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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVII.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1889.

NO. 17

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.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

BLOM, C. J., dealer in Bakers' Goods, Con-
fectionery, 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 BAR, foreign and domestic
exchange agent 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 bookellers.
Stock always fresh and complete, cor. Eighth
and River streets.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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

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

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

STREETER, BASTIAN, general dealer in
Dry Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed.
The finest stock of Crockery 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, Crockery, Hats and
Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc. River street.

WILSE, 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.

VERBEKE, 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 Roll-
er Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hard-
ware, steam and gas fittings a specialty.
No. 52 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
state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

PARK 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 st.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FLEEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manu-
facturer and blacksmith shop. Also manu-
facturer of Oxydizers. River street.

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

HOLLAND CITY STAVE FACTORY, Joseph
F. Fitter, proprietor, manufacturer of Staves
and Headings, White and Black Ash Boils bought,
River Street.

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

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

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

PHOENIX PLANING MILL, B. L. Scott,
Proprietor, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,
and brick. River street.

THE CAPRON & BERTSCH LEATHER CO.,
tanners of Hemlock blaugher Sole, Harness,
Grain, Calf and Kip. Office, Grand Rapids.

TAKKEN & DE SPELDER, Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs. Sole
owners of 121 Patent Wagon. Special attention
to Horsehoes and Repairing. River street.

VAN RAAITE, B., dealer in Farm imple-
ments and machinery. Cor. River and
Ninth Streets.

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

Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Meat Markets.

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER, Dealers in all
kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, River St.

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

Photographer.

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

Physicians.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Res-
idence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St.
Also at the drug store of Kremers & Baugs. Of-
fice hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m. and from 5 to 6 p. m.

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office
at Walsh's Drug Store. Residence, Corner
of Eighth and Fish streets. In house formerly oc-
cupied by L. Sprietma. Office hours: 9 to 10 a.
m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

Real Estate Agency.

VAN WERT, T. R., proprietor Holland Real
Estate Agency. Property of all kinds,
bought, sold or exchanged.

Saloons.

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

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

Second Hand Store.

BOSMAN, A. B., proprietor of Second Hand
Store, and dealer in Stoves, Tinware, etc.
Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

STEVENSON, C. A., successors to H. Wyk-
huyzen, Jeweler and Optician, Eighth street
Holland, opposite Walsh's Drug store.

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

MULDER, J. B., Subscription Agent for all
American and Foreign Newspapers and
Magazines. Office, De Grondwet building.

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.
A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall
Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday
evening, Jan. 10, Feb. 13, March 13, April 10,
May 13, June 13, July 10, August 7, Sept. 4,
Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Dec. 4. St. John's day June
24 and December 27th.

G. LAEPPEL, W. M.
O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.
Crescent Tent, No. 63, meets in K. O. T. M.
Hall, at 7:30 p. m., on Monday night next.
All St. Knights are cordially invited to attend.
Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. All
particulars given on application.

W. A. HOLLEY, Commander.
Geo. E. HUNT, R. K.

CTY MARKETS.

Produce, Etc.
(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)
Beans \$1 to \$1.50; Butter, 15 cts.; Eggs, 10c;
Honey, 10c; Onions, -c; Potatoes -c; Apples,
25 to 40c.

RETAIL.
Apples 30 to 50c; Beans \$1.35 to \$1.00; Butter,
15 cts.; Honey, 14c; Onions, -c; Potatoes, 25c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.
(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)
Barley, \$1.00; Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal,
\$1.00; Corn, shelled, \$1.00; Flour, \$1.00;
Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Middlings, \$1.00;
Oats, 50c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 40c;
Rye, new, 40c; Timothy Seed, \$1.75; Wheat,
white, 80c; Red Fultz, 80c; Lancaster Red, 80c.

Back wheat, 65c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00;
Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn,
shelled, \$1.00; Flour, \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal,
\$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats,
50c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 40c; Rye, new,
40c; Timothy Seed, \$1.75; Wheat, white, 80c;
Red Fultz, 80c; Lancaster Red, 80c.

Ready-Made Paints.
We have just received a full line of
Detroit White Lead Works, ready
mixed paints, which are the best in the
market, including house, floor and car-
riage paints.
J. O. DOESBURG.

Dr. Thomas, the eye doctor, from
Grand Rapids, treats all diseases of the
eye at Blom's bakery every Thursday
afternoon. Many are having their eyes
cured.

Notice to Teachers.
Applications for positions as teacher
in the Public Schools of the City of Hol-
land, for the ensuing year, will be re-
ceived until Monday, June 3, 1889, at
7:30 p. m.

By Order of the Board of Education.
J. C. POST, Sec'y.
Holland, Mich., May 7, 1889. 15-4t

For The Holland City News.

Memorial Day.

The sweetest flowers have timed their hours
Of bloom unto this end:
That on this day, their beauty may,
A tribute unto memories tend.

To memories of those who for love
Of country took up arms;
Left home and hearth, best spot on earth,
Left all that gives to life its charms.

In brave defence, of Freedom, hence
They went, in arms of war unversed,
To toilsome march, to wounds that parch
The lips with burning thirst.

On battle-grounds, -where on his rounds
The spectre watched for fleeting breath,-
Brave in defeat, loth to retreat,
The Soldiers guard the Flag till death.

So sweetest flowers have timed their hours.
Of bloom unto this end:-
That on this day, their beauty may,
A tribute to their memories tend.

HOLLAND, MICH. R. S.

LOCAL ITEMS.

READ A. B. Charter's business local.

SAVE your flowers for Decoration
Day.

BORN:-To Mr. and Mrs. John Ogge
last Thursday, a baby boy.

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

READ the business local of Geo. H.
Souter & Son in regard to cut flowers
and designs for Decoration Day.

A LARGE number of Holland people
took advantage of the cheap fare and
went to Grand Rapids last Tuesday.

THE Crystal Creamery, Notier &
Bakelaar, proprietors, produced 1,025
pounds of butter last week Saturday.

DECORATION Day services will be
held in Hope Church to-morrow morn-
ing, Sunday. Sermon by Rev. Bergen.

THE post office will be open Decora-
tion Day, Thursday, May 30th, from
7:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m. and from 6:00
o 8:00 p. m.

DR. BOSMAN, of Holland, who is the
guest of Wm. Connor, purchased a
handsome carriage of Page Bros. Mon-
day.-Muskegon Daily Chronicle.

A PINK social, whatever under the
sun that can be, will be held at the re-
sidence of Mrs. F. Robinson next Wednes-
day evening, May 29th. All are cordially
invited to be present.

THERE will be a special W. C. T. U.
meeting on Tuesday afternoon next, at
the residence of Mrs. P. H. McBride.
It is hoped that all will be present as
there is special work to be done.

THE Committee extends a general
invitation to all to be present and par-
ticipate in the exercises, to be held on
Decoration Day, next Thursday, May
30. See programme in another column.

THE farmers are feeling happy. A
heavy load has been lifted from their
hearts by the showers of rain which
have recently visited this locality. They
now begin to grumble about too much
rain.

THE Rev. W. P. Law will hold divine
services in Grace Episcopal Church, at
10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., to-morrow,
Sunday. A part of the easter music
will be rendered at both services by the
choir.

THE Lizzie Walsh is now making two
trips a day to the Park. She has been
lately overhauled and repaired, and is
in first-class condition for the season's
business. P. De Feyter is master, and
M. Beukema, clerk.

A Heavy overcoat felt comfortable
last Tuesday. The weather was ex-
tremely cold for the season of the year.
In the evening a heavy rain prevailed
and continued throughout the night.
Snow fell during the storm.

MR. B. HUIZENGA is building a re-
sidence on Market street, between Eighth
and Seventh streets, for Mr. J. B. Van
Oort, the hardware man. When com-
pleted, Mr. Van Oort will have one of
the best residences on the street.

JOHN PESSINK & BRO. have some-
thing to say in this issue about their
business. All of our readers who have
a taste for the good things of this life,
such as pies, cakes and candy, should
read their ad. and buy and eat the pies.

THE daily Sun man of St. Joseph tells
a story about a forty-pound bell falling
from a building, striking a Benton
Harbor man on the head and not hurt-
ing the bell. If it had struck a St. Joe
man on the cheek, it would have broken
the bell.

P. DE KRAKER, the boot and shoe
man, corner Eighth and River streets,
has a few business locals in this issue,
which are of interest to all. He keeps
a first-class stock of goods, and gives
perfect satisfaction in all sales. Give
him a call.

The fire alarm sounded Friday morn-
ing, and was the cause of creating quite
an excitement. The fire was among
some shavings in the second floor of the
Phoenix Planing Mill, but, luckily, it
was extinguished before it had gained
a headway. No damage done.

By means of the efforts of the mem-
bers of John Kramer Camp, No. 118, S.
of V., under whose auspices the enter-
tainment was given, a large audience
greeted the Noss Family at the Opera
House last Tuesday evening. The en-
tertainment was excellent throughout.

The members of A. C. Van Raalte
Post, G. A. R., are requested to meet
at the Post's headquarters Sunday, at
9:30 a. m., for the purpose of attending
the memorial services at Hope Church
in a body. A cordial invitation is ex-
tended to all old soldiers to join them.

MR. J. B. VAN OORT has something to
say in this issue about the Grand
Oil Stove. He has a fine line of these
stoves at his hardware store on Eighth
street, and we would recommend would
be purchasers of oil stoves to look the
"Grand" over, before buying else-
where.

THE examination of the People vs.
Robert A. Hunt, who was accused of
keeping his saloon open on Sunday,
May 12th, was had before Justice Post
last Wednesday. The respondent was
not held for trial to the circuit court,
as the evidence was not considered suf-
ficient to justify a trial of the case.

LAST Wednesday the old time custom
of holding "market day" was revived
at Graafsbad. On such a day the far-
mers, with their wives and children,
come to the hamlet, talk about the
crops and the weather, and then go
home again. The attempt to revive
the old fashioned day was not a success.

MRS. H. TAKKEN, aged fifty years,
wife of the senior partner of the firm
of Takken & De Spelder, died last Mon-
day afternoon at her residence in this
city. She died of consumption, with
which she had been afflicted for some
time. She was buried Wednesday after-
noon. The deceased leaves a husband,
and two children, a son and daughter,
to mourn her loss.

CHARLES AND HENRY HARMON went
fishing on the river Monday afternoon.
After enjoying the sport for two hours
and a half, they returned home, not
empty handed, but with forty-one black
bass. Several of them weighed over
four pounds each. The next morning
they sallied forth again and pulled out
twenty-eight more. This is no fish
story, as we are not in the habit of tel-
ling yarns.

A MEETING was held at P. H. Mc-
Bride's law office last Monday evening
for the purpose of making arrangements
to observe Decoration Day. A small
number were present, but, nevertheless,
committees were appointed and the day
will be properly commemorated in this
city. Representative Waite, of Menom-
inee, will be the orator of the day.
Van Lente's choir has been engaged to
furnish the vocal music.

We received a letter from a subscriber
of the News at Hattiesburgh, Miss.,
this week, stating that a poststick could
not be procured in the south for love or
money. The writer also said that a car-
load of mop sticks could be sold in that
locality like hot cakes. It is a great
temptation, and if we were not getting
rich in the newspaper business, we are
positive that the south would not suffer
any longer from the want of mop sticks.

The Masonic Home.

Sixty members of Unity Lodge, No.
191, F. & A. M., of this city, went to
Grand Rapids Tuesday and participated
in the exercises of laying the corner
stone of the Masonic Home. This in-
stitution is located on the banks of that
beautiful sheet of water, Reed's Lake,
four miles from Grand Rapids. There
were fully three thousand masons in
the procession, and it took thirty-two
railroad coaches to convey the crowd to
the grounds, where a bountiful repast
was spread for their benefit.

After dinner, speeches were delivered
by different gentlemen. Over fifteen
thousand dollars was subscribed on the
spot to help complete the beautiful
building, which will cost when com-
pleted, fully two hundred thousand
dollars.

The corner stone was laid at four
o'clock, with all the honors customary
on such occasions.

The Detroit Commandery gave a fine
exhibition drill, after which the crowd
returned to the city. The day, although
the weather was cold, was enjoyed by
all, and will be long remembered by the
masons who were in attendance.

The stone used in the foundation of
the home was furnished by the Waverly
Stone Co. of this city, and its uniform
and fine color attracted universal
attention.

Ottawa Beach.

The Ottawa Beach hotel has been
leased to Mr. H. D. McDuffee, of Alle-
gan and Holland. The Directors of
the West Michigan Park Association,
visited the Beach on Friday of this
week. They went down to the resort
on the Steamer Lizzie Walsh, and had
a pleasant time roaming about the
grounds. They concluded not to pa-
tronize the bathing houses, for fear of
freezing to death. The sun will soon
shine again, and the resorters will be
here in swarms.

The announcement is made in the
Grand Rapids papers that the Queen
of the Lakes will begin making trips
to Ottawa Beach next week.

Van den Berge & Bertsch.

It always gives us great pleasure to
render the ladies a favor, but this time
we ask a favor of them and that is their
attention for a brief moment. It is not
necessary for us to give a history of the
millinery firm of Van den Berge &
Bertsch, they are too well known for
that and it would only be a waste of
time. They carry the finest line of mil-
linery goods in the city, and always give
the best satisfaction to their patrons.

Several ladies of this city have gone to
Grand Rapids to purchase their new
spring bonnets, but they found, after
visiting the different establishments in
the valley city, that they could buy
the same articles, much cheaper, at
Van den Berge & Bertsch's. We would
advise purchasers of millinery goods to
consider the matter well before buying,
and give the above firm a call. They
are perfect ladies, polite and accommo-
dating, and will do all in their power
to see that the wants of their custom-
ers are supplied.

Another Shipwreck.

Four students and three young ladies
went sailing last Saturday morning.
Did not know anything about a boat.
Fair weather prevailed for some time
and in five hours with a good breeze
arrived at the Park-Started home all
right, terrific storm arose-Obligated
to beach the boat near Point Superior-
Lunch basket lost overboard, also one
of the crew, who was rescued with great
difficulty-Passengers and crew, at
length, safely landed, with a high sea
running-Started to find a farm house,
but became lost in the woods-After
wandering around for some time in the
storm, spied a light, and at last found
a haven of rest-Boys started on foot
for Holland-Arrived about 11 o'clock
p. m.-Hired a rig Sunday morning at
four o'clock, and went back after their
fair partners-Such a looking crowd!

MORAL-Always beach a boat on
the right side, so that you can walk
home. Also remember that a sail boat
is more tricky than a Texas mustang,
and that it is a dangerous undertaking
for an inexperienced person to try to
manage one.

Macatawa Grove.

This great world, upon which we live,
is covered with thousands and tens of
thousands of beautiful places, and our
own beloved State is not lacking in this
respect. Did you ever think for a mo-
ment, dear reader, what a lovely spot
Holland and the surrounding country
was before the white man came. Take it
from the place where now stands the
city and along the shores of the lake,
on either side, what a beautiful picture
was portrayed by Nature. But civili-
zation has not entirely robbed the scene
of beauty. On the south side of the
lake, about four miles from Holland,
and a mile from Macatawa Park, is lo-
cated what is called Macatawa Park
Grove, a beautiful piece of ground,
upon which many fine trees remain.
This property was platted by E. J.
Harrington of this city.

As a resort, or location for building
cottages, where the owners and their
families can have perfect and quiet
rest, this place cannot be excelled. The
ground slopes up from the lake to a
height of ten feet. It is covered with
beautiful trees, and the pleasure seeker,
during the sultry days of July and
August, can well enjoy the cooling shade
and refreshing breeze which comes each
day from Lake Michigan.

Mr. Harrington has made many im-
provements at the Grove, the latest
being a first-class boat landing, which
was completed a month ago. This dock

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NUGGETS OF GOLD.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

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

SEVEN BLACK FIENDS.

An Awful Crime Reported from Richardsville, Va.

SEVEN negroes, near Richardsville, Culpeper County, Va., went to the residence of a highly respectable and educated colored man and bound him hand and foot. They then assaulted his wife and his little 10-year-old daughter. They left the old man bound and his wife and child in a most pitiful condition. They threatened to burn the house and cut out the tongues of their victims if they divulged the perpetrators of the crime. The helpless victims were soon found by a passing friend and the alarm was given. A posse of whites and blacks started in pursuit and captured the villains near the scene of the assault. They were taken to the County Jail, where they were guarded by a strong force. An attempt was made to take the prisoners from the jail and lynch them, but the guards frightened the party off. The wife is in a critical condition and the little child will die.

SCALPED ON THE BATTLEFIELD

Fierce Fight Between Whites and Indians—Many Persons Reported Slain.

News has reached Winnipeg, Manitoba, of a ferocious fight near Fort McLeod between a band of Blood Indians on one side and a force composed of soldiers, cowboys and Gros Ventres on the other. The Bloods had lately been stealing horses from the Gros Ventres, and the latter, assisted by soldiers and cowboys, made an effort to recover their property. Quite a large number were slain. Most of the bodies were carried away by friends of the fallen, but three or four were discovered on the field, minus scalps. The Bloods appear to have gotten the worst of the encounter. They got away with most of the stolen horses, and are now being closely pursued by mounted police. Another battle is likely to take place when the police come upon them, and serious trouble is feared. It is alleged that American Indians in Montana are going to the Bloods' assistance.

AROUND THE DIAMOND.

Base-Ballists Competing for the League Championship.

THE official standing of the ball clubs that are in the race for the championship of the associations named is given below:

National W. L.	American W. L.
Boston.....14 5	St. Louis.....33 9
Philadelphia.....13 6	Brooklyn.....16 11
New York.....12 9	Cincinnati.....17 12
Chicago.....11 11	St. Paul.....15 15
Cleveland.....11 12	Pittsburgh.....13 15
Pittsburgh.....10 14	Baltimore.....12 15
Indianapolis.....8 13	Washington.....9 18
Washington.....6 19	St. Louis.....8 20
St. Paul.....4 17	St. Louis.....3 17
St. Paul.....3 16	Davenport.....13 8
St. Paul.....2 15	St. Paul.....11 6
St. Paul.....1 14	St. Paul.....10 11
St. Paul.....0 13	St. Paul.....9 12
St. Paul.....0 12	St. Paul.....8 13
St. Paul.....0 11	St. Paul.....7 14
St. Paul.....0 10	St. Paul.....6 15
St. Paul.....0 9	St. Paul.....5 16
St. Paul.....0 8	St. Paul.....4 17
St. Paul.....0 7	St. Paul.....3 18
St. Paul.....0 6	St. Paul.....2 19
St. Paul.....0 5	St. Paul.....1 20
St. Paul.....0 4	St. Paul.....0 21

EXCITEMENT AT BUENOS AYRES

The Government Suppresses Gambling in the City.

UNITED STATES CONSUL GENERAL HANNAH reports to the State Department that the recent decree by the President of the Argentine Republic, forbidding gambling in specie, has caused great excitement. The government remains firm and the gamblers threaten vengeance. The police are armed with rifles and guard the Bolsa. The Minister of Finance intends to raise a reserve fund of forty millions and to substitute for fractional paper money gold, silver and copper coin, and eventually reach specie payments.

SIX DROWNED.

A Steamer Sunk by a Collision in the British Channel.

DURING a fog the steamer Beresford collided with the steamer German Emperor off the Goodwin sands, in the English Channel. The shock of the collision was tremendous, and the German Emperor sank almost instantly, and six of her crew were drowned. The Beresford managed to keep aloft, though somewhat damaged, and succeeded in reaching Gravesend. She brought twelve of the German Emperor's crew.

Presidential Appointees.

The President has made the following appointments:

John W. McMillan of Laramie, W. T., to be Secretary of Wyoming; Orrin W. Bain of Idaho, to be Receiver of Public Money at Huron, Dak.; James H. Clancy of Warsaw, Ind., to be an Indian Inspector; James C. Luckey of Oregon, to be agent for the Indians of the Warm Springs Agency in Oregon; Malachi Krebs of Petersburg, Ind., to be Special Agent to make allotments of lands in severalty to Indians under the provisions of an act of Congress approved Feb. 9, 1887.

Illinois' New Congressman.

RETURNS from all parts of the Nineteenth District of Illinois (Townsend's), embracing a large proportion of the precincts, indicate the election of Judge J. R. Williams, Democrat, to Congress by a majority of about 2,500.

They Would Be Boys Again.

A DOZEN of the younger members of the St. Louis Board of Trade have been suspended for blowing toy whistles during trading hours. A large number of the victims' friends threaten to start a new exchange.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

THE bill prohibiting the importation of dressed beef from other States was rejected in the lower house of the New York Legislature, 80 to 23.

THE race for the Brooklyn handicap, one and one-fourth miles, was won by Exile, a 6 to 1 choice, in 2:07 1/2, Prince Royal being second, and Terra Cotta third. The time is within half a second of the record.

TURNER HALL, at Bridgeport, Conn., was destroyed by fire. The loss is placed

at \$30,000. Eli Cook, a colored man, has been arrested on the charge of firing the building.

It is reported that star-fish are making heavy depredations on the oyster beds in Long Island Sound.

ALLEN THORNDYKE RICE, recently appointed Minister to Russia, died at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, from a throat affection, which had not been believed serious till a few hours before his death.

RICHARD BOBOKH, a young German, has been arrested at Albany, N. Y., for challenging Henry Villard, the well-known financier, to fight a duel.

COLONEL FREDERICK GERKEN, Internal Revenue Collector at Philadelphia, is dead.

At the convention of the Pattern-makers' League of North America at Pittsburg, Pa., resolutions were adopted indorsing the eight-hour day, and piecework was abolished.

At South Glastonbury, Conn., over 100 persons who had eaten ice-cream at a church festival are ill. The symptoms are those that attend poisoning. In many instances whole families are sick. The trouble was traced to the vanilla ice-cream sold at the festival. The physicians express but slight hopes for the recovery of thirty-four of the victims. In other cases, where the victims partook sparingly of the cream and the effects of the poisoning are less severe, the physicians are hopeful of recovery. Of the many victims those most affected are:

Miss Cora Bates, Clifford Chapman, P. B. Gannon and family of eight persons, Howard J. Hale and family of four persons, Mrs. Harry Miller and family of three persons, Miss Eva McLean, Mrs. Clara Otis, Miss Minnie Phillips, George Pratt and family of five persons, H. M. Rising and family of four persons.

In these cases no hopes of recovery are entertained. Dr. Henry Bunce, the Town Coroner, has obtained a sample of the vanilla cream, and will analyze it to determine the cause of the poisoning. No one who partook of any other flavor except vanilla at the festival suffers, and Coroner Bunce is of the opinion that the poison was in the vanilla extract. All business has been suspended in the town on account of the affair.

In a wreck on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad near Ormsby, a suburb of Pittsburgh, Pa., eight workmen were injured. John Wertz, John Feeter, and William Reardon were so seriously hurt that they may die.

FIRE that involved a loss of \$200,000 and probably cost a man's life broke out in the stable of the Trenton Horse Car Co. near the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Trenton, N. J. The building is a huge structure, partly brick and partly frame, and the framework portion burned like tinder. While the firemen were rescuing horses people were horrified at the spectacle of a man rushing from the stables half naked and in a sheet of flame. It was a car-driver who had gone to sleep in the second story and did not wake till the fire was well under way. He made several ineffectual efforts to escape from the part of the stables not burned, but failed, and finally had to rush through the blaze. He was probably fatally burned.

The report from Boston that John D. Rockefeller has offered to endow the proposed Baptist university at Chicago to the amount of 600,000 has been confirmed at the office of that gentleman. It is reported among leaders of the Baptist denomination that he will increase his gift to something like \$3,000,000 if necessary. It is said to be the desire of the combine to repurchase the university property, which was formerly held by the Chicago Baptists, and make it the site of the university. This fund must reach \$1,000,000 before definite plans are agreed upon, but no difficulty is expected in raising the balance.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

FAVORABLE crop reports continue to arrive from the Northwest, and from present indications a good yield is assured. Every portion of the Northwest has been visited within the last week or ten days by heavy rains, and the long drought has been effectually broken. Gentle rains have prevailed generally throughout central Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The weather has been much cooler since, which is very favorable for growing crops. Altogether the outlook is most encouraging.

On July 1 the State Treasurer will pay the last dollar of the Iowa State debt.

Four car-loads of St. Louis beer, which had been side-tracked at Burlington, Iowa, were seized by the Sheriff on a warrant sworn out by W. E. Blake, President of the Temperance Alliance.

ALBERT S. COOK, of Berkeley, Cal., has been appointed to the chair of English in Yale University, recently vacated by Prof. Northrup.

SPECIALS from various points in Minnesota report cold rains all over the northern and central portions of the State. The chinch bugs, wherever they were getting active, seem to have been chilled to death or drowned. A plaster of mud has been formed over the ground recently plowed to kill the grasshoppers in Otter Tail County, and the pests are sealed up, and will probably die without showing a head above ground. Farmers and loggers are jubilant. The farmers claim there is enough water in the ground to last for six weeks or two months. The crops everywhere are in fine shape, and promise a grand harvest if there is no bad luck from summer frosts.

THE corner stone of the De LaSalle Institute at Chicago has been laid by Archbishop Feehan, assisted by a large number of Catholic societies. A feature of the ceremony was the parade in which 15,000 men marched in line.

THE area sown in barley in the United States remains about the same from year to year. In Dakota quite an increased acreage was seeded in 1888, which was balanced by reductions in other sections; but this year reports of Dakota correspondence show a falling off in this respect. It is quite probable that the entire acreage of the present season will not much, if any, exceed that of 1888, which was estimated by the department to be 2,652,957 acres. The reports of correspondents show that only a very small acreage has been sown in Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois, and practically none in Indiana, Kentucky, and Kansas. The per cent. of acreage in other States, as compared with one year ago, we summarize as follows: Dakota, 92 per cent.; Minnesota, 96 per cent.; Wisconsin, 95 per cent.; Nebraska, 97 per cent.; Iowa, 94 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC reports from what is termed Middle California report an earthquake. At some points, especially in the

San Joaquin Valley, the shocks were quite severe, in a few cases the tops of chimneys being thrown down. The shock was sufficiently heavy in San Francisco to awaken nearly all sleepers.

THE Tewksbury almshouse horrors were not more shocking than the revelations that are being made in the insane asylum investigation at Chicago. Two ex-patients from the asylum told the court of numerous beatings and kickings, of patients driven to bed by blows, insufficient food, sufferings from the cold in winter and the heat in summer. One of the witnesses showed an arm that had been broken by an attendant and another revealed the death of a patient after a terrible beating.

THE friends of Dr. Cronin, who so suddenly disappeared from Chicago under circumstances that led many to believe he has been murdered, have offered a reward of \$5,000 for any information that may lead to the arrest and conviction of any of the principals in or accessories to or instigators of the alleged crime, and \$2,000 for information as to his whereabouts if he is alive.

LOUIS EFFERT committed suicide at St. Louis because Miss Victoria Leinge refused to marry him.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR locusts have made their appearance in Middle Tennessee, and grave fears are entertained for the safety of vegetation.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point has been appointed. It consists of the following:

On the part of the Senate—Hon. C. K. Davis of St. Paul, Minn., and Hon. J. W. Daniel of Lynchburg, Va. On the part of the House—Hon. S. M. Robertson of Baton Rouge, La.; Hon. S. Y. Yoder of Lima, Ohio; and Hon. George W. Shields of Marion, Ind. By the President—Prof. Leroy D. Brown of Reno, Nev.; Prof. C. M. Pinckston of Perry, Iowa; Rev. Dr. B. W. Childlaw of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Arthur Edwards of Chicago, Dr. Nathan S. Lincoln of Washington, Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., retired, of Milwaukee, and Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

THE sub-committee of the Samson conference at Berlin has decided that the Municipal Council of Apia shall comprise six members—Germany, England and the United States—each to appoint one, the other three to be elected by residents of Apia. This decision displeases the British Commissioners, who call it "the Phelps compromise." Mr. Phelps, although not a member of the sub-committee, was asked to attend its last meeting.

CAPTAIN E. L. ZALINSKI, inventor of the dynamite gun, military attache to the American legation at St. Petersburg, has sailed for his post of duty.

ADVICES from Nihilist sources in Russia have been received of a more formidable conspiracy than any yet discovered. Its ramifications are widespread and the Russian secret service is following them up in all directions, and arrests have been made among all classes at St. Petersburg, Kronstadt and Moscow. The headquarters of the conspiracy is St. Petersburg, but all European Russia is involved.

THE latest reports from the flooded districts of Austria show that the loss of life is much greater than was supposed. In many places the bursting of dykes has flooded the surrounding territory and utterly destroyed the crops. Many narrow escapes from death are reported. The deepest distress prevails throughout the submerged districts, and steps are being taken to relieve the immediate wants of the sufferers.

ADVICES from Peru say that the Vergas viaduct on the Moya Railway, near Lima, was destroyed by a cloudburst. An immense column of water swept down the mountain, taking huge boulders with it, carrying away a viaduct which cost \$500,000. In Peru's penniless condition the bridge cannot be rebuilt. Without the viaduct the railway is useless. Besides this misfortune, Peru is attacked with yellow fever.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE fine steel steamer Alaskan, belonging to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, went to pieces in a heavy gale off Cape Blanco, on the Oregon coast, and only twelve of her men out of forty-eight on board have been heard from. Most of the sailors when the vessel broke in two had to be brought up by the captain and officers at the point of a pistol and forced to get out the lifeboats and life raft. Five were drowned during the launching of the boats. Finally the remainder were stowed away in the boats, which just cleared the ship when she went down. Captain Howes, Quartermaster Brown, Pilot Woods, and six sailors were in one boat, which was picked up by a tug. They say that there are small chances of the other boats reaching land, as the sea was very heavy and their boat couldn't have lived much longer when the tug sighted them.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, is in his eighty-ninth year. He is so feeble that he is allowed to see no one but a physician and a very few intimate friends. His doctor says he has taken a slight cold, but will soon recover and be well enough to move to New York for a change of air and scene.

GENERAL CLINTON B. FISK has written a letter denying his intention of returning to the Republican party, and saying that the statements regarding his desertion of the prohibitionists are false.

ST. SAUVEUR, a suburb of Quebec, was almost wiped out by a blaze which started in a frame building. Over 500 buildings burned, leaving nearly 1,200 families without homes. The loss is \$600,000, with but small insurance. One life was lost by an explosion.

THE Northwest has passed through a most trying and critical period for the last thirty days with all spring and winter sown crops, and while the damage occasioned by the drought has not become as yet widespread or disastrous, at the same time its effects are more or less plainly seen upon our oats and grass crops. The winter wheat prospects, while they point to a good average crop, are by no means as favorable for a bountiful crop as they were thirty days ago. So far as spring wheat is concerned, everything is still a matter of uncertainty and doubt. The country's great crop, corn, starts off under the most favorable and brilliant prospects.

R. L. WALKER, who has been appointed Marshal of Kansas, succeeds Jones, of Oklahoma fame. The Attorney General says that Jones' explanation of his Oklahoma failures was not satisfactory. It is announced that a reunion of the

factions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church is imminent. They are known as the "Synod" and the "General Synod," and separated at a meeting held in 1833 at Philadelphia.

FOR the first three months of 1889 the comparative decrease in the net earnings of the Union Pacific system was \$614,722.

ELEVEN of the crew of the foundered steamer Alaskan have come ashore at Florence, near the mouth of the Siuslaw River, in Lane County, Oregon. After leaving the ship the men were tossed in a fearful manner by the great storm, the sea for some hours breaking over them. They came near land at Cape Perpetua, about fourteen miles north of Siuslaw Harbor, but were unable to land their boat on account of the huge breakers, and also on account of the rocky nature of the coast at that point. They concluded to try to swim to shore. All were successful except one poor fellow, who, after enduring horrible suffering for two nights and three days on the open ocean, lost his life. During the time they were out all they had to eat was six cans of peaches. Following are the names of the ten who reached shore, the name of the persons who were drowned not being known: E. T. Carlson, seaman; M. Kelch, coal passer; James McKinley, coal passer; Mike McLain, oiler; Edward Sharples, coal passer; Harry Johnson, seaman; Jack or G. H. Ros, coal passer; Edward Wenzel, cook; Ed Burns, J. Murry.

It is currently rumored in New York that Mrs. Langtry has decided to leave the stage and once more retire to private life. She is said to be tired of being talked about in newspapers and scandalized by unscrupulous rivals who imagine that the only way to win the esteem of the critical public is by pulling some one else down to their level.

R. G. DUN & CO.'s weekly review of trade says:

Business reports are rather less encouraging, in spite of the most satisfactory crop prospects at the West and the encouragement thereby given to all branches of trade. At Omaha great interest in crop prospects and activity in building are reported, with money plentiful and lower rates. At St. Paul there is no change in the favorable prospect. But at Kansas City trade and collections are only fairly satisfactory. At Milwaukee collections are not improved; at Detroit trade and collections are "about fair" and money easy with moderate demand; and at Cleveland, trade is a little larger than at this time last year, and money in active demand. Bains in the Northwest are continued improvement in crop prospects have been more potent in the grain market than the increase in exports, and the price has fallen. The movement in groceries seems to be more larger than a year ago. Wool is dull. The exports of principal products for April show an increase of 20 per cent. over last year. For two months the exports from New York have been \$412,000, or nearly 4 per cent. less than last year. The business failures number 252, as compared with a total of 227 the week previous, and 189 for the corresponding week of last year.

THE CHOSEN FEW.

President Harrison Makes Known His Choice for Various Offices.

THE President has made the following appointments:

Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Denmark; Solomon Hirsch, of Oregon, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey; Henry W. Severance, of California, to be Consul General of the United States at Honolulu; John Leach, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Birmingham; Thomas H. Sherman, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul of the United States at Liverpool.

Charles Swayne, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Florida; William D. Lee of New Mexico, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico; John W. Whittier, of Nevada, to be United States Attorney for the District of Nevada; John Murphy, of Dakota, to be Attorney for the Territory of Dakota; Richard L. Walker, of Kansas, to be United States Marshal for the District of Kansas; Jacob Yoe, of Arkansas, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas; James W. Savage, of Omaha, Neb., to be Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad; Amor Smith, Jr., of Ohio, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Cincinnati; David W. McClung, of Ohio, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Ohio; John H. Mills, of Montana, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Montana; John R. Lynch, of Maryland, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; L. W. Haberman, of the District of Columbia, to be Fifth Auditor of the Treasury; Charles Roeder, Jr., of Wisconsin, Topographer of the Postoffice Department, vice David Wright, removed. In the geological survey, H. Hall, of California, and Edward S. Nettleton, of Colorado, Supervising Engineers, and Arthur D. Foote of Idaho, Lyman Briggs of California, and Alexander Brown of Alaska, Engineers, and Irrigation Survey; William D. Johnson, of District of Columbia, topographer, and William B. Yeste, of Maryland, photographer. Richard T. Worthington, of Ohio, Law Clerk of the Patent Office, and Max George, of New York, a competent Examiner of the same office, have resigned. Henry A. Phillips, of New York, has been appointed a Chief of Division in the Pension Office, and Charles E. Gillian, of Ohio, a Chief of Division in the Pension Office, has resigned.

RECEIVERS of Public Money—Thomas D. Bumgarner of Arkansas, at Dardanelle, Ark.; Henry C. Pickles of Delaware, at Folsom, N. M.; and Frank Lesnet of New Mexico, at Roswell, N. M. Receivers of Land Office—William P. Alexander of Colorado, at Del Norte, Col., and John H. Mills of New Mexico, at Roswell, N. M. Indian Agents—James Blythe of North Carolina, at the Eastern Cherokee Agency in New York; C. H. Hines, at John Foster of Wyoming Territory, at the Shoshone Agency in Wyoming Territory.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime.....	4.25 @ 4.50
Good.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Common.....	3.50 @ 3.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.83 @ .85 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.29 @ .30
OATS—No. 2.....	.22 1/2 @ .23
RYE—No. 2.....	.41 @ .42
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	14 @ 15
CHEESE—Full Cream.....	10 @ 11
EGGS—Fresh.....	.12 @ .13 1/2
POTATOES—Choice new, per brl.....	3.00 @ 3.50
PORK—Mess.....	11.25 @ 11.75
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	.70 1/2 @ .77
CORN—No. 3.....	.34 @ .34 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.27 @ .28
RYE—No. 1.....	.43 @ .44
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.29 @ .30
PORK—Mess.....	11.25 @ 11.50
DETROIT.	
CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 4.25
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 4.75
HOGS.....	3.50 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.90 1/2 @ .91 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.36 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.27 @ .28 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE.....	4.00 @ 4.75
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP.....	3.75 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.84 @ .85
CORN—No. 2.....	.29 @ .30
OATS—White.....	.25 @ .26
PORK—New Mess.....	13.00 @ 13.50
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE.....	3.75 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.70 @ .80
CORN—No. 2.....	.31 1/2 @ .32 1/2
OATS.....	.23 @ .25 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.41 @ .41 1/2
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 4.00
LAMBS.....	5.00 @ 7.75
CINCINNATI.	
HOGS—Butchers.....	4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.84 @ .85
CORN—No. 2.....	.27 @ .27 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.27 @ .27 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.47 1/2 @ .48 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	12.00 @ 12.25
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Good.....	3.75 @ 4.25
Medium.....	3.25 @ 3.75
Butchers.....	3.00 @ 3.25
HOGS—Choice.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Medium.....	3.75 @ 4.00
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 4.25

MATRIMONIAL SURPRISE

MRS. FOLSOM MARRIED TO A BUFFALO MAN.

Mrs. Cleveland's Mother a Bride—The Ex-President's Wife Attends the Ceremony at Jackson, Mich.—A Buffalo Merchant the Happy Groom.

(Jackson [Mich.] telegram.)

Mrs. Oscar Folsom, the mother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was married here to Henry E. Perrine, of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Folsom has been living in Jackson for some time, coming here shortly after Mr. Cleveland retired from the White House. Mr. Perrine had been a widower for two years, and Mrs. Folsom had long been a friend of the Perrine household.

Mrs. Cleveland arrived on the afternoon train from the East, and so quiet had the matter been kept that not thirty people knew of her coming. She stepped from the train wearing a blue Henrietta, with a black cloth slashed

sun hat surmounted by a wreath of flowers. Mrs. Cleveland kissed her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Cadman, and smiled her sweetest as she stepped into the station. She was at once taken in a carriage with her aunt and driven to Mrs. Cadman's residence. H. E. Perrine, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, as did Mr. Perrine's son-in-law, Rev. B. Rich, the latter's wife and two sons, George B. Jr., and H. P. Rich, Mr. Cadman, uncle of Mrs. Cleveland, is a train dispatcher in this city, and about three years ago married Mrs. Huddleston, who was a widow and sister of Mrs. Folsom and aunt of Mrs. Cleveland.

The ceremony took place at 2:30 o'clock in the evening, Rev. George D. Gillespie, of the Western Diocese of Michigan, assisted by Rev. K. B. Balcumb, of this city, officiating. The groom wore the regulation suit of black evening dress. Mrs. Folsom wore a gray traveling dress and had her hair, which is silver, carefully propped at the front. Colonel Harmon, uncle of Mrs. Cleveland and brother of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Cadman, brother-in-law and sister of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Rich, son-in-law and daughter of the groom, and the children of the different families were present. The marriage service was that of the Episcopal church, and was short. After the ceremony there was no reception, only a general hand-shaking and a kissing of the bride by Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies of the household. At 10:50 o'clock the newly married pair took the west bound night express over the Michigan Central, but they declined to say where the bridal trip would end, and they did not wish to be annoyed. While the ceremony was being performed hundreds of the residents about the Cadman House filed the streets and the yard, wishing to secure a look at Mrs. Cleveland. The latter at the ceremony wore a white silk with black star and a beautiful bouquet of red roses at her throat. Her hair was done in a pompadour at the front, with a knot at the back. She was all smiles and graciousness, had a good word for all, and the ladies fell in love with her at sight, while the gentlemen lost their breath when she addressed them. The wedding was a jolly one. The room where the ceremony took place was beautifully decorated with flowers.

Henry E. Perrine, the groom in the Perrine-Folsom nuptials, is a prominent citizen of Buffalo and is over sixty-two years of age. His family are distantly related to the Folsoms, and the two families have been intimately associated socially for many years. Mr. Perrine lives at 33 North Pearl street in a substantial brick dwelling, where he and his bride will be at home after a short wedding tour. Mr. Perrine has been a widower for several years, and has three children. The eldest is the wife of G. Barrett Rich, of the Bank of Attica. Carlton R. Perrine and Harry H. Perrine are the sons. The marriage was kept quiet, one of the sons said, because Mrs. Folsom disliked newspaper notoriety. Mr. Perrine is a well-made man of medium height, dark complexion, with a full beard. He is a scientific student, a good writer, and has led an eventful life. His ancestors were Huguenots in France and settled in 1665 on Staten Island, N. Y. Puritan blood mingled with the French. His father, Dr. Henry Perrine, married Miss Anne E. Townsend in 1822, the present bridegroom being born in Solus, N. Y., on March 30, 1827. After trying to find gold in California in 1849, he became a clerk in a grocery and afterward started for himself. Mr. Perrine returned to New York, and married Miss Cornelia S. Hull. Their bridal trip was back to California, where Mr. Perrine quit in 1853, and for good with a capital of \$11,000, which he invested in the ship chandlery business in Buffalo and suffered financially in the panic of 1873, his failure resulting three years later. Mr. Perrine had to begin life once again. With his two sons and some friends he established a settlement at Perrine, Dale County, Fla. Financial and domestic troubles, but did not arrive prevent his plans from being carried out. He is now Secretary of the Buffalo Cemetery Association, which is located on Delaware avenue.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

An American Divine and His Family Murdered in Honduras.

(New York telegram.)

News has been received from Costa Rica of a terrible tragedy which occurred on the island of Ruanan, which is off the north coast of Honduras.

The Rev. Mr. Hobbs, a Baptist minister from the United States, had been living at Florus bay with his wife and his little daughter. He was preparing to leave the island and had sold his property, receiving for it \$300 in gold. Shortly before his intended departure a neighbor called to bid him farewell. He knocked at the door, and receiving no answer entered the house, the door being unopened.

Finding no one in the hall or parlor he called again. There was no response. Alarmed, he searched the house, and, opening the bedroom door, a sickening spectacle met his eyes. Mr. Hobbs, his wife, and child were dead, with their skulls smashed, their heads being nearly severed, and their bodies covered with wounds. They

RURAL TOPICS.

INFORMATION FOR THE HUSBAND-MAN AND HOUSEWIFE.

Some Practical Suggestions for the Farmer, Stock-Breeder, Poultryman, Nurseryman, and Housekeeper.

THE FARM.

Farm Notes.
A GRAY horse it is said is rarely un-sound in feet or joints, and this is the favorite color of Paris omnibus horses and French stage horses.

We have fed tons of pumpkins to milch cows without removing the seed and never observed any falling off in the milk.—*Dairy World.*

EVENTS are often like chestnut burrs. If you give them a little frost, the burr will open and show the inside to be a great deal better than the outside.

THE annual product of honey in America is, according to the *American Agriculturist*, 28,000,000 pounds or a half a pound a piece to the population.

QUILL tooth-picks come largely from France, which possesses the largest factory in the world. This factory, which is located near Paris, was originally started to make quill pens; but, when these went out of use, the proprietor turned it into a tooth-pick mill. The present annual output of which is 20,000,000 quills.

An old teamster of fifty years experience says he never had a case of the galls upon his animals where the following preventive was adopted, which was simply to rub the collars inside, every few days, with a little neat-foot oil, and the moment any dirt was found sticking like wax to wash it off with warm soap suds and then with oil.

Farm and Home says that if there is any one thing that experiment stations need to attend to more than another, it is to the production of bulletins such as common people can understand. Be simple, plain, direct. The reports of the Wisconsin stations are a fortunate example of the sort of plain English that farmers like. If a professor can't write the result of his labors clearly, let him explain it to some man that will, or step down and out. The experiment stations are for the people.

If the mare has moderate, regular labor, she will have a better appetite and digestion, hence greater vigor and as is the vigor of the mare during pregnancy, so must be in a great measure the vigor of her foal. As the mare must consume and digest enough for the nourishment and growth of the foal as well as her own needs, there is necessity of that exercise without which both appetite and digestion must weaken. Long confinement to any animal that has the ability to move freely is a severe strain on its nervous system, and most severe in the case of the horse, which is naturally the most active of our farm animals.—*Agriculturist.*

THE wheels of progress never turn backward to any great extent. They may be clogged for a short period, but when they start they will roll forward. The killing of live stock in a shed and wasting the blood, horns, hair, etc., as "in olden times," is passing away forever, except in small towns where the business is so limited as to not admit of the necessary appliances for the improved methods, and even there the consumer will get his meat in boxes from the nearest town or city in which an improved abattoir exists. This is inevitable in the meat business of the country, and the sooner a community wakes up to the fact and takes advantage of their new condition of things the better it will be off, and the more independent it will be of the big four.—*Texas Live Stock Journal.*

LIVE STOCK.

Stock Statistics.

It is well to frequently refer to the increase or decrease of the numbers and value of the live stock on the farm of the United States. Sometimes we imagine we are ruined by depressed prices, when probably the real facts would prevent a real case of the blues. The Agricultural Department at Washington, has exercised great care in obtaining and compiling the stock statistics of the whole country. A recent report of the department gives the following interesting facts as to the number and value of farm animals:

NUMBER IN UNITED STATES.

	1888.	1889.	Increase or decrease.
Horses.....	13,172,996	13,663,234	+ 490,238
Mules.....	2,191,727	2,257,574	+ 65,847
Milch cows.....	14,856,414	15,293,025	+ 436,611
Oxen and cattle.....	34,378,563	35,032,417	+ 653,854
Sheep.....	43,544,735	42,592,079	- 952,656
Pigs.....	44,316,825	50,301,592	+ 5,984,767

* Increase, † Decrease.

VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS.

	1888.	1889.	Increase or decrease.
Horses.....	\$94,090,154	\$92,194,827	- \$1,895,327
Mules.....	173,853,563	179,444,481	+ \$5,590,918
Cows.....	366,292,173	366,292,376	+ 203
Oxen and cattle.....	611,750,530	597,336,812	- \$14,413,718
Sheep.....	90,219,996	90,610,339	+ \$390,343
Pigs.....	220,811,082	291,307,193	+ \$70,496,111
Total.....	\$2,400,043,418	\$2,597,005,058	+ \$196,961,640

* Increase, † Decrease.

In connection with the foregoing statement, the following table, showing the average value per head of each class at the same date, is presented:

	1888.	1889.	Increase or decrease.
Horses.....	\$7.13	\$7.49	+.07
Mules.....	79.78	79.49	-.29
Milch cows.....	24.65	23.91	-.74
Oxen and cattle.....	17.79	17.05	-.74
Sheep.....	2.05	2.13	+.08
Pigs.....	4.98	5.79	+.81

* Increase, † Decrease.

DAIRYING.

Packing Butter.

Butter will not keep well under any condition unless it is well made, sound and sweet when packed. If made in warm weather without proper facilities for cooling the milk and cream, the butter is likely to be oily and without the "grain" so characteristic of a high grade article. Good butter that has a perfect grain will not stick to the knife that cuts it. There are several preserving processes that have been adopted in different countries, and all no doubt answer the purpose, provided the butter is sound and sweet when packed away. The Orange County, N. Y., dairymen are said to practice the following method of preserving butter: to ten ounces fine salt add two ounces of the best brown sugar. The sugar and salt are mixture for every pound of butter and well packed in the butter is then closely packed and set away in a cool, well-ventilated room or cellar. Other dairymen use one ounce each of white sugar and saltpetre and two ounces pure salt, and these different ingredients are mixed and one ounce of the mixture added to each pound of the butter. Some of our farmers who make

but a moderate quantity of butter preserve it by packing in stone jars and keep it covered with pure brine, as this will exclude the air and offensive odors.—*Practical Farmer.*

Dairy Dots.

THE profits of dairying are made up of the small daily savings, of the difference between the cost of production and value of the milk or butter. A saving of 10 cents per day in a herd of fifty cows amounts to \$5; in a month to \$150.

THE dairymen needs to be taught to test each cow separately, both for quantity and quality, and to have the nerve to dispose of the non-paying ones, while building on those which turn him a profit.

THE weighing of the milk, testing of the cows, and knowing to a dollar what one is doing, is a great help to the dairy farmer. It enables him to get rid of poor milkers and replace them with good ones, and the latter cost no more to keep and handle than the former.

PROF. E. W. STEWART, who is noted for his experiments in stockfeeding, states that one ounce, or less, of oilmeal to a gallon of warm, sweet whey will make it nearly equal in feeding value to whole milk for raising a calf to three weeks old, and after that another quarter of an ounce may be safely added. The oil-meals should be dissolved in hot whey before mixing with that of the right temperature to feed.

BEE CULTURE.

Basswood Honey.

I believe basswood to be the greatest honey-producer in the world, says G. M. Doolittle in the *American Bee Journal*. In fact no report has ever been given (if I am correct) of an average yield of twenty pounds per day from a single colony for thirty days in succession, except from basswood. Mr. Gallup had a colony do this. I had one which stored that for about ten days, the best yield being sixty-six pounds in three days.

By going back over my account with my bees for the past sixteen years, I find that from basswood alone, my yield of honey has not been far from sixty pounds, on an average, from each colony, each year; the lightest yield being about thirty-five pounds, and the heaviest 120 pounds. This is the average yield of the yard, not the yield of an individual colony.

The fruit-buds and leaflets of all trees with which I am familiar, are formed in June and July of the preceding year, so that the results of the next season's honey-yield, as far as buds and flowers are concerned, are already formed in embryo, on the apparently bare and lifeless branches of the basswood trees. They wait only for the warmth of spring, to bring this dormant life into growth.

I never knew a season when the basswood did not furnish some honey. The shortest yield which I ever knew gave a three days' yield, in which honey was so plentiful that the bees could not prepare room fast enough to store it, with a gradual tapering off of two days more, making five days in all. The longest gave a yield of twenty-five days, with three of them so cold that the bees could only work a little in the middle of the day.

The state of the atmosphere has much to do with the secretion of honey in the basswood flowers. The most unfavorable weather is a cold, rainy, cloudy spell, with the wind in the northwest. If basswood bloomed at a time of year when we were liable to have much of such weather, there might be such a thing as an entire failure of honey from it. But as a rule, we have very little such weather at this time of year.

The condition most favorable to a large yield is, when the weather is very warm, and the air filled with electricity. This nectar is honey and not sweetened water, which makes basswood doubly valuable over most of the other honey-secreting plants and trees.

One bee-load of nectar from the basswood, in a dry, warm time, is equal to three from the white clover, or five from some other of our flowers. In a rainy time there is not so marked a difference. At times when basswood was yielding its best, I have seen more than a bee-load of honey in a single flower. I have taken one stem of blossoms, when the yield was great, and jarred it over my hand, when I would have several drops of nice honey in it. At such times as this, 1,000 colonies of bees could find all the honey which they could carry, if all were left in one place; at all other times, I think from 100 to 200 colonies would be ample for any locality.

POULTRY RAISING.

Marketing Poultry.

If you are near a market for dressed poultry, it will pay you to know how to prepare it, in order to obtain the best price. To know this, study your market, and find out what manner of dressing is demanded and dress yours in that way. There are some general directions that will always come to play.

First, in fattening poultry give them all they will eat—corn is preferable, as poultry fattened on it is more yellow and better than that fattened on any other grain; and remember that you will not only get pay for every pound your poultry gains in fattening, but by improving the quality you gain one-fourth to one-half in price on the whole.

Second, food in the crop injures the appearance, is liable to sour, and purchasers object to this worse than useless weight; therefore keep the fowls from food twenty-four hours before killing. All poultry, but more especially turkeys, should be killed by bleeding in the neck, and picked while the body is warm.

For the Boston market an old shipper followed this plan. Never scald poultry. As soon as picked, take off the head at the throat, strip the blood out of the neck, peel back the skin a little, remove a portion of the neck bone, then just before packing in warm weather, draw the skin tightly over the end and tie and trim neatly. Draw the intestines, making the incisions as small as possible, and leave the gizzard, heart, etc., in. Pull out the wing and tail feathers clean.

Third, poultry should be entirely cold, but not frozen, before being packed. If packed with the animal heat in, it will be almost sure to spoil. Sort your poultry carefully, and have the No. 1 stock of uniform quality. Pack the No. 2 stock in separate packages. If you have any old "Tom" turkeys, put them in a separate package or with the No. 2 stock. Line the boxes with clean paper, but never use straw in packing, and never paper wrap poultry. Pack as closely as possible, back up boxes, legs out straight, and see that the boxes are so full that when the covers are nailed on there can be no possibility of the contents shifting about. Boxes are the best packages, and should contain from 100 to 200 pounds. Larger boxes are inconvenient, and more liable to get injured.

Fourth, mark the kind on the cover, the gross weight and correct tare. Never practice any deception in tares of packages, or in packing the poultry, for the

buyer will find it out and your commission man will have to make it right, and the reputation of your mark is injured and it will be avoided when known as not reliable. The address of the firm to which the package is shipped should also be marked on the cover, and the initial or shipping mark of the party shipping. Send full advice and invoice by mail immediately after the goods are shipped.

The Value of Poultry Culture.

In the *American Poultry Journal* I. K. F. says poultry industry is so evenly distributed and the products thereof so largely consumed at home that we have failed to consider it as a means of wealth.

The individual earnings of fowls are small and for this reason few appreciate the value, the aggregate is immense.

Have you computed the number of fowls necessary to give Uncle Sam's twelve millions of families two dozen eggs per week and a chicken and a fowl once a month for a year?

It involves the keeping of stock in the nation's poultry yards of one hundred and thirty-eight millions laying fowls, with their attendant males. In round numbers one hundred and fifty millions. This is no means the limit. In 1870 the encyclopedia gave the total consumption at \$62,000,000 worth. Now, eighteen years after, with a vastly increased consumption per capita, our increase in population, the restaurant, the chemical, the medical consumption—all this must be provided for. There is still another item of vast importance, to wit: The game laws of our land protect all through the season of the vast demand, at our summer resorts, all game, duck, geese, brant, etc., (are you aware that that four-fifths of all birds served as game are of domestic production?) All green geese, ducks, turkeys, and pigeons, come in here and swell our number, until careful calculation places it at two hundred and sixteen millions which are each year produced and consumed with all their product of eggs. These at the prices paid by the consumer reaches the overwhelming sum of \$540,000,000 for family use, and largely over \$600,000,000 for all purposes. This is Uncle Sam's poultry and egg trade for a year. Surely it is one of the grandest factors in the wealth of our nation.

During the season of 1885, from June 15 to September 15, one hotel in Saratoga paid to one marketman in one bill for supplies \$125,000. The bill included 60,000 chickens, 35,000 (so called) game, 900 squabs, 24,000 dozen eggs.

We introduce this list that the farmer and poultryer may see what a large proportion is produced in the poultry yards and lots, which is fully one hundred and twenty-seven thousand pounds. Is not this a substantial backing for our estimate of the magnitude of America's poultry trade?

THE HOUSEHOLD.

How to Clean Carpets.

For a carpet of about twenty yards or so, take a pound of hard white castile soap and scrape fine, add a quarter of a pound of washing soda, and as much spirits of turpentine as will bring it to the consistency of dough; make it into a ball. When it is time to clean the carpet take a pail of clear, hot water and a large flannel cloth; wet the carpet with the flannel, then rub over with the ball of soap, and wipe off the soap with the flannel wrung as dry as possible. If the carpet is very much soiled a scrub brush may be used after the soap is applied. Clean about three-quarters of a yard at a time, and let it become thoroughly dry before it is used. Brussels and velvet carpets may be washed while on the floor, but great care should be taken not to let the water soak through.

Protection from Clothes Moths.

During the latter part of May or early in June a vigorous campaign should be entered upon. All carpets, clothes, cloth-covered furniture, furs, and rugs should be thoroughly shaken and aired, and, if possible, exposed to the sunlight as long as practicable. If the house is badly infested or if any particular article is supposed to be badly infested, a free use of benzine, in the manner mentioned in my last article, will be advisable. All floor cracks and dark closets should be sprayed with this substance. Too much pains cannot be taken to destroy every moth and every egg and every newly hatched larva, for immunity for the rest of the year depends largely—almost entirely—upon the thoroughness with which the work of extermination is carried on at this time. The benzine spray will kill the insect in every stage, and it is one of the few substances which will destroy the egg. I would, however, repeat the caution as it is inflammability. No light should be brought into a room in which it has been used until after a thorough airing and until the odor is almost dissipated.

The proper packing away of furs and winter clothing through the summer is a serious matter. A great deal of unnecessary expenditure in the way of cedar chests and cedar wardrobes and various compounds in the way of powders has been urged by writers on these pests. But experience fully proves that after a thorough treatment in May or June, garments may be safely put away for the rest of the season with no other protection than wrapping them closely in stiff paper.

An excellent plan is to buy for a small sum from a tailor a number of paste-board boxes in which they deliver suits, and carefully fold and pack away all clothes, gumming a strip of wrapping paper around the edge of the cover so as to leave no crack. These boxes will last for a life-time with careful use. Others use for the same purpose ordinary paper flour sacks or linen pillowcases, which answer well. The success of these means depends entirely on the thoroughness of the preliminary work. Camphor, tobacco, naphthalene and other strong odorants are only partial repellants and without the precautions urged are of little avail.—*Good House-keeping.*

Hints to Housekeepers.

THE nicest fire to broil with is made of charcoal.

If butter is kept covered tight when put in the ice-chest it will not absorb the odor of any food lying near. There is nothing so sensitive as butter.

If your child has the earache, turn a drop of water as hot as can be borne into the ear, and cover it quickly with a bit of cotton batting. This simple remedy has relieved many obstinate cases of earache.

For coffee stains try putting thick glycerine on the wrong side, and washing it out with lukewarm water. For raspberry stains, weak ammonia and water is the best.

BOILING new milk will take out most fruit stains. Dip the articles in several times. Another way is to dip in sour buttermilk and dry in the sun. Wash in cold water and dry two or three times daily.

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.

—Gov. Luce, in his message to the Legislature giving his reasons for vetoing the measure repealing the law for 1887 for the reporting and taxation of mortgages, holds this language:

Either the law taxing mortgages ought to be repealed, or every opportunity afforded for insuring their assessment that is given assessing officers to find and tax other property.

Bankers loan money in competition with those who take mortgage securities, and the law providing for their taxation is very similar in its provisions, only more searching and arbitrary than the one that provides for the taxation of mortgages.

If we are induced to repeal the act of 1887 this year because of hardships imposed upon the borrowers in consequence of the enforcement of a law as old as the State, may not the bankers be encouraged to impose additional hardships upon their customers and the next session of the Legislature be importuned to repeal the law which provides for the taxation of bank stock? If this bill becomes a law we virtually say that we are in favor of a law taxing mortgages, but are opposed to its enforcement. If we are about to change the settled policy of the State in regard to taxation, this bill would seem to indicate, I am clearly of the opinion that it would seem not to be done by less than a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature. For these reasons the bill is returned without my signature to the house wherein it originated.

—The Watson local option bill, which has passed the House, consists of twenty-four sections, which describe how the law is to be carried out and the penalties for failing to carry it out, or violating its provisions. Briefly summed up, it amounts to this: Residents of any county desiring to test the question of local option must procure from each township and ward in the county petitions signed by not less than one-fourth of the legal voters of each town or ward, or if not of one-fourth of all of the voters of the county, as authenticated by the poll-lists of the last preceding election. The County Clerk receiving these petitions is to call a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors and that body may order an election. If local option carries by a vote of the people the Board of Supervisors may declare it a law of the county. In that case no liquor of any kind is to be made or sold in that county, except by druggists or registered pharmacists. The penalties range from \$50 to \$200, with imprisonment from twenty days to six months.

—Detroit *Free Press*: Probably the best showing of ministerial work done in the State in the last seven months has been accomplished by the Rev. G. C. Squire, of the Detroit Conference, and pastor of the M. E. Church at North Branch. Mr. Squire began his revival efforts seven months ago, and in that time he has preached 367 sermons, and the conversions are as follows: St. John's appointment, 39; North Branch, 190; Caro, 87; Kingston, 101. Total, 417. Mr. Squire is an energetic preacher, as the above will show, and the great work done by him in so short a time deserves public mention.

—Gen. Russell A. Alger, President of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, has issued the following card to the members of the association, which explains itself: "Those of you who desire to attend the ceremonies of unveiling the statues at Gettysburg on the 12th of June are requested to write immediately to Capt. A. E. Matthews, Milford, Mich., Secretary of the Brigade Association, who will give all information concerning the trip. The State has made an appropriation for transportation to Gettysburg and return for those engaged in the battle, but all expenses other than transportation will have to be paid for by each person for himself."

—At Alpena, William Paton had his hand completely sawed off by a saw in a shingle mill.

—The will of the late Alexander Folsom, Bay City's wealthiest lumberman, bequeaths to Alma College \$30,000, to the Young Men's Christian Association of Bay City \$30,000, to the Presbyterian church \$12,000, to the American Bible Society of New York City \$25,000, to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States \$30,000, to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church \$30,000, to the Trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-school Work of the United States \$10,000, to the Freedmen's Church of America \$2,000, to the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers \$50,000, to the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States \$50,000. The total amount of special bequests will reach \$354,000.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad will shortly extend its line into Detroit from Toledo, and will unite with the Canadian Pacific and the Flint & Pere Marquette Roads in erecting a handsome depot on Fort street, near the site of the new post-office. Considerable land has already been quietly purchased by the roads in the vicinity of the proposed depot, and it is expected that work will shortly be commenced. So says the *Detroit Free Press*.

—Peach blossoms are reported a scarce article in Macomb County.

—Chicago *Times*: Ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan, who goes to Spain as United States Minister, said he would rather "grab sage brush on my farm near Detroit than live in the castles of Spain and make salams to her king." And so he expects to come back in a year or so.

—Henry Bolton is at present engaged in trying to hatch black bass. The United States fish officials have allowed him the use of the Alpena fish hatchery for the purpose. It is said to be the first attempt at hatching black bass.

—The prediction made several weeks ago that the Lake Superior iron mines will ship 6,000,000 tons of ore bids fair to be realized, says an Ishpeming dispatch. All of the large mines are shipping rapidly, and the present rate of shipment will be maintained for the season. The Gogebic range will not materially add to its last year's figures of production, but the mines of the Marquette, Menominee and Vermilion ranges will produce more ore than ever before.

—The bullion product from the April run at the Ropes gold mine, Ishpeming, was \$5,225.

—Joseph Carpenter, of Armada, died, aged 82 years. He leaves four brothers and sisters, all over 72 years of age.

—Armada's new Postmaster, W. E. Preston, has moved the office into a building by itself, whereat the people rejoice.

—A murderous shooting affray, which will cost two lives, occurred on Grand River avenue, one of the main thoroughfares of Detroit. Peter Hartswell, 50 years old, recently married a daughter of William Smith, a grocer 60 years old. Their married relations were not pleasant, and Mrs. Hartswell returned to her father, Hartswell being forbidden the house. The husband and Smith met and had a controversy. In the midst of it Hartswell saw his wife and a female companion a short distance away, and ran up to her, grabbing her by the arm. The two women pitched into Hartswell and were rapidly getting the better of him when Smith rushed into the fight. Hartswell made a motion as if to draw his revolver, when Smith whipped out a gun and began firing at Hartswell, who also drew his revolver and returned the fire. Each emptied his revolver at the other. Smith fell to the ground, crying that he was done for, and Hartswell ran a few steps and tumbled into the gutter. The sound of the firing and the women's screams brought crowds to the scene. Hartswell was taken to his home in a dying condition, and Smith, who was the aggressor, was taken to the hospital mortally wounded.

—The G. A. R. of Detroit have made arrangements for a big parade on Decoration Day.

—Francis McDonald, one of the pioneers of Detroit, has just passed away at the ripe age of 89 years. He came to Michigan before it had been admitted to Statehood and has since lived continuously in Detroit. He was City Clerk of Detroit, over thirty years ago.

—One of the curiosities of Detroit is a purely white Indian.

—The clerks in the Detroit dry goods stores and their friends have inaugurated a general movement to receive a Saturday half-holiday during the summer months.

—The bronze bust of the late John J. Bagley has received the final touch and is now only waiting for a permanent home, says the *Detroit Free Press*. It will probably be set up in the Campus Martius.

—The earnings of Michigan railroads for February, 1889, were \$5,738,001, against \$5,550,304 for February, 1888. For January and February the earnings were \$11,185,951.31, an increase of \$178,294.34 over the corresponding months of 1888.

—The earnings of the Michigan railroads for February were \$5,738,001; in the corresponding month of 1888, \$5,550,304; increase, \$187,697. The earnings in January and February were \$11,185,951; same period of 1888, \$11,007,656; increase, \$178,294. Per cent. of increase, 1.6 per cent.

—The committee of the Michigan Press Association, to which has been intrusted the preparation of a history of Michigan newspapers, ask that every Michigan editor and publisher furnish, if possible before June 1, a history of the paper with which he is connected, stating particularly the dates of any important changes in the ownership, editorial management, name, or politics, etc. Such information should be addressed to W. I. Davenney, care *Journal*, Detroit.

—While unloading pig-iron at United States Senator McMillan's steel works, in Detroit, a pile of iron overbalanced and instantly killed Joe Piscotte, a Pole, and severely wounded four others, some of whom will probably die. All are extremely poor and have large families.

—Representative Stodet's bill for the relief at their homes of soldiers who do not wish to go to the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, also for the relief of their minor children and wives and widows, which has passed the lower house of the Legislature, directs Supervisors to levy a tax not to exceed three-tenths of a mill on the dollar of valuation for the purpose of a relief fund. Judges of the Probate Courts are to appoint three commissioners, two of whom must be ex-soldiers, to distribute the fund. Township Boards and City Councils must annually prepare list of all soldiers in their respective municipalities entitled to receive relief and to choose one of their number to meet with the Relief Commissioners on the last Monday in May, decide upon the amount to be awarded in each individual case, and cause the same to be paid monthly to those entitled to receive. The same commission has authority to afford relief in cases of emergency not provided for in the annual list.

—Gov. Luce has issued a circular letter with reference to the distribution of the appropriation of \$5,000 for the transportation of the participants in the battle of Gettysburg to that point June 12, announcing a rate of one cent per mile, and that the fare from Lansing would be \$12.90, from Grand Rapids a little more, and from Detroit a little less. No more than the amount for transportation will be allowed. Those not belonging to the organization will have to apply to the Governor direct.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Born branches of the Legislature spent pretty much the entire day on the 14th in committee of the whole, the House important matter being the Tyrrell free text book for public schools. It was amended to make it sort of locally optional with the districts whether the free system will be adopted or not, and the furnishing of books is taken from the State University, Education and lodged with districts. In this form it passed. Another bill under discussion was that prohibiting the sale of liquor within one mile of the State University, the Agricultural College, and State Normal School, but no conclusion was reached. The House passed bills providing for raising a fund by county boards of supervisors for the maintenance of indigent soldiers. The Senate passed a House bill authorizing East Saginaw to borrow \$100,000 for the erection of a city hall, and a few other bills of local importance.

THE Governor sent a special message to the Legislature on the 15th recommending that the law with reference to the cases of the insane at asylums be amended that each county be charged with the expense of patients sent from it instead of from a general fund as now, thereby removing the burden from the county and placing it upon the State. The House passed the measure, but the Senate refused to take action upon it. The Governor also sent to the Legislature a special message vetoing the bill to repeal the mortgage tax law, which required the recording of all mortgages for taxation. His reason for vetoing it is that the bill is a step in the direction of changing the State's policy of taxation. There are not votes enough in favor of passing the bill over the veto in either house, therefore the act of two years ago was sustained. Bills were passed by the Senate organizing a new county in the upper peninsula to be known as McMillan; appropriating \$9,000 for the Pontiac Asylum for special purposes; and authorizing the formation of a school district for the purpose of the purpose of taking charge of its hands. The House passed the bill giving women the right to vote at all city, village and school elections. Over 100 female suffrage associations in the State were organized by the bill. The bill was scattered about the hall, and after the bill passed the visitors and members alike joined in a frantic waving of handkerchiefs and newspapers, and the ladies went out by planning a "daisy bonnet" upon the head of every member who voted for the bill. Other bills passed by the house provide for free text books for the public schools; increase the bounty on English sparrows from 1 to 3 cents a yard; authorize the formation of trust and safety deposit companies and corporations to improve summer resorts.

The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1889.

G. A. R. Encampment.

The 23rd National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be held at Milwaukee, this year, commencing on the 27th of August. The citizens of the Cream City are making great preparations for the event; and it will be well worth a visit. Among other attractions will be a grand naval engagement,—being the capture of the city from the lake, by hundreds of "war" ships, with cannon loaded with fireworks, electric lights and other munitions of war. It is probable that the new Chicago boat, the Mabel Bradshaw, will give our people an excursion to Milwaukee at the time of the encampment.

The City License Ordinances.

Mayor Kremers in his inaugural message referred to the licenses exacted from farmers and others for selling articles in the city.

This matter has been called to our attention several times as operating against the interests of Holland. It is necessary for the merchants of our city to do everything possible to secure the trade of the farmers about here. Ordinances which require the payment of a license fee for a farmer to sell chickens or meat, from animals raised by him, to our citizens at their houses, are detrimental to the interests of the town.

One class of these license ordinances should be retained. We refer to those applying to peddlers from other cities, and persons selling goods from city stores. It is well to make them pay heavily for these privileges. But all licenses which operate against the farmers, and those residents of the townships around us, who are the customers of our business men in the city, should be repealed at once.

The First Decoration Day.

It is well, at times, to turn back the pages of the past and read what we have done in earlier years.

The celebration of Decoration Day has become one of the holidays of the year, full of sad memories to many, but also one of the days to reflect on the great blessings secured to us by the sacrifice of the thousands of patriot dead, whose lives were given for the unity of the great Republic.

The citizens of Holland have always observed Decoration Day. We have taken the following account of the exercises at Holland, on the first Decoration Day, May 31, 1875, from the weekly issue of the News, which followed it:

"Here at home, for the first time, we too joined hands and laid a modest wreath upon the altar of country. For it was not to the sleepers alone, over whose heads we placed the floral treasures, but to the cause for which they died and to the thousands of men lying in the cemeteries of the cities and hamlets, from the shores of the Atlantic to San Francisco's Golden Gate, who fought for their country."

The "Holland Soldier's Association" should be credited with having inaugurated this celebration, but our citizens also deserve praise for the promptness with which they came forward and rendered the affair so completely successful.

Although the notice of the event had been given but a day or two previously, the procession that started from the corner of Kenyon's Block at two o'clock, presented a remarkably fine appearance. It was in charge of G. W. McBride Esq., with J. Verplanke and J. D. Everhard, as assistants, and arranged in the following order:

Band.
Fire Department.
School children.
Students of Hope College.
Mayor and Common Council.
Young Ladies.
Soldiers.
Persons on foot.
Carriages.

This procession, as it passed down the street, attracted the attention of many strangers, who united in praising Holland's Decoration Day. There were fully five hundred persons in the line. Upon the arrival at the cemetery the exercises were opened by a few introductory remarks from Mr. J. O. Bakker, president of the association. The Rev. Dr. Van Raalte then offered a most fervent prayer to the God that had preserved our country amid the many dangers that hung about us, when the black cloud of war overshadowed the land.

After music by the band, the Rev. A. T. Stewart D. D., delivered the oration. This difficult part of the exercises had been entrusted to good hands, and all present were thrilled by the eloquent words of the speaker.

After the close of Dr. Stewart's oration, Rev. J. Van der Meulen, of Muskegon, delivered an excellent address, in the Holland language, eminently fitting to the occasion. He was followed by music.

Dr. Van Raalte gave a closing address. This gave full assurance that he spoke from the depths of his heart. The occasion was indeed a gratifying one to him, and his words were those of the true patriot and christian. At

one time when he pointed to his two sons, who had fought for the country of their adoption, the hearty cheers showed how perfectly the assembled hundreds were imbued with his spirit.

Mr. G. W. McBride, Prof. G. J. Kollen and Hon. M. D. Howard responded to calls, and made brief and appropriate remarks.

The labor of love came next. Twenty-five of our young ladies had volunteered to

"Cover them over with beautiful flowers." The following list comprises "the flower girls": Misses Kate Garrod, Laura Heald, Mary Post, Lizzie Cappon, Jessie Lauder, Helen Thompson, Hendrika Roost, Eva Storing, Harriet Heald, Kate Minderhout, Alice Wiersema, Florence Potter, Helen Cappon, Libbie Allen, Alice Royce, George Geary, Minnie Plugger, Myrtle Myrick, Fanny Garrod, Gertrude Scott, Lilly Fleming, Della Cropley, Hendrika Slenk, Kate Plugger and Antonia Koning.

The graves of the following soldiers were decorated:

William G. Ledebor, Co. I Twenty-Fifth Mich. Infantry.

Robert Thompson, Co. I, Twenty-Fifth Mich. Infantry.

Pieter Ellen, Co. I, Twenty-Fifth Mich. Infantry.

Andrew Thompson, Co. C, First Mich. Eng. and Mechanics.

Christian Thiel, Co. D, Second Mich. Cavalry.

Hendrik Dykema, Co. C, Third Mich. Infantry.

Frank Van Ry, Co. D, Eighth Mich. Infantry.

Levi Myrick, Missouri Cavalry.

A slab dedicated "to our fallen comrades" was placed in position and covered with garlands.

After these ceremonies the procession returned to the city. Fully 1,200 persons were present at the cemetery, and all were deeply impressed by the day and the many recollections it brought to memory. The weather was perfect.

As the large crowd dispersed to their homes, we doubt not that all were better for the influences of Decoration Day."—Holland City News June 1875.

We trust that the same spirit which was manifested by our people in their general observance of our first Decoration Day, may be shown next week on the celebration of the fifteenth memorial day.

The number of graves to be garlanded with flowers has increased since 1875, and every year adds to the number of mounds which cover the nation's dead. While we must not forget to honor them while living, let us also remember the heroes when dead. And, as we gather about their grassy graves, let us "resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, but that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Wheat in California.

The history of wheat growing in California is an interesting one. In no other part of the world has the effort to reduce the cost of production been so successful or carried to such an extreme as here, until to-day there is very little in common between the methods followed here and those that obtain in the other great wheat-growing regions of the world. Perhaps this can not be better illustrated than by giving a description of the methods followed on one of the large wheat ranches in the San Joaquin valley, which I recently visited, and where the cost of wheat production has been brought to the lowest notch that seems possible.

First, let us take the ranch during the seeding season. It consists of between 4000 and 8000 acres of nearly level land, of sandy loam and red clay nature. Part of it is what is known here as "hog-wallow;" that is, the surface is uneven and made up entirely of hillocks and hollows, just as if some prehistoric porkers of phenomenal size had used it for wallowing and left the surface as uneven as the ocean in a stiff breeze. Such land is very difficult at first to cultivate, but how it is handled will be shown. Going out into such a field last December, here is the sight I saw: A powerful traction engine was making trips back and forth. The soil was soft from recent rains, but the two driving wheels of the engine had a surface of four feet each, and upon that surface were corrugations of angle iron which kept the wheels from slipping, while a large surface prevented them from sinking into the ground. Extending from the engine to the rear were several chains, to which were attached not less than five gang plows of four shares

each. These gangs were coupled together with chains, and as they went about the field they turned twenty furrows at once without missing an inch of ground. Indeed, it would be impossible to plow more evenly or perfectly with the aid of teams. Just behind the gangs was attached an apparatus for leveling the "hog-wallows," and so effective is it that in two seasons' use these hillocks are obliterated. Behind this are the harrows, with seeders attached.

Thus the entire operation of plowing, leveling, sowing and harrowing is performed at one time. The field needs to be gone over but once. Five men are necessary to operate the machine. First, there is a steersman who has a post in front, and guides the machine with a wheel placed horizontally like that on a brakero; there is an engineer and a fireman, who attend to keeping up steam and to seeing that the plows are working all right; another man drives a wagon which supplies the engine with fuel, and still another brings water to the engine. The fuel used is threshed straw from the preceding crop, so that there is no expense on this score. The engine is not stopped for fuel or water, but the wagons are driven alongside, their loads transferred, and the engine keeps right along about its work; neither does it stop when nightfall comes. Two large locomotive headlights are rigged up, one in front and one behind. Another set of hands step on board, and the engine and plows keep right along about their business, stopping for nothing. Hardly an hour out of the twenty-four is lost during seeding time.

Nowhere else in the world can such a sight as this be seen. No wheat farmer ever dreamed before of the possibility of plowing night and day. In this way sixty or eighty acres of land can be gone over thoroughly in twenty-four hours. The engine used is of thirty horse power, and weighs fifteen tons. The wheels are six feet in diameter and four feet on the surface. The entire outfit for wheat-growing, including plows, leveler, seeder, combined header, thrasher, and engine, cost the investor \$7000.

It is possible, when the soil is in exactly the right condition, to add two more gangs to the five, without reducing the rate of speed of the engine. But if the soil be either too wet or too dry, this can not be done. So much for the seeding.

The harvesting is hardly less interesting. When the grain has attained maturity an immense combined header and separator is attached to the side of the engine, and the machine is turned loose in the grain field. This, of course, requires more hands to operate than does the plow. A swath forty feet wide is cut at each round of the field, and from ninety to 115 acres can be harvested each day between sunrise and sunset. In order to make so wide a cut the sickle-bar has a joint in the centre, so that any unevenness of the surface does not prevent the grain from being cut. The wheat pours from the separator into sacks, which are quickly sewn and thrown off the machine, to be gathered by the following teams.

It may be objected that in such harvesting as this there is danger of loss, but that is not so. A series of experiments has demonstrated that a larger quantity of grain will be secured when harvested and threshed at once, than when put into stack and threshed afterwards.

The inventor and operator of these machines has kept a careful record for three years of the actual cost of raising wheat, and putting it on shipboard. From Visalia to Port Costa, where rail and ship meet, is a distance of some 250 miles by rail. All grain in California is put up in sacks, holding from 100 to 120 pounds each, and which cost from seven to eight cents each. Taking every expense into consideration—interest on cost of land, labor at good rates, high freight rates, sacks, and every item—for three years the operator of these machines has put his wheat on the wharf at Port Costa for a fraction less than thirty cents a bushel.—Country Gentleman.

Washington as a Farmer.

The following, taken from an almanac of 1790, shows that "The Father of His Country" was a pretty extensive farmer for his day and generation: "General Washington possesses 10,000 acres of land in one body, where he lives; constantly employs 250 hands; keeps 24 plows going all the year, when the weather will permit; sowed in 1787 600 bushels of oats, 700 acres of wheat, and prepared as much corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, etc.; has near 500 acres in grass and sowed 150 with turnips. Stock, 140 horses, 112 cows, 235 working oxen, heifers and steers, and 500 sheep. The lands about his seat are all laid down in grass; the farms are scattered around at the distance of two, three, four or five miles, which the General visits every day unless the weather is absolutely stormy. He is constantly making various and extensive experiments for the improvement of agriculture. He is stimulated with that desire which always actuates him to do good to mankind. In 1788 he killed 150 hogs, weighing 18,500 pounds, for his family use (exclusive of provisions for his negroes) which were made into bacon.

WISDOM OF THE PAST.

Extracts from a Book Written Fifteen Hundred Years Ago.
(From the New York Graphic.)

A very learned member of the Chinese Embassy at Washington is the possessor of a book of great antiquity and of almost priceless value. He believes that it was written more than fifteen centuries ago, and that it was at that time copied from a still older manuscript—so old, in fact, that Noah might have had it with him in the Ark. This learned and genial diplomatist has, during his leisure moments, amused himself by translating into English certain portions of this venerable manuscript, which appears to be a compendium of history, political rules, and observations upon the social relations of life. These observations display a deep insight into human nature, and a very keen perception of the weakness, as well as the strength of mankind. A number of these translated passages have been kindly sent to us by the courteous and erudite possessor of this valuable and unique work. Here are some of them:

If one purposes to be very much in love with his wife, let him marry a virgin and not a widow. For if he marries a widow, especially if she be sweet in disposition, loving, amiable, and passionate, the more he loves her the more unhappy he will be by reason of his reflections upon the past; upon what happened before he wedded her, and when she was the wife of her first husband. In what otherwise would be his most happy moments, these disquieting reflections will obtrude themselves; and the more lovely is his wife, and the more affection she bestows upon him, the more bitter will be his regret that the same loveliness and the same affection were once the possession of another. This is the manner in which a man's heart is made—he is intensely jealous and selfish.

In the bestowal of rewards by a ruler for past services in war or in the civil service, the ruler should not expect gratitude on the part of a recipient. However great the reward may be, the recipient will think that it is but the payment of a debt, and often that the payment is not adequate. The self-esteem of a man is always greater than the estimate of his worth formed by others. An affected humility may seek to disguise this, even to the mind of the man himself—but at the bottom of his soul there will rest the belief that he has only been paid what was his due—in which case he will not feel grateful, or that he has not been paid enough, in which case, under the cloak of affected gratitude will lurk anger and a desire for revenge.

All men are naturally mean and self-seeking. (The Chinese phrase here, our diplomatist informs us, is very inadequately rendered by the translation he has given. The phrase—chiloupilla-pouza omotazen zawtek lingopotzet—is not at all modern, although it is found in comparatively modern Chinese writings, those of the sixth century after Christ for instance. The words have a very elastic meaning—as for instance they have been construed thus: "By nature each man, like a hog, wishes to be first at the feeding trough, and to keep the other hogs away.")

The selfishness of men, however, is very different from that of women. The latter is the most intense and absorbing, and to gratify it nothing is too sacred to be sacrificed. And the jealousy of woman is essentially different from that of man. She is far more egotistical. The sense of having supplanted a rival is sweet to her. A woman who has married a widower is not jealous of the dead wife, provided that her husband treats her lovingly. She is delighted by the idea that she has displaced the memory of the dead wife from the heart of the living husband, and that she now fills it. When he caresses her she does not say to herself, with regret, "Thus he has caressed my predecessor," but conscious that he has loved before, is proud that she, as she thinks, has rooted out that love, and now controls him.

The essential difference between men and women, in their domestic relations, may also be seen in the fact that women accept and are happy under a system of polygamy, while men never have, and never will, accept a system of polyandry. (The learned Chinese philosopher was a little rash here—for he did not foresee the Oneida Community.)

A fine line of ladies' kid shoes always kept in stock at P. De Kraker's.

Cows for Sale.

I have for sale two graded Holstein cows, three and four years old. For further information inquire at residence, Ninth street, west of tannery. A. B. CHARTER.

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.

This is an old adage, and a true one, and no one will dispute it. It applies to many things generally, and to Loose's Extract Red Clover Blossoms for the cure of rheumatism, especially. It is a remedy that cannot be excelled.

COLOSSAL ENTERPRISE.

DETROIT'S INTERNATIONAL FAIR AND EXPOSITION.

A Magnificent Effort in Behalf of Art, Industry, Education and Amusement.

Combining a Wealth of Wonders with a World of Pleasure and Instruction—Representing a Grand Outlay of More Than Half a Million Dollars—Special Exhibits in All Departments and Curios from Many Climes—Sept. 17 to 27 Inclusive, the Ten Great Days of Display.

Memorable indeed in the history of Michigan's efforts in behalf of agriculture and its allied sciences will be the present season of 1889. For this is the year in which the great Wolverine state, with a dash of that enterprise which has made her name famous over the whole continent, will come before the agricultural community of the United States with an International Fair and Exposition. PROJECT OF SUCH HERCULEAN PROPORTIONS that, with the exception of the famous Centennial of '76, it will positively surpass anything in the fair and exposition line our land has ever seen.

It is needless to speak of the generous influences which flow from such a gigantic project as that initiated at Detroit. Held at a season of the year when Nature arrays herself in her most gorgeous robes, when the harvests have all been gathered home, and when the industrious farmer is privileged to enjoy a period of well-earned rest—the fair has won a warm place in the hearts of those who esteem an attraction which combines interest with instruction, education with diversion.

MICHIGAN'S INTERNATIONAL FAIR AND EXPOSITION.

will lead the world for beauty and variety of display, for uniqueness of features, and for grandeur and extent of plant. The grounds, comprising seventy acres of beautiful rolling land, adjacent to the city, are already penetrated by railroad, street railway, electric road, and by steamboat from the river. The site affords a delightful view of the beautiful Detroit river, the picturesque Canadian shore, the neighboring islands, the great commerce of the inland seas; far as the eye can reach, the proximate city, stretching forth its giant arms till they lose themselves beyond the horizon; Fort Wayne, with its martial sounds of drum and file, its blue-coated trooper moving to and fro, its frowning cannon peering from the bastioned redoubts; the immense warehouses, factories and elevators along the river front, sending up great volumes of black smoke, resounding with the din of industry, and paying noble tribute to the wealth and prosperity of the beautiful city; the inviting shores of the famous Belle Isle park, blue in the dim distance, serve to complete as charming a scene as one could hope to view in many a long day's journey.

We present to-day a cut of the main building, which, with its companion structures, is being erected at the enormous cost of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It is the largest building erected and used exclusively for fair purposes in the world. In the form of a hollow square, the inner area is devoted to a series of beautifully embowered courts, in which the visitor, leisurely pursuing the winding paths, cannot but lose himself in delight at the rare vistas offered by this one small part of Detroit's great International Fair and Exposition. Before him are luxuriant beds of foliage and flowers, whose redolent perfumes are wafted by the same breeze which bears to his ears the soothing spell of music's softest strains. At his feet, perhaps, a cooling fountain is refreshing the perfume-laden air, and softly murmuring as it flows, invites to reverie and gentle somnolence. The hot glare of the autumn sunlight is tempered by a MAGNIFICENT CANOPY OF TRANSLUCENT GLASS,

so that even upon the warmest days the whole court is the most cool and refreshing spot imaginable. The same delightful scene may likewise be viewed while strolling about the spacious galleries above, or while reclining at one's ease in the cozy smokers' alcove.

A ramble about the seventy-acre grounds will at once reveal the bewildering prodigality of exhibits, the varied character of the attractions. A space fifteen acres in extent, regularly laid out in walks and drives, will be devoted to an immense display of agricultural implements, engines, wind-mills and callopes, sheltered under commodious private structures, or under gay tents fluttering with the flags of all nations. A gigantic building, 300 feet long, will be devoted to the interests of fowls and home pets. Did you ever hear a delegation of roosters crow? Leading the choir with a hoarse guttural croak is the big Brahma, the hundreds of less favored fowls joining in the chorus, while the little bantam, high on tiptoe and fairly bursting with excitement, is doing his best to maintain his place in the race for the blue ribbon. You have heard a dog howling at the moon, or have, no doubt, HURLED A BOOTJACK AT A MIDNIGHT TOM-CAT.

But a bench show canine, ambitious for the first prize, can easily outdo them all. It will be a magnificent exhibition of dogs. Here are prize animals from all parts of the country.

Among the very finest in the country are the stock buildings of Detroit's great Fair and Exposition. Each over 300 feet square, the four contain stalls enough that, were they placed side by side, they would extend over two miles. A large inner court is daily crowded with a display of magnificent animals, competing for their prizes.

A place of great interest to the majority of fairgoers will be the art building, a beautiful structure, 150 feet frontage, filled with RARE ART TREASURES FROM MANY LANDS. One hundred thousand dollars are represented in the display; and here one may gain a vast amount of interesting and instructive art information in the brief visit of one afternoon.

Nor have we as yet seen the world's greatest fair and exposition in its entirety. For, while the grand display is under examination; while the machinery hall is resounding with its immense array of engines, machines and scientific models; while the floral palace is inviting throngs to come and revel in its unrivaled beauties; while the long line of agricultural and industrial halls the displays in the palm garden, the art gallery and the regular departments are in full movement—the rare sporting events, polo, lacrosse, base ball, and a thousand contests of strength and skill, are being continued each day from dawn till dark.

Reader, do you want to see the grandest fair and exposition project in the United States, under the auspices of Michigan, the famous land of lakes? Do you want to witness, in connection therewith, some of the most

STARTLING SPECIAL FEATURES ever prepared by an exposition management? Do you want to divert and instruct yourself with the bewildering magnificence of a fair and exposition costing \$500,000, and offering in aggregate cash prizes one hundred thousand dollars? If such is your ambition, but one course is to be pursued. Go to Detroit between Sept. 17th and 27th, inclusive, the ten great days of display, and witness the most magnificent and dazzling spectacle you were ever permitted to survey, the great exhibit of the Detroit International Fair and Exposition Association.

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. Nearly 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.

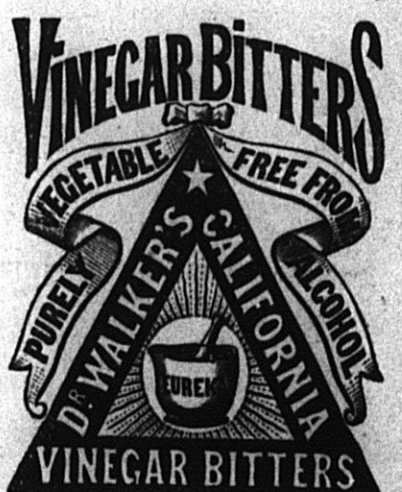
I write this because you do not especially recommend Vinegar Bitters for bilious colic. Only those who have suffered the agonies of this disease, can understand what a boon a sure cure is, and in Old Style Vinegar Bitters you have the best, and perhaps the only real remedy known.

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. 582 Washington Street, New York City.

THE FINEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPERS

—AND—

DECORATIONS!

IN THE CITY AT

S. REIDSEMA'S Furniture Store.

A FINE LINE OF

Baby Carriages

JUST RECEIVED.

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 April 20, 1889, 1135 shares of \$100 each.

The subscription to stock is open every Saturday and Monday at the office of the association, in Kanter's 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.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

List of letters remaining in the post office at Holland, Mich., May 23, 1899: Quincy Beckwith, Henry Elstone, Samuel Shelver, Mt. Sheper.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

Loan Association.

The third quarterly meeting of the Ottawa County Building and Loan Association was held last week Saturday evening at their office, Kanter's Block. The audited report was read and showed: Assets, \$7,109.01; liabilities, \$5,123.68, profits, \$1,985.33. 1184 shares of stock, representing \$118,400, have been taken. After the reading of the report \$1000 was loaned to the highest bidder. On Saturday evening, June 1st, \$500 more will be submitted to competition, among the members of the association.

Only half a dollar will give you a first-class weekly newspaper until January 1st, 1899. Read the announcement on fourth page.

Decoration Day Programme.

The following officers have been appointed, and the programme below arranged, for Decoration Day:

President of the Day, Mayor Henry Kremers; Marshal, John Kramer; Asst. Marshal, F. G. Churchill; Speaker, Hon. Byron S. Waite; Chaplain, Rev. J. Talmadge Bergen.

The procession will form at one o'clock at the corner of Eighth and River streets in the following order:

1. Band.
2. Carriages containing President of the Day, Speaker, Chaplain, Common Council and Press.
3. Decorating Committee.
4. Firemen.
5. Civic Societies and Employes of Manufacturing Institutions.
6. Pupils of Public Schools.
7. Students of Hope College.
8. Sons of Veterans.
9. A. C. Van Raalte Post, G. A. R., and Veterans.
10. John C. Purdy Post, G. A. R., of Hamilton, Mich.
11. Citizens in carriages and on foot.

The line of march will be east on Eighth to Fish street; south on Fish to Sixteenth street; east on Sixteenth to Grove opposite Cemetery.

Order of Exercises:—

Music.
Prayer.—Rev. J. Talmadge Bergen.
Music.—Van Lente's Choir.
Oration.—Hon. Byron S. Waite.
Music.—Van Lente's Choir.
Decoration of Graves: Committee of seventy-two young ladies.
Memorial Services at Slab.—A. C. Van Raalte Post and Juvenile Choir.
Benediction.
In case the weather should be unfavorable, the exercises will be conducted in the Opera House.

Church Items.

HOPE REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. J. Talmadge Bergen, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

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.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. H. E. Dosker, 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. Rev. Law in charge.

Loose's Red Clover Pile Remedy, is a positive specific for all forms of the disease. Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, and Protruding Piles.—Price 50c. For sale by HEBER WALSH.

The latest and best brands of cigars are kept at John Pessink & Bro's. They have a full line in the following brands: Olympian, LaPatria, D. F., Hand Made Cuban, The Earth, Mascot, Western Beauty, etc.

Flowers and Designs for Decoration Day.

Geo. H. Souter & Son will be prepared to furnish cut flowers and designs for Decoration Day to all those that desire them. Designs for G. A. R. purposes a specialty.

Card of Thanks.

We hereby express our heartfelt thanks to the many friends for the kindness shown us during the long months of sickness and the death of our beloved wife and mother.

H. TAKKEN and Children.

P. De Kraker, the shoe man, is always ready to furnish you with all kinds of footwear. His line of ladies shoes cannot be beat. Give him a call.

Notice!

Bids will be received until Wednesday, May 29th, for venering the Methodist Church parsonage. For further particulars inquire at the parsonage. COMMITTEE.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Zeeland.

May 23.

Rev J. F. Zwemer, of Holland, occupied the pulpit of the First Ref. Church here last Sunday. He is now canvassing Zeeland and vicinity for the benefit of the endowment fund of Hope College and is meeting with success in this good work. Mr. H. De Kruij is building an addition to his place of business. It seems as if matrimony has not impoverished him yet. Several of our citizens took advantage of the reduced rates to Grand Rapids last Tuesday and made a business and pleasure trip combined. Mr. A. De Kruij, sole agent at Zeeland of the Heath & Milligan Paint Co.'s paints, is improving the appearance of his new residence, by painting it in the latest style and colors. Mr. R. S. Ayres of Philadelphia, made a brief stay here last week. He reports Planet Jr. cultivators and garden tools going like hot cakes.

"STEPANDFETCHIT."

West Olive.

May 23.

The drouth is at an end; plenty of rain now. Mr. Gokey has put a brick foundation under his house, across the street from his store and dwelling, and is making other repairs upon it. Mrs. R. D. Bacon and children, of Grand Rapids, are guests of Mrs. Gokey. A. R. Robinson is away, canvassing. Wrs. Wm. Jacques, who has been sick for some time, has so improved, that she takes charge of a class in Sunday school again. Mrs. Davis and Peck are about again, having been treated by Dr. "Pete." Married:—May 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, by Samuel Mountford, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Geo. Brooks, of West Olive, to Mrs. Emma Welton, of Ottawa Station. Married, the same day, at Fennville, Mr. Fritz, of Fennville, to Miss Hettie Newman, whose parents live here. She is here at present, giving her mother a leave of absence for her health. She visits St. John, Williamston, and other places on her wedding tour. There will be a convention of the Sunday schools, of the West Olive charge, about June 25. Further particulars later. Several speakers from abroad are expected. Mr. Sanborn, father of Mrs. Samuel McCall, of Ottawa Station, died on Thursday morning, 16th inst, aged 72 years. His wife died a little over a year ago. S. S., 10:30 a. m., Sunday: Preaching 8 o'clock p. m.

"L. O. U."

Grand Haven.

Evening Tribune.

Between now and Decoration Day Geo. Hancock will ship 25,000 carnations. It was reported today that the Highland Park campers had been found frozen in their nests in the forest. The household goods of Prof. Jurgens arrived from Grand Rapids yesterday. The Professor and family will live here as formerly. Hardly a week goes by but that some family, after trying Muskegon or Grand Rapids, returns to this city to live. A. Verberkmoes has taken the contract of putting about \$500 worth of repairs on the residence of Ald. Bryce. A new porch, new basement, new roof, and other changes are contemplated. Verberkmoes has the reputation of doing good work, which keeps him constantly busy. Rev. John Keiser, wife and child, of Zeeland, came last night and will visit friends and relatives here for two weeks. Next Sunday he will preach in the Third Christian Reformed church at Muskegon, which church will be dedicated tomorrow night. It is one of the finest church edifices in that city. Grand Haven has two systems of waterworks. One which was put in by Eastern capitalists, but failed to come up to the requirements of the contract, with the city. It was not accepted by the council, and, therefore, is not a good paying property. A law suit is now pending in the United States courts against the city, in regard to this matter. The United States circuit court decided the case in favor of the city; but the matter will be taken to the supreme court at Washington. The other system of waterworks, is owned and operated by the city. It is claimed that much better water is furnished by the city system. On Wednesday an election was held upon the question of bonding the city for \$25,000, to extend the city waterworks. It was very closely contested, but the taxpayers wanted more water, and it was carried by a vote of 280 in favor, to 86 against. Only taxpayers voted on the proposition.

[OFFICIAL.]

Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., May 21, 1899.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present:—Mayor Kremers, Aldermen Keppel, Carr, De Vries, M. Van Putten and Haberman, and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

Louis De Kraker and twelve others petitioned that the water main on Cedar street be extended to Fifteenth street and west on Fifteenth street on River street connecting same with water main on River street, and that hydrants be placed on the street corners, thus affording to them and that part of the city the same fire protection that other parts of the city are receiving and for which they are contributing their part and proportion of taxes for the support of.—Referred to the committee on ways and means.

J. & A. Van Putten and fourteen others petitioned that a street lamp be placed on the corner of Cedar and Fifteenth streets.—Referred to the committee on streets and bridges.

H. L. Roeln petitioned for a license to keep a billiard hall, from the tenth day of May to the first Monday of June 1899, for the sum of twenty-five dollars.

On motion of Ald. De Vries the petition was laid upon the table.

On motion of Ald. M. Van Putten licenses were granted to H. L. Roeln, to keep a billiard hall, subject to provisions of ordinance regulating same.

The following claims were presented, viz: Samuel Habing, 11 1/2 months salary as assistant engineer of the fire department, \$19.17; F. O. Nye, 6 months salary as engineer on River to depot, \$25; Wm. Verbeek, salary as city treasurer, \$22.92; E. Van den Berg, salary as city clerk, \$41.67; John Kleis, teaming for fire dept., \$1.00; J. De Feyter, teaming for fire dept., \$2.25; G. J. Van Duren, postage and express, \$2.35; A. Mulder, city printing, \$91.10.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The committee on poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee recommending twenty-one dollars for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending June 2, 1899, and having extended temporary aid to the amount of \$14.35.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.

The select committee on water supply reported having investigated same, in connection with the board of water commissioners, and came to the conclusion that, if practicable, the best to get a supply of water would be to sink a well 15 feet in diameter and 30 feet deep, to the clay, then through the clay 9 feet in diameter and about 30 feet deep to gravel, and that the board of water commissioners had been requested to get information regarding the practicability, price, etc., of same.

The clerk reported the following oaths of office on file in the city clerk's office, viz:

President pro tempore, R. N. De Merell.
City Attorney, Gerrit J. Diekema.
Street Commissioner, M. De Feyter.
Director of the Poor, Geo. H. Sipp.
City Librarian, Geo. H. Sipp.
City Physician, William Van Putten.
Health Officer, William Van Putten.
Member of the Board of Health, F. J. Schouten.
Deputy Marshal, Samuel Habing.
Engineer of the fire department, F. O. Nye.
City Surveyor, Geo. H. Sipp.
Engineers of the water works, John Beukema and Peter Winter.

Members of the Board of Assessors, Peter Boef and Gerrit J. Van Duren.

Members of the Harbor Board, Kommer Schadeloos and Heber Walsh.

Pound Master, William H. Finch.

Member of the Board of Building Inspectors, Geo. H. Sipp.

Members of a Committee to examine Hotels, Geo. H. Sipp and F. O. Nye.—Filed.

The following Saloon Keepers bonds were approved, viz:

Blom & McDuffee, as principals, and Cornelius Blom Jr., and Hermanus Boose, as sureties.

Robert A. Hunt, as principal, and Anton Self, and John R. Kley, as sureties.

Peter Beurn, as principal, and James H. Parry and Anton Self, as sureties.

Charles J. Richardson, as principal, and Anton Self and Exavier F. Sutton, as sureties.

Also the following:

Druggist Bond, Yates & Kane, as principals, and Henry D. Post and Cornelius J. De Roo, as sureties.

Deputy Marshal, Samuel Habing, as principal and Martinus Jonkman and Henry Kroenars, as sureties.

Samuel Habing tendered his resignation as assistant engineer of the fire department.—Accepted.

The City Marshal reported the collection, for the month ending May 15, 1899, of \$87.93, water fund moneys and receipt of treasurer for same.

The following claim approved by the Board of Water Commissioners was presented to the Council for payment, viz: John R. Kley, one lamp, \$1.00.—Approved and warrant ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.

The secretary of Hose Co. No 1, reported that at a meeting of said company G. Molegraaf's name was dropped from the roll and Wm. Van Anroy was elected a member of said company subject to the approval of the Council.—Approved.

Council adjourned.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

At the City Bakery you will now find a fresh stock of Candies and Caramels. Try them.

HAVE you tried the domestic goods at the city bakery? Remember that the bakery department is now in the hands of experienced workmen, and the goods are bound to give satisfaction. The best of materials are used, and all work is executed in a clean and first-class manner.

I want to tell suffering humanity what was the matter with and what cured me. I broke out with rash the most uncomfortable thing I ever had because it itched so and I had to fan my hands to get ease. You could not see the veins on my hands there were so many pimples on them. I used one bottle Loose's Fluid Extract of Red Clover and was completely cured.

T. A. SMITH,

St. C. & L. W. Ry, Toledo, O.

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.

The City Bakery turns out all kinds of pies and other pastry work on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Fifty cents will pay for the News until January 1st, 1899. Read announcement on fourth page.

Persons prematurely gray can have their hair restored to its youthful beauty by using Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer, the best article in the market.

Don't forget the fact that P. De Kraker carries a fine stock of boots and shoes. You will save money by purchasing footwear of him.

Board of Review, Holland Township.

The assessment roll for the year 1899 of the Township of Holland will be open for examination, beginning the fourth Monday of May at the house of Supervisor John Kerkhof.

JOHN KERKHOFF,
WILSON HARRINGTON,
HARM KRAFT,

Board of Review of Holland Township.

ICE!

I have a large supply of the finest lake ice and am prepared to give first class service in its delivery either to homes or business places for the season of 1899.

All parties wanting ice will be promptly served by leaving orders with the undersigned or with Jan Porter—11th Street.

The following prices will govern for the season: Commencing May 1—closing Oct. 1.

Families supplied for season.....\$6.00
" " per month.....\$2.00
" " cwt......025

When placed in ice box \$2.00 per season extra.

All bills for season payable Aug. 1; all bills by month payable in advance each month.

Geo. P. HUMMER,
14 SW.

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

Don't borrow your neighbor's paper, but send 50 cents to L. Mulder, Holland, Mich., and get the News until January 1st 1899

A Sensible Man.

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has auterized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to convince you of the merit of this remedy. Large Bottles 50c and \$1.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

J. E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex. says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malaria Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malaria Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders—stands unequalled. Price 50c. and \$1. at Yates & Kane, Holland; H. De Kruij, Zeeland.

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

W. Vorst, the River St. Tailor, is agent for the Valley City Dye Works. Bring in your clothes to be dyed.

Ladies purchase your footwear at P. De Kraker's, where you can obtain the best goods at the lowest figures.

Notice of Application for Order of sale of real estate of the Trustees of the First Reformed Church of Zeeland, Michigan.

The Trustees of the First Reformed Church of Zeeland, Michigan, a Religious corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, hereby give notice that they will make application to the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa on the first day of the next term thereof appointed to be held at the Court House in the City of Grand Haven in said County on the fifth day of August next, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order of the Court that the following described parcel of land to wit: Lot number seven (7) in the villa of New Groningen according to a map of said Village on record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, may be sold and that the proceeds arising from such sale may be directed to be applied for the purpose of payment of indebtedness of said church.

Dated Zeeland, Mich., April 29th, 1899.
J. KREMER, Pres.
JAC. DEN BERGER, Sec.
ANS VAN BERGE,
ABR HYMA,
JAN DEN HERDER,
G. BRÜSSE,
P. BENJAMINSE,
ALBERTUS G. VAN HEES,
GERARD VAN LIEKE,
P. VAN KELOON,
Trustees of the Ref. Church of Zeeland.
AREND VISSCHER, Attorney for Trustees.

Buy an OIL STOVE!

It is just the thing to do all kinds of cooking in the summer.

The best Oil Stove in the market is the

GRAND OIL STOVE

which is kept on sale at

J. B. Van Oort's
HARDWARE STORE,

Eighth Street.

The "Grand" gives perfect satisfaction and is the best oil stove manufactured.

Give Me a Call and Examine this Stove.

J. B. VAN OORT.



"ALL THE GO."

We have just received from New York a larger stock of Millinery Goods than ever before, which includes Lace Hats, Flowers, Plain and Fancy Ribbons, Laques, Veiling, Mull Neckties, Gloves and Mitts. Also a full line of Ladies' Furnishing Goods and Underwear.

Infants Clothing a specialty. School hats from 15c upwards. VAN DEN BERGE & BERTSCH.

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.

—ORDER YOUR—

JOB PRINTING

—WHERE YOU CAN OBTAIN—

Good Work at Reasonable Prices.

—AND THAT IS AT—

De Grondwet and News PRINTING HOUSE.

We can print for you

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Statements, Memorandums, Envelopes, Labels, Tickets, Tags, Circulars, Invitations, Programmes, Blanks of all kinds, Receipts, Notes, Dodgers, Posters in all colors, and all kinds of Job Printing that is done by a first-class office.

Book Work and Wedding Printing a Specialty.

All work, whether in the English or Holland Languages, promptly attended to.

Call or Write for Estimates.

L. MISENER, MANAGER.

L. MULDER, PROPRIETOR.

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.

Hats and Caps. Also a large and fine assortment Fancy Woolen and Cotton Shirts, Neckties, Cuffs and Collars, Cuff Buttons and Collar Buttons, Underwear and Hosiery. Everything you can find in a first-class clothing store.

CHICAGO CLOTHING HOUSE.

L. HENNINGSON, Proprietor.

HER NEIGHBORS.
They lingered at her father's door,
The moon was shining bright,
And to the maiden o'er and o'er
The youth had said, "Good-night."
But still, reluctant to depart,
For they had been pressed,
While all the love that filled his heart
His ardent looks confessed.
At length she closer to him crept,
Her eyes upon him bent,
And softly asked, "How have you kept
Thus far the fast of Lent?"
He smiled, and as a manly arm
Around her waist he threw,
He said, "I've done no neighbor harm—
Pray, tell me how have you?"
"Oh, better far, I'm sure," she said,
The charming little elf;
"I've loved (she blushed and bent her head)
My neighbor as my self."
"Who is your neighbor?" questioned he,
As to his breast he drew
The gentle maid, and blushing she
With one word answered—"You!"

Robert Thornton's Ingratitude

BY WM. H. S. ATKINSON.

It was the height of an unusually brisk and successful theatrical season. Managers were happy and financially "flush," and the members of their sundry and various companies were traveling on express trains and boarding at respectable hotels. One of the strongest drawing cards was Robert Thornton—the young star who had loomed up in the dramatic privament and who had in two seasons managed to eclipse the brightness of a hundred older lights. His fame and prosperity were more than assured and his manager divided with him, week by week, enormous sums of money—the receipts from crowded and enthusiastic houses.

One morning the theater-going public and members of the profession were astounded to read in their morning papers an Associated Press dispatch, as follows:

"Mr. Robert Thornton, the eminent young comedian, has notified his manager that he will sever his connection with the stage at the end of the present season. Mr. Thornton insists that this statement is not made for effect or for advertising purposes. He says that his decision is positive and final, and that he would cease playing with the close of the present week, were it not for his contract and dates already advertised."

Mr. Robert Thornton did indeed keep his word, and so many years have elapsed since his butterfly period of public life, that he is already well-forgotten. So far, only one person is aware of the true reason of his sudden retirement—it remains for us to disclose the secret to whoever will read this narrative.

Robert Thornton was (he is yet, for aught I know, as no news of his death has reached me) a genius, a man with a big head and brain, a man with enormous and invincible will-power, and a born artist. But he was selfish, cold-blooded and calculating to a degree; his mighty intellect was set off by a hardened heart and a much-dwarfed soul.

When Robert Thornton conceived the idea of adopting the stage for a profession he was a young man of twenty—the "only son of his mother and she was a widow," that was not all. Robert was the son of his mother's old age, for when the boy was twenty his mother was some years more than sixty, and the old lady fairly idolized her "boy." Instead of hoarding and carefully investing the small amount of money left by a hard-working husband, Mrs. Thornton spent it lavishly upon young Robert—rearing him amid every comfort and finally educating him so that he might graduate from a college and enter one of the "learned professions."

But before Robert could enter a college the money "gave out," and the widow and her son were thrown upon the world with Robert for breadwinner. To his credit, be it said, Robert obtained employment and from a salary of fifty dollars a month turned over forty to his mother. The other ten he "invested" systematically for his own benefit. One dollar each week he paid for a lesson in elocution from an old actor who had in generations past won thunders of applause from pit and gallery. Every cent of the balance went for tickets to the theaters and for cheap editions of printed plays. The young man was a natural actor, and knew it. At the end of three years he was an educated and polished comedian, and knew that too. So did a wealthy and far-sighted manager upon whom Thornton called demanding consideration.

Upon his twenty-fourth birthday Robert Thornton signed a two years contract with the wealthy and popular manager, and both the old man and the young beginner felt that their fortunes were then and there assured.

Thornton had never displayed much love for his mother who had done so much for him. She was not only old; she was old-fashioned and she was sadly illiterate. The good woman in her entirety paired upon Robert's cold and unempathetic nature. He could not appreciate the blind and answering devotion which was prompted by her motherly instinct any more than she could understand the humor and subtle points of the leading part which he was to play in a great comedy to be produced for the first time when he should make his debut.

The city of Chicago was literally plastered from center to circumference, with posters, show bills, and dodgers of every possible color and design advertising the new actor, "Young Mr. Thornton, under the management of T. M. Brill." The newspapers were full of Thornton. His name was seen on the cars, in the store windows, and upon the backs of "sandwich men."

It was about six o'clock in the evening. At the curtain of the Levity Theater would ring up on the first scene in the American comedy, "Collars and Cuffs," with Robert Thornton as the star. At 6 o'clock Thornton walked into the modest tenement flat, which was his mother's home, and found his mother busy fixing up her Sunday dress. The little old woman, with her bent shoulders and gray hair bespeaking her advancing years, looked proudly at her boy, through her spectacles. But there was no answering smile of affection in the young man's countenance.

"Mother," he said, coldly—almost indifferently—"here is a ticket for the show this evening. Of course I cannot take you; perhaps you had better wait for the matinee on Saturday and go in

the daylight; please yourself. Here are \$10; and I shall send you \$10 every week. I cannot live here any longer; I go on the road in two weeks, and I may as well say good-bye now. And listen, mother. You can write to me at the Grand Pacific if you want anything; after I leave the city I will give you my address. But don't come and see me; I shall have to be with big folks and I don't want to be bothered. Good-bye, mother."

He did not kiss the kindly face—he did not even take the feeble hand that had done so much for him. He turned on his heel and walked away leaving a stabbed heart behind him.

"Young Mr. Thornton" took the city by storm. "Young Mr. Thornton" and his play were an unqualified success, and "Young Mr. Thornton's" room at the Grand Pacific, on the morning after his debut, was a perfect floral bower, by reason of exquisite flowers from his many admirers, while the table was piled up with congratulatory letters and notes.

Robert Thornton was as happy as Robert Thornton could be, for not once did he pause to think of a lonely mother, who, with all her pain, and through all her scalding tears, still loved the boy whose success (which she had witnessed from a balcony seat) had filled her aching heart with pride.

Nearly two years passed away—two years of continued successes in every city of the country, and once again Robert Thornton was in his native place, the city of Chicago. The city was, as it had been once before, filled with advertisements announcing the coming of the "phenomenal success, Young Mr. Thornton," and the box office at the Levity Theater was thronged daily with men and women anxious to purchase tickets. Robert Thornton, on his arrival, took up his quarters at the hotel. He intended to go and see his old mother whom he had not once visited in the two years of his popularity. But his callers were numerous and his time limited, and when the opening night arrived he had not seen his mother. During his absence he had regularly sent, week after week, the ten dollars which he had promised—never more and never less. Now then the money was accompanied by two or three hurried lines, but never by a letter—he was too busy, socially and professionally to write letters. He did find time to send his mother a ticket for the show, and when the curtain went up and the play began there was a little white-haired lady in the front row of the brilliant balcony.

Robert Thornton's quick eye detected her, but he gave not the slightest token of recognition. That night the favorite actor excelled himself and the magnificent audience gave him a perfect ovation. Somehow, in making her way through the immense crowd old Mrs. Thornton stumbled and fell in the entrance-way at the foot of the grand stair-case. She was jostled and trampled upon, and when she was at last rescued from her perilous position, there was very little life left in the good soul.

"Policeman," said the younger of two ladies who were about to enter a richly appointed carriage, "that poor woman appears to be alone: put her in my carriage." The officer did so, and then the lady, who was very young and very beautiful, said to the coachman—"James, drive into a quiet street, and then wait for orders."

With much difficulty the kind-hearted girl secured from Mrs. Thornton her address and took her home. Just what she learned from the old lady, I do not know; but I do know that the next day Robert Thornton received a note from that same young lady who took his mother home, and this is how the note read:

MA. THORNTON:
I had the good fortune, last evening, of being able to render a slight service to your mother. At the same time, quite unsought, I learned your true character. As, in my opinion, a heartless son would make a heartless husband, and as I cannot love where I do not respect, I take a woman's privilege and unhesitatingly break our engagement.

Your letters and ring I will return as speedily as possible. Let me add that this is final and conclusive, and I must refuse to see you on any consideration. LUCILLE ELWOOD.

It was on the following morning that the Associated Press dispatch announcing Mr. Robert Thornton's retirement from the American stage, found its way into all the daily papers.

Early Training.

To deplore the lack of so-called early advantages when they have not been enjoyed, and to conclude that if a person has distinguished himself, not having had scholastic training, he would have risen to much greater eminence had he been so trained, is a common conclusion. However, whether or not this conclusion is correct is a question which the apostles of the "new education," which includes industrial training, would be likely to answer in the negative. In speaking of this to the Rev. Robert Collyer, says a writer in the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, I asked him if he did not think that his splendidly sustained strength, both mental and physical, which, under the weight of his 63 years, shows no sign of abatement, was not due to the fact that his vitality had not been impaired by the confinement and routine of school life? He said that he had thought that it was so, and that as the years went on he was better satisfied that his life had been what it was in the earlier as well as the later days.

In this connection he told me of preaching in Detroit very soon after he left the forge, when he was "full of force and business to his very finger-tips." He said: "I laid it down to them with a great deal of force, and when I had done one of my hearers, who had lost both health and vitality in striving for college honors, came up to me and said, 'Out upon college anyway; if you had been through college you never could have moved us all as you did.' There must be some plan evolved," continued Dr. Collyer, "by which the mind can be stored without loss either of force or vigor. I think we are working up to that in the schools now. My training was mostly industrial, with very little educational. They are reviving that now, but they will get it just right after a time."

NEW SPRINGS OF JOY.

AN ABLE SERMON BY THE REV. DR. TALMAGE.

As Caleb the Father Gave Achan a Delectable Land to Live In, So God Has Given Man This World, a Goodly Home in Which to Dwell.

Dr. De Witt Talmage preached in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Sunday last, on "New Springs of Joy." The text was, "Thou hast given me a south land; give me also springs of water. And he gave her the upper springs, and the nether springs."—Joshua xv, 19.

The city of Debir was the Boston of antiquity—a great place for brain and books. Caleb wanted it, and he offered his daughter Achan as a prize to any one who would capture that city. It was a strange thing for Caleb to do; and yet the man that could take the city would have it, at any rate, two elements of manhood—bravery and patriotism. With Caleb's daughter as a prize to fight for Gen. Othniel rode into the battle. The gates of Debir were thundered into the dust, and the city of books lay at the feet of the conquerors. The work done, Othniel comes back to claim his bride. Having conquered the city, it is no great job for him to conquer the girl's heart; for however faint-hearted a woman herself may be, she always loves courage in a man. I never saw an exception to that. The wedding festivity having gone by, Othniel and Achan are about to go to their new home. However loudly the cymbals may clash and the laughter ring, parents are always sad when a fondly cherished daughter goes off to stay; and Achan, the daughter of Caleb, knows that now is the time to ask almost anything she wants of her father. It seems that Caleb, the good old man, had given as a wedding present to his daughter a piece of land that was mountainous, and sloping southward toward the deserts of Arabia, swept with some very hot winds. It was called "a south land." But Achan wants an addition of property; she wants a piece of land that is well watered and fertile. Now it is no wonder that Caleb standing amidst the bridal party, his eyes so full of tears because she was going away that he could hardly see her at all, gives her more than she asks. She said to him: "Thou hast given me a south land; give me also springs of water. And he gave her the upper springs, and the nether springs."

What a suggestive passage! The fact is, that as Caleb, the father, gave God gives to us his world. I am very thankful he has given it to us. But I am like Achan in the fact that I want a larger portion. Trees, and flowers, and grass, and blue skies are very well in their places; but he who has nothing but this world for a portion has no portion at all. It is a mountainous land, sloping off toward the desert of sorrow, swept by fiery sirens; it is a "south land," a portion for any man that tries to put his trust in it. What has been your experience? What has been the experience of every man of every woman that has tried this world for a portion? Queen Elizabeth, amidst the surroundings of pomp, is unhappy because the painter sketches too minutely the wrinkles on her face, and she indignantly cries out: "You must strike off all likeness without any shadow!" Hogarth, at the very height of his artistic triumph, is stung almost to death with chagrin because the painting he had dedicated to the king does not seem to be acceptable; for George II. cries out: "Who is this Hogarth? Take his trumpery out of my presence." Brinsley Sheridan thrilled the earth with his eloquence, but had for his last words, "I am absolutely undone." Walter Scott, fumbling around the inkstand, trying to write, says to his daughter: "Oh, take me back to my room; there is no rest for Sir Walter but in the grave." Stephen Girard, the wealthiest man in his day, or, at any rate, only second in wealth, says: "I live the life of a galley slave; when I arise in the morning my one effort is to work so hard that I can sleep when it gets to be night." Charles Lamb, applauded of all the world, in the very midst of his literary triumph says: "Do you remember, Bridget, when we used to laugh from the shilling gallery at the play? There are now no good plays to laugh at from the boxes." But why go so far as that? I used to go no further than your street to find an illustration of what I am saying.

Pick me out ten successful worldlings—without any religion, and you know what I mean by successful worldlings—pick me out ten successful worldlings, and you cannot find more than one that looks happy. Care drags him across the bridge; care drags him back. Take your stand at two o'clock at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets, or at the corner of Canal street and Broadway, and see the agonized physiognomies. Your bankers, your insurance men, your importers, your wholesalers, and your retailers, as a class—as a class, are they happy? No. Care dogs their steps; and, making no appeal to God for help or comfort, they are tossed everywhere. How has it been with you, my hearer? Are you more contented in the house of fourteen rooms than you were in the two rooms you had in a house when you started? Have you not had more care and worry since you won that fifty thousand dollars than you did before? Some of the poorest men I have ever known have been those of great fortune. A man of small means may be put in great business straits, but the ghastliest of all embarrassments is that of the man who has large estates. The men who commit suicide because of monetary losses are those who cannot bear the burden any more, because they have only a hundred thousand dollars left.

On Bowling Green, New York, there is a house where Talleyrand used to go. He was a favorite man. All the world knew him, and he had wealth almost unlimited; yet at the close of his life he says: "Behold, eighty-three years have passed without any practical result, save fatigue of body and fatigue of mind, great discouragement for the future and great disgust for the past." Oh, my friends this is a "south land" and it slopes off toward deserts of sorrow; and the prayer which Achan made to her father Caleb, we make this day to our Father God: "Thou hast given me a south land; give me also springs of water. And he gave them the upper springs, and the nether springs."

Blessed be God! We have more advantages given us than we can really appreciate. We have spiritual blessings offered us in this world which I shall call the nether springs, and glories in the world to come which I shall call the upper springs. Where shall I find words enough threaded with light to set forth the pleasure of religion? David, unable to describe it in words, played it on a harp. Mrs. Hemans, not finding enough power in prose, sings that praise in a canto. Christopher Wren, unable to describe it in language, sprung it into the arches of

St. Paul's. John Bunyan, unable to present it in ordinary phraseology, takes all the fascination of allegory. Handel, with ordinary music unable to reach the height of the theme, rouses it up in an oratorio. Oh, there is no life on earth so happy as a really Christian life. I do not mean a sham Christian life, but a real Christian life. Where there is a thorn, there is a whole garland of roses. Where there is one groan, there are three doxologies. Where there is one day of cloud, there is a whole season of sunshine. Take the humblest Christian man that you know—angels of God canopy him with their white wings; the lightnings of Heaven are his armed allies; the Lord is his Shepherd, picking out for him green pastures by still waters; if he walk forth, Heaven is his body guard; if he lie down to sleep, ladders of light, angel blossoming, are let into his dreams; if he be thirsty, the potentates of Heaven are his cup bearers; if he sit down to food, his plain table blooms into the King's banquet. Men say: "Look at that old fellow with the worn-out coat; the angels of God cry: 'Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates, and let him come in!' Fastidious people cry: 'Get off my front steps; the doorkeepers of Heaven cry: 'Come, you blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom!' When he comes to die, though he may be carried out in a pine box to the potter's field, to that potter's field the chariots of Christ will come down, and the cavalcade will crowd all the boulevards of Heaven."

I bless Christ for the present satisfaction of religion. It makes a man all right with reference to the past; it makes a man all right with reference to the future. Oh these nether springs of comfort! They are perennial. The foundation of God standeth sure having this seal, "The Lord knoweth them that are his." The mountains shall depart and the hills be removed, but my kindness shall not depart from thee, neither shall the covenant of my peace be removed, saith the Lord, who hath mercy upon them. Oh, cluster of diamonds set in burnished gold! Oh, nether springs of comfort bursting through all the valleys of trial and tribulation! When you see, of the world, what satisfaction there is on earth in religion, do you not thirst after the water springs? It is no stagnant pond, summed over with malaria, but springs of water leaping from the Rock of Ages! Take up one cup of that spring water, and across the top of the chalice will float the delicate shadows of the Heavenly wall, the yellow of jasper, the green of emerald, the blue of sardonyx, the fire of jacinth.

I wish I could make you understand the joy religion is to some of us. It makes a man happy while he lives, and glad when he dies. With two feet upon a chair and bursting with dropsies, I heard an old man in the poor house cry out: "Bless the Lord, oh my soul!" I looked around and said: "What has this man got to thank God for?" It makes the lame man leap like the hart, and the dumb sing. They say that the old Puritan religion is a juiceless and joyless religion; but I remember reading of Dr. Goodwin, the celebrated Puritan, who in his last moments said: "Is this dying? Why, my bow abides in strength! I am swallowed up in God." "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." Oh, you who have been trying to satisfy yourselves with the "south land" of this world, do you not feel that you would, this morning, like to have access to the nether springs of spiritual comfort? Would you not like to have Jesus Christ bend over your cradle and bless your table and heal your wounds, and strew flowers of consolation all up and down the graves of your dead?

"This religion that can give Sweetest pleasures while we live;
"This religion can supply Sweetest comfort when we die."

But I have something better to tell you, suggested by this text. It seems that old father Caleb on the wedding day of his daughter wanted to make her just as happy as possible. Though Othniel was taking her away, and his heart was almost broken because she was going, yet he gave her a "south land," not only that, but the nether springs; not only that, but the upper springs. O God, my Father, I thank thee that thou hast given me a "south land" in this world, and the nether springs of spiritual comfort in this world; but, more than all, I thank thee for the upper springs in Heaven.

It is very fortunate we cannot see Heaven until we get into it. Oh, Christian man, if you could see what place it is, we would never get you back again to the office or store or shop, and the duties you ought to perform would go neglected. I am glad, shall not see that world until I enter it. Suppose we were allowed to go on an excursion into that good land with the idea of returning. When we'd there, and heard the song, and look at their raptured faces, and mingled the supernatural society, we would cry at: "Let us stay! We are coming here anyhow. Why take the trouble, going back again to that old world? We are here now; let us stay." And it wild take angelic violence to put us out of that world, if once we got there. But people who cannot afford to pay for an entertainment sometimes come around it and look through the door ajar through the openings in the fence; we come and look through the crevices in that good land which God has opened for us. We can just catch a glimpse of it. We come near enough to hear the rumbling of the eternal organ, though not near enough to know who blows the cornet or who fingers the lip. My soul spreads out both wings and leaps them in triumph at the thought of those upper springs. One of the breaks from beneath the throne; another breaks forth from beneath the star of the temple; another at the top of the "house of many mansions." Upper springs of gladness! Upper springs of light! Upper springs of love! It is no fancy of mine. The throb which is in the midst of the thorough lead them to living fountains of water. Oh, Saviour divine, roll in on our souls one of those anticipated rures! Pour around the roots of the parched tongue one drop of that liquid life! Toss before our vision those fountains of God, rainbowed with eternal victs. Hear it. They are never sick; they are not so much as a headache, or a twinge of rheumatism, or a thurst neuralgia. The inhabitant never says: "I am sick. They are never tired there. Flight farthest world is only the play of all day. They never tire there. It is easy for them to be holy as it is to sin. They never die there. They go through all the outskirts of great city and find not one place where ground was broken for a grave. A eyesight of the redeemed is no blurred with tears. There is health every cheek. There is spring in every foot. There is majesty on every brow. There is joy in every heart. There is hosanna on every lip. How they pity us as they look over and down and see us, and say: "Poor things, as down in that world." And when somnambulist is hurled into

a fatal accident, they cry: "Good! he is coming!" And when we stand around the couch of some loved one (whose strength is going away) and we shake our heads forebodingly, they cry: "I am glad he is worse; he has been down there long enough. There, he is dead! Come home! Come home!" Oh, if we could only get our ideas about that future world untwisted our thought of transfer from here to there would be as pleasant to us as it was to a little child that was dying. She said: "Papa, when will I go home?" And he said: "To Florence." "To-day?" So soon? I so glad!"

Let me tell you, my dear brother, that the silliest and wickedest thing a man ever does is to reject Jesus Christ. The loss of the soul is a mistake that cannot be corrected. It is a downfall that known no alleviation; it is a ruin that is remediless; it is a sickness that has no medicament; it is a grave into which a man goes but never comes out. Therefore, putting my hand on your shoulder as one brother puts his hand on the shoulder of a brother, I say this day, be manly, and surrender your heart to Christ. You have been long enough serving the world; now begin to serve the Lord who bought you. You have tried long enough to carry these burdens; let Jesus Christ put his shoulder under your burden. Do I hear any one in the audience say: "I mean to attend to that after awhile; it is not just the time?" Is it the time, for the simple reason that you are sure of no other: and God sends you here this morning, and he sent me here to confront you with this message; and you must hear now that Christ died to save your soul, and that if you want to be saved you may be saved. "Whosoever will, let him come." You will never find any more convenient season than this. Some of you have been waiting ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and sixty years. On some of you the snow has fallen. I see it on your brow, and yet you have not attended to those duties which belong to the very springtime of life. It is September with you now, it is October with you, it is December with you. I am no alarmist. I simply know this: if a man does not repent in this world he never repents at all, and that now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation. Oh, put off this matter no longer. Do not turn your back on Jesus Christ who comes to save you, lest you should lose your soul.

On Monday morning a friend of mine started from New York to celebrate her birthday with her daughter in Virginia. On Saturday of the same week, just after sunrise, I stood at the gate of Greenwood waiting for her silent form to come in. It is a long journey to take in one week—from New York to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, from Baltimore to Washington, from Washington to Virginia, from Virginia into the great eternity. "What thy hand findeth to do, do it."

Frying Leeches.

A physician in one of the trio cities adjoining Boston, recently prescribed leeches to be applied to one of his patients, a son of the Emerald Isle. The Irishman's wife, mistaking the word "applied" for "fried," in the hurried manner in which the direction was given, fried a small mess of blood-suckers and gave them to her husband to eat. At the next visit the physician, finding the patient no better, inquired if she had applied the leeches as he had ordered. "Oh, sure and I did," replied the woman. "I fried them in a little nice butter, but Patrick, poor man, said he'd rather be ather stein a dish of fried grub."

The doctor looked amazed.

"You don't mean to say you fried the leeches?" he ejaculated.

"By me hopes of all the saints' bliss-in's, I did," she replied; "and it would ha' done yer soul good to see how beautifully I cooked the little squirming things."

"You didn't give them to your husband to eat?" exclaimed the physician with increased astonishment.

"Sure and I did; ivery blessed one of 'em."

"Didn't I tell you to put them on his stomach?" said the doctor, interrogatively.

"Faix, and I did," she replied, "and if poor Patrick didn't swallow 'em doon the wrong way, they are on his stomach now!"

The physician said no more, but administered a powerful emetic to the patient. In a few days afterwards the woman met the doctor, when she complimented him on the wonderful effects of the fried leeches; and declared that her dear Patrick "was as well as iver."

Old-Fashioned Prohibition.

In 1654, says the *Youth's Companion*, the General Court of Connecticut ordered the confiscation of "all Barbadoes liquor commonly called 'Ruin Kill Devil'" which should be landed within the jurisdiction of the commonwealth. The order was directed against the growing practice of selling liquor to the Indians.

But six years before the court had found it necessary to check the indulgence of white men in wine and strong drink. It had, therefore, ordered: "That no inhabitant in any town should continue in a tavern or victualling-house in the town in which he lived more than half an hour at a time, drinking wine, beer, or hot water."

The abuses arising from the use of tobacco also attracted the attention of the court. The lawmakers ordered that no person under the age of twenty years, nor any one unaccustomed to its use, should take the weed until he had obtained "a certificate under the hand of some who are approved for knowledge and skill in phisicke, that it is useful for him, and that he has received license from the court for the same."

An order was also passed "for the regulating of those who had already made it necessary for their use," which ordained "that no man in the colony shall take any tobacco publicly in the street, nor in the field or woods, unless when travelling at least ten miles, or at the ordinary time of repast, commonly called dinner; or if it be not then taken, yet not above once in the day at most, and then not in company with any other."

The constables were directed to present the names of such as transgressed the act to the court.

A respectable negro has been refused admittance to a skating rink and is kicking. Some people never know when they are well off.

THE WABASH ROAD SOLD

THE SYSTEM EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER DISPOSED OF.

Bought In by the Purchasing Committee for \$15,550,000—Plans for the Reorganization of the System—Financial Prospects of the Property in the Future.

The Wabash Railway east of the Mississippi River has been sold at foreclosure sale at Chicago for \$15,550,000. This is probably the most important railway foreclosure sale which ever took place in this country. It was expected that there would be a hitch in the sale on account of the fact that on four of the nine divisions an upset price, equal to the amount of the first and second mortgage bonds, was fixed by the decree of the sale. No trouble was experienced, however, and the road was sold to the purchasing committee of the Wabash bondholders, composed of James F. Joy, O. D. Ashley, General Thomas H. Hubbard, and Edgar T. Welles.

The sale was conducted by Major Bluford Wilson, of Springfield, Ill., and A. J. Ricks, of Indianapolis, the special masters appointed by Judges Gresham and Jackson. After Mr. Ricks read the notice of sale Major Bluford Wilson announced that the sale would first take place by divisions, on four of which the court had fixed an upset or minimum price equal to the amount of the first and second mortgages. The sale would be without appreciation or redemption, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which held that there was no redemption in foreclosure sales of railroad property as the franchise of the railroad company was also sold. Major Wilson also announced that the terminal properties would go with the adjacent divisions, and that each division sold would carry with it its proportion of the rolling stock and equipments in the exact proportion that its mileage bore to the total mileage of the whole 900 miles of mileage of the Wabash Railway east of the Mississippi.

The first division put up for sale was the Toledo and Illinois Railroad, known as the Ohio Division, running from Toledo to the Indiana State line, a distance of seventy-five miles. On this division the upset price was \$2,940,555.63. There were no bidders, and the division was passed.

The Indiana Division, known as the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, was next called. This division runs through Indiana a distance of 180 miles from the Indiana State line to the Illinois River at Mercedia and Naples. The upset price was \$3,481,919.89. Here the Johnson and Poppers dissenting committee showed its hand and bid \$3,650,000. The division was declared sold to S. Fisher Johnson on behalf of this committee.

The third division put up for sale was the Great Western Railroad company of 1899, running a distance of 180 miles from the Indiana State line to the Illinois River at Mercedia and Naples. The upset price was \$3,481,919.89, and it was also knocked down to S. Fisher Johnson on behalf of the Johnson and Poppers committee for \$3,650,000.

The next division put up for sale was the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad, running from Decatur to East St. Louis, a distance of 108 miles. The upset price was \$3,116,128.31. The Johnson and Poppers committee also got this line on its sole bid of \$4,000,000.

The remaining divisions had no upset price fixed by the decree of sale. The first put up for sale was the Quincy and Toledo Railroad, extending from Quincy, Ill., to a point opposite Mercedia, on the Illinois River, a distance of thirty-four miles. Here Mr. James F. Joy, representing the purchasing committee of the Wabash bondholders, came to the front and bought the property for \$500,000. The mortgage debt was \$669,000.

The Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad, extending from Clayton to Carthage, Ill., a distance of twenty-nine miles, was sold to James F. Joy for the Wabash Purchasing Committee for \$300,000. The mortgage debt was \$398,000.

The Hannibal and Naples Railroad, extending from Hannibal to Naples, Ill., a distance of twenty-nine miles, was sold to James F. Joy for his purchasing committee for \$500,000. The mortgage debt was \$599,000.

The next property sold was the branch of six miles extending from Clayton to Camp Point. Mr. James F. Joy and his committee got it for \$50,000.

The branch road of six miles from Carthage, Ill., to Elvaston, Ill., was sold to Mr. James F. Joy and his purchasing committee for \$50,000. All but the Ohio division had been sold, and the failure to sell it would have necessitated an adjournment to Judge Gresham's court-room for a modification of a decree as to the upset prices of the divisions, however, said that he would expose this division for sale again. This time Mr. James F. Joy, bid \$3,650,000, the upset price, and the road was knocked down to him and his purchasing committee.

The aggregate bid for all the nine divisions now amounted to \$15,549,595. Major Wilson here announced that under the terms of the decree of sale the masters would now put up the whole nine divisions, including, under their direction, the Hannibal and Naples Road, for sale. In case the bid now made exceeded the aggregate of the bids for the various divisions of the whole Wabash Road east of the Mississippi River would be knocked down to the highest bidder.

Mr. James F. Joy, for the purchasing committee of Wabash bondholders, bid \$15,550,000, which was \$9,405 more than the aggregate of the sale bids. The road was knocked down to the purchasing committee. The amount of deposit required was \$900,000, or \$100,000 on each of the nine divisions. The deposit is in bonds, but the Court will call upon the purchasers to pay in any cash required to pay off the \$4,000,000 of dissenting bondholders and any necessary expenses. By this sale every obstacle to the consolidation of the Wabash Road east and west of the Mississippi River has been removed. By July 1 it is expected that the divisions in the various States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will have been organized, and the great trunk line from Detroit and Toledo to Kansas City will have been formed by consolidation of the various divisions. The name of the consolidated will be the Wabash Railroad Company, and it is expected that Mr. O. D. Ashley will be its President.

First and second mortgage bonds covering the whole line will be issued. The first mortgage will provide for new bonds to the first and second bondholders of the old road and for the payment of the \$4,000,000 to the first mortgage bondholders who refused to come into the reorganization scheme. The second mortgage will also cover the whole consolidated line, and will provide for an issue of debenture bonds to cover about \$37,000,000 of bonds secured by the mortgage of June, 1890, on which \$10,000,000 of bonds were issued, as well as for the collateral trust mortgage of \$10,000,000.

Five years ago, on May 28, the whole of the Wabash system, east and west of the Mississippi River, went into the hands of Humphreys and Tuttle as receivers. It owed seven or eight million dollars of floating indebtedness, and could not pay the interest on its general mortgage of 1890 or on its collateral trust mortgage. The lines west of the Mississippi have since been reorganized, and are now under the control of the purchasing committee, and since the reorganization as then terminated by a sale of March, 1890, they had said to have done remarkably well, and to be earning their fixed charges and a surplus.

With the amalgamation of the lines east and west of the Mississippi, the former of which were acquired by the purchasing committee at this sale, the reorganized system will find itself relieved of its non-paying branches, the interest on its entire funded debt reduced from 5 to 7 per cent. Also its former fixed charge for interest on its old general mortgage and collateral trust bonds rendered dependent only on the revenues of the road, if earned.

In this advanced age of progress and reform it is extremely singular that no bench show for duds has yet been established.

