. 9 3w.

Spring Millinery Goods.

A complete line of new spring Millinery Goods just received. Also a large variety of Gloves and Velling. A fine line of Children and Misses School Hats from 15 cents up. Give us a call. VAN DEN BERGE & BERTSCH.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft, or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Stiffles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Saves \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by Dr. H. Kremers, Druggist, Holland, Mich. 10-6m

C. A. Stevenson,

(Successor to H. Wykhuyzen) has moved his stock to the Metz Building, Eighth Street, opposite H. Walsh's drug store, Holland. 5-8t

In purchasing medicines, don't try experiments; the first and only consideration should be genuineness. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has stood the test of forty years, and to-day it is in greater demand than ever—a triumphant proof of popular approval.

PAINTS! PAINTS!

I have just received a large stock of the celebrated Harrison's Ready Mixed Paints. They are warranted to you to be the best paint in the market. A full line of all kinds of painting and wall finishing materials always in stock and at bottom prices. Call and get my prices on Paints, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, Brushes, Wall finish and all goods in the painting line. My stock of drugs and medicines is pure and always fresh. H. WALSH, Druggist. 10-3mos.

Mrs. Best has the latest patterns for stamping dresses; also braiding figured silks, and cheap satin in light shades for fancy work.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

# J. FLIEMAN

Manufactures and sells the

## BEST WAGONS

## AND BUGGIES.

I have recently commenced the manufacture of

## Platform, Combination & Express Wagons,

To which I invite the attention of all who desire light and durable wagons.

I desire also to call the attention of all owners of fast horses in this vicinity to the fact that I have procured the assistance of one of the best horse-shoers in the west and am now able to do the finest possible work in that line, both with steel or iron shoes either of hand or machine make. I believe that all should patronize home trade when they can be well served, and I would ask that all give me a good trial before taking their work elsewhere.

I also manufacture

## Ox Yokes

and have them constantly on hand.

## Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND Mich. Jan. 18, 1887.

**PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS.**  
Made in 40 Colors that neither Fade, Wash Out, Nor Run.  
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.

## C. Steketee & Bos, GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Always have on hand a complete stock of goods consisting of

## Dry Goods, GROCERIES, Crockery, and Glassware.

Special line of Earthen Ware such as

## FLOWER POTS,

From the smallest to the largest size; also large Urns for Lawns and Gardens.

A complete line of

5c., 10c., and 25c.

## Counter Goods.

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.

Cheap Cassimeres for Boys' and Men's Suits.

Please call and examine our goods before buying elsewhere.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

Holland, Mich., July 5, 1889 24.

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## He Sent Eighty Miles for It.

Milo Page, of San Bernardino, Cal., on Sept. 9, 1888, writes as follows:

In 1858 I was taken with bilious colic, being then seventeen years old. Yearly attacks followed, and at length they became more frequent. In 1872, while residing in Oakland, I suffered severely from this disease, and was informed by Dr. Pinkerton that it was chronic and incurable.

While prostrated by a severe attack, a friend induced me to take a large dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters, Old Style, probably four wine glasses full. In less than half an hour I was free from pain. I followed this up with three wine-glasses a day—one, half an hour before each meal—until I used up the bottle.

For over seven years I was perfectly free from bilious colic, but in the fall of '79 I was engaged in mining in Nevada, and the coarse food I ate brought on a sharp attack. I was far from any drug store, but I despatched a courier eighty miles for a bottle of Vinegar Bitters.

When he returned I was unable to speak, but I put the bottle to my lips, took two swallows, and in twenty minutes the pain left me. I finished the bottle as before, taking three doses daily, and for nine years afterward I was perfectly free from the dreaded disease.

A month ago it returned, but trying the old remedy, Vinegar Bitters, I was cured, as before.

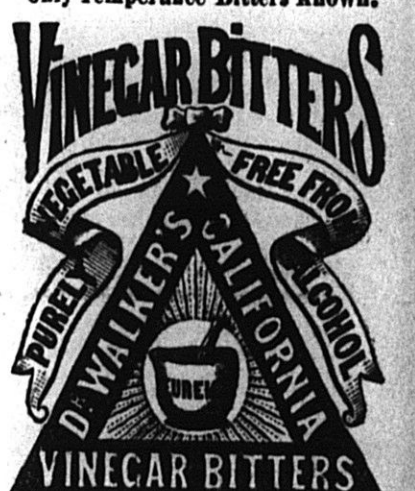
I write this because you do not especially recommend Vinegar Bitters for bilious colic. Only those who have suffered the agonies of this disease, can understand what a boon a sure cure is, and in Old Style Vinegar Bitters you have the best, and perhaps the only real remedy known.

In reply to Mr. Page we will say that Vinegar Bitters cures hundreds of diseases; we have not the space to catalogue them, and perhaps if we published them those unacquainted by experience with our valuable remedy, might doubt its efficacy still, as so many worthless preparations are thrust on the market, and puffed in so many extravagant ways.

The fact remains, however, that those who have been accustomed to take Vinegar Bitters for any length of time, are hale and hearty, whether they are young or old. Those who doubt and fail to take it, are likely to fall into all manner of ailments, great and small. Vinegar Bitters, both Old and New Styles, keep those who take them fresh, fair, healthy, and young-looking, and when we once gain a customer, we keep them always, like Mr. Page, who sent eighty miles for Vinegar Bitters, and it was almost a ride for life.

The New Style Vinegar Bitters is a beautiful, clear, dark reddish color, and extremely pleasant to the taste.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



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

Send for a beautiful book free.

Address, R. H. McDONALD Drug Co. 532 Washington Street, New York City.

There is no Verdigris or other impurity in Chase's Barley Malt Whisky. It is rich and nutritious, and the best of all Whiskies for family and medicinal purposes.

Sold by HEBER WALSH Holland.

## TO THE PUBLIC!

We are now prepared for the Spring and Summer, and have on hand a larger and finer stock than ever before.

## Suits for Men, Boys and Children.



#### Church Items.

**HOPE REFORMED CHURCH.**—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 8:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. W. Beardslee will conduct the services morning and evening.

**METHODIST E. CHURCH.**—Rev. R. C. Crawford, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All are welcome and the seats are free.

**HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REF. CHURCH.** Ninth street.—Rev. E. Bos, pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., 2 and 7:30 p. m.

**HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH.**—Market Street.—Rev. E. Van der Vries, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7:30 p. m.

**FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.**—Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Rev. H. E. Doskor will conduct the union services in the evening.

**THIRD REFORMED CHURCH.**—Rev. H. E. Doskor, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.

**GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Divine Service every Sunday at 12 m. Sunday school immediately after service.

#### OUR NEIGHBORS.

##### Zeeland.

**April 11.**  
Mrs. Van Bree, of Zeeland, one of the pioneers of this section, died last Tuesday at the advanced age of 81 years. She was the mother of Mrs. Geo. N. Williams, Mrs. A. C. Van Raalte, and Mrs. A. D. Moes, of Holland. The funeral occurred Thursday afternoon. A pleasant wedding was held here on Thursday evening at the residence of Rev. Kremer of this village. The marriage was of Mr. Henry De Kruif, the well known and popular dealer in agricultural implements here, to Miss Hendrika Kremer, one of the most attractive ladies of Zeeland. The ceremony took place at 6 p. m. A large company of relatives of the parties were present. Both the bride and groom have many friends among the readers of the News, all of whom will join with us in wishing them a long and happy life together. CORR.

##### Olive Centre.

**April 9.**  
Farmers are improving the beautiful spring weather. Foscari Fonger is home from the north. Fred. Nivison and family have returned to Holland for the summer. Hannah Nivison is home from Saugatuck for a short time. Another one of Olive's fair daughters was kidnapped last week and carried away to Laketon, by Charles Holmes of that place. It was done very quietly, no one but the fair one and a few friends knowing anything about it until they were gone. The fact that our girls are all captured by outsiders does not speak very well for the young men here. Fordyce Lyon is visiting his son Ernest in Newaygo county with a view of going to live there. A new house is nearly completed on the old Peterson place. A. R. Robinson moved to West Olive and will engage in a book business for a St. Louis firm. "CRANK."

##### Grand Haven.

From the Evening Tribune.  
The Grand Haven Leather Co. made a large shipment of sole leather this morning. The schooner Wonder, owned by Jas. Young and Tom O'Brien of this city, is in port for slight repairs and a little paint. A neat craft she is. Geo. Hancock ships daily large quantities of carnations and other beautiful flowers, and still the orders arrive by every mail. May thrive follow the enterprise exhibited by Mr. Hancock in his varied productions. The Rev. Dr. Chas. Scott of Hope College, Holland, delivered an able sermon in the Second Reformed Church in this city last Sunday. The anthem sung by the choir was heavenly music. Messrs. McBride and Parish left for Grand Rapids to-day to interview Congressman Belknap for the last time before Parish takes possession of the Grand Haven post office, which will be very soon now, unless he should be unable to give the necessary bonds. At 10 o'clock last night, an alarm of fire was sounded, occasioned by the saw-mill and workshop at Robertson's ship yard being in flames. The saw-mill was destroyed and the workshop gutted, a number of the workmen losing a portion of their tools. The cabin of Will Loutit's boat, now on the stocks, was consumed. It was a bad fire that will delay work on the ship at least a month.

#### Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at the drug stores of Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De Kruif, Zeeland, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft."—J. W. Bowen, Editor Enquirer, Me Arthur, Ohio.

##### Discovers Ever.

Stella (her first party)—"Oh, Clarissa, what do you think that lovely Count de Friskle said to me?"

Clarissa (with indifference)—"And what did the lovely Count say to you?"

Stella—"Well, you know, after we had danced together five or six times, he begged me to give him one little bud from my bouquet, which he said he would ensure in the innermost recesses of his heart of hearts forever and forever. Then he said something in French which I did not understand, but it sounded awfully nice, but Clarissa, what do you think he could have meant?"

Clarissa (with more indifference)—"Nothing. He made the same speech to me."

#### THE BEST WATER TO CLEANSE.

Two Beautiful Styles of Complexion of the Ladies.

Among the young women returned from their summer outing is more than ever noticeable what is known as the "tennis skin." It is extremely beautiful, and was almost unknown among women of a previous generation. It is as smooth and polished as satin, fine and close in texture as ivory, is a clear delicate biscuit in color, transparent, and with the rich color showing through rather than lying on the surface. It gives the impression also of exquisite cleanliness. It is the result of the sunlight and fresh air and the healthful process of cleansing every pore of the skin daily with perspiration. Nothing can clean the skin like moisture that flows through it from warm, quick-flowing blood. No water put on the outside has a like effect to the water that comes from the inside. This is the reason why it is called the "tennis skin," because the girls who play tennis wash out their skins with perspiration at least once a day. There is another sort, and a very beautiful one it is, known among the girls as a "Turkish bath" skin. That comes from thorough sweating, too, but while it is very lovely I like it less than the tennis skin, because the flesh and muscles are not made as firm beneath it as by that of outdoor exercise, and therefore the contours underneath it are less round and smooth, and it does not wear so well; wind and sun injure it, it is given to freckling and to chapping, and hot rooms make it dry and flid, while the tennis skin is warranted to stand anything and keep its beauty. The Turkish bath skin is velvety rather than satiny, and has rose-leaf and seashell sorts of tints, pink and white instead of brown and red. But it is very pretty.

#### A HORSE OVERBOARD.

How an Equine Took a Long Swim for Dear Life.

A novel scene, and one which drew a large number of spectators, was witnessed recently at Seattle. It was that of a boat in which two persons sat, one of them pulling for dear life while the other held the bridle-rein of a horse, which swam bravely to keep up with the velocity of the boat. On inquiry it was found that a team of horses belonging to McLaughlin of North Seattle, and engaged in hauling wood in West Seattle, were brought across the bay on a flatboat, and as one of the team, a valuable gray mare, was being led up the slip at Harrison & Smith's wharf, a cross-board on which she stepped gave way, and the mare fell backward. The hind quarters of the animal were immersed, while she vainly attempted to regain the slip on which her front feet were. The driver and others endeavored to assist the animal, but were unsuccessful, and were obliged to cast her loose. The mare swam across the open water heading for shallow water among the piles near the railroad track. In the meantime a boat was manned by the driver and Joe Carter and the rescue of the animal attempted. It was attended with no small difficulty, as in addition to the mare's being entangled in the harness, the thickly studded posts almost prevented the boat from entering. They succeeded in cutting the mare loose from the harness and towed her out from among the piles, thence round the wharves to the ocean dock, under which the attractive trio passed to Belfast Island, where a landing was effected. The mare was none the worse for her bath, nor did she seem exhausted by her long swim.

#### The Parrot and the Owl.

The question having arisen, "Why do we eat?" the Parrot challenged the Owl to a discussion and left the decision to the Serpent. The Parrot went back several thousand years to prove that Adam ate and was obliged to eat, and that all men who came after him had been obliged to eat, and used up the best part of two hours in drawing comparisons, making deductions, and clinching his points. When he finally sat down covered with perspiration, but flattered by his own argument, the Serpent asked the Owl to begin. "Gentlemen," said the bird as he slowly arose, "I have only a word to say. It is my opinion that we eat because we were built that way." The Serpent promptly decided that the Owl had the best of it, and when the Parrot raised a howl over it, the Fox chuckled him under the wing and said: "Blab is a good thing, but brevity and common sense most always hit a jury." Moral: "If some lawyers were dumb they would double their patronage."

#### Head-Size and Brain-Weight.

"Seven being the average size of a man's head as measured by his hat," says a London exchange, "it appears that out of fourteen distinguished personages, two Lord Chelmsford and Dean Stanley were below, while the other two (Lord Beaconsfield and the Prince of Wales) were exactly up to the average. Of the others, Dickens, Selborne and Bright require 74, Earl Russell 75, Lord Macaulay, Gladstone and Thackeray 76, Louis Philippe 77, and the Archbishop of York 8 full. Of twenty-three distinguished men whose actual brain-weights are known, four, including the late Prof. Hughes Bennett and Hermann, the philologist, were distinctly below the average, showing that a well-constituted brain of small dimensions may be capable of doing much better work than many a larger organ whose internal constitution is, from one cause or other, defective."

#### A Coon That Loved Music.

When Pomp Robinson, of Montezuma, Ia., was a young man he and another lad were on their way to a dancing "rolle on shanks mare. They stopped and sat down on a log near a branch in the moonlight to rest, and while resting struck up "Billy in the Low Grounds," on their old "luteys" to pass away the time. Soon as the music started an old "ting-tail coon came down out of a tree by the light of the moon and proceeded to waltz out in the road in front of them. Pomp made for him with a stick and up a sapling he went. The fiddler started off again, and the coon came down a second time. A large stick was procured and old tip dispatched just because he was fond of good music.

#### Various Ugly Pets.

Ugliness or repelling habits are generally no bar to a lady's feelings when her pet animal is concerned. Some have been known to share their bed with an iguana, which is the most repulsive-looking reptile in Brazil. It is well known that Byron, among the pets that accompanied him in his travels, possessed a bear; and Edmund Kean kept a South American lion as his constant companion. More extraordinary pets might be quoted, such as young wolves, leopards, jackals, and snakes. Even frogs, lizards, and hedgehogs have been petted by men of repute. Wolsey bestowed his affections on a familiar old carp, Cowper on hares, and Sir John Lubbock wooed the favor of a Syrian wasp.

#### Consumption Surely Cured.

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

#### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

## YES

**\$125** will buy a full sized city lot in the west part of town.

**\$275** will pay for a house and lot in the Third Ward, suitable for a small family.

**\$350** gives you your choice of two beautiful lots, on which to build your home.

**\$400** buys a house and two lots on a graded street, with good sidewalk.

**\$550** takes a new house and lot in the First Ward.

**\$700** is the price of the handsome new cottage and lot on River Street.

**\$800** buys something else, which is a good investment for your money.

**\$900** pays for a pleasant residence on one of the best streets in town.

**\$1000** are the prices of beautiful homes which we can sell you.

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If none of the these bargains suit you, we have many more on the list. Also farms, fruit orchards, and, in fact, everything in the line of real estate.

We also rent houses and stores in the city.

Holland Real Estate Exchange.

J. C. POST, Manager.

Holland City, Michigan.

#### Your Land Title.

I have the only set of Abstract books in Ottawa county and am prepared to furnish abstracts of all land titles in the county, promptly and at reasonable prices. I also buy and sell real estate, and draw up deeds and mortgages for parties at my office. Call on, or address,

JACOB BAAR,  
Grand Haven, Mich.

## ICURE FITS!

When I saw CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

**FITS, EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS.**

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst case. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address **H. C. ROOT, M. C., 133 PEARL ST., NEW YORK**

#### OTTAWA COUNTY

### Building and Loan ASSOCIATION,

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

Authorized Capital, \$200,000.

Stock taken from June, 1888, (the time of organization) to Feb. 15, 1889, 940 shares of \$100 each.

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

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

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

All moneys paid in are made productive by being immediately invested so that no capital is allowed to remain idle.

For further information apply to the Secretary.  
HENRY KREMERS, M. D., President,  
HENRY MARTIN, Secretary,  
A. M. KANTERS, Treasurer.

## SPRING

Has arrived and so has a NEW STOCK

—OF—

## Dress Goods,

SATEENS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, DAMASKS, COTTONS, ETC.

At the store of

G. Van Putten & Sons.

Also a large stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

including Fancy Woolen Shirts, White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats and Caps, Neckties, &c.

The largest and finest assortment of

BUTTONS

in the city.

A FULL LINE OF

Family Groceries

KEPT IN STOCK.

Give Us a Ca l.

De Kraker & De Koster,

Dealers in

FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED

MEATS.

Parties desiring

Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

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

New Stock

—OF—

DRESS GOODS

—AND—

CLOTHING

Just received at

E. J. HARRINGTON'S.

Also a new stock of

STONEWARE

just received.

A first-class line of

Family Groceries

Constantly kept in stock.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

JONKMAN & DYKEMA

Have the best and largest

stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for Men, Boys and Children.

Also

HATS and CAPS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.

From this date we shall give

a deduction of 25 per cent

or one quarter of the

price on all

Overcoats

—AND—

Woolen Underwear

For cash.

Third door east of Pos

Office.

JONKMAN & DYKEMA.

Dec. 29th, 1888.

## A NEW LINE

—OF—

## Carpets and Rugs

Just Received and Sold at

## ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

THE FINEST SELECTION OF

## Wall - Paper

AND

## Ceiling

## Decorations

at greatly reduced prices.

We are receiving daily, new

## Children's CARRIAGES,

VERY FINE AND CHEAP.

## All at the Large Furniture

Store of

MEYER, BROUWER & CO.,

RIVER STREET.

I have on hand a variety of twenty different kinds

## Oliver Chilled Plows

and have sold these goods for sixteen years. My claims are that they will excel anything on the American market. I would like the trade of all our farmers on these goods and give them trial terms.

Also have on hand a fine line of

## Open and Top Buggies,

JACKSON LUMBER WAGONS,

## The Late Improved Reed Spring Tooth Harrow.

Farmer's Favorite and Buckeye Grain Drills.

Give me a call if in need of any of these goods, and you will be treated with courtesy.

All good warranted.

B. VAN RAALTE.

WM. THOMAS,  
Paper Hanger and Decorator,  
House and Sign Painting.

All work done in promptly first-class style.

Shop in rear of the building, formerly occupied by S. Reidsema as a furniture store.

## WALL PAPER

—AND—

## DECORATIONS!

All grades and patterns. The finest stock in the city, at the

## Furniture Store.

—OF—

## S. REIDSEMA.

I keep a full stock of Wall Paper at reduced prices, and my assortment is full and complete.

Give me a call, and examine my stock

## PROTECTION!

When in need of

## BOOTS and SHOES

to protect the feet remember that

## E. HEROLD

carries a fine assortment of goods in the above line.

We have just received a brand new stock, and it will be money in your pocket to call on us and inspect these goods. We guarantee satisfaction.

## Gray Bros. Shoes

A Specialty.

A full line of

## Boston Rubber Goods,

The best make of Rubbers in the Market.

E. HEROLD.



# "THE SLAUGHTER."

REV. DR. TALMAGE'S DISCOURSE IN ST. LOUIS.

"Neither a Borrower Nor a Lender Be"—A Loss That Cannot Be Replaced—The Equipment of a Man—Dangers to Young Men in Great Cities.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, preached to a vast audience in St. Louis last Sunday. His subject was "The Slaughter," and his text, Proverbs, vii. 21: "As an ox to the slaughter." The eloquent preacher said:

There is nothing in the voice or manner of the butcher to indicate to the ox that there is death ahead. The ox thinks he is going on to a rich pasture field of clover, where all day long he will revel in the herbage of luxuriance; but after a while the men and the boys close in upon him with sticks and stones and shouting, and drive him through bars and into a doorway, where he is fastened, and with a well aimed stroke the ax falls him; and so the anticipation of the redolent pasture field is completely disappointed. So many a young man has been driven on by temptation to what he thought would be paradisaical enjoyment; but after a while influences with darker hue and swarther arm close in upon him, and he finds that instead of making an excursion into a garden he has been driven "as an ox to the slaughter."

I. We are apt to blame young men for being destroyed when we ought to blame the influences that destroy them. Society slaughters a great many young men by the behest, "You must keep up appearances; whatever be your salary, you must dress as well as others; you must wine and brandy as many friends; you must smoke as costly cigars; you must give as expensive entertainments; and you must live in as fashionable a boarding-house. If you haven't the money, borrow. If you can't borrow make a false entry, or subtract here and there a bill from a bundle of bank bills; you will only have to make the deception a little while; in a few months, or in a year or two, you can make all right. Nobody will be hurt by it; nobody will be the wiser. You yourself will not be damaged." By that awful process a hundred thousand men have been slaughtered for time and slaughtered for eternity.

Suppose you borrow. There is nothing wrong about borrowing money. There is hardly a man in the house but has sometimes borrowed money. Vast estates have been built on a borrowed dollar. But there are two kinds of borrowed money. Money borrowed for the purpose of starting or keeping up legitimate enterprise and expense, and money borrowed to get that which you can do without. The first is right, the other is wrong. If you have money enough of your own to buy a coat, however plain, and then you borrow money for a dandy's outfit, you have taken the first revolution of the wheel down grade. Borrow for the necessities; that may be well. Borrow for the luxuries; that tips your prospects over in the wrong direction.

The Bible distinctly says the borrower is servant of the lender. It is a bad state of things when you have to go down some other street to escape meeting some one you owe. If young men knew what is the despotism of being in debt more of them would keep out of it. What did debt do for Lord Bacon, with a mind towering above the centuries? It induced him to take bribes and convict himself as a criminal before all ages. What did debt do for Walter Scott? Broken hearted at Abbotsford. Kept him writing until his hand gave out in paralysis to keep the sheriff away from his pictures and statuary. Better for him if he had minded the maxim which he had chiselled over the fireplace at Abbotsford, "Waste not, want not."

The trouble is, my friends, the people do not understand the ethics of going into debt, and that if you purchase goods with no expectation of paying for them, or go into debts which you cannot meet, you steal just so much money. If I go into a grocery store, and I buy sugars and coffees and meats, with no capacity to pay for them and no intention of paying for them, I am more dishonest than if I go into the store, and when the grocer's face is turned the other way I fill my pockets with the articles of merchandise and carry off a ham. In the one case I take the merchant's time, and I take the time of his messenger to transfer the goods to my house, while in the other case I take none of the time of the merchant, and I wait upon myself, and I transfer the goods without any trouble to him. In other words a sneak thief is not so bad as a man who contracts for debts he never expects to pay.

Yet in all our cities there are families that move every May day to get into proximity to other grocers and meat shops and apothecaries. They owe everybody within a half mile of where they now live, and next May they will move into a distant part of the city, finding a new lot of victims. Meanwhile you, the honest family in the new house, are bothered day by day by the knocking at the door of disappointed bakers, and butchers, and dry goods dealers, and newspaper carriers, and you are asking where your predecessor is. You do not know. Meanwhile your predecessor has gone to some distant part of the city, and the people who have anything to sell have sent their wagons and stopped there to solicit the "valuable" custom of the new neighbor, and he, the new neighbor, with great complacency and with an air of influence, orders the finest steaks and the highest priced sugars, and the best of the canned fruits, and, perhaps all the newspapers. And the debts will keep on accumulating until he gets his goods on the 30th of next April in the furniture cart.

Now, let me say, if there are any such persons in the house, if you have any regard for your own convenience, you had better remove to some greatly distant part of the city. It is too bad that, having had all the trouble of consuming the goods, you should also have the trouble of being dunned! And let me say that if you find that this pictures your own photograph, instead of being in church you ought to be in the penitentiary! No wonder that so many of our merchants fail in business. They are swindled into bankruptcy by these wandering Arabs, these nomads of city life. They cheat the grocer out of the green apples which make them sick, the physician who attends their distress, and the undertaker who fits them out for departure from the neighborhood where they owe everybody when they pay the debt of nature, the only debt they ever do pay!

Now our young men are coming up in this depraved state of commercial ethics, and I am solicitous about them. I want to warn them against being slaughtered on the sharp edges of debt. You want many things you have not, my young friends. You shall have them if you

have patience and honesty and industry. Certain lines of conduct always lead out to certain successes.

There is a law which controls even those things that seem haphazard. I have been told by those who have observed that it is possible to calculate just how many letters will be sent to the Dead Letter office every year through misdirection; that it is possible to calculate just how many letters will be detained for lack of postage stamps through the forgetfulness of the senders, and that it is possible to tell just how many people will fall in the streets by slipping on an orange peel. In other words, there are no accidents. The most insignificant event you ever heard of is the link between two eternities—the eternity of the past and the eternity of the future. Head the right way, young man, and you will come out at the right goal.

Bring me a young man and tell me what his physical health is, and what his mental caliber, and what his habits, and I will tell you what will be his destiny for this world, and his destiny for the world to come, and I will not make five inaccurate prophecies out of the five hundred. All this makes me solicitous in regard to young men, and I want to make them nervous in regard to the contraction of unpayable debts. I give you a paragraph from my own experience.

My first settlement as pastor was in a village. My salary was \$800 and a parsonage. The amount seemed enormous to me. I said to myself, "What! all this for one year?" I was afraid of getting worldly under so much prosperity! I resolved to invite all the congregation to my house in groups of twenty-five each. We began, and as they were the best congregation in all the world, and we felt nothing was too good for them, we piled all the luxuries on the table. I never completed the undertaking. At the end of six months I was in financial despair. I found what every young man learns in time to save himself, or too late, that you must measure the size of a man's body before you begin to cut the cloth for his coat.

When a young man willfully and of choice, having the comforts of life, goes into the contraction of unpayable debts he knows not into what he goes. The creditors get after the debtor, the pack of hounds in full cry, and alas! for the reindeer. They jingle his door-bell before he gets up in the morning, they jingle his door-bell after he has gone to bed at night. They meet him as he comes off his front steps. They send him a postal card, or a letter, in curtest style, telling him to pay up. They attach his goods. They want cash, or a note at thirty days, or a note on demand. They call him a knave. They say he lies. They want him disciplined at the church. They want him turned out of the bank. They come at him from this side, and from that side, and from before, and from behind, and from above, and from beneath, and he is insulted, and gibbeted, and sued, and dunned, and sworn at, until he gets the nervous dyspepsia, gets neuralgia, gets liver complaint, gets heart disease, gets convulsive disorder, gets consumption.

Now he is dead, and you say: "Of course they will let him alone." Oh, no! Now they are watchful to see whether there are any unnecessary expenses at the obsequies, to see whether there is any useless handle on the casket, to see whether there is any surplus plait on the shroud, to see whether the hearse is costly or cheap, to see whether the flowers sent to the casket have been bought by the family or donated, to see in whose name the deed to the grave is made out. Then they ransack the bereft household, the books, the pictures, the carpets, the chairs, the sofa, the piano, the mattresses, the pillow on which he dies. Cursed be debt! For the sake of your own happiness, for the sake of your good morals, for the sake of your immortal souls, for God's sake, young man, as far as possible, keep out of it.

II. But I think more young men are slaughtered through irreligion. Take away a young man's religion and you make him the prey of evil. We all know that the Bible is the only perfect system of morals. Now if you want to destroy the young man's morals take his Bible away. How will you do it? Well, you will caricature his reverence for the Scriptures, you will take all those incidents of the Bible which can be made mirth of—Jonah's whale, Samson's foxes, Adam's rib—then you will caricature eccentric Christians or inconsistent Christians, then you will pass off as your own all those hackneyed arguments against Christianity which are as old as Tom Paine, as old as Voltaire, as old as sin. Now you have captured his Bible, and you have taken his strongest fortress; the way is comparatively clear, and all the gates of his soul are set open in invitation to the sins of earth and the sorrows of death, that they may come in and drive the stake for their encampment.

A steamer fifteen hundred miles from shore with broken rudder and lost compass, and hull leaking fifty gallons the hour, is better off than a young man when you have robbed him of his Bible. Have you ever noticed how despicably mean it is to take away the world's Bible without proposing a substitute? It is meaner than to come to a sick man and steal his medicine, meaner than to come to a cripple and steal his crutch, meaner than to come to a pauper and steal his crust, meaner than to come to a poor man and burn his house down. It is the worst of all larcenies to steal the Bible, which has been the crutch and medicine and food and eternal home to so many! What a generous and magnanimous business infidelity has gone into! This splitting up of life boats and taking away of fire escapes and extinguishing of light-houses.

I come out and say to such people, "What are you doing all this for?" "Oh," they say, "just for fun." It is such fun to see Christians try to hold on to their Bibles! Many of them have lost loved ones, and have been told there is a resurrection, and it is such fun to tell them there will be no resurrection! Many of them have believed that Christ came to carry the burdens and to heal the wounds of the world, and it is such fun to tell them they will have to be their own saviors! Think of the meanest thing you ever heard of; then go down a thousand feet underneath it, and you will find yourself at the top of a stairs a hundred miles long; go to the bottom of the stairs, and you will find a ladder a thousand miles long; then go to the foot of the ladder and look off a precipice half as far as from here to China, and you will find the headquarters of the meanness that would rob this world of its only comfort in life, its only peace in death and its only hope for immortality. Slaughter a young man's faith in God, and there is not much more left to slaughter.

Now, what has become of the slaughtered? Well, some of them are in their father's or mother's house broken down in health, waiting to die; others are in the hospital; others are in Greenwood, or rather, their bodies are, for their souls have gone on to retribution. Not much prospect for a young man who

started life with good health, and good education, and a Christian example set him, and opportunity of usefulness, who gathered all his treasures and put them in one box, and then dropped it into the sea.

Now, how is this wholesale slaughter to be stopped? There is not a person in the house but is interested in that question. Young man, arm yourself. The object of my sermon is to put a weapon in each of your hands for your own defense. Wait not for Young Men's Christian Associations to protect you, or churches to protect you. Appealing to God for help, take care of yourself.

First, have a room somewhere that you can call your own. Whether it be the back parlor of a fashionable boarding-house, or a room in the fourth story of a cheap lodging, I care not. Only have that one room for your fortress. Let not the dissipator or the unclean step over the threshold. If they come up the long flight of stairs and knock at the door, meet them face to face and kindly yet firmly refuse them admittance. Have a few family portraits on the wall, if you brought them with you from your country home. Have a Bible on the stand. If you can afford it and you can play on one, have an instrument of music—harp or flute, or cornet, or melodeon, or violin, or piano. Every morning before you leave that room, pray. Every night after you come home in that room, pray. Make that room your Gibraltar, your Sebastopol, your Mount Zion. Let no bad book or newspaper come into that room, any more than you would allow a cobra to coil on your table.

Take care of yourself. Nobody else will take care of you. Your help will not come up two or three or four flights of stairs; your help will come through the roof, down from Heaven, from that God who in the six thousand years of the world's history never betrayed a young man who tried to be good and a Christian. Let me say in regard to your adverse worldly circumstances, in passing, that you are on a level now with those who are finally to succeed. Mark my words, young man, and think of it thirty years from now. You will find that those who thirty years from now are the millionaires of this country, who are the orators of the country, who are the poets of the country, who are the strong merchants of the country, who are the great philanthropists of the country—mightiest in church and State—are this morning on a level with you, not an inch above, and you in straitened circumstances now.

Herschel earned his living by playing a violin at parties, and in the interstices of the play he would go out and look up at the midnight heavens, the fields of his immortal conquests. George Stephenson rose from being the foreman in a colliery to be the most renowned of the world's engineers. No outfit, no capital to start with! Young man, go down to the Mercantile Library and get some books and read of what wonderful mechanism God gave you in your hand, in your foot, in your eye, in your ear, and then ask some doctor to take you into the dissecting-room and illustrate to you what you have read about, and never again commit the blasphemy of saying you have no capital to start with. Equipped! Why, the poorest young man in this house is equipped as only the God of the whole universe could afford to equip him. Then his body—a very poor affair compared with his wonderful soul—oh, that is what makes me solicitous. I am not so much anxious about you, young man, because you have so little to do with, as I am anxious about you because you have much to risk and lose or gain.

There is no class of persons that so stir my sympathies as young men in great cities. Not quite enough salary to live on, and all the temptations that come from the deficit. Invited on all hands to drink, and their exhausted nervous system seeming to demand stimulus. Their religion caricatured by the most of the clerks in the store and most of the operatives in the factory. The rapids of temptation and death rushing against that young man forty miles the hour, and he in a frail boat headed up stream, with nothing but a broken oar to work with. Unless Almighty God help them they will go under.

Ah! when I told you to take care of yourself you misunderstood me if you thought I meant you are to depend upon human resolution which may be dissolved in the foam of the wine cup, or may be blown out with the first gust of temptation. Here is the helmet, the sword of Lord God Almighty. Clothe yourself in that panoply and you shall not be put to confusion. Sin pays well neither in this world nor the next, but right thinking, and right believing, and right acting, will take you in safety through this life and in transport through the next.

I never shall forget a prayer I heard a young man make some fifteen years ago. It was a very short prayer, but it was a tremendous prayer: "Oh Lord, help us. We find it so very easy to do wrong and so hard to do right. Lord, help us." That prayer, I warrant you, reached the ear of God, and reached his heart. And there are in this house a hundred men who have found out—a thousand young men, perhaps, who have found out that very thing. It is so very easy to do wrong, and so hard to do right.

I got a letter, only one paragraph of which I shall read: "Having moved around somewhat I have run across many young men of intelligence, ardent strikers after that will-o'-the-wisp, fortune, and of one of these I would speak. He was a young Englishman of twenty-three or four years, who came to New York, where he had acquaintances, with barely sufficient to keep him a couple of weeks. He had been tenderly reared; perhaps I should say too tenderly, and was not used to earning his living, and found it extremely difficult to get any position that he was capable of filling. After many vain efforts in this direction he found himself on Sunday evening in Brooklyn, near your church, with about three dollars left of his small capital. Providence seemed to lead him to your door, and he determined to go in and hear you.

"He told me his going to hear you that night was undoubtedly the turning point in his life, for when he went into your church he felt desperate, but while listening to your discourse his better nature got the mastery. I truly believe from what this young man told me that that night alone brought him back to his God whom he was so near leaving."

The echo, that is, of multitudes in the house. I am not preaching an abstraction, but a great reality. Oh! friendless young man, Oh! prodigal young man, Oh! broken-hearted young man, discouraged young man, wounded young man, I commend you to Christ this day, the best friend a man ever had. He meets you this morning. You have come here for this blessing. Despair not that emotion rising in your soul; it is divinely lifted. Look into the face of Christ. Lift one prayer to your father's God, to your mother's God, and get the pardoning blessing. Now, while

I speak, you are at the forks of the road, and this is the right road, and that is the wrong road, and I see you start on the right road.

One Sabbath morning, at the close of my service, I saw a gold watch of the world renowned and deeply lamented violinist Ole Bull. You remember he died in his island home off the coast of Norway. That gold watch he had wound up day after day through his illness, and then he said to his companion, "Now I want to wind this watch as long as I can, and then when I am gone I want you to keep it wound up until it gets to my friend Dr. Doremus, in New York, and then he will keep it wound up until his life is done, and then I want the watch to go to his young son, my especial favorite."

The great musician, who more than any other artist has made the violin speak and sing and weep and laugh and triumph—for it seemed when he drew the bow across the strings as if all earth and Heaven trembled in delighted sympathy—the great musician, in a room looking off upon the sea, and surrounded by his favorite instruments of music, closed his eyes in death. While all the world was mourning at his departure, sixteen crowded steamers fell into line of funeral procession to carry his body to the main land. There were fifty thousand of his countrymen gathered in an amphitheater of the hills waiting to hear the eulogium, and it was said when the great orator of the day with stentorian voice began to speak, the fifty thousand people on the hillside burst into tears.

Oh! that was the close of a life that had done so much to make the world happy. But I have to tell you, young man, if you live right and die right, that was a tame scene compared with that which will greet you when from the galleries of Heaven the one hundred and forty and four thousand shall accord with Christ in crying, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

And the influences that on earth you put in motion will go down from generation to generation, the influences you wound up handed to your children, and their influences wound up and handed to their children until watch and clock are no more needed to mark the progress, because time itself shall be no longer.

## Webster and Binney.

The late Judge Campbell, who was Postmaster General under President Pierce, relates an anecdote of Daniel Webster which has never yet been in print; at least, that is the statement made by a Philadelphia exchange, which we find it. When the will Stephen Girard was attacked by the religious bodies and the famous contest begun in the courts, Webster was retained by them as counsel with a large fee. This greatly alarmed the trustees of the Girard estate, and they sought out Horace Binney, who, full of years and of honors, had relinquished the practice of his profession and was living in quiet and retirement. They made a strong appeal to his public spirit and his pride in Philadelphia, and represented to him the imminent danger of losing the splendid endowment of the college. Moved by these considerations he at last reluctantly consented, but once having put his hand to the plow went to work with a will, never looking back to the well-earned leisure he had left behind. He crossed the ocean and studied the question in all its bearings in the libraries of Europe. He fully equipped himself for his task and defeated the great Webster, then in the zenith of his powers, in the grand trial of strength before the Supreme Court, and the will stood confirmed. Binney's speech on the occasion was a masterpiece of legal argument, as it might well be, with all his studious preparation and absolute devotion to the cause of his clients for months, to the exclusion of every other thought. Afterward, when Webster was asked what he thought of Binney's speech in the case, he exclaimed: "May the Lord deliver me from a hen with one chicken."

## Pointer for the Young Man.

The way to get acquainted with a dog, says *Our Dumb Animals*, is this: "Put out your hand easily and confidently to the dog, so that he may smell it. Put it to his nose. If he sniffs at it and wags his tail or otherwise shows friendliness then you may speak to him and pat him on the head if you like, and perhaps use other familiarities; but if, when you offer your hand, the dog remains sullen and passive, the sooner you take away your hand the better. Never approach a strange dog with either timidity or menace; but, as we have said, the best way is to let all strange dogs alone, and get any desired information about them from those who have to him, and the following dialogue ensued:

## In a Florida Hotel.

Tourist (to agreeable stout gentleman in the corridor)—Been to dinner?  
Stout Gentleman—Not yet; have you?  
Tourist—Yes; just came out.  
Stout Gentleman (cheerfully)—Did you have a good dinner?  
Tourist (irritably)—Poor, poor! I've been here three days and haven't had a square meal yet.  
Stout Gentleman (placidly)—Well, I've been here three months, and I haven't had a square meal.  
Tourist (astonished)—Well, why don't you leave?  
Stout Gentleman—I can't; I'm running the hotel.—*Hotel News.*

## The Mother Tongue.

Occasionally we read of men who know fifteen or twenty languages, and, no doubt, some do understand that number—after a fashion. But, if we refer to a thorough mastery of a language, it is pertinent to inquire who understands one? Even our best scholars may learn a lesson in humility by taking a copy of Webster's unabridged, opening it at random and ascertaining by actual test what proportion of the words on the page before them they can define with precision.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

## Wouldn't Take Any Risks.

Smith—We'll just be in time for the six o'clock car.  
Jones—I'm not going home yet; I'm going to have something to eat first.  
J.—Why, I thought you dined at home.  
J.—Yes; but my wife got hold of a recipe yesterday showing how to get up a nice family dinner for fifty cents, and she told me she was going to try it today.—*Boston Courier.*

# MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE GOING TO GETTYSBURG.

The Senate passed bills on the 4th inst., adding a new section to the law requiring a stay of judgments; to exempt the Commercial Telegraph Company from provisions of act 108, public act 1881; a substitute for the House bill incorporating the city of Ironwood, Upper Peninsula. The remainder of the session was spent in committee of the whole. House bills were passed amending the law conference to rights and liabilities of railroad companies, compelling railroad companies to pay for the Upper Peninsula to charge 3 cents per mile, except for distances less than five miles for which the rate of 5 cents per mile may be charged; to provide a stenographer for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and fixing the salary at \$1,500; to re-incorporate the village of Olio, Genesee County; a Senate bill providing the purchase of goods from minors by junk dealers; a House joint resolution authorizing the State Board of Auditors to settle the claim of Francis C. Wood, for improvements upon State lands. Representative Randall's bill for improving the Detroit boulevard and his bill bonding the city of Detroit for a sum not exceeding \$50,000 for the purpose, paid by a vote of 35 to 8, and were given immediate effect. The Senate subsequently passed the House bill incorporating the city of Ironwood, and also passed and given immediate effect. Bills were approved by the Governor to provide compensation for and specify the duties of health officers in the absence of instructions from local boards; to quiet the title to certain lands in Charlevoix County; authorizing the formation of a board of health, or health societies; for the use of sectarian, religious, or benevolent societies; authorizing the Township of Oostenoque, Alpena County, to issue bonds for outstanding indebtedness; incorporating the village of Merrill, Saginaw County; the bill fixing the time at five years at which leases by execution shall expire; authorizing county officers, elected to fill vacancies, to enter at once upon their duties; requiring security for costs in stay of judgment in Circuit Court; authorizing the city of Charlevoix to build a bridge across Bear Lake in the same county; the concurrent resolution in favor of a winter bridge across the Detroit River; exempting mutual fire insurance companies from operation of the standard policy act; authorizing the Auditor General to recopy and record all papers pertaining to the county of Isle Royal. A large number of remonstrances against and petitions in favor of the Judd in election of beef on the hoof bill were received. The Abbott capital bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee and amended to admit of the death sentence only upon written recommendation of the jury, it to be in the opinion of the Judge, however, who cannot impose death sentence in the absence of such recommendation.

For over three months a contested election case has hung fire in the Senate. Theodore Bentz (Dem.) was elected from Detroit by a plurality of fourteen, and his opponent, M. Dickerson, contested the election on the ground of gross bribery and vote buying. The investigating committee could not agree upon a report, and the matter gradually developed great bitterness and animosity. Three days were spent in arguments, and the Senate on the 5th inst. decided to retain Bentz by a vote of 18 to 10. Several Republicans voting with the Democratic minority. Representative Damon's high license bill was brought up in the House on a special order, and a motion was at once made to postpone its consideration until April 17. Mr. Damon pleaded that the date be made not later than April 11, as if it was continued a week later it would be impossible for the bill to go into operation before May 1, when the annual liquor tax must be paid, and the new law thus rendered imperative for a year to come. After a bitter debate, the bill, by a close vote, was turned over to a joint committee for further consideration, a joint committee for the advocates of delay. The Damon bill has been renounced into a general act that revises the entire liquor laws. It is especially severe on the druggists and social saloons, it fixes the tax for selling any and all liquors at \$100.

## Why Women Get Short of Breath.

In order to ascertain the influence of tight clothing upon the action of the heart during exercise, a dozen young women consented to run 540 yards in their loose gymnasium garments, and then to run the same distance with their corsets on. The running time was two minutes and thirty seconds for each person at each trial, and in order that there should be no cardiac excitement or depression following the first test, the second trial was made the following day. Before beginning the running the average heart impulse was eighty-four beats to the minute; after running the above-named distance, the heart impulse was 152 beats to the minute, the average natural waist girth being twenty-five inches. The next day corsets were worn during the exercise, and the average girth of waist was reduced to twenty-four inches. The same distance was run in the same time by all, and immediately afterward the average heart impulse was found to be 168 beats per minute. When I state that I should feel myself justified in advising an athlete not to enter a running or rowing race whose heart impulse was 160 beats per minute after a little exercise, even though there were not the slightest evidence of disease, one can form some idea of the wear and tear on this important organ, and the physiological loss entailed upon the system in women who force it to labor over half their lives under such a disadvantage as the corset imposes.—*Dr. D. A. Sargent.*

## No Consideration for the Privilege.

A detachment of the men of the Ordnance Survey were at work in a certain district. One man had got into a field, and, on seeing the intruder climb the wall, the farmer went up to him, and the following dialogue ensued:

## Farmer—Hey, lad! Out o' this!

Surveyor—Oh, no; I have a right to go anywhere; and, if you will not believe me, I will show you my government paper.

## "Yell a ta go," persisted the farmer.

"No, I shan't," was the reply.

## The farmer went round to his sheds,

which opened upon the field, and let out a vicious bovine of the masculine gender. The bull "went" for the official, and he in turn did his level best to beat the record in a race to the wall, while the farmer, mounting a gate, yelled out to him as he fled: "Show it! the government paper, ye silly fool!"—*London Tid-Bits.*

## A Joking Judge.

A certain Southern judge was in the habit of cracking jokes from the bench. Once when he was trying an important criminal case, and the seats and aisles of the court room were densely crowded, the Sheriff called a witness named Julia Clay. She was a tall, angular mulatto woman, and towered above the crowd as she began elbowing her way toward the front. The temptation to fire off a bit was too much for the funny functionary of the woolsock, and he cried:

## "Clear the way for Julia Clay!"

A tremendous laugh followed.

## When the examination ended, his Honor said:

"Have you finished, gentlemen?"

"We are through," said counsel.

"Git out of the way, Julia Clay!" said the Judge.—*Texas Siftings.*

## SCRIBBLER—"What do you think

of my Tale of Poverty in the last Bazar?"

Cynicus—"Well carried out; it was poor from beginning to end."

# TO ASSIST IN DEDICATING MICHIGAN'S MONUMENTS.

The Formalities Will Occur June 12—Able and Interesting Report of the Doings of the Monument Commission—Michigan's Heroes Will Be Honored.

(Lansing special dispatch.)

Gov. Luce presided at a meeting held in this city to perfect arrangements for the dedication of the Michigan monuments at Gettysburg. In addition to the members of the commission appointed to supervise the erection of the monuments—Col. Geo. G. Briggs of this city, Maj. Geo. W. Crawford of Rig Rapids, and Capt. Peter Lennon of Lennon—the gentlemen present included Gen. Trowbridge, Maj. F. S. Shook, Quartermaster Gen. Daboll, Adj. Gen. Ainger, Gen. Partridge, Col. S. S. Matthews, Capt. Bolger, Gen. Pierce, Capt. Moore, Gen. Pulford, Secretary of State Osmon, State Treasurer Maltz, Auditor General Alpin, and Representative O. S. Smith and Curtis. Several of these commanded Michigan regiments during the battles at Gettysburg. Col. Briggs, as Chairman of the Commission, presented the following report:

This meeting is the result of events that occurred more than a quarter of a century ago. The invasion of the North by the Confederate army in 1863 led to the great battle of Gettysburg, which, by reason of the magnitude of the conflict and the great issue at stake, is by common consent regarded as the "turning point" of the war, the "high-water mark of the rebellion." For three days nearly 200,000 men were locked in the death-grapple of battle, and some 43,000 of this vast number were either killed, wounded or captured. The interment there of nearly 4,000 dead soldiers, the conservation and use of a portion of the field as a National Cemetery, and the dedication of which President Lincoln delivered an address that, like its author, is immortal.

To Massachusetts belongs the honor of inaugurating the plan for marking with monuments the position of the troops in this battle, having been the first State to thus mark the field where her sons died to the Government might live.

Other States followed the patriotic example thus set, and so to-day Gettysburg is the best marked and therefore the most interesting battlefield in the world.

Michigan, by reason of her costly sacrifice in lives, stands conspicuous in the records of this great conflict. But two States suffered more, and in proportion she stands first in the number slain.

If by gallant deeds and heroic deaths upon this great battlefield her citizen soldiers reflected great credit upon the State, the commonwealth in return generously contributed to do them honor and perpetuate their fame. For the improvement of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Michigan contributed the sum of \$5,000, and, keeping step with other loyal States, she has made provisions for erecting monuments to her troops that were there engaged. The act making the appropriation for these monuments provided for the appointment of three commissioners to carry the same into effect. By courtesy of the State of Ohio, W. Crawford of Big Rapids, Peter Lennon of Lennon, and Geo. G. Briggs of Grand Rapids, were appointed as such commissioners.

The labors of the board are now nearly completed. The purpose of imparting to the battle-field its permanent character, and this and other information to those interested that you were invited to meet here. The monuments are in place, with the exception of three, and these are well under way. It will be safe, therefore, to make a date for their formal dedication upon any day after June 1 next.

The act under which the commission was appointed provided that from the amount appropriated, \$2,000, there should be paid as follows: To the National Monument Association, \$5,000; to the Michigan Monument Association, \$5,000; compensation to the commission for their services; all expenses incurred by the board, including clerk hire. These items permitted a serious encroachment upon the fund if indulged to the limit allowed. They were reduced to the minimum, as will be shown.

After correspondence and personal interviews with the officers of the "Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association," that body accepted \$2,500 as being satisfactory, and for which we received a conveyance in perpetuity for all rights and privileges needed by our State to fully protect her interests. Members of the commission cheerfully voted to give their services without compensation, and in the same spirit the Chairman of the Board has performed the duties of the Secretary, thereby saving the amount required if a clerk had been employed.

The saving to the fund as above indicated enabled the board to apportion to each of the eleven regiments for monuments the sum of \$1,350; to the battery \$1,000 and to the four companies of sharpshooters \$500.

It is hoped the results of this labor may be satisfactory. The commissioners feel the work might have been better done, but none could have been more devoted or given more conscientious efforts to its discharge.

The expenses of the board to date have been less than \$700, and it is believed no Board of Commissioners has ever performed a similar work at so small a cost.

With this brief report submitted the board is now ready to join in the deliberations of this meeting.

## A Discussion as to the best date for

dedicating the thirteen monuments ended in the selection of Wednesday, June 12.

It was decided that it would be impossible to arrange a formal order of exercises at Gettysburg at present, and Gen. Trowbridge, Col. Matthews, and Gen. Pierce were appointed a Committee on Programme.

## Gen. Daboll was appointed Chairman

of the Committee to Secure Transportation Rates, with power to select two other members of the committee.

## A discussion as to whether the State

should pay the transportation and subsistence of the survivors of the Gettysburg fight during the trip revealed the fact that the appropriation of \$8,000 asked of the Legislature for the dedicatory exercises would be inadequate under any circumstances, and it was decided to ask that the amount be increased to \$10,000. General Partridge, Representative Curtis, and Captain Bolger were appointed as a committee to labor with that end in view. It was decided to leave with the Governor, in a great degree, the method of disposing of the sum asked for.

## The Governor and his staff, as many of

the survivors of the great battle as can go, other veterans, and a number of invited guests will constitute the excursion to Gettysburg in June. The proper committee will issue about 10,000 handsome programmes.

## OTHER STATE NEWS.

## Lines to a Lady Inspector—Things That

Do Happen.

It looks as if woman, entering politics, would have to take its jokes with its honors. Sings the *Detroit News* of Mrs. Parsons, who was recently elected school inspector:

Out of the war of ballots white,  
Out of the hustlers' slashing fight,  
With other girls nowhere in



Wouldn't Be Gone Long.  
"I want to see you pretty soon," said the head of the firm on pay-day to a young traveling salesman who was receiving a small compensation.  
"Yes, sir. I'll have time to go down the street a couple of blocks?"  
"Will it take you long?"  
"No; scarcely any time whatever. All I want to do is to spend my week's salary."  
The head of the firm saw that he got a raise.—*Merchant Traveler.*

An Object Lesson.  
If our Japanese friends want to take a few useful lessons in the art of running republican institutions under difficulties, they should be promptly on hand to watch the organization of our next House of Representatives.—*Washington Post.*

Among the famous cases of existence without food and drink is that of a fast of sixty-six days just completed by a sheep on a farm near Tuscola, Ill. The poor animal was imprisoned all that time beneath a strawstack.

A dog may keep "within bounds" and yet have unlimited freedom.

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"Sweet Home."  
There is no place like home runs the old song, and we know how true it is. Go where we will—encounter men in whatever circumstances we may—we shall be apt to find that a reference to their homes will immediately secure their attention, and will give you favor in their eyes.  
The impressions made in the home are lasting. A mother's words never pass from the mind. A father's counsel remains fresh as long as life lasts. The last benediction of parental love and solicitude—with what tenacity it clings to the memory when almost all else has gone.  
How important, therefore, that the home be maintained intact as long as possible—a haven of loving counsel, of peace and joy to the growing children. How sad when death invades, when the fire goes out on the hearthstone, and the family is scattered. What the children lose by the death of a parent who those realize who have grown up with that love and advice which a parent alone can bestow.  
No doubt, tens of thousands of parents have found premature graves, who might have lived years of usefulness, had they but known what was supping their strength, and slowly but surely pushing them into the grave.  
There are tens of thousands of parents to-day in agony of mind through fear of death from kidney disease, who do not know they are doctored only symptoms—such as wakefulness, nervousness, a splendid feeling one day and an all-gone one another, dropsy, weak heart action, pneumonia, neuralgia, fickle appetite, etc., while the real trouble is poisoned blood caused by diseased kidneys. Unless purified with Warner's Safe Cure they will just as surely die, as though poisoned with arsenic.  
If you are suffering as described, and have looked for any length of time, you are, unless you get relief right speedily, stricken with death, whether you know it or not.  
Doctors publicly admit that they cannot cure advanced kidney disease; they are bigoted to use Warner's Safe Cure because it is an advertised remedy; consequently, unless you use your own good judgment, secure and use Warner's Safe Cure, a specific which has proved itself in tens of thousands of cases to be the only remedy for your home, through your doctor, will be broken up, and your loved ones deprived of that which money cannot purchase or friends supply.

Always too many loving parents, noble, kind, and true, have gone down to premature graves through ignorance of their condition, and the bigotry of physicians. It is time to cry a halt, and we beg of you, for the love you bear your home, and the duty you owe yourself, to give this matter your careful and conscientious consideration.

**Peach-Stones for Fuel.**  
They have so many peach-stones in Vaca Valley, California, that they have had to invent some way to get rid of them. It occurred to some wiser man than the average that peach pits will burn, so he tried it, and sure enough they made a warm fire. Of course, every hull or shell of fruit, or stone of this kind, possesses oil in a great degree. The meat of all nuts will burn, and the whole nut will make a splendid fire if enough of them are used. The man who made this valuable discovery now has no dread of a coal famine. To save the country from the greed of coal monopoly it is now only necessary to plant fruits with oily pits or seeds. The ways of Providence are still being found out.—*Portland Oregonian.*

**In Town and Hamlet**  
The seeds of intermittent and bilious remittent fever germinate and bear evil fruit. No community has altogether escaped it. In populous wards of large cities bad sewerage causes it, and in their suburbs stagnant pools in sunken lots breed it. There is at once a remedy and a means of prevention. Its name is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is, without peradventure, the most potent antidote in existence to the malarial virus. Fortified with this incomparable, saving specific, miasmatic influences may be encountered with absolute impunity. Disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, begotten by miasmatic taint, water, or any other cause, succumb to the beneficent corrective named, and rheumatic, kidney and bladder troubles are surely removable by its use when it is given a persistent trial.

**Suicidal Mania in Russia.**  
The suicidal mania which is devastating Europe has developed to an alarming extent in Russia. A singular case is that of a rich business man of the town of Omya, who sent for a barrister-organ man and made him play the sentimental romance of "Adieu, Adieu, I Leave Thee Forever," three times, and at the end of the performance shot himself twice with a revolver. The same evening his wife hanged herself.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years Doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constant failure to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven, however, that it is a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 2 to 4 teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Thus after one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

**Good Names for Little People.**  
The old English names are now given to small women of the nursery. Dorothy, Cynthia, Barbara, Anne, Elizabeth and Katherine have succeeded the Mays, Coras, Mauds, Daiesies and Carries that obtained so long; for this the whole American nation should be thankful.

**A TRAVELING MAN**  
Creates Great Excitement in the Empire House.

INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1893.  
Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich.  
GENTS—Your Mr. Brooks came here tonight and registered as agent for Hilbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and as he did so it awakened in me an interest never before realized in a guest at my house. You will not wonder it, will you? I tell you the story. For years I have been greatly afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, the pain and soreness of the joints at times being almost unbearable; could move about only with the use of crutches. In addition to this, my stomach became badly diseased, and neuralgia set in, which threatened to end my life. I have been greatly afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, the pain and soreness of the joints at times being almost unbearable; could move about only with the use of crutches. In addition to this, my stomach became badly diseased, and neuralgia set in, which threatened to end my life. 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## LADIES' CORNER.

### The Farmer Feedeth All.

My lord rides through the palace gate,  
My lady sweeps along in state,  
The sage thinks long on many a thing  
And the maiden muses on marrying  
The minstrel harpeth merrily,  
The sailor plows the foaming sea,  
The huntsman kills the good red deer  
And the soldier wars without a fear.  
But fall to each what'er befall,  
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cheerily the sword,  
Priest preacheth pure and holy word,  
Dame Alice worketh broderly well,  
Clark Richard tales of love can tell  
The tap wife sells her foaming beer,  
Dan Fisher fisheth in the mere,  
And courteous ruffe, strut and shine,  
While pages bring the Gascen wine,  
But fall to each what'er befall,  
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castles fair and high,  
Wherever river runneth by,  
Great cities rise in every land,  
Great churches show the builder's hand;  
Great arches, monuments and towers,  
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers,  
Great work is done, be't here and there,  
And well man worketh everywhere,  
But work or rest where'er befall,  
The farmer he must feed them all.

—Charles G. Leland.

### Willing to Trade.

A bright four-year-old Lawrence boy had enjoyed the undivided affections of father and mother. A few days ago a baby sister came into the household, and the attention which it received inspired the brother with an idea that he was being sadly neglected. One day as both parents were admiring the new comer the boy suddenly burst into the exclamation: "Nobody cares anything for me now," and putting on his cap he ran out of the house. Just then a neighbor came along with a small dog and accosting the youngster, jokingly asked him if he would not like to exchange the baby for the dog. Instead of the anticipated indignant scolding of the proposition the little fellow with brightening face responded quickly: "Yes, and I've got one dollar that I'll give to boot!"—*Lawrence American.*

### Old Maids.

I think of all abused creatures in the world old maids are the worst. There never was a more erroneous idea than that it is a disgrace to be an old maid. One of the most loving, gentle, amiable persons whom I ever met was a maiden lady. How sweet! how kind! Oh! what motherly tenderness she was capable of! How her heart beat in sympathy with the suffering and afflicted! How many weary, aching heads were made better by the touch of her soft, gentle, loving fingers! How her sweet blue eyes would dance with pleasure as she listened to the recital of your joys, or fill with tears at your tale of grief! Oh, she was a blessed, blessed old maid, and there are hundreds more like her, too.

How many daughters have devoted their lives to their aged parents; have lived single for their sakes; have made a happy home for some beloved one, and not married because they feel that they have another field of labor. Are these old maids as we use the term to-day? Are these cranks? Oh! no; they are the salt of the earth.

But this foolish idea of old maidenhood has caused many a life to become a shipwreck. How many girls marry almost at the first chance "for fear they'll be old maids!" Rush right into a sea of trouble just to be spared the mortification (as they consider it) of being single all their lives. But this is a grand mistake. Who wouldn't rather be the most dismal, forlorn, old maid in the world, living all alone, than to be a lonely, neglected old wife? To spend night after night by yourself, not knowing when your lord and master will return! Oh, happy old maids! You can go to bed and to sleep! Poor, foolish wife. Sleep will not come to your eyes until you know that he, who at the altar swore to love and cherish you, has come home. Perhaps, it will not be till the early morning hours. Oh, girls, beware! I'd rather be the oldest old maid—yes, ten hundred old maids, if possible, than to be a wretched, neglected, lonely wife. Do not be in haste to wed. Wait until you are mature in mind as well as body before you choose your partner for life. What appears to be the romantic girl of 17 or 18 to be a "hero," a "god among men," to the girl of 25 seems the most insignificant nonentity in the world.

J. O. Doesburg, the druggist, has a fine assortment of paint brushes. Give him a call when in need of anything in his line.

### A Great Surprise.

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a simple bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Large Bottles 50c and \$1.

### For First Place.

A great amount of political engineering will be done by friends of candidates to secure for them the first place on the ticket, and the best man will probably secure the coveted place. Then if endorsed by the majority of the people, the election is assured. Electric Bitters has been put to the front, its merits passed upon, has been endorsed, and unanimously given the first place, among remedies peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Diseases of Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. Electric Bitters, being guaranteed, is a safe investment. Price 50c, and \$1 per bottle at Yates & Kane, Holland, A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

### Complete Success.

Young Mr. Waldo (to Miss Breezy)—What are your views, Miss Breezy, in regard to the question, "Is Marriage a Failure?"

Miss Breezy (to Chai-go)—Why, I can't speak from experience, of course, Mr. Waldo, but I have a very dear friend who was married a year ago, and she has found it a delightful success.

Mr. Waldo—She is happy, then?  
Miss Breezy—Oh, very, Mr. Waldo. Clara draws \$50 a week alimony."

## Ask For Ayer's



Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier. With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's Sarsaparilla to any other. The fore-runner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far exceed those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. "There is nothing so good for the youthful blood" as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—H. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

### 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 Thirtieth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine.  
Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.  
In the matter of the estate of John Lesman, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary Lesman, executrix in said will named, praying for the Probate of an instrument in writing filed in said Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Lesman, of the County of Ottawa, Michigan, deceased, and for her appointment as executrix thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Tuesday the Thirtieth 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 petition be given 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.

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

### MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Mary E. Howell and Myron H. Howell, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to James H. Purdy of the County of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, dated April 12th, A. D. 1886 and recorded on April 12th, A. D. 1886 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber 37 of mortgages, on page 13, which mortgage was assigned to said James H. Purdy by Isaac Marsilie agent dated December seventeenth A. D. 1888, and recorded in said Ottawa County register's office on March eighteenth A. D. 1889 in Liber 35 of mortgages, page 119, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date of this notice the sum of One hundred and thirty two dollars and twenty seven cents; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law (or in equity) to recover the amount due on said mortgage, and no part thereof; 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 the sale of the premises of the mortgagor premises, to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale, on the

Seventeenth day of June A. D. 1889, at one o'clock afternoon of said day; said sale to be held at the front door of the Ottawa County Courthouse at Grand Haven, Michigan. The mortgagor premises to be sold being, The south half (1/2) of the south-east quarter (1/4) of section five (5), town five (5) north of range fifteen (15) west, 36 acres more or less, in Holland Township, Ottawa County, Michigan.  
Dated March 28th 1889.  
ISAAC MARSILIE, Assignee of Mortgage.  
J. C. Post, Attorney.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Gerrit J. Bloemendal and Johanna H. Bloemendal, his wife, to Pieter C. Vincent, of Holland, Mich., dated August 1st A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 4th day of August A. D. 1878, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 140, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty-six Dollars and Fifty Cents, and an Attorney's fee of Fifteen Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, Therefore, By virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on

Tuesday, the Twenty-eighth day of May A. D. 1889,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in the County of Ottawa, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot of land, situate in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The East half of Lot numbered One (1), in Block fifty-two (52), according to the recorded map of the same.  
Dated, March 1st, 1889.  
PIETER C. VINCENT, Mortgagee.  
AREND VISCHEER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Order your job printing at the News office.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Edward Gear of Cadillac, Westford County, Michigan, to Henry B. Woodruff, dated December thirty-first A. D. 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 14th day of February A. D. 1881, in Liber 16 of Mortgages, on page 127, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and Eighty-one Dollars, and twenty-five Cents, and an Attorney's fee of fifteen Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; which said mortgage has been assigned by said Henry B. Woodruff to Bernhard Wiese by an instrument in writing which bears date the 20th day of February A. D. 1887, and is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 7th day of March A. D. 1887, in Liber 90 of Mortgages on Page 480. Now, Therefore, By virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on

Tuesday, the thirtieth day of April A. D. 1889,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa County is holden), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen Dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all those certain lots of Woodruff's parcel of land situate in the City of Holland in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: Lots numbered one and two in Block seven in the south-west addition to the City of Holland according to the recorded map thereof, as of the village (now city) of Holland in the County of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan.  
Dated, Feb'y 1st, 1889.

BERNHARD WIESE,  
Assignee of Mortgage.  
AREND VISCHEER, Attorney for Assignee.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Michiel Schoonderdonk, deceased.  
Be Sure and Read the following Letter.  
I, the undersigned, being the Administrator of the estate of Michiel Schoonderdonk, deceased, do hereby give notice that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 6th day of May A. D. 1889 at nine o'clock, in the forenoon, at the premises to be sold, and herein described, in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, pursuant to License and authority of the Court of the Twelfth day of March A. D. 1889, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the estate, right, title and interest of said deceased in and to the premises, situate in the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, known and described as follows to-wit: All that part of Lot numbered five (5) as lies west of the right of way of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company, and all of Lot numbered four (4), except a strip of land (3) rods wide along the entire west side of said lot. All in Block numbered sixty-nine (69) in the City of Holland, in said Ottawa County, according to the recorded map of said City of Holland, on record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said Ottawa County.  
Said premises will be sold subject to the right of dower, and homestead rights of the widow of said deceased.  
The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.  
GERRIT VAN DEN BELDT, Administrator.  
Dated: Holland, March 14, A. D. 1889.

### Probate Order.

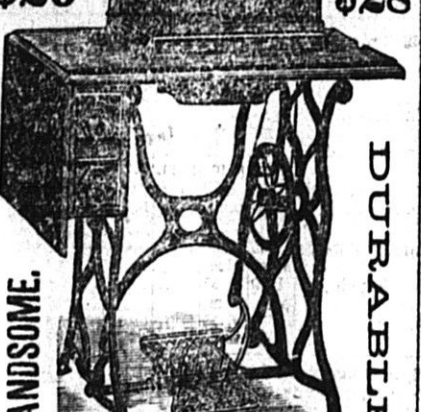
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.  
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Saturday the Thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine.  
Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.  
In the matter of the estate of Bandert R. Tolma, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Benke Tolma, executrix in said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in said Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Bandert R. Tolma, late of (Jamesstown) in said County, deceased, and for her appointment as executrix thereof.  
Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday the Sixth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and 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 petition be given notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

## PHILADELPHIA SINGER

WARRANTED 5 YEARS.

LOW ARM, \$20 HIGH ARM, \$28



HANDSOME. DURABLE.

## FIFTEEN DAYS' TRIAL

IN YOUR OWN HOUSE BEFORE YOU PAY ONE CENT.  
High-Speed Machine has self-setting needle, self-threading shuttle, is self-oiling and light-running, has the finest set of attachments, in a velvet-lined case. Don't pay agents \$55 or \$60, but get for circular. Remember, we guarantee our machine equal to any high-priced machine on the market. Address—

The C. A. WOOD CO.,  
17 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## BOOKS

FOR THE MILLION.  
87 POPULAR BALLADS. "I'm Just Going Down to the Gate," and 86 Other New and Popular Ballads in one book. Printed on heavy super-contrived paper. Pages size of sheet music. Only 10 cents.

BUSINESS LETTER-WRITING and Spelling for the School, Office and Home. Contains 8,500 words usually spelled wrong, 2,000 words same pronounced, but different meanings. Complete Rules for Punctuation, Use of Capital Letters, Abbreviations, and Samples of 100 Business Letters. Contains 100 pages, handsomely bound. 15 cents.

SHE. By Rider Haggard. Complete in 4 volumes. These volumes are the size of Seneca Library. We will send you these 4 volumes for only 10 cents.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.  
"By all those token-flowers that tell What words can ne'er express so well."—Bacon. This book gives name and sentiment of all known flowers. Printed on heavy paper, handsomely bound. 50 pp. Only 10 cents.

The World-Renowned Widow Beadot Papers. Complete in 1 volume. This work is a treasure in every home. Only 10 cts.  
Home Doctor Book, only 10 cents.  
Dialogues, Recitations and Readings. A valuable book for young and old. Only 10 cents.

Upon receipt of price, any of above books will be sent postpaid. Postage stamps taken.

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,  
3860 Fairmount Avenue, Phila., Pa.

# READ THE TESTIMONIALS OF Steketee's Blood Bitters

FOR THE CURE OF  
Bilious Rheumatism, Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Impureness of the Blood, and Female Weaknesses.

Perfectly free from intoxicants; compounded from Roots, Herbs and Berries. It is the most perfect remedy for the cure of Malaria and Bilious Rheumatism known. Those that know of my remedies know that I sell no humbug.

## PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

The most reliable cure for Scrofula, Diseases of the Skin, Weakness and Debility, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Bloating, Indigestion, Costiveness, and many other diseases which arise from a bad state of the blood and digestive organs.

### Read What the People Say of These Bitters.

#### TOO GOOD NOT TO PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING LETTER.

MANTON, MICH., June 23, 1885.  
MR. GEO. G. STEKETEE—Dear Sir:—For years I have been troubled with constipation or costiveness, dizziness and wandering of the mind. At times it seemed as though there were thousands of needles penetrating my arms, fingers and legs, with hot and cold flashes running all over me, bad breath and coated tongue. I have taken one bottle of your Steketee's Blood Bitters as you directed when I was at your place. I can say that it has done me more good than anything that I have ever found before. In fact I feel like a new man. No one should be without a bottle of Steketee's Blood Bitters.  
M. VANDERCOOK.

Steketee's Blood Bitters has entirely cured me; so I say, long live Mr. Steketee and his Blood Bitters.  
J. C. VAN DER VEN.

#### FROM DES MOINES, IOWA.

Cured of Bilious Rheumatism.  
MR. JAS. VAN DER SLUIS—I have been unable to use my arms, so that I could not work for the past seven weeks—could hardly walk—but I am entirely cured by the use of Steketee's Blood Bitters. Please thank Mr. Steketee for me, for it has done me more good than all the doctoring.  
Des Moines, Iowa, February 1, 1886.  
W. FLIPSE.

#### LET IT BE KNOWN.

It is for the benefit of mankind that remedies are invented to prolong their health, and as such remedy Steketee's Blood Bitters stands to-day ahead of all. Read now what is said of it: I have been troubled for the past year and a half with disease of the blood, which settled in my feet, and used everything to cure it. Nothing helped until I used Steketee's Blood Bitters and the special treatment of Mr. Steketee. I cheerfully recommend Steketee's Blood Bitters.

GEERT BOMERS, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
285 Fifth Avenue, January 31, 1886.

#### BETTER THAN EVER.

It is not necessary to be a professor nor a physician to cure the sick. As another evidence of this fact, we are permitted to say for Mrs. B. DeBoer, of Wyoming Township, Mich.:  
MR. STEKETEE—I have been ailing for the past six months. I was nearer dead than alive. No one seemed to know what ailed me. I could not sleep and could not lie in bed. The trouble seems to have been in my stomach and liver. I cannot describe how I felt, but, thanks to your remedy, Steketee's Blood Bitters, the use of one bottle has entirely cured me. I feel like a new person. I recommend your bitters wherever I can, and my husband said that "this bottle of Bitters was worth more to him than his \$50 cow." I shall not be without a bottle of Steketee's Blood Bitters in my house.  
March 27, 1886.  
MRS. D. DE BOER.

#### STILL ANOTHER—WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE.

Be Sure and Read the following Letter.  
MR. GEO. G. STEKETEE—I wish publicly to say that my husband's legs and feet were so badly swollen that he could not wear anything on his feet, his feet also itched terribly, but, thanks to the invention of your Blood Bitters, after he used one bottle he is so far better that he can again do his work, which he could not before using your Steketee's Blood Bitters.

MRS. SIENE DE VRIES.  
Township of Walker, Kent County, Mich., July 21, 1885.

#### WORTH \$10 A BOTTLE.

The use of Steketee's Blood Bitters is worth \$10 a bottle to me. I have used everything for indigestion, bloating, and general debility, paid much money to doctors and for patent medicines, but nothing helped me until I used Steketee's Blood Bitters.  
CHARLES DOUZER.  
Grandville, September 21, 1885.

#### LONG LIFE TO MR. STEKETEE AND HIS BLOOD BITTERS.

Thus writes Mr. J. C. Van der Ven, of Grand Haven, Mich., October 1, 1885: "For the past year I have scarcely been without pain in my bowels. I used remedies from the doctors, and house remedies, all without cure. Two bottles and one-half of your

It will please the proprietors of this Bitters very much, if in doubt as to my claims for this remedy, to write to any of these persons of whom I publish their names.  
No family should be without a bottle of this remedy in the house. The use of these Bitters would save you large doctor bills, for by having a bottle of these Bitters in your house when you feel indisposed, and the use of it will keep the patient from a fit of sickness. My price is 50 cents and \$1 per bottle, three bottles for \$1.25 of the 50 cent size, or \$2.50 for three bottles of the \$1 size, if bought at one time.

### Ask Your Druggist for Steketee's Blood Bitters.

#### TAKE NO OTHER.

**GEO. G. STEKETEE, - Sole Proprietor.**  
89 MONROE STREET, next to the MORTON HOUSE.  
P. S.—If your druggist does not, or will not keep these Bitters on sale, then call or send to my place of business, 89 Monroe Street, next to Morton House, Grand Rapids.

### NOT A WHISKY BITTERS.

Perfectly Free from Intoxicants. The Most Delicate Child Can Use Them.

## Chicago & West Michigan R'y.

### TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect Jan. 27, 1889.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.									
For Chicago	10 10	1 15	12 40						
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.						
For Grand Rapids	9 25	1 50	3 05	9 00	5 15				
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.				
For Muskegon and Grand Haven	5 30	9 35	3 05	6 50	9 05				
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.				
For Pentwater	5 30	6 50							
	a. m.	p. m.							
For Big Rapids	5 30	3 05							
	a. m.	p. m.							
For Allegan	9 50	3 05							
	a. m.	p. m.							

### ARRIVE.

From Chicago	9 10	3 05	9 00						
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.						
From Grand Rapids	9 50	1 15	1 50	6 45	9 00				
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.				
From Muskegon and Grand Haven	9 45	1 10	3 00	5 15	11 35				
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.				
From H. Pentwater	9 45	5 15							
	a. m.	p. m.							
From Big Rapids	1 10	3 15							
	p. m.	p. m.							
From Allegan	9 50	6 15							
	a. m.	p. m.							

\* Daily. Other trains daily except Sunday.  
Passenger Sleeping Cars to and from Chicago on night trains.  
Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.  
W. A. GAVETT, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.  
W. A. CARPENTER, Traffic Manager.

## W. L. DOUGLAS

63 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

63