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Holland City News, Volume 19, Number 21: June 21, 1890

Holland City News

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Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 19, Number 21: June 21, 1890" (1890). *Holland City News: 1890*. 25.

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1890.

• NO. 21

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, MICH.

MULDER & NAGELKERK,
PUBLISHERS.

Rates of advertising known
on application.

Holland City State Bank.

Organized under the general banking law.

Paid up Capital. 37,000.

I. VAN PUTTEN, President,
L. VAN PUTTEN, Vice Pres.,
C. VAN SCHURE, Cashier.

Transact a Commercial
Banking Business.

Exchange sold on all principal cities
Europe. Domestic Exchange sold at reason-
able rates. Collections promptly attend-
ed to and remitted on day of payment.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Business hours from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. after
March 1.

The First State Bank.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Organized under the Michigan Banking Laws.

ISAAC CAPPON, President,
J. W. BEARDSLEE, Vice President,
ISAAC MARSHALL, Cashier.

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

DIRECTORS:

I. Cappon, J. W. Garvelink,
J. W. Beardslee, G. W. Mokma,
Paul Steketee, G. J. Diekema,
G. J. Kollen, I. Marshall.

1st J. C. Post.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

DIKEMA, G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections
promptly attended to. Office, Van der
Vee'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.

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

Barbers.

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

Clothing.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

BRANDALL, 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 Enter-
prises always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

BOUWER, JAM. A., Dealer in Furniture,
Carpets, Wall Paper, etc. Meyer, Bouwer
& Co's old stand, River St.

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

Flour Mills.

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

Hardware.

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

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

Hotels.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FULLEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manu-
factory and blacksmith shop. Also manufac-
turer of Ox Yokes. River street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

RUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Meat Markets.

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

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

Photographer.

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

Physicians.

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

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

Saloons.

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

SEERY, MICHAEL, dealer in Wines, Liquors,
and Cigars. 8-100 in First Ward, three
doors east of City Hall.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

WOLTMAN, A., Manufacturer of Fine Ha-
vana Cigars, and dealer in Cigars, To-
bacco, Pipes, etc.

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

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

CITY MARKETS.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Beans, 100 lbs. \$1.50 Beans, 100 lbs. \$2.00
Butter, 100 lbs. 10c Butter, 100 lbs. 11c
Eggs, 100 lbs. 12c Eggs, 100 lbs. 13c
Honey, 100 lbs. 10c Honey, 100 lbs. 12c
Onions, 100 lbs. 5c Onions, 100 lbs. 6c
Potatoes, 100 lbs. 35c Potatoes, 100 lbs. 40c

GRAIN, FEED, ETC.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 50c Buckwheat, 60c
Corn, 100 lbs. 70c Corn, 100 lbs. 80c
Barley, 100 lbs. 70c Barley, 100 lbs. 80c
Med. Clover 100 lbs. 80c Med. Clover 100 lbs. 90c
Mam. Clover 100 lbs. 80c Mam. Clover 100 lbs. 90c
Corn Meal, 100 lbs. 16c Corn Meal, 100 lbs. 17c
Corn, shelled, 100 lbs. 40c Corn, shelled, 100 lbs. 45c
Corn, new, ear, 100 lbs. 40c Corn, new, ear, 100 lbs. 45c
Flour, 100 lbs. 40c Flour, 100 lbs. 45c
Feed, 100 lbs. 10c Feed, 100 lbs. 11c
F. Corn Meal 100 lbs. 16c Hay, 100 lbs. 8c
H. Corn Meal 100 lbs. 17c Middlings 100 lbs. 7c
H. Corn Meal 100 lbs. 18c Oats, new, 100 lbs. 3c
Middlings 100 lbs. 7c Oats, new, 100 lbs. 3c
Oats, 100 lbs. 3c Oats, new, 100 lbs. 3c
Oats, 100 lbs. 3c Oats, new, 100 lbs. 3c
Pearl Barley 100 lbs. 35c Timothy seed, 100 lbs. 15c
Rye, 100 lbs. 35c Timothy seed, 100 lbs. 15c
Pearl Barley 100 lbs. 35c Timothy seed, 100 lbs. 15c
Rye, 100 lbs. 35c Timothy seed, 100 lbs. 15c
Wheat, 100 lbs. 85c

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.

A regular communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 194, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,
Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock on Wednesday even-
ing, Jan. 29, March 5, April 2, 9, May 25,
July 2, 9, August 27, Sept. 24, Oct. 22, Nov. 25,
Dec. 24. St. John's days June 24 and Decem-
ber 27. O. BREYMAN, W. M.
A. HUNTLEY, Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 88, meets in K. O. T. M.
Hall at 8 o'clock on Monday night next. All
Knights are cordially invited to attend.
Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full
particulars given on application.
CHAS. D. WISE, Commander.

JOHN J. CAPPON, B. K.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

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

Good Cheer Soap will save you lots of
hard work; for sale at Henry D.
Werkman's. 141st.

Ladies!

If you want a good fitting dress, come
and give me a call. I have just opened
a Dress Making and Fitting depart-
ment, on the corner of River and
Twelfth streets. Good work guaran-
teed.

Soliciting your patronage, I remain,
Respectfully yours,
EDITH GOODRICK,
Holland, Mich., May 7, 1890. [1-m]

Notice!

I wish to notify the citizens of Hol-
land that I am at all times ready to
clean cesspools at 75 cents a barrel. If
my services are required, drop me a
postal card.
W. W. NOBEL,
Box 436.

Holland, Mich., June 20, 1890.

Notice!!

Having associated myself with Dr.
C. E. Lemley, we will on or about the
18th inst. be located in our new office
over W. C. Walsh's Furniture Store,
where we will be prepared to skillfully
perform any and all operations known
to the dental profession.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Give us a call.
Very Resp'y Yours,
F. M. GILLESPIE.
HOLLAND, Mich., June 5, 1890.

Without Pain.

Teeth extracted without pain, by the
use of our safe method of vitalized air,
at the Dental Office of
D. M. GEE.
Holland, Mich., June 12, 1890.

Health.

How often do we hear of people break-
ing down in health through overwork,
either mental or physical, we would ad-
vise all such to commence treatment
with Golden Seal Bitters, the great
blood purifier, liver, kidney and
stomach remedy and life giving prin-
ciple, it will enrich, refresh and invigorate
both mind and body. For Sale by
H. WALSH.

Refreshing Sleep.

Why lay awake nearly all night with
that troublesome cough when you can
get a remedy that will cure and at the
same time give you rest and sleep.
Try it for Coughs, Cold, Consumption,
tickling of throat, pain in chest and
all kindred diseases and you will never
use any other. It is Dr. Pete's 35 cent
Cough Cure. For sale by H. Walsh.

Bucken's Arnica Salve.

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

Just received a large and fine lot of
Summer Hats; also Childrens Flats at
lowest prices, at
17-3W MRS. M. BERTSCH.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Excellent corn weather.

Dr. Wm. Van Putten is attending
the races at Three Rivers to-day, where
Turk is entered in the free-for-all.

In returning from New York city last
week Prof. Kollen made the trip to
Holland city in 21 hours and 45 min-
utes, via the N. Y. Central and D. L.
& N. railroads.

The two cases of diphtheria mentioned
last week have both resulted fatally.
The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ven-
ema died Friday afternoon, and Josie,
8-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I.
Marsijle Monday morning. Wednesday
Mrs. Henry Elferdink lost her 8-year
old son.

Congressman Belknap will, in the
course of the next few days, receive
notice from the War Department that
there is a vacancy among the West
Point cadets credited to this Congres-
sional District. As soon as he gets the
notice, he will arrange for the holding
of competitive examinations, so that
any boy ambitious to wear Uncle Sam's
buttons, will stand a fair chance with
all the rest. Arrangements for this
examination will probably be made in
the course of a week.—G. R. T. Herald.

Farewell services to Rev. Samuel M.
Zwemer, Missionary to Arabia, were
held in the Third Ref. church Thurs-
day evening. The meeting was rather
an impromptu affair; yet this spacious
building was comfortably filled by an
audience in full sympathy with the
cause of missions in Arabia. At the
close of a very earnest and able plea in
behalf of his work, a parting word was
addressed to the missionary by Presi-
dent Scott. Revs. H. E. Desker, J. W.
Beardslee and Jas. F. Zwemer also took
part in the exercises.

The board of education having de-
cided upon a change from a lady to a
gentleman principal in the high school,
Miss Delia J. Cook has not been re-en-
gaged for the ensuing year. We are
informed however, that she has re-
ceived offers of some very flattering po-
sitions elsewhere. Saturday evening
the pupils of the High School tendered
her a farewell reception at the house
of Miss Minnie Hunt. It was an elab-
orate affair indeed, attended by not
less than 40 of her scholars. The
tables were handsomely arranged and
an elegant spread was set out. At the
close Miss Cook was presented with a
complete set of Dickens' works, beau-
tifully bound, and illustrated.

The farmers are happy and hopeful.

Hope church will be closed Sunday—
owing to repairs inside.

Enoch L. Rhoades of Ottawa Station
has been granted a pension.

It is rumored that parties in this city
are combining to organize another fur-
niture factory.

D. Kruidenier of Pella, Ia., was
among those that arrived in the city
Friday morning.

Wanted: Board and lodging in pri-
vate family, at once. Address: L., care
HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

Rev. H. Van Der Ploeg will occupy
the pulpit in the First Reformed church
next Sunday, morning and afternoon.

The additions to the river and har-
bor bill by the senate commerce com-
mittee will be between 4 and 5 millions
of dollars.

H. G. Keppel of Zeeland, will leave
for Washington, D. C., next Monday
evening, and assume his new duties in
the census office.

Masters W. and C. Oxner tested the
speed of their sail boat last week with
the one owned by young Rockwood,
and came out victors.

Rev. H. E. Dosker preached last
Sunday in the Presbyterian church at
Grand Haven for his former congre-
gation, the First Reformed.

Wm. Van Loo of Big Rapids, and
his son Wm. C., are at Zeeland, stop-
ping with their brother and uncle Hon.
C. Van Loo. Both have just returned
from a trip south, in very poor health.

Unless a stricter surveillance is ex-
ercised over the condition of our side-
walks generally, our town will not
maintain its reputation in this re-
spect. The city marshal is urging re-
pairs all along the line.

The size and annoyance of those
gaping street crowds near the exits of
some of our churches Sunday evenings
is anything but abating. We fear that
nothing short of a wholesale arrest
will check this nuisance.

The Ottawa Boom Company will
soon take up all their booms on Grand
River between Spring Lake and Nor-
tonville, the contract for taking up the
thousands of spiles that are driven in
the river, having already been let.

"Jo", was his name. He was at
work in the News office and skipped
the town between two days, forgetting
to settle with his landlord. His unex-
pected departure accounts also for the
tardiness of this week's issue of the
paper.

A very imitable precedent has been
set by John J. Cappon in the manner
in which he has improved that part of
the street fronting his residence. If
this plan of beautifying streets could
be carried out this season for one en-
tire block only, it would be long fore
itself into a general introduction.

Squire Mumford's wife of Olive tow-
ship, while cleaning the ceiling, stand-
ing on a box three feet high, became
dizzy and fell, striking on her left
shoulder, fracturing the head of the
humorous and sustaining a very pain-
ful if not serious injury. Dr. Whit-
more was called in to render medical
aid.

The government dredge has com-
pleted its work at the harbor, so far as
the home appropriation permitted it,
and left Monday for White Lake. We
have now secured a channel of not less
than 12 feet of water at any place, suf-
ficient to relieve the first wants of na-
vigation. The work done by superin-
tendent J. Collen proved to be very
satisfactory. It was faithfully per-
formed, every day being made to count
for a full one.

The new city well, although not yet
finished and accepted, promises to be a
complete success and all the indica-
tions are that it will fully come up to
the anticipations of the board of water
commissioners. Thursday afternoon,
after the connections were made with
the suction at the engine house, both
pumps who set at work, and for one
hour steady they pumped a stream
equal to six fire streams, lowering the
water in the well only 14 feet, leaving
a supply of 38 feet. The pumps were
then kept agog for the usual supply
in the mains, and the water again
raised steadily, showing that this well
alone is capable of supplying more
water than the regular daily consump-
tion.

The fire alarm Monday evening was
an earnest one. And when it became
known that the columns of black smoke
that were shooting up in the air ema-
nated from the tannery, it threw our
entire population for a time into a
state of intense suspense and anxiety.
For it so happened that on the same
day the board of water commissioners
had shut off the supply of city water,
in order to connect the new well with
the system of our water mains. Ar-
rangements, however, had been made
with the Standard Roller Mills, which
are also connected with the city mains,
to keep up steam and furnish power.
The alarm was sounded about seven
o'clock in the evening, and after some
delay two streams were playing on the
fire, one from the tannery and the
other from the city hydrants. The fire
broke out in the bark mill, and is sup-
posed to have been caused by a hot
box. Fortunately there was no wind,
and the flames were prevented from
spreading to adjoining parts. None of
the machinery was destroyed, except
the belting, one mill only being partly
damaged. At 3 o'clock p. m. of the
next day the other mill was again in
running order. The building will be
temporarily replaced, the removal of
the bark mill to another part of the
premises being under advisement. The
damage will not exceed \$500.

Sweets Hotel at Grand Rapids will
be enlarged.

Strawberries—plenty, good and rea-
sonable in price.

Samuel D. Clay of Grand Rapids
will deliver the oration on the Fourth
at Shelby.

The foundation walls for the new
residence of H. Boone, on Ninth street
are completed.

There are rumors of another railroad
to Grand Haven. It is a revival of the
old M. & O. project.

A new boat 227 feet in length was
launched from the Robertson ship yard
at Grand Haven Wednesday.

Last Friday the 6-year old son of A.
Anderson was severely bitten in the
leg by a dog of Mr. Stroovejans.

The regular office hours of Dr. Yates
are from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., and 3 to
6 o'clock p. m.; 2nd floor, McBride's
block.

Mrs. J. Van Putten Sr., has nearly
recovered from a paralytic attack,
which at one time threatened to prove
serious.

At Grand Haven they desire the
D. & M. railway to extend its track
along the river and Lake Michigan to
Highland Park.

James Huntly has taken the con-
tract for the new Ward school, he be-
ing the lowest bidder. See proceedings
of board of education.

It is now three years since we had a
regular old-fashioned Fourth of July
celebration, and still no one seems to
be moving in that direction this year.

C. M. Steffens has been appointed to
complete the census of the Third and
Fourth wards. Harry Doesburg has
about completed his tour of the first
and second wards.

Thanks to Geo. H. Souter for an
office sample of his "Ohie Sharpless"
strawberries. It was a handsome ber-
ry, and was relished by the entire force
of the News office.

A new hack has been added to the
livery barn of Ed. J. Harrington, and
those who were favored with an in-
vitation to test its ease and comfort
give it a favorable verdict.

For the Muskegon races railroad
tickets will be sold at Holland on June
24 and 25, at \$1.00 for the round trip,
including admission to the races.
Tickets good to return not later than
June 28.

Kane, the druggist, has shipped his
old soda fountain and replaced it with
a new one, which is doing him good
service, adding to the attractions of
the corner drug store. It is a hand-<

Washington telegrams to Chicago Inter Ocean 1

Russell Harrison.

"Some of the newspapers ought to describe Russell Harrison accurately and carefully for the benefit of their readers," said a man in the Gilsey House recently. "I have known Mr. Harrison for a good many years, and am in one concern a business associate of his. When he went to London, just after his father's inauguration, and dined with the Queen, the correspondents there decided to make him a butt

selves furnish a market for American products. Home manufacturers and home markets go together, but they restrict the importing business. It is clearly apparent why importers denounce the McKinley bill.—*Boston Traveller*.

DEMOCRATS can at last rejoice that the McKinley bill makes "free trade." As Mrs. Partington once observed, "Democrats are great freeacs."—*Exchange*.

DR. TALMAGE COMMENTS ON THE PRODIGAL SON PARABLE.

How long does it take a father to leap into

may destroy him? Five hundred times longer than it takes our heavenly father to spring to the deliverance of a lost child. "When he was a great man off his father,

God! Saved for time, saved for eternity.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED

posed of ex-members of the Legislature, met in Representative Hall at Lansing

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1890.

Quarter Centennial Notes.

Among the invited guests from abroad, from whom favorable responses have been received, and who are expected to honor the occasion by their presence, are the following:

His Excellency Gov. Cyrus G. Luce, Rev. Cornelius Brett, D. D., of Jersey City, N. J., the accredited representative of the Reformed Church of America.

Prof. Joseph Estabrook, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Hon. D. Bethune Duffield, of Detroit. Rev. Philip Phelps, D. D., of North Blenheim, N. Y., first president of Hope College.

Lieut. C. Gardener, 19th U. S. Inf'y. Rev. G. H. Mandeville, D. D., of New York City, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Reformed Church.

President O. Clute, of the State Agriculture College, and Hon. C. W. Garfield of the board of trustees of said institution.

President G. M. McElroy, of Adrian College, Mich.

President Geo. Mosher, of Hillsdale College, Mich.

Prof. Galpin, representing Kalamazoo College, Mich.

Also the Mayors of neighboring cities, and representatives of the leading press throughout the State.

Hon. D. Bethune Duffield, of Detroit, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. George Duffield, at whose house Dr. Van Raalte and family spent their first winter in this country, 1846-47. The doctor was one of a group with Gen. Cass, Theo. Romein and others, that were instrumental in diverging this stream of Holland emigration from Wisconsin and Iowa, whither it intended to go, to this State. Mr. Duffield writes he has very vivid recollections of his father's guest, of the incidents connected with that visit. He will be one of the speakers on Commencement, Wednesday forenoon, and his address will no doubt prove an interesting one.

A few days ago the Alumni Committee received the portrait of Rev. Philip Phelps, D. D., first president of Hope College. It is a beautiful oil painting, life-sized bust, 24x30, the work of A. W. Twitchell, of Albany, N. Y., an artist of wide reputation. At their annual meeting last year the Alumni Association resolved to adorn the library of the institution with a portrait of the Doctor, and this occasion was deemed to be the most fitting for the purpose. It was a spontaneous move, demonstrating the love and respect of the donors towards their former president.

The committee charged with the execution of this matter consisted of Messrs. H. E. Dosker, J. B. Nykerk and J. J. Van Zanten. The presentation of the portrait will be made at some appropriate hour during the festivities of the coming week.

The citizens of Holland, during the coming week, have resolved to turn the city into one general camp of hospitality. Local committees are canvassing the several streets to ascertain the names and number of those who will entertain. With a view of systematizing matters during the busy days a special committee on reception has been appointed to take charge of visitors that may desire to spend one or more days in our midst. This committee will have its headquarters in the basement rooms of the First Reformed church, corner of Market and Ninth streets, which rooms will also be the rendez-vous of the general committee on arrangements, and of the other sub-committees. Visitors in quest of a lodging place will report as above, for assignment to quarters.

The programme of the exercises for the several days has been somewhat amended since published last week, and will be about as follows:

SUNDAY, June 22.

Baccalaureate Sermon in the evening, by Rev. Dr. G. H. Mandeville, of New York, in the First Ref. Church.

MONDAY, June 23.

Rhetorical exercises of the Grammar School Dept., in the afternoon, in the college chapel, commencing at 1:30 p. m.

Sch. Anniversary of the Ufilas Club, in evening, 7:45 o'clock, in the college chapel.

TUESDAY, June 24.

The outing of the Council in the forenoon.

The Kentucky Derby at Louisville has been postponed on account of the shortage of horses.

Public exercises of the Alumni, suited to the 25th Anniversary, at 7:45 p. m., in the Third Ref. church. Oration by Rev. Dr. Ph. Phelps, of N. Y. Poem by Prof. W. A. Shields. Chronicles and Necrology by Rev. P. Moerdyke, D. D.

THURSDAY, June 26.

Quarter Centennial celebration at 9:30 a. m., in the college grove (weather permitting.) Opening addresses, representing the three different periods of the institution: Pioneer School; Holland Academy and Hope College, respectively, by the following gentlemen: Revs. John Van Der Meulen, W. Moerdyke, J. W. Beardslee. To be followed by responses from gentlemen representing the state, the denomination and sister institutions of learning. Banquet to the Council, Faculty, Alumni and invited guests; with after-dinner speeches and toasts, in the college chapel, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Ample provision will be made for refreshments on the grounds.

On Wednesday and Thursday our citizens will be requested to add to the gala appearance of things by a display of all the bunting the town affords.

The intervening hours on Wednesday afternoon will likely be utilized in a ride on Black Lake, to the resorts at the harbor.

An enterprising firm from Chicago tendered the necessary decorations for the occasion, free of charge. The offer, however, was coupled with too many advertising conditions and privileges to render it acceptable to the committee on arrangements.

Rev. Dr. Phelps will be accompanied with Mrs. Phelps, and be the guests of Mrs. S. G. Alcott, on Tenth street.

In the interest of the library fund a few of the students have procured a fine composite photograph of all the members of the faculty, which they are disposing of at 25 cents a copy.

Mrs. C. V. R. Gilmore, matron of the College, has received a call from Olivet college, to act in a similar capacity at that institution.

The exercises on Wednesday will open upon the arrival of the procession, which will form at the College and proceed to the Third Ref. Church, headed by music. The procession on Thursday will start from headquarters, corner Market and Ninth streets, and from there march to the grove. All regulations for the maintenance of good order will be left with Marshal Keppel. At eight o'clock Thursday morning a salute of 25 guns will be fired.

Resort Notes.

Track laying on the Ottawa Beach extension is completed and the first locomotive ran down to the beach the other day. The ballasting is not all done, and the contractors have not yet turned over the road to the company. Arrangements have, however, been made with the contractors to run the first excursion train over the road Saturday evening, that being the time set for the opening of the Hotel Ottawa. Special coaches will be attached at Grand Rapids to the train leaving at 5:40 p. m. The summer rate of \$1.00 for the round trip from Grand Rapids to Holland and the resorts and return will take effect on that train and continue for the season. Until the extension is properly ballasted and finally accepted trains will run only to Holland and connections will be made here by boat. After that the trains will land the passengers near the hotel.

The Hotel Ottawa opens to-day. A social hop will be held there this evening—music by Corny's Orchestra of Grand Rapids. Landlord Avery extends a cordial invitation to the citizens of Holland and Macatawa Park and Shady Side resorts, to be present. The Lizzie Walsh will make an evening trip leaving the dock at Holland at eight o'clock sharp, and return after the party.

The furniture and outfit for the annex of the Hotel Ottawa arrived Tuesday, and was taken aboard the Lizzie Walsh.

A new broad walk has been built leading straight from the new dock opposite the hotel to the main entrance. On the dock is a handsome pavilion similar to the one at the foot of Fifth street. The railroad track extends to the dock, running along the shore of the bay for a distance of about two miles, giving passengers a fine view of our beautiful inland lake.

J. B. Mulliken, late general manager of the C. & W. M. system has sold his lot at Ottawa Beach to Jas. Austin, private secretary to General Manager Heald. Mr. Austin expects to build a neat cottage upon it at once.

Fred S. Avery has been appointed postmaster at Ottawa Beach.

The steamer Macatawa will virtually resume her place for the season to-day. Announcements for two free excursions will be found elsewhere.

Baye Lizzy Walsh will ply between several resorts, Macatawa Park, and Shady Side, and will be available for special excursions.

Doctor indications are that the season boat, boats will be a busy and a happy one.

The sale of lots at Ottawa, resided right along and West Harris erected daily; some over by some structures.

the foot of the (Cal.) d. Mount St. Anne's St.

Carpenters and painters are seen at work everywhere, preparatory to the arrival of the summer occupant.

The additions to the Park Hotel are completed and will add largely to its capacity and the comforts of the guests. The office has been doubled in size and the dining room enlarged so it will seat fully 200 people. The former parlor has been turned into a sitting room and the new parlor is located on the second floor, fronting the bay, with spacious veranda to the east. The hotel will remain in charge of Mrs. J. Ryder as landlady, and the finishing touches are being pushed so as to have everything in readiness for the rush of guests at the opening of the season.

The grounds in the vicinity of the hotel are being graded. Old walks have been repaired and new ones laid out. The steps leading up to Prospect Hill and Lookout Mountain have been renewed. Owners of private cottages are grading and sodding their yards, some of them terracing their front yards in part with stone walls. Take it all in all, and Macatawa Park at the opening of the season presents all the attractions that can be expected of a popular summer resort.

Along the bay in Harrington's addition, a few new cottages have been added and the water fronts greatly improved, several parties building small docks for boat landings. Among the occupants who have already arrived for the season are Prof. J. J. Anderson and family, from Fulton, Mo.

DENTISTRY Gillispie & Lemley DENTISTS.

We are now located in our New Dental Parlors over W. C. Walsh's Furniture Store, and desiring that our patrons shall have the benefit of first class work in every branch of Dentistry, we are prepared to insert sets of teeth on Continuous Gum, Gold, Silver, Platinum, Aluminum, Watts Metal Rubber or Celluloid base, thus securing to our patients the BEST Class of Artificial Work that can be procured.

Cure, Treatment, and Preservation of Natural Teeth with gold, amalgam or white filling, at prices that will please you.

We make a specialty of Crown and Bridge work in all its grades and branches, and teeth without plates that will not drop or get loose.

All kinds of Anesthetics used for painless extracting.

Night calls promptly attended to.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

Do not allow yourself to become prejudiced against us but makes us a call and satisfy yourself that we mean what we say.

GILLISPIE & LEMLEY.

PAINT

By using COIT & CO'S ONE-COAT WHITE PAINT Friday, run it to Church Sunday, Eight Fashionable Shades: Black, Maroon, Vermilion, Blue, Yellow, Olive, Lake, Breeze and White. No Varnishing necessary. Dries hard with a "shine." One Coat and Job is done.

YOUR BUGGY

Tip top for Chairs, Lawn Seats, Sads, Flower Pots, Buggy Seats, Carriage Seats, Parlor Furniture, Store-fronts, Screen Doors, Bath, Man, Iron, Fence, in fact everything. Just the thing for the ladies to use about the house.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

COIT'S HONEST

Are you going to Paint this year? If so, don't buy a paint containing water or benzine when for the same money (or nearly so) you can procure COIT & CO'S PINK PAINT that is warranted to be an HONEST, GENUINE, LIQUID PAINT, and free from water and benzine. Forward this brand and make no other. Merchants handling it are our agents and authorized by us, in writing, to warrant it to wear a YEAR with 3 COATS or 2 YEARS with 2 COATS. Our Shades are the Latest Styles used in the East now becoming so popular in the West, and up with the times. Try this brand of HONEST PAINT and you will never regret it. This to the wise is sufficient.

HOUSE PAINT

COIT'S FLOOR PAINT

Did you ever buy floor paint that never dried beyond the sticky point? Next time call for COIT & CO'S FLOOR PAINT a popular and suitable shade, warranted to dry hard as a rock over night. No trouble. No sweating. Try it and be convinced.

WONT DRY STICKY

POPULAR STORE

The Best and Cheapest Place to Purchase.

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Hats and Caps,

Flour and Feed,

IS AT

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

River Street.

A Clean Stock, Always Fresh by reason of our Large Trade, is respectfully offered to the Trading Public of Holland and Vicinity.

Goods delivered free of charge in the city and to our popular Summer Resort.

HOLLAND, MICH., May 30, 1890.

Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, CURTAINS,

Baby Carriages, Springs & Mattresses, Sewing Machines.

I should like your trade for these goods. I must have part of it. If prices and quality count your trade is mine. Let others give you their lowest prices and then at least find out what I can offer. Why not trade where you can get the best of everything for the least money, or is it such a great pleasure to swell the bank account of some already rich firm who have charged you double what they should have done, and only came down, now that I have forced them to do so. Give me a fair show.

Being the Leader in Low Prices

I want at least a part of your patronage. I shall continue this business and am daily receiving new goods, I expect to keep the largest and best assortment of goods in my line in this city, and time will verify this statement.

My stock consists of Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Curtains, Oil Cloths, Baby Carriages, Spring Mattresses, etc. etc. Special attention is also given to repairing and the making and hanging of curtains and of Carpets. I have a practical man Mr. John Oxner and can surely promise good work at a low figure.

I ask for a part of your trade,

W. C. WALSH,

Three story brick building, between Bosman's and Steketee's, Holland.

LOOSE'S EXTRACT

RED CLOVER BLOSSOM THE GREAT Blood Purifier.

IT CURES Cancers, Humors, Sores, Ulcers, Swellings, Tumors, Abscesses, Blood Poisoning, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all Blood and Skin Diseases. Price, \$1 per Pint Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$5. 1 lb. can Solid Extract \$2.50. J. M. LOOSE RED CLOVER CO., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

J. E. HOEK,

House, Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Leave your orders at No. 23, Twelfth Street,

HOLLAND, - MICH.

Paper Hanging a Specialty.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, August, 17, 1889.

111y.

Guardian's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Peter D. Vork an insane person. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on Monday the Sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1890, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises to be sold and hereinafter described, in the township of Holland in the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan pursuant to license and authority granted to me on the twenty-eighth day of December A. D. 1889, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the right, title, interest or estate of said insane person, in or to that certain piece, or parcel of land, situated and being in the township of Holland County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, known and described as follows to-wit:

The south five (5) acres of the North West quarter of the South West quarter of Section numbered twenty-six (26) in township five (5) North of Range fifteen (15) West, containing five (5) acres of land.

Terms of sale will be made known at time and place of sale.

Dated Holland, April 22 A. D. 1890.

147. MAURICE J. VORK, Guardian.

STALLIONS!

The imported Brown Percheron Stallion, No. 2471 will make the season of 1890 as follows: Monday forenoon at J. Lohman's; Tuesday, from Monday noon until Tuesday morning at G. H. Bink's; East Saginaw; Tuesday forenoon at Schrotenboer's, Sr.; Tuesday afternoon until Wednesday morning at Benselaar's Sr.; Wednesday, at G. Batters, Graafschap; Thursday, at J. H. Nibbelink's, Holland; Thursday from 4 o'clock until Friday morning at J. H. Boone's, Groningen; Friday, at T. Romeyn's, Zealand; Saturday, at my place in Overisel. There will be two or three stallions always at my barn. Terms from \$7.00 to \$15.00, according to conditions. J. SCHIPPER, Proprietor.

Overisel, Mich. 9-13w.

BUSINESS.

If you want to buy or sell Real Estate in Holland City or Ottawa County, CALL ON OR WRITE TO
J. C. POST, Holland, Mich.

Daily Capacity, 40 Bbls.

BRANDS
SUNLIGHT.
DAIRY.
PURITY.
MORNING STAR.
IDEAL.
DAIRY BREAD.
ECONOMY.

SPECIALTIES
Graham.
Wheatons.
Buckwheat Flour.
Rye Flour.
Boiled Meal.
Rye Meal.
Wheat Grits.
Buckwheat Grits.
Pearl Barley.
Oat Meal.
Puffed Oats.
Feed and Meal.

We have Custom Stone and Bolt for Grists of Rye, Buckwheat and Coarse Grains.

19-3m
Corner River and Fifth Streets, HOLLAND, MICH.

AT THE

New Boot and Shoe Store

OF

Meyer & Dykhuis,

NEXT TO

H. MEYER & SON'S MUSIC STORE,

Where will be found one of the Finest and Best Selected Stock of Women's, Misses', men's Boys' and Children's Foot ware ever brought to this city.

MR. DYKHUIS will always be ready to do all kinds of Repairing.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SUMMER STYLES

— I N —

MILLINERY.

In order to make room for the large and selected stock of Summer Millinery, I will for 10 Days Give Extra Bargains.

See my Stock of Hats. Elegant Styles from 20 cents and upwards, and everything else in proportion.

New stock of fine, selected Flowers and Trimmings, very cheap. Lower prices and better goods than anywhere else in the city. New Goods received every day. I have secured special bargains and give my customers the benefit. A bottle of liquid curler with every purchase of \$1 or over, or 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. P. C. Whitbeck.

11-13c.

FOR CASH!

\$1,000
WORTH OF
MEN'S SHOES

I offer the Public \$1,000 worth of Men's Shoes for 75 Cents on the Dollar.

The Greatest Bargain ever offered in Holland.

L. HENDERSON.
CHICAGO
Clothing Store

GET YOUR WORK DONE BY

D. M. GEE,
DENTIST.

DR. E. P. CRANDELL,
ASSISTANT.

All Dental work skillfully performed and guaranteed.

VITALIZED AIR

Administered for the painless extraction of teeth. At the old office, over the Millinery Store.

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

NOW
IS THE TIME TO
BUY YOUR
GASOLINE STOVES,
OIL STOVES,
SCREEN DOOR,
WINDOW SCREENS,
REFRIGERATORS,
LAWN MOWERS,
GARDEN TOOLS,
FISHING TACKLES,
MIXED PAINTS,
OILS AND BRUSHES

We have a large stock of the above goods, call and examine and get our prices before buying elsewhere.
PIONEER
HARDWARE,
E. Van der Veen,
Cor. River and Eighth Sts.
Gasoline always on hand.
18-1y.

UNEXCELLED.
Ladies' and Gents' Fine
Shoes, unexcelled for quality and workmanship, at the store of
J. D. HELDER.
River St., Holland, Mich.
Also a large assortment of all kinds of
BOOTS and SHOES
If you want a good fit, low prices, and better quality, call on me and convince yourself.
J. D. HELDER, River Street.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., June 17, 1890.
The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the mayor.
Present: — Mayor Yates; Aldermen De Vries, Hummel, Kramer, Breyman, Habermann and Van Putten and the Clerk.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.
Samuel Hahing petitioned for permission to place building material on the west side of Market street, between Eighth and Ninth streets to be used in building an addition to premises of E. F. Sutton.
Matthew Notter petitioned for permission to place building material in front of east end of lot 14 block 31. Granted, subject to provisions of ordinance regulating same.

Wm. J. Scott, W. H. Bosch, and 28 others residents of Fish street, petitioned the Council to change the name of Fish street to Park Avenue. Referred to the City Attorney to report upon at the next meeting of the Council.

The following bills were presented for payment:

S. Hahing, 3 months salary as deputy marshal, \$25.00; J. A. Mabe, two months salary as health officer, \$18.00; J. A. Mabe, two months salary as city physician, \$5.00; G. J. Van Duren, express and postage as supervisor, \$102.00; John A. Root, services as secretary of the Board of Review, four days May 1877 and four days May 1878, \$10.00; Wm. Nibbelink, hauling horse cart No. 2 to tannery fire and one load of horse, \$5.00; Globe Light and Heat Co. lighting street lamps May 1890, \$20.00; Schaffenaar 10 and one-quarter days work in parks, \$12.51; Steketee & Bos, paid two poor orders, \$6.00; D. D. Vries, paid two poor orders, \$4.00.

Ald. De Vries moved that the several bills be allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof, which said motion was not adopted, by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas: — Hummel, Haberman and Van Putten—3; Nays: — De Vries, Kramer and Breyman—3. Motion declared lost.

Ald. Kramer moved that all bills excepting bill of John A. Root be paid. Carried.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

HOLLAND, MICH., June 17th, 1890.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council.
Gentlemen: — Your committee on streets and bridges to whom was referred the petition of I. Fairbanks and others, praying for the removal of the fence on Centennial Park and a sidewalk laid on the south and west sides of said park, recommend that the same be granted. The sidewalk on River Street, from Ninth to Sixteenth street, asked for in the same petition, your committee cannot recommend, for the reason that there are no signs on the petition of property holders living on said River Street, between Twelfth and Sixteenth street. Report adopted.

The committee on streets and bridges were given further time to report on the grading of Eighth street.
The committee on poor presented the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor, and said committee recommending thirty dollars for support of the poor for the two weeks ending July 2nd and having rendered temporary aid to the amount of fifteen dollars. Approved and warrants ordered issued.

The committee on public buildings and property reported progress, regarding repairs on City Hall.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

HOLLAND, MICH., June 17th, 1890.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council.
Gentlemen: — The committee to whom was further referred the matter of an improved system of lighting the city, would respectfully report:

In the granting of a franchise for electric light it is found to be necessary for the city to build an addition to the water works building, 20 by 30 ft. at an expense of about \$400, and furnish another boiler, at a cost of \$600; total \$1,000. Yearly expenditures: 1st rent \$50; fuel \$5.00; 20 arc lights at \$72 each, \$1,440; total \$2,120. In return the franchise would allow \$30 per year for each horse power required, which, from best sources of information would not exceed 40 in number, amounting to \$3,600 annually. Deduct from the total annual cost the \$360, and we find the expense to the city for 30 lights would be \$1,900.

Your committee has not confined itself merely to the question of the cost of electric lighting by the granting of a franchise, but have investigated as to the comparative cost per light, were the city to put in and operate its own system. By grouping a large number of cities which are lighted by private corporations we find the average cost per light to be \$105. Grouping the cities that own their own system, and the average cost is \$12. Use of city in this state conducts a first class system at the rate of \$25.00 per light. How this economic price is obtained we are not at present prepared to state. In view of the fact that the average cost to cities owning their works is 50 per cent cheaper we would recommend that it be for the best interests of the city that proposals for the granting of a franchise be not entertained.

That there is an anxiety among our manufacturers and business houses for the adoption of an electric light system, there is no question. The postponement of the subject is fraught with danger inasmuch if the city does not take hold of the matter now, parties will put in dynamos sufficient to light their own works; and when the city does adopt a system, and to keep up with other enterprises and for the own credit it must be without being deprived of that much needed. We believe they are only waiting to ascertain what public action will be taken.

Limited as has been our time to procure figures as to the actual cost of a plant sufficiently large for all arc and incandescent lighting purposes, yet it may safely be estimated that it will not cost less than \$5,000 to \$10,000. Assuming it will cost the larger sum, which is improbable, we believe the revenues would not only pay the interest on the bonds, but would, before the bonds mature, be sufficient to retire them without resorting to taxation. The cost of maintaining and lighting for city purposes would be: Fuel, \$500; carbons, \$300; extra help, \$50; total \$1,400. Additional lights could be supplied without extra expense for fuel, power and help. With a view of bringing the matter properly before the people, we earnestly urge that investigation be instituted to ascertain in the cost in all its details for such a system, and that the facts and figures be fully set forth and the question be submitted to a vote of the people at the next annual election to be held in April, 1891. We believe the system would meet with a popular approval equal to that accorded our unexcelled water works.

Your committee would recommend, that for the present a contract be made with the Globe Light and Heat Co. for lighting our streets at the rate of \$16 a lamp per month, conditioned that the lamps be lighted 30 nights a month; said contract to take effect on the first day of August, '90. We also recommend that the City Clerk be instructed to communicate with the Globe Light and Heat Co., and have them instruct their men in charge of the lamps, to make a report to the committee on streets and bridges each month of the amount of gas consumed and the lighting and also the date the same is discontinued.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
M. VAN PUTTEN,
D. DE VRIES,
R. D. HABERMANN.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The Marshal reported the collection for the month ending June 15th, 1890, of \$21.11 water and money and receipt of city treasurer for same. Filed.

The Clerk reported the following additional oaths of office on file in the city clerk's office, viz: city physician, Henry Kremers. Health officer, Henry Kremers. Filed.

The following claim, approved by the Board of water commissioners, was presented to the common council for payment: C. & W. M. R. B. freight on one car load of slack coal, \$21.60. Allowed and a warrant ordered issued.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Ald. Kramer moved that the contractor for grading Land Street be allowed \$200 on his contract for work performed; provided, the written contract of the bondsmen be obtained. Carried.

Ald. De Vries moved that the sum of \$200 be loaned from the general fund and placed to the credit of Land Street special assessment district fund. Carried.

Ald. De Vries moved that the clerk notify the Chicago and West Michigan R'y Co. to immediately plank their rail road tracks on Land Street and also regarding switching over Eighth street. Carried.

Ald. Habermann moved that the mayor and clerk have bonds issued and negotiated for the grading of Land and 13th streets in accordance with the resolutions of the common council adopted March 17th, 1890. Carried.

Ald. Habermann moved that First Avenue be extended from Ninth to Lake streets, and that the lots and lands necessary to make such extension be purchased, provided the same can be done at an expense of not more than three hundred dollars, and that the mayor and clerk be authorized to make such purchase. Adopted by yeas and nays, as follows: — Yeas, De Vries,

Hummel, Kramer, Breyman, Habermann and Van Putten—6; nays none.

Hon. C. J. Dickema, in behalf of Hon. F. B. Stockbridge, U. S. Senator, presented the Common Council with a map of the official survey of the United States.
By Ald. Van Putten:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Common Council of the city of Holland are hereby extended and rendered to Hon. F. B. Stockbridge, U. S. Senator, for the valuable map presented and that the Mayor and Clerk are respectfully requested to communicate this action to the Senator at Washington.

The special committee on city lighting submitted duplicate contracts from the Globe Light and Heat Co. of Illinois, for lighting the streets of the city, for one year from August 1st, 1890; the lamps to be lighted twenty nights in each month and to burn from dusk until it is dark; the price to be paid shall be sixteen dollars per lamp per year.

Ald. De Vries moved that when contract is executed, as suggested by the city attorney, the same be signed by the mayor and clerk; provided that the old contract be continued to August first.

Ald. Habermann moved that the matter of water rates be taken up. Carried.

On motion of Ald. Habermann the charge for automatic lawn sprinklers was discontinued.

On motion of Ald. Van Putten the rate for private bath tubs, for one year, was fixed at \$1.

On motion of Ald. De Vries the clause immediately following printed water rates was stricken out.

On motion of Ald. Habermann the water rates as amended were adopted.
Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

HOLLAND, MICH., June 18th, 1890.

Special meeting.

Members present: — Yates, Kremers, McBride, Bosch and Schouten.

Meeting called to consider the adoption of more stringent measures against contagious diseases.

President of the Board excused from further attendance and Dr. Kremers appointed to preside.

All books belonging to the city library and now in families where diphtheria exists, were ordered destroyed and a record kept of same.

The Clerk of the Board was instructed to notify the pastors of all the churches in the city to exclude all children from church services and the churches to discontinue all sabbath schools until further notice from the Health Officer.

The city library was ordered closed until further notice, except for the reception of books now on hand.

The Health Officer was authorized to arrange for the procuring of transit permits for the removal of corpses.
Adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, Clerk.

HE TOOK A FIT.

One Man Discharged Him Because It Interfered with His Day's Work.

A gang of men were at work on a Pittsburg street when a slight, bearded youth laid down his pick and, approaching the foreman, said to him: "Can I take a fit, sir?"

"Take what?" asked the foreman.

"A fit—I feel one coming on," replied the young man, without emotion.

"Why, certainly," said the foreman.

So the young man walked over to a bit of grass under a leafy tree—it was a new street in the suburbs—and had a fit.

Then he went and washed his face, came back to his place in line, took up his pick and struck into work.

After the day's work was over the young man said to the foreman:

"You don't mind my having fits?"

"No—I guess not, if you do a fair day's work."

"Well, you see, I used to work for a butcher and he wouldn't let me take fits—said it interfered with business—and I thought you might feel the same way about it."

And that young man works hard with a pick and shovel and takes a fit once in a while as you or I might take a drink of water.

Practical.

Certain over-delicate sensibilities may well be shocked by brutally practical suggestions. Mrs. Cook had been superintending her poodle's bath, and after the operation was concluded, sat down in the back yard to rest.

"I can't help thinking Elsie is careless with dear Fido," she said to the washerwoman, a broad-shouldered good-natured creature, who was hanging out the clothes.

"Elsie makes him nervous every time she does anything with him. I begin to think I shall trust his bath to some one else. How would you like to undertake it, Mrs. McLean?"

The washerwoman shook her head.

"Beginn' yer pardon, mum, I ain't hankerin' after that kind of a job."

"No, but really," said Mrs. Cook, bending forward in interested conversation, "let us think it over. Now how would you begin to give Fido a bath?"

The washerwoman thought it over, as she was requested to do. The she smiled proudly.

"If 'twas left to me, mum," she announced, "I think I'd put him a-soak over night, an' then run him through the wringer!"

And, strange to say, she was never asked to perform the operation.

A Sturdy Centenarian.

The guardians of the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, were lately surprised to receive a visit from a man one hundred and two years old, who wished to ascend the great tower.

He was quite willing, however, to avail himself of the elevator, for, though he is able to walk several miles a day on level ground, and carries his cane as a "switch," and not as a support, he did not feel equal to a walk up a flight of stairs nearly a thousand feet high.

This old man, whose name is Harduin, and who was formerly a harness-maker by trade, has had a somewhat interesting experience in his last years.

About thirty years ago, when past seventy, he granted all his property to a nephew, in consideration of a regular yearly income to be paid to him. The day he became a century old, he called the nephew and said to him:

"Well, my boy, I think you have made me an allowance long enough. I shall not be a charge on you any longer because, you see, I've saved up enough to live on."

Bridge and crown work done at D. M. Gee's Dental office.

FROM THE HEART.

Audiences That Didn't Understand the Feelings of Their Entertainers.

The very necessities of life are purchased, in some professions, at the cost of a jest; though the jester's heart be breaking, he must smile or starve. Public mention has recently been made of a pitiful yet heroic example of this kind in the case of the late P. H. Weich, a man who made jokes for comic papers while his body was racked with pain, and who, lying in bed during his last illness, still dictated jokes to supply the family needs.

An old illustration of John Leech shows the dressing-room of a circus tent, where the ring-master has just appeared to summon a performer to an expectant audience. But the clown, for whom the crowd is waiting, sits, with tears rolling down his painted cheeks, upon the edge of the bed where lies his dying wife. Even the extremity of grief cannot excuse him from the duties of his profession; grins and vulgar jokes are still in demand of him, though his heart be breaking.

Like these cases, and yet unlike them, was the case of Herr Wachtel, the army-wagoner, whose songs at the camp-fire had first drawn attention to his wonderful tenor voice. He was singing to enthusiastic audiences in some of the large western cities of this country. One night the delight of his listeners knew no bounds. They rose, mounted their seats, tossed up their hats, waved handkerchiefs and, indeed, gave the singer such a round of applause as few men ever receive.

It was noticed that the great singer appeared somewhat tardily for the last act and at its close, the manager announced that Herr Wachtel would sing a song of Franz Abt's.

Strangely calm he advanced to the footlights and began "Each night before I go to rest." An unearthly sweetness and pathos dwelt in his tones; the music quivered with passionate pain. The line,

"Good-night, my dearest child," with which the song closed, seemed like a solemn farewell to the dead, and the audience, affected beyond measure, wept as freely as they had formerly cheered.

They left the hall in silence; next morning the newspapers stated that Herr Wachtel, during that performance, had received a telegram announcing the death of a beloved child.

"Wait for the Wagon" and buy your house plants of Souter & Son: no flies on them: plants healthy and cheap. We have a very fine lot of cut flowers that we are selling cheap. Orders for designs or baskets, will receive our best attention. Don't forget us during Commencement Week.
19-2w

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.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Ottawa, on said county, on Wednesday the Twenty Eighth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Albert Martindale, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Joseph Martindale, executor in said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in said court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Albert Martindale, late of Jamestown in said county, deceased, and for his own appointment as executor thereof:

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Tuesday the Twenty-fourth day of June next

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted:

And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy. Attest.)

CHAS. E. SOULE,
Judge of Probate.

183w

WATER!

T. VAN LANDEGEND

PLUMBER.

Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.

Water connection with city mains.

Houses fitted up with Bath tubs,

Hot and Cold Water, Marble

Basins, and Water Closets.

Sewers laid, Drive

Wells and Sinks, Cistern

Pumps.

Yard Hydrants, Lawn

Sprinklers and Diamond

Hose, the best in the

Market, always on hand.

18 3m.

NOVELTY
Wood works,

Best Place in the City for buying your Building Materials
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Ssh, Doors, Mouldings, Brackets, Ornamental Scroll Work, Verandah Posts, Etc.

Remember we have the largest assortment and most complete line of

Dressed and Rough Lumber in the City.

Our facilities for doing interior work for buildings are unsurpassed.

A large assortment of SIDEWALK LUMBER on hand which we offer to you cheaper than can be obtained elsewhere.

We are alive to your interest.

Yours at command,

Novelty Wood Works,

10 13t.

Per J. R. KLEYN.

MRS. M. BERTSCH,

MILLINERY,

Cor. Eighth and Cedar Sts.

Mrs. Van Den Berge's Old Stand.

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EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

22-1y

PHOENIX PLANING MILL,

SCOTT & SCHURMAN,

PROPRIETORS.

Dealers, Manufacturers & Builders.

GOOD WORK AND REASONABLE PRICES.

Hemlock, and Pine Piece Stuff,

Sheathing and Finishing Boards,

Flooring, Ceiling and Siding,

Side Walk Material.

Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Mouldings, Casing and Base,

Door and Window Frames,

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We do a General Planing Mill Business

AND MAKE TO ORDER

STORE FRONTS, DOORS, SASH,

Window and Door Screens, Brackets, Veranda Posts, &c.

Special Attention given to the Summer Cottage Trade.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE CLOSING A BARGAIN.

Mill and Office on River Street, Cor. Tenth,

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

THE COLD MAN.

BY FRANCIS R. KETTER.

His heart is cold, and his blood is cold,
And he speaks in an icy tone,
And he is best contented
When he sits his wife alone.
But when he gives a party,
Just for the sake of show,
His guests, child by his manner,
Reserved and cold grow.

The glint of his cold, keen glance
Freezes the air around,
And the notes of his grand piano
Come forth with a freezing sound.
Even the steam from his viands
Have a sort of arctic smell,
And every guest seems under
A fever and ague spell.

No heat in the glowing fire,
No warmth in the bright champagne,
And the halting conversation
Seems bound by an icy chain.
And the host sits grimly waiting
To see his guests depart,
In his voice a freezing languor,
In his count a frozen heart.
—New York Weekly.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Thrilling Adventure with a Panther.

BY NEWTON H. IVENS.

A low, whining growl caused me to stop short in my tracks, and, turning quickly around, my blood became congealed in my veins as I beheld a huge panther, not ten paces behind me, with bristling back, slowly waving tail, and just arching his back ready to make a spring.

This animal, though a bloodthirsty and ferocious beast, is ordinarily a great coward, and will flee from the presence of man, unless it be in the darkness of night and his intended prey is entirely unsuspecting of danger and taken at a cruel disadvantage. There are other causes which will excite him, and cause him to attack with daring and reckless courage, among which may be cited jealousy of his mate or young, prolonged hunger, and the taste or scent of blood. The latter is the most potent cause of all, and this brings me to my story.

It was in the early days of Wisconsin, about forty years ago, that I moved into that country, which was then really a wilderness, no settlements having been made except in a few places along the borders of Lake Michigan. I moved in the spring of the year, and commenced a clearing on the farm I now occupy. By fall I had built a good log-house, and good stables for my cattle, had put in the ground ten acres of wheat, and looked forward to the year for the reward of my labors.

My family consisted of my wife and one child; neighbors, their were none nearer than four or five miles, so that visiting or amusements were entirely out of the question. You may therefore suppose that on the approach of a long winter I had ample time to gratify my love for hunting, for which I had in those days a great fondness.

Winter had set in early, all my cares were confined to keeping a stock of firewood on hand—which you may imagine was not a difficult chore when the trees stood at my door—and taking care of the few cattle of which I was then the owner.

One day in the latter part of December, I took down my gun and told my wife that I would on my return please her with the sight of a deer. Deer are now very scarce in this part of the country, but at that time they were so plentiful that there was little merit or difficulty in achieving what I had promised my wife.

I took a course nearly northwest from my house, which led me directly into the forest. The snow was nearly a foot deep, and the wind blowing hard from the north, it drifted very badly in open places in the woods; yet this, I thought, was in my favor, as the noise made among the trees by the wind prevented the game from hearing my approach. But, in this, I was mistaken, for I had traveled five or six miles from home and had not yet been able to get a single shot at a deer. Although I had seen a number of them, they were always on the run, and at too great a distance, and all those which I saw showed signs that they had scarcely walked during the day.

I was then a young hunter, and knew but little of the habits of this shy animal, but I have since learned that they are nearly always on the move, and generally run throughout the winter days, probably from the apprehension of danger from wolves, which follow their scent through the snow.

I traveled on and on, and at length I became weary of my long tramp through the snow, and, leaning my gun against a tree, I commenced partaking a scanty lunch which my wife had insisted upon my taking with me. All was still around me, and, as I silently devoured my repast, I fell to musing on the ill luck which had befell my attempt to secure a nice, fat venison, with which I had hoped to replenish my scanty larder at home. And my wife, I thought, would be grieved to see me return without having fulfilled my promise. But such, I now feared, would be the result of the day's hunt, and I seemed doomed to make my way home without the coveted prize.

Suddenly a rustling in the underbrush behind me startled me from my reverie. Turning, I beheld a noble buck bounding past me to the right, not twenty yards distant. Seizing my gun, I hastily took aim and fired. I have never made a better shot since, with all my practice, for he had not made a half-dozen bounds after the shot struck him, when he fell headlong into the snow, and lay quivering in the agonies of death. I soon finished him with my hunting-knife, and with elated spirits I commenced dressing him preparatory to carrying him home. I soon discovered that one-half the carcass would be as much as I could carry such distance; so, carving it in such shape that I could take the best portions of it home with me, I quickly arranged the balance so I could hang it in the branches of a tree, out of the reach of wolves.

Having satisfactorily accomplished this, I shouldered my burden and commenced picking my way home.

A considerable time was consumed in dressing the deer, as I was, at that time, far from being an adept at such work; the burden I essayed to carry was heavy, and I was obliged to make

frequent stops to rest, so that before I had proceeded half the distance home I saw that the short winter's day was nearly spent.

But I was in the best of spirits, and, although I felt somewhat fatigued, I plodded on uncomplainingly. The day was cloudy, and as night drew on it had every appearance of a snow storm. But for my compass, which I always carried when in the woods, I would, without doubt, have gone astray, for I was not an experienced woodsman at that time. As it was, I felt comparatively safe, even should it take me into the night to reach home.

I was thus picking my way through the dense woods as expeditiously as was possible under the circumstances, when I was suddenly startled by that low, ominous growl, coming from the throat of a panther, which having smelt the venison I was carrying on my shoulders, was following me with the hope of making his evening meal from the dainty morsel. At the moment I faced around the panther was crawling stealthily along, just ready to spring; but my sudden turning delayed the action for a moment. It was well it so happened, for had he sprung at me at that instant I am doubtful whether I would have been spared to recite the event.

For one brief moment I was paralyzed. My self-possession all deserted me, and for an instant I felt that my limbs would scarcely sustain my weight. Then swift thoughts of the loving wife and child at home, anxiously watching for my coming at this very moment, dashed all fear from my brain, and I stood again a man, ready to defend my life to the last.

I was just in the act of bringing my gun to my shoulder, when, with a short, sharp growl, the panther sprang for my throat. Had he struck me with that tremendous bound he would, without doubt, have made short work with me; but before he was half way to me, I threw myself flat on the ground, and he passed entirely over me, and landed some ten feet beyond. When I became satisfied that he had passed by and left me unharmed, I commenced crawling away on all fours, leaving my venison and gun where I had dropped them, in the vain hope that his anger would be appeased upon finding the deer-meat, and that while making his supper upon that I could make good my escape.

But not so; the monster was bloodthirsty and relentless. He wheeled around, and with two or three short leaps, he was upon me. I quickly decided upon my best course, and before he made his last spring, and stood squarely over me, I gave myself a sudden turn and rolled flat upon my back. As he pounced upon me one of his fore-paws struck my right shoulder, the other missing me entirely and coming down beside me upon the ground. With the desperation of a last hope I threw up my left arm, which the panther seized instantly. With my other hand I drew my long hunting-knife from its sheath, and while he lay crunching my left arm, I drove the keen blade to the hilt, again and again, just back of the fore-shoulder. Usually one such thrust would kill any animal except a panther, but so tenacious of life are this species of feline that they often live for some time after receiving a death wound.

Although, as I afterwards found, I had pierced the heart several times, this monster did not immediately succumb, but continued crunching my arm. The pain caused by his sharp fangs piercing the flesh and grinding upon the bone had now become intense, and with the hope of terminating his life as soon as possible, I deliberately selected a place on the side of the neck where I knew the jugular vein should be, and with all my strength I drew the blade of my knife across his throat. In an instant a torrent of blood gushed all over me; and, with a peculiar gurgling groan, the panther rolled off me to the ground, and in a moment more was dead.

Then came such a revulsion of feeling that for a little while I was so weak I was unable to get upon my feet. However, I managed shortly to roll upon my side, and with some effort I gained an upright posture. I then endeavored to ascertain the extent of my injuries. I found upon examination that, excepting my left arm, I had sustained no injuries beyond a few scratches. The flesh of my arm, from my wrist to my elbow, was so badly lacerated that it was but a mass of jelly, but the bone was not seriously injured, as I afterward found out.

Leaving the panther's stark body lying as it was, I again gathered up my load and proceeded on my way home. It was now nearly dark and snowing quite hard, but after assuring myself that I was going in the right course, I lost no time, but pushed on as fast as my tired limbs would enable me to.

In due time I sighted my little clearing in the woods, and with a deep sigh of relief I soon reached my cabin, where I found my wife anxiously awaiting my return. She was greatly horrified at my appearance, and came near fainting away at sight of me. Indeed, she was not to be blamed, for I was covered from head to foot with blood. I must have presented a horrible sight. I assured her, however, that I was not seriously injured, and soon quieted her fears.

I afterward, with the help of one of my neighbors, secured the panther's skin, and I gave it to this day a trophy of my first panther fight.

Airs and No Airs.

Business Man—There goes Mr. Highfly. He can put on more airs than any man I ever saw. One would think all his ancestors were kings.

Chance Companion—Airs? Why, Mr. Highfly is the meekest man I ever met—always gentle as a lamb, and profuse with apologies.

Business Man—Hum! What line are you in?

Companion—I'm a bill-collector. —New York Weekly.

An English scientist is said to have discovered an insect with 11,000 eyes. It ought to make a good base-ball umpire. —Toronto World.

No news is good news," perhaps. But you can't make an editor believe it. —Westborough Tribune.

RURAL TOPICS.

INFORMATION FOR THE HUSBAND-MAN AND HOUSEWIFE.

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

THE FARM.

Hungarian Grass.

In a communication to the Michigan Farmer Messrs. Dewey Stewart, of Owego, Mich., give the following in relation to Hungarian grass:

We recommend sowing one bushel per acre between June 6 and 15; cut it as soon as in the milk, sure. If your land is of such a character as to be dusty at the time of cutting, rake by hand, as the horse rake will take up too much dust. Cure it thoroughly in the cock. Be careful and do this as it contains so much sap when it is cut that if not thoroughly cured it will mold in stack or mow.

We have raised and fed a great deal of Hungarian grass to horses, and it will cure it makes the best hay known to us. We found also that our stock would always leave good timothy or clover to eat this. If fed liberally it is surprising how it will fatten them. With a good land and a favorable season you should get two tons or more per acre. We are inclined to the opinion that it is the cheapest and best hay a farmer can raise for all kinds of stock. Our experience with it has been on sandy, gravelly and loamy rich soils.

Frost kills it easily, and for this reason we sow it right after June 6th, as we sometimes get a little frost the first part of June. Generally it is ready to cut in sixty days after seeding.

Special Value of Clover.

As a subsoiler, says A. B. Barrett in the American Cultivator, clover is almost perfect. It keeps the subsoil where it belongs, and the fertility where it should be; works on all kinds of soil, and is good for all kinds of crops. It subsoils the field better than any plow, and gives hay enough to pay for all labor. By opening up the subsoil the clover plants give other crops a better chance to range in search of food and water, a benefit that must be recognized by all. It is the only crop that leaves the soil richer after it has been harvested, and it has taken farmers a long time to appreciate the exact extent to which this goes. Many still believe in turning the green clover under as the only means of benefiting the soil from the crop, but in doing this they are still clinging to old fables. The roots of the clover plants do the soil more good than the green stalks, for the latter when turned under will often supply the soil with such an excessive amount of plant food that succeeding crops can not utilize it. A great deal of this valuable plant food will be washed away by the rain and drains, and entirely lost. Such wasteful practices should not be adopted on any soil where a good catch of clover can be obtained. Exception may be made to such poor soils where only a very scanty clover catch can be obtained. Worn-out soils suffering greatly from lack of plant food can frequently accommodate all of the green clover that is turned under without washing it.

Farm Notes.

YOUNG animals increase with less food than aged stock.

Pigs raised in clover makes the sweetest meat. They may be finished off on corn.

A PLENTIFUL crop of sweet corn for fodder will greatly increase the flow of milk in August and September.

CALVES being fed sour milk should not have grass; hay is better as long as they are fed on milk of any kind.

DANGEROUS bulls should be 'dehorned.' And it would do well to take the horns off those that are not dangerous, to be in fashion.

THE young farmer who possesses a good capital of brains and industry will succeed, even if he starts bareheaded and without a dollar.

ACCORDING to Edward Atkinson the annual production of eggs in this country equals in money value the country's annual production of iron.

CREAMERY butter is usually better than dairy butter, for the reason that it is made with greater skill and care; but there are dairies that fully equal creameries in the quality of the product.

EXPERIMENTS at the Illinois Station show that air-dried corn contains about 11 per cent of water. Fully eighty pounds in the ear, after husking, were required to make a bushel of shelled corn.

ALSKIE clover will stand wet and succeed better in moist ground than red clover. Its blossoms are much esteemed by honey bees. But it has never succeeded as well for general culture in this country as other varieties.

TRADE CLIPPER: Here is an estimate of what corn can be raised for per bushel. It would be well for some farmers to study well these figures, as there is a store of information in them. The estimates are made by various yields per acre. The estimate is as follows: Sixty bushels to the acre, 13 cents; fifty bushels to the acre, 15 cents; forty bushels, 18 cents; thirty bushels, 22 cents; twenty bushels, 30 cents.

It is usually estimated that 80 per cent of the manure elements in the food consumed by cows is voided in their excrement. In Dr. Collier's experiments, (eighth report, New York, fully 90 per cent of all the fertilizing constituents of the food consumed was avoided, and, if properly preserved, may be used to maintain the soil's fertility. He found that, at the usual prices for commercial fertilizers, the amount of plant-food in the daily excrement (liquid and solid) of well-fed cows was worth over 10 cents, or over \$36 per year. The daily food of these cows cost 14 cents per head. Thus nearly three-fourths of the food was got back in the manure.

THE ORCHARD.

The Kieffer Pear.

It was in the year of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia that the Kieffer pear first secured much notice. It was there awarded a medal as a new kind of great merit. It has been steadily gaining in popular favor, ever since that year, notwithstanding that there is not a year goes by that some one does not condemn it. But the fact that as every spring comes it sees more trees set out, and many of them by men who already have large numbers of them planted, speaks enough in praise of them. I have eaten the fruit when it has seemed of the best quality. At other times one bite has been enough for me. It all depends on the season, and on the skill of the one who handles it in knowing when to gather it and store it away to ripen. I have had fruit of it from the hands of Mr. Kieffer, who

raised it, of splendid flavor. He gathers a week or two ahead of ripening, and sets indoors to ripen. The further north we go the less the pear is valued. On the other hand, the fruit is better in the South than here, as in fact are all those with Chinese blood in them. Aside from its value for eating from hand when well ripened, it has proved a most useful sort for preserving, and large quantities are used for this purpose. I have always had faith in the Kieffer pear, because if the general testimony should be that it is not a good eating kind, there would still be the indisputable fact that it is an enormous and regular bearer of splendid fruit for preserving. Many persons were disappointed with it. As said above, the mode of ripening was not understood. When first sold the trees brought \$5 each, and more than one purchaser dug up and threw his tree away after it had borne a few crops. It has been before the public for over fifteen years, and, as every year sees a great demand for the trees, it is to be presumed that the public values it. I am convinced that an orchard of Kieffer pear trees, near any large city, would be a paying investment to any one accustomed to growing for market.—Joseph Meek.

THE DAIRY.

Setting Milk to Cream.

Cream rises in the milk by force of its higher specific gravity, just as a cork rises in water. This tendency to rise is counteracted by the viscosity or adhesiveness of the milk, due to the casein dissolved in it, as well as a considerable quantity of serum and mucus, the presence of which in milk is discovered by the separation of them by the centrifugal separator, and can hardly be realized until this peculiar demonstration has been given. If we put a handful of corks at the bottom of a pail of molasses they will rise very slowly. The difference in the specific gravities is overcome with difficulty because of the adhesiveness of the fluid. If we can overcome this adhesiveness in any way, or change the specific gravities, the tendency of the lighter matters to rise to the surface of the fluid will be increased. And this we can do with milk in more than one way.

One way is by cooling the milk and thus adding to its density or practically its weight. The milk being made heavier, and the butter globules not increasing in weight, they become relatively lighter and rise to the surface more quickly. Thus by setting milk in ice water at 45 degrees, the cream rises in 12 hours, and at the end of 24 hours becomes quite thick from the more complete separation of the fat globules. But ice is not always to be had, and the coming summer will be scarce and dear. Hence a cheaper method will be very desirable. This is to reduce the viscosity of the milk by the addition of water, so as to free the fat globules and permit them to rise more easily through the fluid. This may be done by adding one-third the quantity of hot water to the milk as soon as it is taken from the cows and brought into the house. The water should be heated to 130 or 135 degrees and the heat should be tested by the thermometer so as to have the temperature precisely. The hot water is simply poured into the milk after it is strained into the deep pails and the pails are then set in water at a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees. The milk is raised by the hot water to 100 degrees and the cooling of 40 degrees effects the separation of the cream in 24 hours, as in the colder setting at 45 degrees in ice water. The separation of the cream is effected by the sudden reduction of temperature of 40 degrees. This increases the density and weight of the milk, which renders the fat relatively lighter, and the separation is thus made easier as well as by the thinning of the milk. This method will greatly reduce the need for ice in the deep setting of milk and, of course, lessen the cost of raising the cream.—Correspondent Practical Farmer.

THE APIARY.

The Beehive.

Success in wintering bees depends largely upon quietness. As Spring approaches there is increased danger from disturbing them. One naturally wants to know as soon as possible how the bees have stood the winter, and he is tempted to look into the hive and inspect it, just when disturbance is the most injurious. If any of the colonies become too uneasy and restless they can be set out some warm dry to take a good flight, and then return them to their winter quarters.

In handling bees one should understand the secret of success in this work, and that is the absence of all fear. All animals understand instinctively, as it were, when a man is afraid of them, and they seem to take delight in attacking such a one. Bees likewise appear to possess this instinct, and when one handles them in a nervous way as if he expected to be punished for his temerity, he is very sure to get his reward. This probably is due also to other causes. In his nervousness he works clumsily, jars the hives and topples something over to the annoyance of the little inhabitants of the hives. They become angry, and resent the disturbance.

Angering the bees and expostulating to them to such a degree that they will sting one, is after all of more injury to the bees than the one stung. The good apiarist will think more of the loss than of the stinging which he may receive. The bees need kind, careful keepers, who will handle them as tenderly as a young calf. The result is, the bees do not become exasperated at his presence, and if he never disturbs their hive, but moves it gently and does his work about it noiselessly, they will seldom attack him. Make friends with the bees, and no difficulty will be experienced in handling them with all the paraphernalia now invented and recommended for the apiarist. Some colonies are so very troublesome and dangerous that it is almost impossible to handle them without resorting to smoke; but it should be understood that this is only the last resort—in an emergency. Never use it in handling bees if it can be done without.—Cor. Practical Farmer.

THE POULTRY-YARD.

A Vermonters' Experience.

his is the poultry experience of Mr. S. P. Wilcox, of Vermont, as given in an exchange: I have had a mixed lot of turkeys and chickens the past season, but having bought all the feed, I can give the exact cost of the entire lot from hatching to dressing. This, it seems to me, is near enough to tell whether the raising of turkeys for market pays. The whole number of turkeys and chickens fed and fattened was 165, of which 51 were turkeys. The net proceeds from 49 turkeys was \$89.16, the selling price per pound being 21 and 23 cents. Seventy-seven chickens brought \$59.71, total, \$148.87.

The cost of foods was as follows: Eighty lbs. of wheat middlings, \$1.48;

575 lbs. of bran, \$5.75; 34 cwt. of corn meal, \$3.14; 6 cwt. of cracked corn, \$6.25; 25 bushels of corn, \$12.42; 1 bushel of Indian wheat, 80 cents; total \$60.05. After deducting this sum from the amount received a balance is left of \$90.12. A fair estimate of the cost of feeding the turkeys would be less than one-half the whole cost, which would leave more than \$50 above feeding cost for profit. Liberal feeding is as needed for success with poultry as with other stock, yet no waste must be allowed. Poultry should be sent to market in the best possible condition. In this way the demand would constantly increase and values be well sustained. Turkey raising is a paying business when carried on with success, but this does not always follow when the best efforts are put forth. Considering all the risk in the business, the price for first quality of turkeys for the past few years are none too high for the producer.

Why Do Chickens Die in the Shell?

By those who use incubators this question is often asked. There are probably several reasons, but Mr. Cooper says more die from improper ventilation than any other cause. Air cannot be seen and measured. The operator will have to have a little experience before the proper amount can be given. With insufficient air the chicks may die in all stages of growth, but the greatest number during the last three days of the hatch. In very bad cases chicks get out of the shell but fail to absorb all the yolk, and this sticks to some object and the poor chick in moving around pulls out its bowels. After several get out in this manner the tray presents a most horrible appearance. The chicks that are out are blowing and panting for air. Chicks after hatching should never pant. If they do the operator has not given them air enough. When chicks die in the shell, and the shell is full, the chick wedged in tight so it cannot move, the cause is too much moisture. When chicks are very much shriveled and small, and air space very large, not enough moisture has been given. Mr. Cooper recently delivered a lecture in California on artificial incubation and proved that his theories were correct by hatching 335 chicks from 337 fertile eggs.—Farm, Field, and Stockman.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

How to Paint a Floor.

If you have a floor you want painted, and can not get a professional painter to do the work, or find the wherewithal to pay him, just do it yourself. It is not hard work, and you can do the painting well enough if you get good paint and a wide, flat brush to put it on with.

If you use oil paint for a floor, be sure and have some litharge in it. This causes the paint to dry quickly, and also makes the paint harder after it is dry. Oil paint should not be stepped on from three to five days, and if you can spare the room for two or three weeks, it is all the better. This gives the paint time to harden nicely.

I have used specially prepared floor paints. They come in tins and pails. It is said they contain natural mineral and hydraulic cement. There is a good gloss to those paints, and they will usually be dry enough to step on in twenty-four hours, if the weather is warm and the air is dry. I think they do not wear so well as oil paints, but they always dry nicely.

For a kitchen floor I prefer glue paint. It dries quicker, lasts longer, and costs less than one-half as much as any other kind of paint; and if your floor is rough, it will make it smoother than any other kind of paint. The materials needed for this paint are: Four ounces of the best sheet glue; three pounds of spruce yellow; a quart of linseed oil. This quantity will cover a large floor with one thick coat of paint. I never put on but one coat at a time of this kind.

To prepare the paint: Break the glue in small bits, and soak it over night in a quart of water; in the morning add to it three quarts of boiling water, and thoroughly dissolve the glue. Then stir in the spruce yellow. Apply this to the floor while it is hot. You will need to warm it on the stove several times before the entire floor is painted, as the glue will grow jelly-like as it cools, and it must be used in a liquid state.

If you paint the floor early in the morning, you can apply the oil at night. Put this on with a clean, dry brush. The next morning you can walk on the floor, if you wish. I always lay down some paper, and walk on this for a few days; it protects the floor from dirt and dust, and prevents it from getting scratched.

Spruce yellow is a common name for yellow ochre; other colors may be used if you prefer, as any of the dry mineral paints work just as well as the ochre. I have used glue paint on many articles; it is good for out-of-door work, and wears as well as any paint.

When you paint a floor, use a thick mat to sit on, or a piece of carpet doubled several times.—Housekeeper's Weekly.

Hints to Housekeepers.

STRONG vinegar will cure the hiccup; give a teaspoonful.

For raspberry stains a mixture of weak ammonia and water is best.

It is best to buy raisins in small boxes, as they are injured by time.

Exact stains may be removed by patting the article in boiling water before washing it. Once the stains have touched them the stains are set and cannot be removed.

EQUAL parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing, no matter how dry or hard it may be. Saturate the spot two or three times, then wash out in soap suds.

THE KITCHEN.

Prunes.

Prunes are so often cooked haphazard that they are not relished. It is well to have a definite recipe for them, as they are necessarily often used for the children's tea when richer preserves are excluded. Put one pound of prunes in a steamer with water enough to cover them, a large cup of sugar, three cloves and a stick of cinnamon; simmer until the fruit is quite soft.

Roasting a Chicken.

When roasting a chicken or small fowl there is danger of the legs becoming too hard to be eaten. To avoid this, take strips of cloth, dip them into a little melted lard, and wind them around the legs. Remove them in time to allow the chicken to brown delicately.

Baker's Molasses Cookies.

Two cups of good molasses, one cup of butter, one cup of shortening, one-half cup of sugar, two teaspoonsful of saleratus, one teaspoonful of ginger and cinnamon. Mix at night, roll out on your moulding board in the morning, cut in squares with a knife; just before baking wash the top of each cookie with one egg beaten with a tablespoonful of molasses.

BUILDING A RUBBER BOOT.

The Various Stages of the Operation Aptly Described.

It is forty years, observes *the India-rubber World*, since the first rubber boot was made, and a very clumsy specimen of foot-wear it was. Prior to this the old-fashioned rubber shoe was in existence, but not much worn, and it was called galoshe. The styles of boots now made are nearly identical in all of the leading rubber companies, each, however, having some strengthening device of more or less excellence upon which they pride themselves. All boots are made by hand upon wooden "trees," which are prepared of carefully seasoned maple. The seasoning is necessary, else the trees would shrink in vulcanization and become worthless. Iron trees have been used, but are practically "barred out" by their great weight.

A well-arranged boot-room has first wide center circle running its whole length, through which run car tracks for the easy removal of the finished boots to the "heaters." Running from this main passage way are the "alleys" of the workmen, in front of each of whom is a long table, fitted with a rack capable of holding fifteen pairs of boots. A portion of his table is padded and reserved for the work of making up, the tools for this being simply a small hand roller, stitcher, a knife, and a cement cup and brush.

As the various pieces that are to be joined together to make the perfect boot are brought in "books" to the boot-maker, they are first laid over the table and cemented with a paste made of rubber and benzine. The first step then is the lasting. A tree is put upon the "block" with the foot upward, and the leg-lining, of felt usually, is wrapped round it, and connected at the heel by a bit of "piping." The edges are then lapped one upon the inner sole where they stick fast. The lining is then seamed up the back by drawing the piping edge over the rubber coating. Next the lining is fastened at the top of the tree to make it firm and also to take out any looseness that may be in it.

Then the foot-lining is connected at the instep and lapped over on the inner sole. A rag filler is the next necessity, to fill the space left on the sole between the lower edges of the leg-lining. Over this, and indeed on the whole bottom of the boot, is placed a tough sole made of rubber and fiber, called the "rag sole." This is "skived" all round, and then both rag sole and lining are brushed over with a fine quality of rubber cement and left to dry.

When the benzine has fully evaporated from the cemented surface the process of "trimming" is the next in order. First the holes are cut for the straps and they are placed in position. Then a small "heel-stay" of cloth is added, followed by an "ankle-piece" of rubber cut without "lapping" at the back. A heavy counter of rubber and fiber is put around the heel next, to be followed by a "back-strip" of rubber that runs up the seam in the lining from the heel to the top of the boot. This is succeeded by a toe-strip of piping, a toe-piece of rubber, and side-stays of the same when the boot is ready for the "cover."

All this time the boot has the look of some of these felt boots that car-drivers in Chicago fancy, only this is decorated with cement and trimmings, and the other is plain. The leg cover is rubber and goes over the whole with the exception of the sole and a part of the toe. It is put on with great care, a back seam being run down in the middle of the back strip, a "binding" put around the top, a vamp lining the sides extending over the counter, secured, and the "outer filler" added to the bottom of the foot.

The third stage, known as "covering," now follows. In this a counter of heavy rubber is put around the heel, the point being in line with the back seam, the edges being carefully "rolled down." Then a vamp of heavy rubber—a "tongue"—exactly covering the vamp lining. The sides of this extend around the counter, and are distinguished by two side seams. These seams are then run over with a "double stitcher," which is similar to a pair of sharp tracing wheels, and which not only help fasten the rubber to the cemented surface beneath, but also make a very neat finish. After this the vamp is cut out around the outliner, and the bottom of the boot receives a coat of cement which is to hold the sole on.

When the boot is dry it is ready for the fourth stage, which is "soiling." To dress a little, a sole is in four pieces, and is made up for the boot-maker in the soiling-room. These four parts are a fiber and rubber "form," a thin rubber "sole-piece," a "top," and a heel. These are put together and are sent to the boot-room to be covered with the strongest possible rubber cement on the bottom and edges. The sole is attached to the partly finished boot at the toe, brought over to the heel that the latter may sit straight. Then the heel is hammered, the sole rolled, the edges rolled down in the vamp and counter, the last seams are stitched, and the boot passes on to the vulcanizing-room and then to the

