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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVIII.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

NO. 28

The Holland City News,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - MICH.

L. MULDER, Publisher.

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

Rates of advertising made known
on application.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

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

Bank.

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

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

Clothing.

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

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist. At
a full stock of goods appealing 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.
8 West, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth
street next to Bank.

CRANDALL, S. R., dealer in Department Goods
and proprietor of Holland City Bazaar,
Fifth street.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

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

Flour Mills.

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

Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hardware,
Saws and gas fittings a specialty. No. 22
Eighth street.

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

Hotels.

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

HOLLAND CITY STAVE FACTORY, Joseph
F. Fixter, proprietor, manufacturer of Staves
and Headings. White and Black Ash Bolts
bought. River street.

HUNTLEY, A., Practical Machinist Mill and
Engine Repairs 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. Klyn, Pro-
prietor, 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.

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

TAKEN & DE SNEIDER, Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sticks. Sole
owners of IXL Patent Wagon. Special attention
to Horseshoeing and Repairing. River street.

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm implements
and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth Sts.

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

Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Meat Markets.

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

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

Photographer.

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

Physicians.

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

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

Real Estate Agency.

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

Saloons.

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

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

Second Hand Store.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

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

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

KEPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,
saw, sand and calcined plaster. Corner
Eighth and Cedar street.

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

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall
Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock on Wednesday even-
ing, Jan. 16, Feb. 13, March 13, April 10, May
15, June 12, July 10, August 7, Sept. 4, Oct. 2,
Nov. 6, Dec. 4, St. John's day, June 24,
and December 27. G. LAFFLE, W. M.
O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

Grand Tent, No. 68, meets in K. O. T. M.
Hall at 8:00 p. m. on Monday night next. All
Knights are cordially invited to attend.
Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full
particulars given on application.
W. A. HOLLEY, Commander.
GEO. E. HUNT, R. E.

CITY MARKETS.

PRODUCE, ETC.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Beans.....\$1.00 to \$1.50 Beans.....\$1.25 to \$2.00
Butter.....15c Butter.....14 to 15c
Eggs.....12c Eggs.....13c
Honey.....10c Honey.....11c
Flour.....\$4.00 Flour.....\$5.00
F. Corn.....\$1.00 F. Corn.....\$1.10
Oats.....35c Oats.....36c
Potatoes.....35c Potatoes.....40c

GRAIN, FEED, ETC.

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

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Buckwheat.....50c Buckwheat.....75c
Barley.....\$1.00 Barley.....100 lbs. \$1.25
Cloverseed.....\$1.00 Cloverseed.....\$1.25
Corn Meal.....\$1.00 Corn Meal.....\$1.25
Flour.....\$4.00 Flour.....\$5.00
F. Corn.....\$1.00 F. Corn.....\$1.10
Oats.....35c Oats.....36c
Potatoes.....35c Potatoes.....40c

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE Summer Normal closes next
Friday, August 16.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Moes
Thursday morning a baby daughter.

MR. P. DE KRAKER, the boot and
shoe man, is erecting a handsome resi-
dence on Tenth street.

LOST:—A lady's breast pin. The
finder will be liberally rewarded by re-
turning it to E. J. Harrington.

PLANK'S tavern at St. Joseph is not
crowded with guests, as many would
suppose. The other hotels are full.

SEVEN coaches were filled with ex-
cursionists last Sunday for St. Joseph.
About fifteen persons went from this
city.

REV. DR. G. VOS, of Grand Rapids,
will preach in the Market Street Chris-
tian Reformed Church tomorrow,
Sunday.

AN examination of teachers for third
grade certificates will take place in this
city at the close of the Summer Normal,
August 16.

MR. NOURSE, of Grand Rapids, the
piano tuner, is expected here to-day,
Saturday, and Monday. His services
can be secured by leaving word with C.
L. Waring.

WE call the attention of our readers
to the change of advertisement of the
Steamer Kalamazoo. This boat offers
single fare from Holland to Chicago for
\$1.50, and \$2.50 for the round trip.

TO-MORROW, Sunday, Rev. Jeremias
Kruiderier will occupy the pulpit in
the Ninth Street Christian Reformed
Church, morning and evening. He will
preach a missionary sermon in the
evening.

REV. L. RIETDIJK, of Muskegon,
well known in this city, and formerly
pastor of the Holland Christian Ref.
Church, at Zeeland, died in that city
last Tuesday evening. He was buried
on Friday.

A. L. HOLMES, of Grand Haven, se-
cured the contract for sinking the new
well at the water works, at the meeting
of the board of water commissioners
held last Monday evening. Contract
price, \$2,730.

CAPT. P. PFANSTIEL had a party of
fourteen on the Mabel Bradshaw for
Chicago last Wednesday evening. The
captain says that the Bradshaw is the
best boat he ever crossed the lake on,
and is very fast.

THE building of Black River bridge
will probably begin just at the time
when farmers will want to haul their
grain to the city. The bridge should
have been built, and thrown open to
the public by August 10.

THE city has built two new cross-
walks, and the railroad company has
extended its passenger depot platform,
so there is a continuous walk to the
depot, on Seventh street. This is a
much needed improvement.

LIST of letters remaining in the post
office at Holland, Mich., Aug. 8, 1889:
Miss M. C. Brewster, Mr. Edward
Harvey, Mr. George Suawre, Miss Hanna
Slogrgets, Mrs. Maria Zimmerman.
J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

WILLIAM DUFFY, the Chicago and
West Mich. R'y engineer, whose train
ran over and killed Orrin Clark, on the
railroad bridge, near this city, a short
time ago, was acquitted of the charge
of manslaughter in the circuit court at
Grand Haven. Thursday.

WHILE at Benton Harbor the other
day, we enjoyed a short but very pleas-
ant visit with Mr. and Mrs. L. T.
Kanters, formerly of this city. Mr.
Kanters is agent for the Singer Sewing
Machine Co., and he informed us that
business in his line was brisk.

THE Holland City baseball club will
play the Saugatuck nine at the fair
grounds to-morrow afternoon, Satur-
day. Admission 10 and 20 cents. Ladies
free. Game begins at 2:00 sharp. The
game will be interesting, as the Holland
boys will have on their batting clothes.

HON. F. F. HOAGLIN, of Albion, sent
in his resignation as chairman of the
committee on municipal corporations
of the last house of representatives to
Speaker Diekema on Thursday. This
was necessary, as he will soon receive
the appointment of postmaster at
Albion.

STATE GAME WARDEN SMITH and
deputy Wherry came down on the net
fishermen this week. As a result,
Charles Van Etta, George Van Etta,
Frank Landers, and Jacob Fleman Jr.
were arrested for fishing with a seine
in Black Lake. They will be tried on
next Tuesday.

DIED:—At her residence in this city
last Tuesday at noon, Mrs. H. Meyer,
aged fifty-four years. The deceased
has been sick for over six months, and
suffered greatly during that period. She
was well known in this city, having
been a resident here for over thirty
years. The funeral occurred Thursday
afternoon from her late home, and was
attended by a large number of relatives
and friends.

ON Sunday, Aug. 11, a special train
will leave Holland for Battle Creek at
9:55 a. m., arriving in that city at 12:20
p. m. Returning, will leave Battle
Creek at 6 p. m. Fare for the round
rip only \$1.50. Sunday will be the
great day of the encampment of the
State troops. Gov. Luce and staff, and
many distinguished soldiers will be
present. All should avail themselves
of the extremely low rate, as another
opportunity will not be given soon.

THE extra coaches on the Chicago &
West Mich. R'y have been in use almost
constantly during the past week with
excursions to different points on the
line. On Wednesday, one train of six-
teen coaches, drawn by engine No. 9,
brought between one thousand and
eleven hundred people to St. Joseph
from South Bend and Niles, via New
Buffalo. This train was under the im-
mediate supervision of Assist. Sup't
Conley, and all on board were returned
to their homes in safety.

THE chairmen of the Board of school
inspectors of the several townships, of
Ottawa county, met at Grand Haven
last Tuesday for the purpose of elect-
ing a member of the board of school
examiners of the county, in place of
Mrs. A. V. Weatherwax, whose term
expires. There were two prominent
candidates, Miss Cora Goodenow, of
Berlin, and Mr. Alva Sriver, of Holland
township. Miss Goodenow was elected.
The election of secretary of the board
will occur on the fourth Tuesday of
the present month.

THE Mabel Bradshaw left Chicago
for this city Thursday evening, at 8:20.
On board were twelve passengers
bound for Grand Rapids. The steamer
arrived here at 4:30 Friday morning,
giving them plenty of time to make
the train, which left Chicago the even-
ing before at 9:00. The fare from Chi-
cago to Grand Rapids by boat is \$2.75,
including sleeping berth. The rate by
train is \$7.00, with berth. By taking
the Bradshaw, these passengers saved
\$4.25 each, and enjoyed a delightful
night's rest, free from dust and heat.

FOUR companies of State troops
passed through Holland on Wednesday
on their way to Battle Creek. During
their few minutes stop at Holland, they
visited C. H. Mehrtens' restaurant at
the depot, carrying off the stock of pies
and cakes, as well as the dinner bell,
plates, knives and forks, and other
property, to the value of twenty-five
dollars. The same thing was done at
Muskegon. If this is a sample of the
lawlessness of the bold militia
"soldiers," we pity the Battle Creek
citizens, who will have them in their
town for a week.

TUESDAY, August 13, a special train
will leave Holland at 7:50 a. m. for
Muskegon, arriving in that city at 9:00
a. m. The fare for the round trip is 75
cents, which puts it reach of all. Tues-
day will be a gala day for the Sawdust
City, it being the day the Maccabees
celebrate. Attractions, worth going
hundreds of miles to see, will be pre-
sented, and our citizens should patron-
ize this excursion, and help a good
cause. Remember only 75 cents for
the round trip. Returning, the train
will leave Muskegon at 9:00 p. m., after
the grand display of fireworks.

ON Thursday evening a large audience
gathered in the Third Reformed Church
to hear, for the first time, the new pipe
organ just placed in the church by
Granville Wood & Son, of Northville,
Mich.

The occasion was graced by the pre-
sence of Prof. F. G. Rohner, of Kalamazoo,
who gave the initiatory organ recital
in an able and satisfactory manner.

The programme, consisting of vocal
and instrumental numbers, was a very
pleasing one. Prof. Rohner illustrated
the German school of expression in his
free interpretation as to tempo and
dynamics. He is a master of the art
of expression. His numbers were well
adapted to "show up" the instrument
in all its details. In his first number,
the Overture to Flotow's "Stradella,"
he captivated the audience, whose at-
tention he held uninterruptedly till the
close, which was evinced by their very
quiet attention. In No. 5, a, the "Ber-
ceuse" of Gottschalk, he skillfully
showed the pianissimo effects of the
organ, which was followed by Wagner's
"Evening Star" and Schumann's
"Traumerie," the b and c of No. 5.

Although a three-manual organ is al-
most necessary for rendering the Over-
ture to "William Tell," yet the per-
former did not appear handicapped and
he executed this number with effective
skill.

The vocal solos and part songs were
also received with marked pleasure.
The soloists were Mrs. G. J. Diekema,
Mr. B. A. Beneker and Mr. J. B.
Nykerk. Mr. Beneker delighted the
audience with the "Jerusalem Song,"
by Parker, and was in excellent voice.

The church, as well as the citizens of
Holland, are highly delighted with the
organ, which is certainly first-class in
every respect. Its height is 23 feet,
width 16 feet, depth 7 feet, whole num-
ber of pipes 607, weight 5,000 pounds.
The bellows are operated by the "Little
Giant" water motor.

THE inductive sounds of a banjo and
mouth organ induced a large number
of persons, among them many minors,
to enter the Rosebud saloon, on River
street, last Thursday evening. For the
benefit of the proprietor of the Rosebud
and the city officials, we give below
section 5 of an ordinance relative to
saloons and saloon-keepers:

SEC. 5. No saloon-keeper in the city
shall for the purpose of attracting
persons to his or her saloon, or for the
entertainment of customers, play, or
cause to be played, any instrument of
music in or about his or her saloon, or
upon the streets or sidewalks adjacent
thereto. And no person shall play or
cause to be played, any music in,
about, or in front of any saloon of this
city, for the purpose aforesaid.

The penalty for violating any of the
provisions of this ordinance, on convic-
tion, is a fine not exceeding five hun-
dred dollars, or imprisonment for a
period not exceeding ninety days.

The State law also covers the same
ground.

Teachers' Meeting.

A UNION meeting of the North Otta-
wa and South Ottawa Teachers' As-
sociation will be held at Grand Haven,
Mich., Aug. 29, '89, commencing at 10
o'clock a. m. The following is the pro-
gramme:

Opening exercises.
Recitation—By Miss Eva McNett.
Paper—The Value of Arithmetic as
a Study, by Supt. E. L. Briggs. Dis-
cussion opened by Prof. J. H. Klein-
hekel.

Essay—Ancient Education, by Miss
Cora E. Goodenow.
Essay—Modern Education, by Mrs.
A. V. Weatherwax.
Class in Reading—Conducted by Supt.
J. W. Humphrey. Criticisms by C. C.
Lillie.

Paper—How May Teaching become a
Profession, by J. W. Cupples. Dis-
cussion opened by Miss Jennie Lormer.
Recitation—By Miss Libbie Maxfield.
History of the N. O. T. A.—By Sec.
A. W. Taylor.
History of the S. O. T. A.—By C. C.
Freeman.

The public are cordially invited to
attend.

BASEBALL.

Hurrah for Holland!

With a Picked Nine She Takes the
Normal Club into Camp.

The first "professional" game of
baseball played in this city this year
was contested at the college campus,
between a "picked" nine of Holland
boys and the Normal club, last week
Saturday. The game was called at
2:30, with the Normals at bat. They
succeeded in scoring four runs, through
rank errors on the part of Holland.
For the first two innings Holland was
put out in one, two, three order, but
after that they braced up and played
ball for all there was in it, and suc-
ceeded in winning the game by the
following score:

NORMALS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—

F. H. Sooy.....11 10 0—3
Dayton.....0 0 1 1 1—3
Beamer.....10 0 1 0—3
Hodge.....1 0 1 0—3
Hoern.....0 1 0 0—2
Thorpe.....0 0 0 0—0
Lamplier.....0 0 0 0—0
A. K. Sooy.....0 11 0—2
M. A. Sooy.....0 0 10 1—2
Total.....4 10 17 0 2 12—18

HOLLAND.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—

Boyle.....0 0 0 0 1—1
Smith.....0 1 0 10—2
Van der Hill.....0 1 0 1—2
Richardson.....0 1 1 0—2
Koning.....0 0 1 0 10—2
Doesburg.....0 0 1 0 10—2
Hazen.....10 1 1—3
Knoolhuizen.....0 1 1 1—3
Anderson.....11 0 10—3
Total.....0 0 5 2 0 7 1—30

Errors, too numerous to mention. Umpte-
n "unknown." Time of game, 3 hrs., 15 min.
and 15 sec. Attendance 22, accurate count—
all "dead heads."

NOTES.

Holland had a "mascot" in a player

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

A WEEK'S IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES
CONCISELY SUMMARIZED.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every
Quarter of the Civilized World, Em-
bracing Foreign Affairs and Home Ha-
ppenings of an Important Nature.

FORGERIES IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Mr. John S. Blaisdell Said to Have Been
Molested in Large Sums.

A MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., dispatch says:
Forgeries to the amount of nearly \$300,000 have been committed in the name of John S. Blaisdell, one of the oldest, wealthiest and best known residents of Minneapolis. The report is that a young lawyer in this city who is well known and popular and whose father has been robbing Mr. Blaisdell for a long time by a series of systematic forgeries, and that when the fact was discovered a day or two ago the total amount of his gains was in the neighborhood of \$290,000. Owing to the previous good character of the man and the high social and business position of the young fellow's family a settlement was agreed to on the understanding that the whole amount obtained on Mr. Blaisdell's signature be returned to that gentleman. The large amount of the forgeries, together with the social and business prominence of all parties concerned, promises to make the case one of the most sensational ever known in the Northwest.

CIRCLING THE BASES.

The Various Ball Clubs That Are Racing for
the Pennant.

RELATIVE standing of the base-ball
teams that are working for the cham-
pionship of their respective associations
is as follows:

National.	W. L.	American.	W. L.
Boston	51 28	St. Louis	58 30
New York	48 29	Brooklyn	56 30
Philadelphia	45 35	Atlanta	46 35
Cleveland	42 38	Baltimore	47 37
Chicago	40 40	Cincinnati	47 40
Indianapolis	34 50	Kansas City	51 40
Pittsburgh	32 51	Columbus	35 53
Washington	29 55	Louisville	21 62

Western.	W. L.	Interstate.	W. L.
Omaha	53 25	Springfield	42 35
St. Paul	52 29	Davenport	41 36
Minneapolis	42 38	Quincy	40 37
St. Joseph	36 43	Evansville	35 48
St. Louis	35 43	Burlington	35 44
Milwaukee	30 47		
Des Moines	29 48		

WENT THROUGH A CULVERT.

A Train Wrecked, One Man Killed and An-
other Fatally Injured.

A FREIGHT train on the Union Pacific
road, drawn by two locomotives, bound
for Kansas City, went through a culvert
at Weston, Neb., burying five men in the
wreck. Switchman Colkin was killed and
Engineer Mitchell fatally injured. En-
gineer Morgan was crippled for life. Two
firemen who went down with the culvert
were taken out unhurt. The disaster was
caused by heavy rains which weakened
the culvert.

The Public Lands.

THE forthcoming annual report of
Acting Commissioner Stone, of the Gen-
eral Land Office, will show that during
the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, there
were certified to railroad companies under
various grants a total of 425,046 acres of
land, or 404,116 less than the total cer-
tifications of the previous fiscal year. There
were pending in the General Land Office
on June 30, 1889, railroad selections under
former grants amounting to 29,444,251
acres, which is an increase for the year
of 4,014,385 acres.

Rescued from Mormon Rule.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, has been taken
from the hands of the Mormons, the vote
giving the Gentiles a majority of forty-
one in the city government and insuring
a Gentile city administration. The Mor-
mons are disheartened, and feel that
their rule of forty years has gone down
forever.

Destructive Incendiary Fire.

AT Selma, Cal., an incendiary fire de-
stroyed three buildings occupied by
thirty business firms, and causing a loss
of \$75,000; insured for \$32,000. The
heavy fire walls of one building alone
saved the entire business section from
destruction.

The Egyptian Campaign Closed.

GEN. GRENFELL is returning to Cairo.
The campaign is over. A body of
Egyptians was left at Sarras. Cavalry
are in pursuit of the one who survived
the recent battle. He is lurking in the
hills above Bellana with a force of
200 men.

Presidential Nominees.

THE following appointments were made
by the President:

Harry R. Probasco, Assistant United States
District Attorney for the Southern District
of Ohio; William B. Chase, Special Agent of
the Treasury at Philadelphia; John Coker,
of Illinois, Law Clerk in the General Land
Office; William A. King, of Colorado, Chief of Division
in the Census Bureau.

Electric Light Men Meet.

At the annual meeting at Niagara Falls
Tuesday of the American Electric Light
Association the fact was developed that
in the United States there are in use 237,017
are lamps and 2,704,768 incandescent
lamps.

A Murderer Sentenced.

J. S. HOWELL, the noted murderer of
Mrs. Hall and her three children, has
been sentenced at Linneus, Mo., to be
hanged Nov. 15, 1889. A motion for a
new trial was denied. An appeal will be
taken.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

A PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) dispatch says:
Ex-Senator E. H. Rollins died at the
Appledore House, Isle of Shoals. He
passed away very quietly, having never
recovered consciousness from the severe
shock sustained on the previous Satur-
day. His wife and three sons were pres-
ent at his bedside at the time of his
death. Deceased was 64 years old.

The boiler of the tug Jersey burst at
Five Mile River, Conn. The fireman was
fatally injured.

CHAMPION JOHN L. SULLIVAN has

been arrested at New York on a requisition
from Governor Lowry, of Mississippi,
for participation in the recent prize-fight
at Richburg, Miss.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

THE Secretary of the Indiana State
Board of Health has notified 215 vine-
gar dealers and manufacturers of Indianap-
olis that the article manufactured and
sold by them was impure, and any fur-
ther attempt at its manufacture will be
followed by prosecution under the law.
No samples examined proved to be per-
fectly pure, and the Secretary says that
the manufacturers must either make pure
vinegar or go out of the business.

It is reported from Racine, Wis., that
Jay-Eye-See, Mr. Case's gelding, has
gone lame from the effects of injuries re-
ceived five years ago at Lexington, Ky.,
and that the probabilities are that he will
never appear on the track again.

THE Denver (Colo.) Mining Exchange
has adopted resolutions protesting
against the free importation of lead ores
from Mexico and British Columbia.

THERE is no cause for the belief that
seems to have been prevalent that the
public lands have all been taken up. The
great rush to Oklahoma would seem to
emphasize this belief. From tables that
have just been prepared it is learned that
Nebraska has yet about 2,498,000 acres of
fertile lands to offer to the public under
the homestead, timber culture and pre-
emption acts.

MRS. FRED PREINEKING, residing near
Woonsocket, D. T., Friday, committed
suicide while insane with grief over the
supposed death of her babe. The babe
is still alive, and may recover.

At Aberdeen, D. T., Senators Reagan
and Stewart, of the Senate Irrigation
Committee, witnessed an exhibition
of the force of the city's artesian
wells. A public meeting was
held at which both Senators an-
nounced the conviction that irrigation by
artesian wells was practicable. Senator
Reagan said that land now worth from \$6
to \$10, when properly irrigated would be
worth \$80 per acre. Senator Stewart
discussed on demeritization of silver at
length.

A YOUTHFUL burglar successfully
cracked a safe in Tierney & Casey's liv-
ery stable at Anoka, Minn., and secured
\$30, but was discovered displaying his
wealth and treating the crowd, and was
compelled to refund. He will go to the
reform school. His name is Willie Web-
ster, and he is only 10 years old.

THE most important work in the his-
tory of Dakota and one of the most sig-
nificant victories of the Government over
the ignorance and prejudices of the In-
dians has been accomplished. The re-
quisite number of signatures for the
opening of the great Sioux reservation
has been secured at Standing Rock
Agency, the sensation of the final coun-
cil being the signing by Chief Gall, who,
until the last few days, had been
most bitterly opposed to the treaty.
Gall made a speech as was expected,
but marched silently to the roll, touched
the pen, and amid the applause of the
friendly Indians and the disapproving
grunts of the Sitting Bull band, it was
announced that Gall had signed. This
settled it. The Blackfeet and Upper
and Lower Yanktonais followed Gall
and signed with a rapidity and eagerness
that proved the wonderful influence of
this powerful chief, and now the 11,000,000
acres of land to which the whites have
been looking longingly for so many years
are theirs.

At Laporte, Ind., Henry Shoemaker,
William Vanaden, Hubley Volheim
and John Doe made a daring escape
from the County Jail by tunneling
through the rear wall.

MARTIN BURKE, the Cronin suspect
who was captured at Waukegan and fought
so hard and long against being brought
back, has reached Chicago.

THE discovery of oil in Bedford County,
Pa., is believed to prove the existence
there of oil fields of unparalleled rich-
ness.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

At Louisville, Ky., Charles Dilger and
Harry Smart were hanged on the 31st
ult. Smart laughed as he stepped on
the fatal drop. The rope was cut, and
both men shot down through the
traps. Smart turned round and
probably died instantly, but Dilger slipped
through the noose, the rope catching
him over the chin at the lower teeth. He
was seemingly unhurt, and was drawn up
by the rope until his shoulders came
through the trap, when the deputies took
him by the arms and pulled him upon the
scaffold. A new rope was brought into
service and he placed himself upon the
trap a second time. The trap was again
sprung and he strangled to death.

At the Farland Coal Works, near
Clarksburg, W. Va., a blast exploded
while the men were tamping down the
powder and Edgar Matheny and S. V.
Matheny, his brother, were killed, and
Thomas Dodd and William Matheny dan-
gerously wounded. Several other miners
were slightly hurt.

On his arrival at Jackson, Miss., on the
requisition warrant, John L. Sullivan
was met by Bud Renaud, John Duffy, C.
W. Rich, Col. Jones S. Hamilton, and
several sports and admirers. They all
marched to the hotel, where dinner had
been provided for them. The crowd fol-
lowed and shouted for Sullivan until he
went into the rotunda, where he was in-
troduced and shook hands with hundreds,
but finally had to retire to his room, and
the crowd was shut off. This demonstra-
tion so angered the Governor that he or-
dered Sullivan locked up in the city jail,
saying he did not intend to allow a pris-
oner charged with a serious crime to be
holding a levee and making a farce of
justice.

HARRY FARRELL is under arrest at
Winchester, Ky., for murdering John
Rose near Clay City.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A STATEMENT prepared by the Post-
office Department shows that annually
about 2,000,000 postage stamps are
used in this country, for which the Gov-
ernment receives \$40,000,000. These
stamps cost the Government as follows:
Common variety, a fraction over 6 cents,
special delivery 18 cents, and postal cards
40 cents per thousand. As the lowest de-
nominations sell for \$10 per thousand,
the Government reaps an enormous profit,
which goes toward paying the expenses of
carrying the mails, etc.

MR. PORTER, Superintendent of the
Census, has started the preliminary work

for taking the eleventh census, and
will soon be in his new quar-
ters. To cover the vast territory
of this country, which embraces 8,867,000
square miles, and nearly 70,000,000
people, over 40,000 enumerators will
be employed, and about 2,000 clerks
to compile their returns. The last cen-
sus was restricted to a cost of \$3,000,000,
but for the coming one Congress ap-
propriated \$6,400,000, exclusive of the cost
of printing, engraving, and binding.
There will be but thirteen volumes in the
eleventh census, instead of twenty-two,
as in the last, and it is hoped to have
them all finished inside of five years, in-
stead of eight years, which it took for the
previous census.

THE following is a recapitulation of the
debt statement issued Aug. 1:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$ 135,044,950
Bonds at 4 per cent.	676,081,100
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	118,740
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,517
Principal.....	\$ 895,950,302
Interest.....	5,235,384
Total.....	\$ 895,950,302
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MAY 1, 1877.	
Principal.....	\$ 1,094,255
Interest.....	153,484
Total.....	\$ 2,037,739
THE PUBLIC DEBT.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes.....	\$ 346,737,458
Certificates of deposit.....	17,575,000
Gold certificates.....	118,531,400
Refunding certificates.....	259,537,125
Fractional currency (less \$3,375,384 estimated as lost or destroyed).....	6,916,520
Principal.....	\$ 740,227,932
Interest.....	\$1,641,100,240
Total.....	\$1,641,100,240

Less cash on hand available for reduc- tion of the debt.....	\$ 403,256,286
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes.....	100,000,000
Total.....	\$ 538,256,286
Total debt less available cash items.....	\$1,143,521,023
Net cash in the Treasury.....	66,857,090
Debt less cash in Treasury Aug. 1, 1889.....	\$1,076,663,930
Debt less cash in Treasury July 1, 1889.....	\$1,076,663,930

Increase of debt during the month.....	\$ 1,017,311
Increase of debt since June 30, 1889.....	1,017,311
CASH IN TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actu- ally outstanding.....	\$ 118,541,419
Silver held for silver certificates actu- ally outstanding.....	559,537,125
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit.....	17,575,000
Cash held for matured debt and in- terest unpaid.....	75,781,324
Fractional currency.....	1,437
Total available for reduction of the debt.....	\$ 403,256,286

RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts June 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882.....	\$ 100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of the debt.....	
Fractional silver coin.....	25,012,876
Mint coin.....	245,555
Total.....	\$ 25,258,432
Certificates held as cash.....	\$40,351,214
Total cash in the Treasury, as shown by Treasurer's general account.....	\$654,723,023

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

THE Columbus (O.) Evening Press
publishes letters from seventy-six out of
the eighty-eight counties of the State,
stating the attitude of the county dele-
gations on candidate for Governor on
the Democratic ticket. They show Jas.
E. Campbell to be far in the lead. The
convention will be held at Dayton, Aug.
27 and 28.

THE following appointments have been
made:

Charles Kirchhoff, Jr., of New York, Special
Agent of the Census Office to collect statistics
of copper, lead, and zinc; John Burkhart, of
Pennsylvania, Special Agent to collect statistics
of iron ores; H. K. Carroll, of New Jersey,
Special Agent to collect church statistics.

THE Kentucky election proved a sur-
prise and defeat for the Republicans. It
was confidently believed the race would
prove a close one. The contrary has been
the case. Fifty-two counties have been
heard from, and they give Sharp 23,479
votes, a gain of 10,994 over Buckner's
vote for Governor. At this rate Sharp's
majority will be at least 35,000. The
candidates for the State office were S. F.
Sharp, Democrat, of Lexington, and J. D.
G. Colson, Republican, of Bell County.
The new constitution was adopted.

THE second conference on the Rhode
Island liquor law has not been able to
agree. The Republicans have yielded in
regard to the appointment of Commis-
sioners, agreeing that the minority party shall
have one out of the three in each city.
The Democrats insist that their repre-
sentative shall have the three years' term
and to this the Republicans will not
agree.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

At Belgrade the War Ministry ordered
all three of the military classes of Servia
to muster. The ostensible reason for the
order is that the Bulgarian troops have
been ordered to mass on the frontier, and
Servia desires to be prepared for any
eventuality.

SIR WILLIAM EWART, member of Par-
liament for the north division of Belfast,
is dead. He was a Conservative in poli-
tics.

THE Czar of Russia has issued a ukase
approving Count Tolstoi's reform pro-
jects.

ADVICES by the steamer City of Pekin
from Hong Kong and Yokohama are as
follows: There is much suffering in Foo
chow, China, caused by a late fire which
destroyed three-fifths of the city. It is
difficult for many poor people to find
means to sustain life. Fortunately,
however, rice is exceedingly cheap this
year. Heavy rains fell in cer-
tain districts of Japan last month.
At Anagi and in the neighbor-
hood on the 10th ult. 565 houses were
either washed away or knocked down and
twenty people drowned. At Hita, on the
same date, 200 houses were washed away
and nine people drowned. In celebration
of 1,000 miles of railway in Japan a
sumptuous banquet was given on the 10th
ult. One hundred and eighteen students
were graduated from the imperial Uni-
versity of Japan last month.

GEN. GRENFELL captured 1,000 pris-
oners and several thousand weapons in a
recent Egyptian engagement. The der-
vish loss in killed and wounded was
1,700. The remnants of the dervish army
have been driven into the desert, where
the wretched men must die of hunger and
thirst. It has been decided to occupy
Sarras, already deserted by the dervishes.
The troops are returning to Cairo, and
the invasion is ended.

A MUSSULMAN shot an Italian sailor
in Canada, the capital of Crete, and an
Italian torpedo-boat has been sent there
to obtain redress. This may lead to
further troublesome complications.

REPORTS to the Haytian Consulate at

New York are to the effect that Hippolyte
and his forces made an attack on Port-
au-Prince on July 25, and was repulsed
with heavy loss.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE palace steamer St. Lawrence,
which has for several seasons been the
pride of her officers and the best of the
Thousand Island line of boats, run on a
rock off Hog Island in the Canadian
channel near Watertown, N. Y. She had
on board nearly nine hundred people,
who were safely conveyed to the adjoin-
ing islands.

PRESIDENT GEORGE GOULD, of the
Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has re-
ceived a cablegram from the company's
agent at Manzanilla stating that the
treasure, footing up about \$200,000, on
board the steamer Granada when the ves-
sel was lost, had been recovered. The
vessel, valued at \$200,000, was a total
loss.

SMALL-POX is officially reported to be
raging in lower Egypt.

THE steamer City of Paris has made
the run between Queenstown and Sandy
Hook lightship in 5 days 23 hours and 10
minutes, which is within three minutes
of her former record, and beats the re-
cords of all other ships from Queenstown.

WORD reaches San Diego, Cal., that
two Mexican soldiers who deserted the
army post at Ensenada, Mexico, were pur-
sued and captured about fifty miles from
there, tied to the horses of the troopers,
and compelled to walk rapidly the entire
distance. Both died soon after reaching
Ensenada.

ACTING SECRETARY BATCHELLER has
informed the Secretary of the Navy that
the Chinese who enlisted as servants on
the United States steamship Alert, now
on her way from Honolulu to San Fran-
cisco, are laborers within the meaning of
the Chinese exclusion act, and will not be
allowed to land in the United States.

ONE of the most important customs
seizures of the year has just been made
at Hamilton, Ont. The property seized
consists of 1,325 bags and seventy-five
barrels of muscovado sugar, valued at
over \$20,000. It was consigned to W. G.
Reid of Hamilton, and its owners are
either Turnbull, Stewart & Co. of Trin-
idad, West Indies, or George Christall of
New York. The grounds of seizure are
false invoicing and excessive undervalua-
tion.

BRADSTREET'S, in its review of the
week's trade, says:

There is no improvement in the distribu-
tion of general merchandise as compared with
the preceding fortnight. Two or three large fa-
ctories, apparently not due to conditions un-
derlying the state of trade, have brought a more
careful scrutiny of credits, and unusually pro-
longed wet weather has retarded business in
the cotton and woolen trades. The iron mar-
kets are as firm as ever, and consumers are
asking for early delivery of delayed deliveries
on contracts. Steel is very firm. Stock
speculation displays a strong undertone
on the crop and traffic outlook, but there is
no interest nor activity in the trading.
Money at New York is firmer in tone. Foreign
exchange is irregular and firmer at an advance.
News from the Northwest revives faith in a
large domestic wheat crop. Wheat has been
less active, with a bearish drift, notwithstanding
stronger cables. The holders of raw
sugar have been easier, but owing to the
protracted sluggishness of the demand for
refined sugars have not bought freely, and
sales were made off on the week. Specula-
tion in Rio coffee has not been especially active,
yet prices have advanced about 4-5c per pound.
The distributing movement has improved.
Business failures number 215 in the United
States, against 221 the previous week and 180
the same week last year. The total failures in
the United States Jan. 1 to date are 8,520, against
9,691 in 1888.

MANY APPOINTMENTS.

A Large Number of Office-Seekers Named by
the President.

THE President has just made a large
number of appointments, the more im-
portant of which were the following:

Edward F. Hobart, of New Mexico, to be Sur-
veyor General of New Mexico; Calvin G. Tow-
send, to be Principal Clerk of the Public Lands
in the General Land Office; Isaac R. Conwell, of
Indiana, to be Principal Clerk on Private Land
Claims in the General Land Office; William T.
Harris, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner
of Education; William H. Hart, of Indiana, to
be Third Auditor of the Treasury; John T. Rankin,
of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Co-Auditor
of the Treasury; John H. B. Benedict, of Vir-
ginia, to be Collector of Customs for the Dis-
trict of Vermont; Columbus C. Winbush, of
Georgia, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port
of Atlanta, Ga.; John F. Patten, of Louisiana,
to be District Officer of Customs for the District
of New Orleans; John H. H. to be Supervising
Inspector of steam vessels for the Sixth Dis-
trict (Louisville, Kentucky); Joseph H.
Richter, of Arizona, to be Associate
Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory
of Arizona; George W. Jolly, of Kentucky, to
be Attorney of the United States for the Dis-
trict of Kentucky; William Grant, of Louisi-
ana, to be Attorney of the United States for the
Eastern District of Louisiana; Peter A. Wil-
liams, of Florida, to be Marshal of the United
States for the Southern District of Florida;
Andrew J. Whitaker, of Illinois, to be Deputy
Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE-Prime.....	\$ 4.00 @ 4.75
Good.....	3.50 @ 4.25
Common.....	2.50 @ 3.50
HOGS-Packing Grades.....	4.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT-No. 2 Red.....	.77 @ .77 1/2
CORN-No. 2.....	.36 @ .37
OATS-No. 2.....	.21 @ .22
RYE-No. 2.....	.41 @ .42
BUTTER-Choice Creamery.....	.41 @ .44
CHEESE-Full Cream, Bats.....	.07 1/2 @ .08
EGGS-Fresh.....	.10 1/2 @ .11 1/2
POTATOES-Choice new, per brl.....	1.25 @ 1.50
PORK-Mess.....	10.25 @ 10.75
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT-Cash.....	.77 @ .77 1/2
CORN-No. 3.....	.36 1/2 @ .37 1/2
OATS-No. 2 White.....	.21 @ .22
RYE-No. 2.....	.41 @ .42
BARLEY-No. 1.....	.50 @ .51
PORK-Mess.....	10.50 @ 10.75
DETROIT.	
CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 4.00
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP.....	3.25 @ 4.00
WHEAT-No. 2 Red.....	.81 @ .82
CORN-No. 2.....	.37 1/2 @ .38 1/2
OATS-No. 2 White.....	.21 1/2 @ .22 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE.....	3.50 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 5.25
WHEAT-No. 2 Red.....	.88 @ .90
CORN-No. 2 White.....	.50 1/2 @ .51 1/2
OATS-Mixed Western.....	.25 @ .26
PORK-Mess.....	12.00 @ 12.75
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE.....	3.50 @ 4.25
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.25 @ 4.00
WHEAT-No. 2 Red.....	.75 @ .74 1/2
CORN-No. 2.....	.33 @ .34
OATS.....	.21 @ .22
RYE-No. 2.....	.39 @ .40
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE.....	3.75 @ 4.25
HOGS.....	4.25 @ 4.75
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 4.50
LAMBS.....	4.00 @ 5.50
CINCINNATI.	
HOGS.....	3.50 @ 4.75
WHEAT-No. 2 Red.....	.77 @ .78
CORN-No. 2.....	.38 @ .39
OATS.....	.21 @ .22
RYE-No. 2.....	.40 @ .41
PORK-Mess.....	11.25 @ 11.50
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE-Good.....	3.75 @ 4.25
Medium.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Dutchers.....	2.00 @ 3.00
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 4.00

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

INSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS

Some Information of Value to the Farmer, Stock-Breeder, Bee-keeper, Housewife, and Kitchen-Maid.

THE FARM.

The Farmer Viewed as a Business Man.

Probably no occupation is carried on with so little regard to business rules as that of farming. The farmer requires more education, and a knowledge of a greater variety of subjects than any of the so-called learned professions.

The man who knows only how to turn a good furrow, prepare the soil for the seed, stop the growth of weeds, and promote the growth of the plant, has not mastered the art of successful farming. Nor has the man who knows only how to raise fine horses, sleek cattle or fat swine, or how to fertilize his fields to the best advantage, raise the best corn or potatoes, or the highest yield of oats or barley.

The man who to-day really makes a thorough success as a farmer must combine all these elements of knowledge and many more.

It used to be said that any fool could be a farmer; but at the present day people begin to realize the fact that the farmer needs the most education. The time has gone by when the haphazard, slipshod, go-as-you-please methods of farming can be made to pay.

Agriculture has come to be recognized as a science. Millions of acres of soil in our States and Territories have been opened up to the plow, and their surplus products are forced upon the markets of the world. The products of the cheap labor of foreign countries are also emptied into our midst to glut our markets. The farmers upon the worn soils of the older States, and especially our own New England, must look closely to the details of their business or go to the wall.

What would be thought of the manufacturer who did not know to the fraction of a cent the cost of the raw material and labor put into a yard of cloth, or the manufacturer of leather who did not know the exact cost of the material and labor required to make a case of boots and shoes, or the manufacturer of oleomargarine who knows what it costs per pound and laughs in his sleeve at the farmer's gilt-edged butter.

And yet how many farmers can tell the cost of a pound of butter or pork, a bushel of potatoes or corn, or a ton of hay? They sell their products for what they can get offered, not knowing whether they are making or losing.

The remedy is this: When farmers come to realize that farming is a business as much as manufacturing or banking or buying and selling goods, and by a careful keeping of accounts learn to figure the cost of every article they produce, then a successful beginning will have been made. Let them keep debt and credit with every acre of corn or potatoes or beans or grain.

Charge each acre with the interest on its value, the probable amount of fertilizing material used by the crop, the cost of labor in its care. Credit it with the market value of the crop produced. The difference between the two will represent the profit or loss.

A like account should be kept with the herd of cows. If any one of the number entails a loss upon you, dispose of her.

Keep a strict account with the orchard, if you have one. Debit it with the labor employed in its care and in harvesting of its fruit. Credit it with the value of its golden product and learn from the balance on the right side of the ledger that it is one of your best friends. I have said that the farmer needs to be educated for his business. One branch of study I would particularly recommend, that is bookkeeping. I speak from personal knowledge and experience and know it pays. It is like the compass to the mariner.

The farmer's book is one of reference to which he can at any time refer for date of article bought or sold, and price given or received for the same. The book will solve the great problem, "Where does our money go to?" and perchance lead to a more careful consideration and economy.

Having learned to calculate the cost of the products of the farm, the next business is to know how to sell them. Make a study of the markets and learn for yourselves the prices of those things you wish to sell. If you cannot fix your own prices you can at least prevent being taken advantage of by unscrupulous traders.

Do away with middlemen. Don't employ your local marketers and expressmen to sell your products, they will return you as little as they dare to. There's too many following in the footsteps of "Old Hutch," the millionaire of Chicago, who figured so largely in the recent wheat squeeze.

Do your own selling. If the price is below the cost of producing, hold on to the product till you can double your money.

THE STOCK-RANCH.

Five Hundred Lambs at Play.

Says a ranchman in the *Montana Wool Grower*: There is only one thing that is five hundred times as funny and provoking by turns as a lamb, and that is 500 lambs together when they are about a month old. The shepherd sits down and watches the 500 lambs all in a bunch by themselves, playing, running and frolicking—and he laughs. When he has tried, and tried in vain, to get the same 500 across a bridge or into a corral, he sits down again, but he does not laugh this time. No one can describe the antics of 500 lambs, all of them about a month old. They must be seen to be appreciated.

Big Money in Pork.

Mr. N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., Treasurer of the American Berkshire Association, not only holds the funds of a Berkshire Association, but also some money from a Berkshire pig that is owned by Andrew Smith, of California. The pig is a yearling boar, Model Duke, by Longfellow, 18835.

Model Duke is one of the best bred and individual Berkshire hogs in the world. He was bred by Mr. Gentry and sold at three months old to S. W. Renfro, of Collinsville, Ill., for \$150, who grew the pig out finely. He was shown as a yearling at the St. Louis Fair last fall, and won first in his class and sweepstakes as the best Berkshire boar of any age, beating his sire Longfellow. Mr. Gentry is a breeder who wants and will have the best, so he offered Renfro \$300 for the pig—the offer was accepted and Model Duke was transferred to the Wood Dale herd, where he did service during the season and proved himself a valuable sire. A short time ago Mr. Smith asked Mr. Gentry if he would sell the boar, the latter not dreaming that he would say, named the price \$750. Within a week Smith wired, "I

take the boar, money on the road." The money came in due time, and Model Duke was shipped by express to San Francisco at a cost of \$105, making him cost his present owner \$855. As Mr. Gentry has a number of pigs on hand that were sired by Model Duke, it will not be strange if he adds to his pork money.

Colic of Horses.

Bulletin No. 2, Vol. II, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, is a comprehensive treatise on Colic of Horses, by Dr. H. J. Detmers, the Veterinarian of the Station.

It begins with a brief introduction, and a definition of what is understood by the term "colic," showing that the same is applied not to a single disease but to quite a number of morbid processes, which have their seat in the digestive canal, and produce violent manifestations of pain. It then dwells at length on the various causes, and not only explains their action, or their effect upon the animal organism, but also draws attention to formerly overlooked facts, which throw light upon the origin of many cases of colic and the morbid processes of the same, which cannot be accounted for in any other way. It fully and comprehensively describes the symptoms, gives all the data necessary for the diagnosis and prognosis, and finally, in plain language, maps out a rational treatment which is simple enough to be understood by everybody, and easy enough of application to be executed by any intelligent person. One plate illustrating the cause of certain morbid changes, peculiar to horses and mules, and predisposing the same to the most frequent of these diseases, usually called colic, accompanies the treatise.

This bulletin will be sent free to any resident of Ohio on application to the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio.

THE DAIRY.

Feeding Standards.

Prof. Arnsby, of the Pennsylvania agricultural experiment station, in investigations regarding the subject of breed as affecting the richness of milk, draws the following conclusions:

1. The quality of milk which a cow can produce depends upon her breed and individuality, and in this sense the milk is more dependent upon the breed than upon the feed. On the other hand, the quality of milk which any given cow will produce is largely dependent upon her feed.

2. By feeding rich foods the proportion of butter-fat in milk can be increased. The bulk of cream obtained is dependent upon so many other circumstances than feeding, that it affords no safe guide as to the real effects of the latter.

3. The standard ratings given for the feeding of dairy cows presupposes that the animals are good of their kind. On the other hand, the standards are not sufficiently exact to admit of modification for each breed of cows. The feeding standards are intended simply as guides to rational feeding, to be modified in each particular case as experience may show to be necessary.

These conclusions of the professor are no doubt correct, and at the same time they bring the whole matter of feeding to the position that, after all, with all the feeding returns that may be proposed, the constitution of the animal, its ability to assimilate food, require the exercise of experience and judgment in the feeding, regardless of any established ration. This is precisely the ground occupied by Dr. Lawes of Rothamsted.

Developing a Young Cow.

E. W. Stewart is considered good authority upon dairy cows and matters pertaining to them. In answer to an inquiry from a subscriber to the *Country Gentleman* about developing a young Jersey cow soon to drop her second calf, he gives directions that are good. Our idea is that what will develop the milk qualities of a Jersey will develop the milk qualities of a young cow of any other breed. Believing this we give his directions. He says that for some time before calving a cow should be fed no corn-meat. Feed simply clover hay and bran. Let her be fed the same ration for about ten days after coming in. Then, if he wishes to develop her, to see how good a cow she may become, let him combine the following ration: Fourteen pounds good cut clover hay, six pounds corn and oat meal, ground together in equal weights, six pounds wheat bran, two pounds linseed meal. Let him mix the corn meal, bran, and linseed meal thoroughly together, dry; then mix this with the moistened cut clover hay. Give this in three feeds, smallest at noon. But when he first begins to feed this combination of food, he should not give her as much, but gradually increase it up to the amount mentioned during the first ten days; and if she should show a capacity to digest more, he may increase the amount by mixing more in the same proportion. But he must increase her food very gradually. It will take some months before she will show the full effects of the ration, and show how far she can be developed. And if she shows considerable capacity of improvement this coming season, he should feed her on the same plan during her next milking season, for she will develop year by year up to five or six years old.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Attend to the Nest.

While there are many poultry breeders, as well as farmers who raise fowls in large numbers, who regularly clean out their fowl-houses, removing and carefully housing the droppings thus obtained, the number who pay the proper attention to the nests and nesting-boxes is very limited. It seems that the majority of fowl-raisers have an idea that a nest is good enough for a year's hard service, when once properly made, no matter how many times a brood of young chicks has been hatched in it or how many times laying hens have visited on business. But it is an absolute necessity that nests are kept clean, and well supplied with fresh hay, straw, or other good nesting material, and all good poultry breeders recognize it as such. Those who complain of getting few eggs, are usually the ones who do not supply their hens with plenty of good, sweet, and clean nests for them to lay their eggs in, leaving the fowls to find places to lay wherever they can. The result is, that only part of the eggs are found, the remainder going to sustain and fatten rats and other pests which are always found under and around farm buildings, especially old ones.

We have found that the best place to locate the nests so as to afford always the surest preventive against the hens eating their eggs (as some kinds frequently will), is somewhere in the dark or in the darkest and most secluded part of the fowl-house.

If the hen that is disposed to destroy her own eggs cannot see them, after laying she shortly gets cured of this

habit. This is one advantage in the secretly arranged nest.

It is quite immaterial how the nest is thus darkened. A narrow-covered passage leading to the nest may be arranged, so that the hens will have to pass through this to lay at the other end of it. Half barrels or cracker-kegs may be laid on their sides, and turned towards the open end of the kegs or barrels, and the partition for the layer to creep into this retired spot.

They will quickly get accustomed to any place thus prepared for their convenience, and will lay their eggs very regularly in such dark places. The very best kind of nests, however built, are those which are secluded, retired, and quite dark in the interior.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Use For Old Newspapers.

There are numerous ways of using old newspapers so that they may be of more use than lighting the fire.

Clean out the rack each day if many papers come into the house, but sometimes once a week is often enough where few papers are used. Place the superfluous papers in a pile, tie them together and put aside for use when wanted. Put the large sized papers and those printed on heavy paper in one pile, and the small sizes and those of soft paper in another. Put both aside, yet have them in some convenient place so they may be found easily when wanted for use, also that they may be added to each clearing out. Tie the string that holds them together in a loop knot, so it can be undone when adding to its contents.

The large, heavy papers are excellent for laying under carpets, many preferring them to the patent carpet lining. The latter, unless some preventive is put under the carpet, will, in close weather, breed moths, but with the newspaper there is little danger from these pests, as the printers' ink is very obnoxious to them, and they much prefer keeping at some distance away. We have used both papers and lining under carpets, and our experience enables us to prefer the paper for general use. These heavy, large papers are nice for cutting out patterns, more especially of children's garments. If one paper is not large enough in itself for an extra-sized pattern, fasten two together, using floor paste, put aside, and when dry cut out the pattern wanted. Mucilage can be used for this purpose, but is not as good as the paste, as it does not leave the jointure as smooth. Many home dress-makers use these patterns altogether for their cutting. For closet shelves and to lay in the bottom of bureau drawers they are excellent, and when packing a trunk always begin by laying one of these heavy papers at the bottom on the inside.

The soft papers can be used more generally, as every day they may figure in some part of the housework. After scouring the tin thoroughly, they can be made to look very nice by rubbing briskly with soft newspaper, which gives a polish that nothing else will. Lamp chimneys after being washed and dried may be rubbed with newspaper for the final gloss. Many women wash their lamp chimneys but very seldom, keeping them looking nice by breathing into them and wiping with soft newspaper. After steel knives have been cleaned, they can be given an added gloss by rubbing hard with newspaper. For sweeping carpets there are few things will take up the dust as thoroughly as dampened newspaper. First wet the paper thoroughly, then squeeze out as much of the water as possible. Pick the damp paper into small bits and scatter over the carpet to be swept. These particles of paper, when sweeping, will collect the dust and prevent it flying about the room. A soft piece of newspaper is just the thing for rubbing over the top of the range after cooking, burning the paper when through with it. Persons suffering from bronchial affections are much benefitted by wearing a layer of newspaper across the chest when going abroad in severe weather.

Hints to Housekeepers.

In watering plants put a little ammonia into the water once a week.

MIXTURES of two parts of glycerine, one part ammonia and a little rose water whiten and soften the hands.

A FEW drops of ammonia in a cup of warm rainwater, carefully applied with a wet sponge, will remove the spots from paintings and chromos.

PIECES of cheese-cloth make the very best kind of dusters. Hem the edges and have a large enough supply so that one set can be washed each day.

EQUAL parts of ground mustard and flour made into a paste with warm water, and spread between two pieces of muslin, forms the indispensable mustard plaster.

FOR freckles, put a tablespoonful of borax into a pint of hot water, and apply it hot to the face; sponge the face for ten minutes, and frequently repeat the process.

TO POLISH slate floors, use a smooth, flat piece of pumice-stone, then polish with rotten-stone. Washing well with soap and water is usually enough to keep the slates clean, but by adopting the above method, not only do the slates become polished, but any stains are taken out.

THE KITCHEN.

Tested Receipts.

SUGAR DROP CAKES.—One pound of flour, three-fourths pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter, four eggs and one gill of rosewater; bake on paper. This will make sixty drops.

FEATHER CAKE.—One cup of sugar well beaten, with three tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half cup of milk, one egg, three-fourths cup of flour, two spoonfuls of baking powder; bake in a quick oven.

STEWED POTATOES.—Cut in small pieces enough cold boiled potatoes to fill a vegetable dish, put with them one pint of milk, half a cup of butter, salt and pepper to taste; thicken with one teaspoonful of flour; stew five minutes and serve.

COLD WATER PIE.—A good substitute for custard pie when milk is scarce. Two tablespoonfuls of flour, level, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, heaped, one egg, a lump of butter the size of a hickory nut, nutmeg to taste, and a good half pint of water. This makes one pie.

BREAKFAST CAKES.—One cup of Indian meal, one spoonful of salt and one spoonful of sugar. Scald the meal, then add two spoonfuls of milk or water, one egg and one spoonful of flour. Stir well. Put large spoonfuls of the batter on a buttered griddle, and fry a light brown.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Cook on chicken until tender, then chop fine one head of cabbage, and five cold, hard-boiled eggs; season with salt, pepper, and mustard; warm one pint of vinegar, add half a teaspoon of butter, stirring until melted; pour hot over the mixture, stir all thoroughly and set away to cool.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

The annual meeting of the Michigan Bankers' Association will be held in Detroit on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 20 and 21. The business meeting of the occasion will be held at the Grosbe Pointe Club House at 2 p. m. on Aug. 20. At 8 o'clock in the evening a banquet will be given at the Russell House. On Aug. 21 a business meeting will be held at the Russell House, after which the association will drive about the park, where a lunch will be served, thence to the principal manufactories and industries.

Fire destroyed the roof and interior woodwork of the Marquette water works building. Damage about \$500. The pumps and other machinery were fortunately uninjured.

State Treasurer Maltz has appointed Perry J. Davis, at present cashier of the State Treasury, to succeed Deputy State Treasurer Stagg, resigned.

Detroit Journal: "The United Brethren in Christ" are not feeling very much that way at Lebanon, Clinton County, where the church is busted in two over the secret society problem. Both factions of course claim to be the only genuine, name blown in the glass, and both are trying to get hold of the church property.

William March, of Romeo, had some trouble with the Empey family, which he proposed to settle by marrying the girl. However, he changed his mind suddenly when the constable permitted him to go to his room and change his clothes, and he is now among the sadly missing.

By an explosion of dynamite in a mine near Ishpeming, three men and two boys were blown to pieces.

The citizens of Detroit have completed arrangements for the entertainment of those who attend the convention of the National Editorial Association. The following are the general features agreed upon:

Aug. 27.—A carriage ride about the city and to the River Rouge.

Aug. 28.—A boat ride on the river to Belle Isle and to the Exposition, where lunch will be served by the Exposition people.

Aug. 29.—No entertainment for the association, which will devote the day to business sessions; but as a number of prominent newspaper men from New York and Chicago will be present the committee appointed a sub-committee of three, Messrs. D. D. Thorp, W. H. Bliss and F. W. Lichtner, to entertain the visitors with a boat ride to Belle Isle in the forenoon, where Col. Eugene Robinson has promised to parade his regiment. Light refreshments will be served on the boat. In the afternoon a yacht ride will be given.

Friday, Aug. 30, the closing day of the convention, there will be a ride on the river and lake to Kingsville, and a banquet in the evening at the Metropole Hotel.

Ypsilanti voted \$75,000 for water works. The money has been used and it will take nearly as much more before paying water will be struck.

Walther's hardware store, Bay City, was damaged \$1,500 worth by fire.

The site of the postoffice at Island, Benzie County, is to be removed to its old location, two miles from its present position.

Detroit Journal: "James Halfpenny and Ad Hoxie, living at Four Towns, Oakland County, bought a Texas pony at Pontiac. The beast was unbroken and made the men some trouble, whereupon they clubbed it to death near the asylum, left it where it dropped and continued their journey afoot."

As Max Brogus, a miner, was coming to the surface from the Queen Mine at Ishpeming, the engineer failed to stop the skip at the landing, and to prevent being drawn into the sheave wheel at the top of the shaft house, Brogus jumped, but missed his footing and fell into the shaft, going 240 feet to the bottom. He was instantly killed.

An interesting case was disposed of in the United States District Court at Detroit last week, and two people were made supremely happy. The history of the case is brief, suggestive and unique, for it relates an instance where the mercy of the law has wrought good results. We quote from the *Free Press*:

Four years ago Charles Rynd, of Adrian, son of the well-known Dr. Rynd, was charged with stealing a letter from the United States mail. He was arrested, tried, and sentenced to three years in the House of Correction. Rynd was scarcely 21 years old at the time and had shortly before this unfortunate occurrence married a most estimable young lady of Adrian. He was taken to the House of Correction, where he served nearly one year. Then he applied to the court for his discharge on the ground that he was entitled to an indictment by a grand jury before he could be tried according to a recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court. District Attorney Black was the incumbent at that time. Rynd's case was argued before Judge Brown, who held that the point was well taken and thereupon discharged Rynd. District Attorney Black thereupon re-arrested Rynd and had him indicted in accordance with the ruling of the Supreme Court. But instead of trying him on the indictment the District Attorney released Rynd on condition that he would give a bond to appear and receive sentence when requested to do so. The bond was furnished and Rynd was released. The District Attorney pursued this course in order to deter United States prisoners in the House of Correction from making application for their discharge upon similar grounds. Sentence has been suspended over Rynd's head for three years past. In the meantime his career was closely watched. It was found that he had thoroughly reformed and had become a most exemplary citizen. He was accordingly notified to appear before Judge Brown yesterday to receive his sentence. The sentence gave him his absolute freedom.

Six den of infamy were discovered in West Manistique, and the proprietors were given notice that they must leave at once or suffer the consequences.

Detroit Journal: Gov. Fifer and staff have left Elk Rapids, but haven't left many fish, as their last day's catch, according to verified returns, was 500 trout. The Illinois party is so well pleased with the fishing in the vicinity of Elk Rapids that they will probably buy some lands bordering on the most productive streams.

The Milwaukee and Northern Railway has bought an extensive tract of land fronting on the bay shore at Escanaba, and will extend the line next season to compete for one traffic.

William Clark, of Bay City, enjoyed himself with rice pudding recently, and shortly afterward he fell on the street and went through all the symptoms of having been poisoned. The physicians think the rice was to blame.

A wild man has appeared in the woods of Ingham County. He lives on milk from cows running in the woods, potatoes from farmers' patches, and one or two sheep have disappeared.

The Directors of the Michigan State Fair and Exposition, at a meeting held in Jackson last week, decided, after considerable discussion, to put up four prizes aggregating \$1,000. The first prize to be \$500, second \$250, third \$150, fourth \$100, to be given for a competitive drill. It is proposed to have a genuine military day, the features to include a parade and competitive drill during the day and dress parade and exhibition drill by the winning company, and sham battle by electric light.

The following changes in the medical faculty of the University have been decided upon by the regents: The chair of histology, held by Dr. Gibbs, has been given to Dr. Howell, who was recently appointed to fill the chair of physiology. Dr. Heuber will be retained as assistant to Dr. Howell. Dr. Gibbs will retain the chair of pathology, which he has held since his connection with the medical faculty.

Joseph Feske, a Saginaw Crispin, laid down on his back, opened his vest, placed his pistol in the region of his heart and discharged it. He then fired a shot into the ceiling to attract attention. He will recover.

F. L. Beissell, of Lansing, was robbed of \$50 by an employe the other day. The money was lost in a gambling den. The father of the employe went to the den and made the gamblers yield, when the money was returned to Beissell.

The iron drinking-fountain to be placed in the park near the Flint and Pere Marquette Depot at Saginaw, not yet in position, fell over and killed a little girl named Julia Grady.

Thomas Inschow, aged 12 years, was drowned while bathing in the river at East Saginaw.

Diphtheria has broken out again in a number of families at Ishpeming.

Israel Hall, aged 76, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Ann Arbor, is dead.

There isn't a brick building in Otsego County.

Jackson is to have a lead pipe foundry, a mammoth stove factory and a new street car line.

Judge Steere, of Sault Ste. Marie, has gone to Europe in search of health.

Detroit Journal: "As the buildings of the Exposition approach completion they are visited by daily increasing numbers of manufacturers, stock-breeders and business men from abroad, with a view to judging whether it will pay them to become exhibitors. The visitors generally express astonishment at the size and elegance of the buildings and the convenience of the grounds, and declare themselves both pleased and surprised."

The colored citizens of Detroit celebrated Emancipation Day (Aug. 1) at Recreation Park. Base-ball, running and jumping matches, a fat men's race, wheelbarrow race and other athletic sports formed the attractions. There was also an oration and an exhibition drill by the colored Knights Templars.

Stella Howard, a blind and insane deaf-mute, was taken to police headquarters at Detroit the other day, having walked all the way from Scranton, Pa., in search of an aunt.

The new Board of Pension Examiners for the Lansing district will embrace Drs. E. D. North, J. H. Wellings, and George E. Ranney, Dr. C. W. Hayden retiring. Dr. Ranney is the new member.

John Dewar, while coupling cars near Alpena, had his foot horribly mangled.

The fine new church of the Polish Society at Alpena is nearing completion.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Fair and Exposition held a meeting at Jackson last week, at which the report of the Premium Committee was adopted. The committee recommends the adoption of the premium list of the Tri-State Fair of two years ago, with a reduction of about one-third throughout. The price of admission was placed at 25 cents, Evening exhibits by electric light will be an important and attractive feature, the admission price to be the same as during the day. It is proposed to have a balloon ascension, with a parachute drop, during three days of the fair. It was decided to put up a purse of \$500 for the band contest, the first prize to be \$200, second \$175, third \$100, and fourth \$75. The subject of a competitive military drill was discussed at considerable length, but nothing was decided.

At Bay City George Agnew struck Nancy Foster over the head and threatened to kill her. George languishes in a dungeon vile.

At Black River, Alcona County, Charles Hood was killed by a railway giving way. He was fastening a chain to a deck when the timber from above came down, killing him instantly.

Extensive preparations have been made for the soldiers and sailors' reunion, to be held at St. John's, Clinton County, Aug. 20-24. An immense crowd is expected, and the St. Johnnies will extend a royal welcome to all comers.

Baraga, in addition to many other useful industries, has a shipyard—the first and only one on Lake Superior, except the yard of the American Steel Barge Company at Duluth, which builds steel barges of the McDougall type only. The town is growing at a rapid rate.

Great Floods.

The great flood in the Conemaugh Valley, Pa., on May 31, was a calamity that must be ranked among the worst of its kind for centuries. In a single day—in a few hours, in fact—five thousand lives and thirty million dollars of property were washed out of existence. The principal ruin was wrought in a valley about thirteen miles long, teeming with a happy and prosperous population of forty thousand people.

Less merciful than war, the flood spared neither age nor sex, and a happy valley was transformed into a scene of destruction and sorrow such as it has never been heretofore this country's bad fortune to witness.

In order to find anything approaching this disaster, in modern times, we must turn our eyes to China, where such visitations are sometimes of a magnitude to almost baffle belief.

In 1887, the Hoang-Ho River, flowing through the most populous districts of the Chinese Empire, burst its barriers and drowned nearly two million people, not to mention an awful loss of property; and later still, a flood in the province of Yunnan destroyed thousands of human lives.

But leaving China out, the great flood in Pennsylvania is the most disastrous, so far as loss of life is concerned in Europe or America for nearly three centuries.

The most disastrous flood on record within the last five hundred years was caused by the breaking of a dike in Holland, in 1530. A general inundation followed, and it is said that four hundred thousand persons were drowned. Nearly a hundred years later, in 1617, there was a great flood in Spain, and in the province of Catalonia fifty thousand persons lost their lives.

Since then there have been many disastrous floods in Europe and this country. The Danube river is an old offender in this respect. In 1811 and 1813 it swept away whole villages in Austria-Hungary and Poland. In the latter year, a corps of Turkish troops, 2,000 strong, encamped on an island in the river, near Widner, were engulfed in the angry waters, and nearly 10,000 people were drowned in Silesia and Poland.

In 1816, Strabane, in Ireland, was swept by a flood, caused by the melting of snow on the mountains. In the same year the River Vistula overflowed and destroyed ten thousand head of cattle and four thousand houses, besides numerous lives. In 1840, Lyons and Marseilles were partly submerged by a break in the Rhone, and in 1846 the River Loire flooded the west and south-west of France. In 1862, forty thousand acres in Holland were submerged, and there were inundations in France.

And so the record goes. On an average of once in two years, lakes and rivers have burst their barriers and carried destruction to mankind.

It is a noticeable fact that, in nearly every instance, disastrous floods have been due to the erection of artificial barriers. When left to natural causes, rivers rarely overflow, except gradually, and then cause little damage; but the necessities, real or fancied, of mankind, lead to erection of dams, jetties, reservoirs and dikes, which give way under extraordinary pressure and precipitate the water into one great mass.

The memories of these former floods will certainly be recalled now, although they may fade into insignificance, as compared with the Conemaugh disaster. —Golden Days.

The Fate of Old Shoes.

It may have been noticed that now-a-days very few old shoes and scraps of leather are observable lying in our streets or dust heaps. This is in a great measure due to the collections of old scraps of leather, which are taken to mills where they are cut up into fine dust. To this is added about 40 per cent of India rubber, and the whole is then subjected to a pressure of 6,000 or 10,000 pounds per square foot. The substance is then colored, and it is sold at prices some fifty per cent below that of natural leather. It is manifestly a poor substitute, and it is wholly wanting in fire; in fact, if it were not for the insane craze for cheap articles, which buyers vainly hope to substitute for those which, though the original cost is greater, are yet in the end cheaper, we should never hear of this compound, which might almost as well be made of saw dust as leather-dust.

In consequence of the manufacture and sale of large quantities of inferior leather many old established tanners are now stamping theirs with a trademark, which is some guarantee to the buyer, as he may be sure no man will put his name or trade-mark on an inferior article. It is hoped by this means to enable those who desire to buy the best quality of leather to be able to secure what they want, namely, a reliable article at a moderate cost.

Give the Fly a Chance.

"Good many flies in here," he said to a shoemaker on Champlain street as he sat down to have a lift put on the heel of his shoe.

"Yes."

"Never tried to drive 'em out, did you?"

"No."

"Don't want to keep 'em on the outside, I suppose?"

"No."

"Wouldn't put up a screen door then if any one should give you one?"

"No."

"You must be the house-fly's friend?"

"My friend, I was sooth a man dot I like eaferybody to get along all right. If you pitch on some flies he was mad; if you give him a chance maybe he goes py himself und does vhell und vhas your friend."—*Detroit Free Press*.

The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889.

The Government and the Telegraph.

The Western Union telegraph company is the greatest monopoly existing in this country. The Standard Oil and Bell telephone companies approach it in the magnitude of the value of their properties and the extent of their business operations, but the Western Union still remains at the front as the leader among these corporations. Jay Gould owns the controlling interest in the telegraph company, and it has been by means of his insatiable greed and unscrupulous business policy, that other companies have been crushed, and their lines secured by his corporation.

During the last campaign it was a matter of frequent repetition by the Democratic press and orators, "that the Republican party was the friend of Jay Gould and his great corporation." This charge was only made for campaign purposes, but it is gratifying to know that even stump "orators" cannot repeat the statement and find any credence given it.

The telegraphic giant has already been attacked by the Republican administration, and its owners are alarmed at the hostility indicated by the language and actions of the national government.

The signal service bulletins, and an immense amount of other business is done by the government by telegraph. In 1866 an act of congress was passed under which the telegraph companies have claimed the right to place their poles and lines along the public highways and through the streets of cities, and other special privileges. The courts have sustained these claims, under the theory that these streets and highways are "post roads." But the act of congress also gave the government certain rights. It should have the privilege of using the lines for its business at a low rate, and the further important provision was inserted that the "United States may at any time purchase all the telegraph lines, property and effects, of any or all companies acting under this act."

Postmaster General Wanamaker on entering upon his duties, under President Harrison, found that the government was paying for its telegraphic service one cent for each word. He promptly notified the telegraph company that he should fix the rate at one mill, being one-tenth of a cent per word.

At this, President Norvin Green, of the Western Union telegraph company, published a long letter in reply, setting forth that such a rate was ruinous, and in effect, that the government had no greater rights than an individual in regard to the telegraph service. Mr. Wanamaker published his letter this week, which gives Jay Gould notice that the present administration fully understands the telegraph business and that the companies having accepted the benefits of the act of Congress of 1866, the government now has the right to purchase their lines. The letter declares that the United States have full power to "extend and operate the telegraph, as a more speedy communication than the post," and plainly intimates that the present administration would favor such control.

The inter-state commerce law was a long step toward the control and operation of the railroads of the country, by the national government, and the action of Postmaster General Wanamaker is notice to the telegraph company that its reign of monopoly and discrimination is nearly over, and that the United States government will soon follow the example of England, and take charge of the telegraph service in connection with the post office.

Education and the Nation.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any one that the political destiny of this country will depend upon the character and intelligence of the individual voter and not upon the brass bands, Chinese lanterns or even the manipulations of committees during the campaigns. Results depend upon what these and more important agencies and methods can do with the voters, and that depends upon the sort of stuff of which the voter is made. The whole philosophy of free government lies in the production of a prime, first quality A1 voter. If our political industry produces that kind of voting article, human liberty and happiness can continue to exist. If not they will fall from the earth so far as their existence is dependent upon the republican institutions.

Hence it is that the schools, which are the factories and workshops whose business it is to manufacture intelligent and competent citizens or sovereigns, are in the most important sense the cradle and nurseries of our free institutions. They are not in the true sense the results of our institutions, but their cause. Only for intelligence and morality generally diffused among those who controlled society was their establishment possible, and, in order that they may continue, the causes which produce them must continue, and those causes can only be

perpetuated by the agencies which educate the masses of the people.

But the character of the school determines the effect which it produces, and a bad school is liable to be much worse than none. Its power to mold and determine results, however, does not depend upon the character of the school, for the child is plaster and "just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

It is this consideration which gives to the present period in our history its extreme consequence.

Vast masses of the American people and great areas of territory are without schools, and we are soon to decide whether they shall have any or shall continue on in the old way; and, if to have a school system, then the character of the institution.

This question is a political question. I think it is the greatest before the country, by the decision of which the whole future of the nation and of the world will be greatly influenced for weal or woe. I think the professed politician who does not apprehend the existing conditions of his country and comprehend this self-evident truth is blind or dead or worse.

This matter of the education of the young is the real politics of our time. There is a tremendous contest going on—not coming, but already here, and fiercely waging for

THE SOUL OF THE AMERICAN CHILD.

What shall be his training, his bias, his education? Who and what shall control his conduct as he works out the issues of life in the years of his sovereign responsibility? Shall he have a full, broad and charitable character impressed upon him in these days of development and formation, or shall he be either remain in the slavery of ignorance or in the grasp of narrow and bigoted precepts of conduct and life? Who shall go up and possess the country? There is nothing needed but for the people to move forward. Everywhere in the North there is work to be done, but particularly it is imperative that the public schools of the South have immediate help from the United States if the freedom of both State and nation is to be preserved.—Senator H. W. Blair, New Hampshire.

Our Country.

Everything unites and claims civilization on this continent. It loves space and freedom. The new world is immense and it is the land of the free. Here the winds and the waters, the exuberance of the air, the odor of the flowers, the blue sky, the green carpeted earth, the somber light of the moon, the rising and the setting of the sun, all sing the glorious hymn of liberty to all and for all. Organizers of capital find here ample opportunity for their brains and wealth. Success awaits the merchants, the manufacturers and the farmers. Fame is the sure appanage of the inventors, scientists, discoverers, lawyers and statesmen. Contentment and good fellowship distinguish our ministers of the Gospel. Generous dispositions, broad religious and political ideas reign supreme from one end of the land to the other. It is such a state of affairs that renders the work of civilization comparatively easy. It is this general harmony that makes this great country the abode, the home of progress and freedom.

OUR GREAT SUCCESS.

Sixty millions of people enjoy already the incomparable advantages which our incomparable institutions offer to one and all, but a hundred millions of people could now be sustained without increasing the area of a single farm or adding one to their number by merely bringing the product up to the average standard of reasonably good agriculture and then there might remain for export twice the quantity we now send abroad to feed the hungry of foreign lands. The empire of Germany, together with Holland and Belgium, has about the same extent of territory as the State of Texas, and the good land of the former is no better than in the latter, and while the population of Texas is not over 2,000,000, the population of Germany, Holland and Belgium exceeds 50,000,000. France, with an area of 132,000,000 of acres, and 38,000,000 of people, has less land than Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and yet these three States only have a population of about 4,000,000, and the largest portion of their land is as fertile as that of France.

LEADING ALL NATIONS.

A like comparison might be made in reference to other parts of the United States and other nations, showing the same results. The four States just mentioned do not count more than six million of people, but they could easily sustain a population equal to that of Great Britain, France and Germany put together. There can be no doubt of the agricultural capabilities of the United States to maintain a population greater than that of any other equally large inhabitable portion of the globe, and there is no doubt that the American race is destined to exercise the commanding influence in the world's future. When Napoleon I. drew up his troops before the Mamelukes under the shadow of the great pyramids, pointing to the latter, he said: "Soldiers, remember that from yonder heights forty centuries look down upon you!" Americans may justly and proudly from the pyramid top of opportunity look back on four centuries and stretch out their arms into the future with power to mold the destinies of unborn millions, for they occupy the Gibraltar of the ages which command the future of the world.—New York Mail and Express.

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

Get your Job Printing done at De Grondwet and News Printing House.

The Growth of Temperance Sentiment.

The defeat of prohibition has cleared the way for further action. It rests with the Prohibitionists themselves whether it shall be done, but it is now possible for all the friends of temperance to unite upon some method of restriction of the liquor traffic, which may be imperfect at first, but which may be improved as the public sense of the evil of intemperance increases. For continued growth of temperance reform is certain.

No cause ever had greater claims to make upon the human heart; few have ever met with such rapid recognition by the better classes of mankind. The gain within fifty years has been enormous, in the decrease of actual drunkenness, in the comparative decline of the consumption of spirituous liquors, and most of all in rendering not only drunkenness, but the sale of liquor, disreputable. Within the memory of men still living neither was disreputable. But long-continued agitation has driven intemperance, not altogether, but largely, out of the higher circles of society.

With every decade it is becoming more nearly impossible that a man shall be the slave of this vice and retain his position in church, in social or political life. In many kinds of business it is an absolute barrier to employment. Drunkenness is being yearly driven down in the social scale, and prevails most among those who are below the point where public sentiment makes itself felt. But yearly this class feels the influence of education, religion, and the civilizing tendencies of modern life, and grows smaller, even if it does grow more debased.

Whether intemperance can ever be entirely driven out of human society is simply the question whether man can be entirely regenerated. It is certain that this can never be done by law. It can only be accomplished by those moral and religious influences which have heretofore worked so well, although slowly, in the elevation of mankind. The world has no reason to disturb these influences. They are daily making its condition better. Slow in action like all the great operative forces of nature, they have time upon their side, and in the end are never defeated.

There is no short cut by which their long journey can be avoided, and impatience with their slow action but hurries us into some extravagance which only further retards. The experiments in the line of prohibition, which have now been carried on for a quarter of a century, have shown that, at least in large cities, where its evils are most terrible, the sale of liquor cannot be entirely stopped. The only recourse is to attempt its restriction. Toward the discovery of the most effectual means of doing this the efforts of all good citizens should now be directed.

The temperance sentiment should now be too strong to allow any trifling, either for political effect or for the sake of pecuniary gain, with this question, which touches so closely the comforts and happiness of so many helpless people. It is not likely, however, that any means of restriction which will be really adequate, when we consider the ease with which certain people fall into intemperance, and the horrible sufferings resulting can yet be enforced. In the present state of society the ideal method of controlling or restricting the liquor traffic is impossible.

The temperance reform must go further and strike deeper before this is possible. The friends of temperance should recognize this and endeavor to create the condition which will make it possible. This can surely be done. Society cannot permanently allow the cause of so much crime and misery to continue. Appeal must be made to the feeling of sympathy for the innocent sufferers from this vice. The same response to this appeal may be expected which was given in the anti-slavery agitation.

A wise method of restriction discovered, the best sentiment of mankind may be trusted to rally in its support and grew in power with increasing years. The liquor interest, never particular in its methods, and a growing menace to society through its political influence, as well as by its destruction of human life, may be equally trusted to furnish occasion for efforts toward its final overthrow.—Providence Journal.

Cholera infantum has lost its terrors since the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. When that Remedy is used and the treatment as directed with each bottle is followed, a cure is certain. Mrs. Fanny Landerdale, of Rock, Pottsville, Ill., says it cured her baby of cholera infantum and she thinks saved its life. A. W. Walters, a prominent merchant at Watersburg, Ill., says it cured his baby boy of cholera infantum after several other remedies had failed. The child was so low that "he seemed almost beyond the aid of human hands or reach of any medicine," but Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured him. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Heber Walsh.

Ready-Made Paints.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Can chronic diarrhoea be cured? Those who think not, should read the following from Mr. Joseph McGuffin, of Spaulding, Union County, Iowa. He says: "I was troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea and used many kinds of medicine; but nothing with permanent effect for good, until I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I would say to every one in need of medicine for the ailments mentioned and kindred diseases, try the Remedy and like myself, you will never be without it in your home. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Heber Walsh.

W. L. Douglas' celebrated \$3.00 shoe at Van Duren Bros. This is the best shoe for the money made.

The Fair at Holland.

The premium list of the fifth annual fair of the South Ottawa and West Allegan Agricultural Society, is now being distributed. It makes a handsome book of 64 pages. Of course, it is neatly printed, as the work was done at the Grondwet and News printing house, where all the good job work, of the district, is done.

Modesty compels us to stop describing the appearance of this premium list, and give our readers a summary of its contents. The officers of the society for this year comprise: O. E. Yates, president; Chris. Den Herder, vice president; Otto Breyman, treasurer; Arend Visscher, secretary; M. D. L. Hollis, marshal; Arie Woltman, assistant marshal; W. Diekema, superintendent of grounds. The members of the executive board for two years are, H. J. Klomprens, Benj. Van Raalte, A. De Kruif and H. Boone. For one year, M. D. L. Hollis, W. Diekema, R. Van Zwaluwenberg. Superintendents, cattle, H. J. Boone; horses, H. J. Klomprens; sheep and swine, Gerrit Van Den Berg; poultry, R. De Vries; agriculture, S. M. Sage; farm implements, G. J. Boone; pomological department, I. Marsilje; floral department, Jacob J. Van Dyk; woman's work, Mrs. O. E. Yates; miscellaneous department, B. J. De Vries.

The premiums offered are very liberal, and we are certain that our readers will all prepare to capture one or more, of the blue ribbons, and several of the red ones.

The judges in the various departments are as follows: Cattle, Gerrit Bos, Martin; Harm Van de Bunte, Jamestown; Jan Bos, Drenthe; Horses—roadsters, W. F. Willard, Grand Rapids; Stephen Munroe, Grand Haven; D. L. Barber, Saugatuck. Draft horses, H. W. Snyder, Jamestown; Harm Lubbers, Drenthe; John Stegeman, Allegan. Sheep, Henry Timmerman, Fillmore; John Lubbers, East Saugatuck; June Davis, Olive. Swine, Albert Riddering, Drenthe; John Peters, Overisel; Derk Lenters, Fillmore. Poultry, J. Chapel, Holland; J. H. Albers, Overisel; Peter Buwalda, Zeeland.

Grain and Seeds, C. J. De Roo, Holland; Sjoerd Yntema, Drenthe; G. W. Mokma, Fillmore. Vegetables, George H. Souter, Holland; J. A. Kronmeyer, Fillmore; John Kramer, Holland. Farm implements, Gerrit Rooks, Holland; Henry Russcher, Fillmore; John Ovens, Olive.

Pomological department—Apples, A. G. Van Hees, Zeeland; Geo. S. Harrington, Fillmore; J. C. Post, Holland. Pears and peaches, Walter Phillips, Grand Haven; Gerrit Van Schelven, Holland; Peter Gunst, Holland. Grapes and canned fruit, Fred. L. Souter, Holland; John Van Appeldoorn, Holland; L. Lugers, Holland. Flowers, Mrs. J. C. Post, Mrs. J. J. Cappon, Mrs. J. A. Mabbs, Holland.

Women's Work, Mrs. Dr. Fortuin, Overisel, Mrs. I. H. Lamoreux, Holland, Mrs. F. O. Nye, Holland. Needle and artistic work, Mrs. Geo. Sipp, and Mrs. Gerard Kanter, Holland, Mrs. H. De Kruif, Zeeland. Millinery and clothing, Mrs. H. D. Post, Mrs. D. B. K. Van Raalte, Holland, Mrs. J. E. Benjamin, Zeeland. Miscellaneous department, Prof. C. Doesburg, Mrs. J. T. Bergen, Miss Agnes Steffens, Holland.

Bread, John Pessink, Mrs. J. W. Bosman, Mrs. H. Schaddelee, Holland. Dairy produce, M. Notier, Holland. Albert Lahuis, Zeeland. Sewing machines and musical instruments, Mrs. D. M. Gee, Mrs. F. G. Churchill, Miss Lizzie Cappon, Holland. Worked metal and hardware, Jacob Flieman, Alfred Huntley, Otto Breyman, Holland.

The Walsh-Da Roo Milling Co. of the Standard Roller Mills, offer their usual liberal special premiums for bread.

The premium list includes the advertisements of all the leading business and professional men of Holland, Zeeland and Grand Haven. Copies of the book can be obtained of A. Visscher, Secretary, Holland, Michigan.

The programme of this year's fair, will be as follows:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 17. Entries may be made at the Secretary's office on the Fair Grounds, at any time during the day, also at any time by letter. Entries may be made until noon of the second day.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18. At 12 o'clock m. the entry books will be closed.

At 2 o'clock p. m. Judges will report to the Superintendents of their respective departments.

At 2:30 o'clock p. m. the several judges will begin their examination of their respective departments.

At 2:30 o'clock p. m. exhibition of Thoroughbred Cattle.

At 3:00 p. m. exhibition of Graded Cattle.

At 3:30 p. m. exhibition of Working Oxen and Steers.

At 4:00 p. m. test of Draft Horses.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, SEPT. 18.

At 10:00 o'clock a. m. exhibition of Roadsters.

At 10:30 o'clock a. m. exhibition of Draft Horses.

At 11:00 o'clock a. m. exhibition of Miscellaneous Horses.

At 2:00 p. m. Farmer's Green Race, mile heats, best 2 in 3. Purse \$25.00. This is strictly a Farmer's Race. Horses to be eligible must during past summer have been used for general farm work. Horses to be driven by owners, and no horse that has been in

a race before or has been in a trainer's hands will be permitted to start. Purse divided as follows: \$8, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$2.

At 2:30 o'clock p. m. Gent's driving race, mile heats, best 2 in 3. Horses to be driven by owners, and no horse that has been in a race before or has been in a trainer's hands will be permitted to start. Purse \$20.00, usual division.

At 3:30 o'clock p. m. Ladies' best horsemanship in saddle. Purse \$10.00; divided \$5, \$3, \$2. No entrance fee. 5 to enter.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

10:30 a. m. cavalcade of premium Stock.

1:00 p. m. exhibition of Carriage Horses.

1:00 p. m. 2:35 Minute Race, mile heats, best 3 in 5. Purse \$200.00.

2:00 p. m. Free for All Race, mile heats, best 3 in 5. Purse \$200.00.

At 3:00 p. m. Judges will sign and deliver the Entry books to the Superintendents of their respective departments.

Entries may be made at the Secretary's office on the Fair Grounds, at any time during the day, also at any time by letter. Entries may be made until noon of the second day.

POSTPONEMENT—If owing to be bad weather or other unavoidable cause this Association shall be unable to start one or more of its races at or before 3 p. m. Friday, September 20, such race or races shall be declared "off" and the entrance money therein refunded.

Entrance fee ten per cent. of the purse, for Thursday races. Entries close by 1 p. m. of said day.

Friday races, entries close Sept. 17, and five per cent of purse to be paid at time of entry. Balance to be paid before starting race.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.

Arrangements have been made with the Chicago & West Michigan R'y and its connections to carry passengers during all the days of the Fair, at the rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip.

All articles entered for exhibition and which have not been sold will be returned free by freight.

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. 25—1yr.

No medicine in the world is in better repute or more widely known than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. As a safe and certain remedy for all manner of blood disorders, leading physicians and druggists everywhere recommend it in preference to any other.

Dress Goods at D. Bertsch's.

Ladies try the "Tricora" corset. For sale at D. Bertsch's dry goods store.

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of Ayer's Pills. Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills." Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afford greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried." T. F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for a number of years, and have never found anything equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting energy and strength to the system. I always keep them in the house."—B. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe

Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"Ayer's Pills are in general demand among our customers. Our sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give entire satisfaction."—Wright & Hannelly, San Diego, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

PARASOLS. D. BERTSCH. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. D. BERTSCH. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. D. BERTSCH. PARASOLS.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewatt, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug store of Yates & Kane, Holland, A. De Kruif, Zeeland.

Koffers & Gringhuis.

These are familiar names to the people of the Holland Colony; and they have always meant fair dealing, and low prices. But this time they mean

A Rock Bottom Slaughter

—OF—

\$10,000 Worth of Clothing.

A fine stock of first-class Clothing, Furnishing Goods Trunks and Valises, has just been opened by Koffers & Gringhuis in De Grondwet building,

River Street, - Holland, Mich.

This large stock must be sold at cost at once, and everybody must come and examine the stock.

Subscribe

For the NEWS,

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Printing

Of all kinds, done at DE GRONDWET and NEWS Printing House.

Continued from first page.

and two stories high. A long hall will extend from end to end, and a transverse hall will cross the main entrance, at the middle of the building. The addition will be divided into 104 rooms, 12 by 16 feet each, and a veranda fourteen feet wide will reach the entire length and across both ends. The rooms on one side will face Lake Michigan and those on the other side will face on Black Lake.

The company also proposes to build a large covered dock in front of the hotel with a broad walk leading up from it, and the grounds will be planted with poplar trees. New bath houses will be erected, and a roadway will be built to the top of Mount Pisgah. Plans will be prepared within the next ten days, and work will be commenced at once. The improvements are estimated to cost from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and all will be completed by November 15.

Telegram-Herald.

The steamer Kalamazoo carried about 150 people to the Black Lake resorts last Sunday. The steamer first landed at Ottawa Beach, but most of the party preferred to go to Macatawa Park and all soon found their way to that place. This park seems to suffer none from the opposition of the railway company, the number of cottages and campers are in excess of any previous season, and many new buildings are in process of construction.

Saugateck Commercial.

An excursion party numbering about two hundred persons, came from Lansing and intermediate points on Tuesday to Ottawa Beach. All enjoyed a pleasant day.

Macatawa abounds with musical talent this year, both vocal and instrumental. Here is hardly an evening that we do not have an impromptu concert in the hotel parlors. The Valley City quartette was joined this week by John Pleune and Herbert Haney, two crack banjoists, who have delighted many with their music.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Zeeland.

Aug. 8.

Mr. Ben. Van Putten, of Holland, and Mr. Frank Stephens, of Chicago, made a brief visit here Tuesday. Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Bergen, of Holland, called on Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Benjamin last week Friday. Mrs. I. Verlee is visiting relatives at Muskegon. Mr. "Stepandfitchit" regrets that he was not at home last Tuesday evening to listen to those melodious strains as they fell from the lips of that Holland quartette, and not to be able to accept that kind invitation extended to him. The neighbors wish to express their thanks as they received the full benefit of it. Last Tuesday evening nearly all the boys of the village, between the ages of 8 and 17, had their final blow out. They took up a collection and bought a pound of Peerless tobacco and about two dozen "Henry Clays" and Missouri Meerschaums. They then formed a line of march through Main street. Some say the smoke could be cut with a knife. One of our law-abiding citizens seems to be very much hurt about this tobacco law, which took effect Aug. 7th, as the following order will show: "Geef mij jonger eennig tijd tabak als zij er om kom.—Jan Hoekert." He wanted two cents worth of finecut. Yesterday morning as Peter Roersma, 60 years old, of Vriesland, was on his way to Grand Rapids, his horses were frightened by a traction engine and ran away, breaking two or three of his ribs, one of them penetrating his lungs. When last heard from he was still alive, but very little chance for recovery. The house which was struck by lightning last week was damaged to the amount of \$2.50, which was promptly paid by the Home Insurance Co., of New York, through the action of their local insurance agent, Mr. I. Verlee. "STEPANDFITCHIT."

Fillmore.

Aug. 9.

Mrs. Rev. John had the misfortune last Friday to fall from a buggy. No serious injuries were sustained, though she was considerably bruised and shaken up. Prof. Clark, the talented and colored barber, is still holding out at Graafschap; and from the way he is continually improving his "Londsdale Cottage" it seems as if he came to stay. Everything quiet and peaceable. No banks suspended, safes cracked, failures or other dire calamities.

CORR.

Zutphen.

Aug. 6.

The farmers here are reaping their oats. Some have threshed their wheat and barley. The yield of wheat thus far runs from 15 to 25 bushels per acre but the kernel is somewhat shrunken. The yield of barley is first-rate; one man threshed 300 bushels, from 8 acres. The qualified voters of this district have decided to put a furnace in their schoolhouse. Mr. Benjamin Stegink is to be the principal of our school again this year. Mr. Jan Zwiers has been quite ill, but is fast recovering. Mr. Albert Bosch is home again from Cleveland, where he has been studying stenography.

West Olive.

Aug. 8.

Mr. C. J. De Roo, of the Walsh-De Roo Milling Co., was in the village Monday. Monday evening a chapter of the Epworth League, was organized here. Threshing has commenced in this vicinity by Elisha Barlow. Mr. J. W. Norrington, who took the job of repairing the two river bridges, has the cable bridge repaired so that the self-propelling steam engine passed over it in safety. Next Sunday S. S. 10:30 a. m. Young People's meeting at 8 p. m. Mr. Hennessey, a former resident here, but now of Berlin, was here Monday with Mr. Travelick, of Allegan, to see about getting the insurance on his barn recently burned here. He thinks he will get \$25,000. Arthur Boyer, of Detroit, was here over Sunday, visiting parents and others. Mr. John Ne-graph, who formerly lived with Mr.

Newcomb's folks at Williamston, I as been visiting with them a few days.

Olive Centre.

Aug. 8.

The nights are decidedly cool; frost was seen two mornings this week. The corn crop needs warmer weather; wheat is being threshed and turns out to the dissatisfaction of all concerned, too little wheat for the amount of straw. From six to twelve bushels per acre, and so poor quality, it makes farmers wear long faces. There are no new cases of measles reported. Mr. Tuttle had 7 of his family down with them last week. Mr. J. Tackaberry, who was run over by a wagon, is improving, no bones broken. Mr. Thomas Boon, of Grand Rapids, was in town Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Chapel, of Holland, were guests of Mr. Jones this week.

Card of Thanks.

I hereby desire to express my sincere and heartfelt thanks to Mrs. O. McCance, Mrs. McNabb, and Mrs. Jas. H. Purdy, who rendered such valuable aid during the sickness of my wife.

J. H. HEWLING.

A Fine Reason.

"Papa, why do they call our policemen 'the finest in the world'?" said a New York girl to her father. "I presume, my dear," replied the parent, "it is because when you look for one he proves so fine you can't see him!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Barnum in an Emergency.

"Oh, yes," said the old ringmaster, scratching a match on the sole of his shoe, "Barnum was always prepared for emergencies." And we thought we heard a chuckle, but it might have been the pipstern rattling against his teeth. "I remember one occasion, in particular, when we had pitched our tents at a large town in Connecticut. Barnum came around the first night as usual before the performance, and found the Sacred Bull stretched on the ground."

"Dead, hey?" remarked Barnum. "As a coffin nail, sir," replied the keeper; "cholera, I take it."

"Send a man for that bull we saw two miles back here. The Great and Only isn't going to fall short of sacred bulls in a cattle district like this."

"At that moment a man came up and observed in a business like way, 'The monkeys have pulled all the fur off the rabbits; snatched 'em regular bald-headed.'"

"Put them in a separate cage and label them from the ruins of Pompeii." "All right, sir," replied the man, "but what are we to do for dromedaries? The stock's running low and we've advertised that lot, big."

"Barnum tore a leaf from his diary and handed him the following memorandum, with the order, 'Put a blanket on the horse that went blind yesterday, and tack this on him in a conspicuous place.'"

"The following is what the man read: 'Notice: The lumpy usually found on this dromedary has been absorbed as nutriment; it is expected out in a few days.'"

"Yes, Barnum had large resources," and the ringmaster solemnly contemplated the wreaths of smoke as they rose into the ambient air, and with feelings of awe stole silently away, loath to disturb his reverie.—Clyde, in New York Judge.

Board of Education.

Meeting held August 5, 1890. Present—Steffens, Mabbs, Post, Keppel, and Cappon.

On motion, Resolved, that preparation of a course of study and printing same be referred to committee on teachers with power to act.

Following claims allowed: S. Lieveuse \$13.00; Lyceum Opera House \$6.00; A. D. Goodrich \$10.00; J. Lokker \$20.00; Jonkman & Dykema \$4.00; G. Van Scheiven, secretary, \$12.25; J. C. Post, \$19.50.

Committee on buildings and repairs reported in favor of employment of H. Toren, as janitor, at a salary of \$400.—Report of committee adopted.

On motion, Resolved, that C. De Jonghe be employed as janitor at Ward school building, at a salary of \$75.00 per year.

On motion, Resolved, that all teachers not holding certificates from the board, shall be examined by the committee on teachers and superintendent, at Saturday, August 31st 1890, at 9 a. m.

Resignation of secretary presented and accepted. G. Van Scheiven, elected secretary.

Adjourned.

J. C. Post, Secretary.

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.

A Great Surprise.

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that no druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Large Bottles 50c and \$1.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Consumption and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at the drug stores of Yates and Kane, Holland, A. De Krul, Zeeland.

Parasols.

The finest line in Holland at D. BERTSCH'S.

WONDERFUL MUSIC.

MUSICAL ART, ARTISTS AND EDUCATION IN THE WEST.

Immense International Band Convention in September—Series of Unequaled Grand Concerts—Forty Famous Soloists—The Greatest Religious Painting of the Age Coming to Detroit.

Everybody has seen engravings or chromos of the spirited American painting that heralded the great American Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia, entitled "The Spirit of '76." Everybody remembers the figure of the old Revolutionary War veteran, with his white hair streaming in the wind, stepping gallantly out on the Fourth of July, rattling the old snare drum with angular flourishes of his antique sticks—his face all alive with the fire of patriotism—supported by the old-time fife and the veteran flag-bearer, as they stride to the old war music down the village street in the early morning sunlight.

This picture represents the musical cultivation of the west in general before the War for the Union. In those days the village fife and drummer constituted "the band," and the village choir and cheap "winging school" furnished the musical education. The popular songs were those of Christ's minstrels, embracing the still famous and still unequalled melodies of Foster's "Way Down Upon the Swane River," "Old Kentucky Home," "Old Dog Tray," "Massa in the Cold, Cold Ground," etc., that for simplicity and pathos have never been surpassed by the common airs of any country. But how crudely we did use to murder them!

Then came the war; and, at its close, scores of military bands, with "SONOROUS METAL BLOWING MARTIAL AIRS," celebrated the salvation of the Republic. A wealth of new patriotic music poured over the nation from comers whose imaginations were fired by the enthusiasm of battle and victory. "Kingdom Coming," "Rally Round the Flag," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "Dixie," "John Brown's Body," and that pulse-quickenng favorite that still holds its undiminished popularity, "Marching Through Georgia," were among the rich gifts of the time.

These facts gave the needed impetus to western musical education. There has been a WONDERFUL CHANGE IN THE WEST.

Now every city and almost every village is supplied with bands, orchestras and teachers. Music stores abound. Every well-to-do home has its piano. Music is regularly taught in the public schools.

GERMAN SANGERFESTS are annual occurrences, at which the most eminent artists to be obtained on this continent, including the greatest foreign celebrities, appear. But the more popular form of musical festival in which the still uncultivated multitude delight is the band contest that occurs annually, at which not only really fine bands, but also many good soloists on various instruments compete for honors and prizes. Opera that in the old times was seldom heard, and drew but a meager support, has become popularized, especially in its lighter forms. But it must be confessed that

THE POPULAR TASTE FOR METAL still predominates, and a really first class band tournament or contest is a great drawing card. Hitherto such tournaments have been confined to state bands, and western bands have had no opportunities to meet and compare with the "crack bands" of other states and countries, which the people have heard only in concerts given by traveling organizations from abroad.

Now, however, at least we may expect a really international and inter-state band contest, in which the best bands of Canada, Ohio, Indiana, and other states will compete with the bands of Michigan, and the whole be mingled with a series of grand concerts by the most celebrated military band of this continent—Cappa's band of the famous fashionable and wealthy Seventh New York regiment. This far-famed band has been engaged to give daily and nightly concerts at the buildings and grounds of the Detroit International Exposition during the great fair, September 17th to the 27th, and the management are arranging for a grand international band tournament to conclude by a combined concert by all the competing bands, led by Cappa's. Besides Cappa is engaged to bring with him, in addition to his large band, not less than

FOURTY OF THE BEST INSTRUMENTAL SOLOISTS to be found in the United States. These will include not only those who are well known and famous from having performed through the country with Thomas, Gilmore and other noted leaders, but also many artists of the highest skill and fame never heard in the west. This expected musical treat has naturally set all tongues to wagging, and it will be strange, indeed, if the music-loving public do not set all their feet to marching to the wild music of bugle and horn and the stirring strains of the cornet. Not even Buchanan's famous

"TWENTY PIPERS AND A' O' THEM FO" could stir a Scotch crowd so magnetically as a hundred bands, led by Cappa's, all playing "Marching Through Georgia" together, and following that with "Dixie" and "God Save the Queen." Can an enthusiast a hundred thousand listening Americans and Canadians. Outside of the musical effect, the very sight of such a multitude, so stirred, will be a wonder long to be remembered! The large cash prizes offered—\$500 to the first; \$300 to the second; and \$200 to the third, with the Exposition medals and championships to the winners each in its particular territory—render certain a very large competition, and will make the affair a popular musical event. Western artists and art lovers, and religious people, are all expectation over the promised advent of Poore's splendid great painting of

"THE NIGHT OF THE NATIVITY," which has been secured for exhibition at the Detroit International Exposition art gallery, September 17th to 27th. This large picture is one of the finest produced by any American artist of recent years. It is especially remarkable for its religious power. The painting represents the shepherds, about their watchfire in the desert, watching and discussing, with fervent awe, the brilliant miracle of the appearance of the Star of Bethlehem, heralding the birth of Christ. In the picture the miraculous star hangs its brilliant wonder above the central horizon, and lends strange glory to the soft atmosphere of the oriental night in the desert, mingling mystically with the light of the watchfire and the glimmer of the stars. The sheep are scattered about the landscape and around the fire, shading away into the distance. The main group is on the right center of the canvas. Here three shepherds—an old man and two young men—lean against a bank, earnestly discussing THE SKY'S MIRACLE, upon which all attention is directed. A third shepherd—a young man sheltering a lamb in his cloak—lies upon the bank in an attitude of weariness and awe, listening to the discussion. On the left, in the foreground, are several other shepherds, watching the star with awe, absorbed in interest in talk. The painting is portrayed the soul of the scene with a truth that stirs in each religious bosom a sense of the unspeakable that seems to linger long in the vision of a holy dream.

Much injury is done by the use of irritation, gripping compounds taken as purgatives. In Ayer's Pills, the patient has a mild but effective cathartic, that can be confidently recommended alike for the most delicate patients as well as the most robust.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS. OTTAWA COUNTY. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Emily J. Houghton deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Eva M. Crofoot, daughter and heir at law of said deceased, praying for the determination of the heirs at law and who are entitled to the estate of Emily J. Houghton, deceased. Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday, the Twenty-fourth day of August next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further Ordered, That said 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. Judge of Probate.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS. OTTAWA COUNTY. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Monday, the Twenty-second day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Adrian Veele, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elena Veele, executrix in said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in said court purporting to be the last will and testament of Adrian Veele, late of the City of Holland in said County, deceased, and for her own appointment as executrix thereof. Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday, the Seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further Ordered, That said 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. Judge of Probate.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage dated November eleventh A. D. 1886, executed by Emma A. Rowe of Muskegon, Michigan, to John C. Post of Holland, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Ottawa county, Michigan, on November twelfth A. D. 1886, in Liber 37 of mortgages, on page 128, on which mortgage the sum of Five hundred and twenty-five dollars and no cents, and also Thirteen dollars and for taxes paid by said mortgagee on said mortgage premises, and no quit or proceeding at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof: Notice, is therefore, hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee, or his assigns, will foreclose by said mortgage, the sum of Five hundred and twenty-five dollars and no cents, and also Thirteen dollars and for taxes paid by said mortgagee on said mortgage premises, and no quit or proceeding at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof: Notice, is therefore, hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said mortgagee, or his assigns, will foreclose by said mortgage, the sum of Five 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BY VELMA CALDWELL MELVILLE.

All my life I've owned fine castles.—
Owned fine castles built in air,
Architected by my fancy,
Furnished in a manner rare.

Peopled by a wondrous people—
Differing far from me and you—
Men who know no law but duty,
Women who are ever true.

Thro' these castles oft I wander,
Listening to the music sweet
Of the plashing, crystal fountains
Flinging spray beneath my feet;

Flowers springing 'neath each casement,
Lovelier far than lotos-bloom,
With like power to thrill the senses—
Fill the air with sweet perfume.

Fain I'd linger there forever,
Dreaming dreams of golden hue,
Mid the music and the flowers,
Mid the hearts as Heaven's true.

But 'till as I look and listen,
Round me falls the castle fair,
And I'm wafted swiftly upward
From my castle in the air!

—St. Louis Magazine.

TWO BADLY SCARED BOYS.

Hair-Raising Experience of Two Texas Boys.

There are moments in our lives the recollection of which sometimes rises vividly before us like pictured realities. The one experience of my life which memory recalls like a nightmare was a narrow escape I once had from a panther.

It was away back in the days of my youth. Zill McCaleb and I were bosom friends and used to roam around the bottoms and cane-breaks of the San Jacinto River, in Eastern Texas, on many a hunting expedition. From killing squirrels, turkeys, ducks, geese, and other smaller game, and hunting possums and coons at night by the aid of fire-pans and dogs, we aspired to cover ourselves with glory by slaying our first deer.

I well remember when we had accomplished this feat. We were out in the upper timber in the edge of the bottom, when we heard the long-drawn "Y-e-o-oo!" "Y-e-o-oo!" by which we recognized the hunting hounds which the Texas planters in those days (it was in 1858) kept in "packs" of from ten to fifty for hunting. We knew, from the absence of the winding, mellow notes of the horn, that the hounds were out on an independent hunt, as they sometimes went, and we stood still. My heart palpitated with anticipation, and I could see Zill's hand tremble with excitement as we noted that the sounds were coming our way. We knew that they were chasing a deer, for they were too well trained to hunt anything else.

We got behind a clump of bushes and waited. In a few minutes we saw a great buck come bounding and jumping with that long, graceful motion of a deer in full chase, and we almost fell to the ground in fright.

"Shall I—shall I—must we shoot?" I asked in fear and excitement.

"Lordy! We've got to," said Zill, "or he'll cross our luck forever."

"Then I'll count three and both of us must fire at once," said I, fearing to take the responsibility on myself.

"All right; but we must make sure work of him or he'll get us sure as eatin'."

In a moment the buck had bounded into a clear, sandy spot where his whole side was in view. I got the "buck

agony" immediately and forgot the programme, and instead of counting "One, two, three," shouted "Three!" and pointed my gun, shut my eyes, and fired. It was well I did shout three, as Zill's gun went off at the same time.

We rushed through the smoke over to where the deer had been, but he was not lying down. A broad strain of blood told us he was hit, and we rushed on in pursuit.

To our surprise and glee we found him staggering around a few yards farther on, and heard the dogs coming in full tilt. We had reloaded, and, both of us remembering the awful stories the negroes had told us of the carnivorous propensities of a wounded buck, quickly raised our guns and fired again. He fell, struggled awhile, and died. Our last shots had not hit, but our first ones had gone through him. We were delighted, and bore him home in triumph. From thence on we were the heroes of the neighborhood. We were only 13 and 15 years old respectively, Zill being my senior.

This so elated us that in a reckless moment we decided to go off on a three-day's hunt in the canebrake. We made this announcement before we thought, and I guess no two boys ever repented of such a determination as we two did of that. We had swaggered around and bragged about that deer-killing, and invented tales of daring to tell the envious youths of the neighborhood about our adventures in the long and arduous chase after that noble buck, and of the terrible fight we had with him after he was wounded, so that we got to believe the stories ourselves. We were heroes in our own eyes. It was while inflated with these invented stories and while a number of our companions, with whom we would not associate as equals, were standing around silently listening to our tales while their souls chafed under the galling thought of their own littleness and their eye-balls were seared with the sight of our taking the pick of the prettiest and most popular girls at church and walking off with them, that we publicly announced that we were going off by ourselves and hunt three days.

We made this announcement in a thoughtless spirit of bravado. We got behind the corn-crib afterward, and bitterly repented of it, for the negroes seemed at once to think of the most blood-curdling stories to tell us of serpents and hobgoblins, and "raw-head-and-bloody-bones" tales, until our hearts were sick at the very thought of going.

"Le's back out and not go," said I.

"I'm a notion to. But then, blame it," said Zill, "how can we now that we've got Angelina and Melissa away from them stuck-up fellows. Read Moran and Sonnie Sap, and have been tellin' them all them blamed yarns? Why, we've got to go now, if we have to fight a panther." We both shuddered at the thought.

"I'm blamed sorry we killed that deer, now, Zill."

"Oh, I'm almost sorry, too," said I.

"But then, it's worth a good deal to bring them two chaps down like we did, even if we have to tell some pretty big stories. But, come to think of it, Zill, it was no slouch of a thing to kill that deer. Besides, you know, he might have killed us, because we forgot to spit in that horse-wallow."

"That's so," replied Zill. "And blame my cats if I didn't walk in your tracks along there by those blood-weeds near the new-ground cotton-patch!"

"You did?" I exclaimed in horror.

"Zill, if I'd known that, I'd never shot at that deer. I don't see how we ever got back alive. Don't you ever do such a thing again. It's mighty lucky we're here, I can tell you."

"Well, we'll take some lucky stones and red corn with us this time. I have some lucky stones I saved out'n the last gaspergon heads I caught in the big swimming-hole last week."

So it was arranged that we should brave it out, and go on that three days' hunt. We then began to tell what we would kill, scorning anything smaller than turkeys, and naming bears, deer, buffaloes, and even mentioning panthers, though we both went out and walked three times around an alder bush, each time saying: "Panther, panther, no harm come nigh you." This was sure to keep the panthers off of us, as we had no idea of letting one get within hearing distance of us if we could help it.

We took with us a large piece of bacon, a long-handled frying-pan, a lot of salt, pepper, a sack with meal in one end and flour in the other, some onions, and a lot of ground coffee and an old pot. We scorned to take sugar or cups, as old hunters never used sugar and always drank right out of the pot while the coffee was boiling. I have the scar in my mouth to this day where I tried to be an old hunter on that trip, and Zill had all the skin taken off his tongue and mouth. We threw the coffee away and made believe we drank it.

It was dark when we reached our destination, which was about eighteen miles from home, in the edge of what was called the second bottom and the beginning of the canebrake. We found a beautiful dell there, with long, rich grass in abundance, and plenty of wood and a good place to sleep. We staked our horses out, cooked supper, and lighted our corn-cob pipes to revel in the luxury of our first real hunt.

I noticed that Zill, while appearing to talk easily and naturally, had a quaver in his voice and kept casting furtive glances around at every noise. I knew how he felt, for I felt that way myself and hastily wished we had never seen that old buck. Any one who has ever spent a night in the woods can recall that there are more noises of a blood-curdling nature around, below, and above you than you ever read or heard of. I do not now remember who started it first, but our conversation soon turned on the stories we had heard in the negro quarters. And, hard as each of us tried to avoid the subject, we soon began to tell tales of horror in connection with panthers. And the terrible stories we invented and told each other about the cunning and blood-thirsty deeds committed by these animals were not calculated to make us feel sleepy or to enjoy our hunt any the more. We each tried to outdo the other in these lies in order to appear to the other and to ourselves as really brave and reckless.

It must have been about 10 o'clock when I had just finished a Munchausen tale about one panther smelling an immigrant party for forty miles and rushing over to them and waylaying them in a cane-brake and devouring the entire party in its insatiable greed for blood and human flesh. I made the number of people on this occasion thirteen, and then recollecting that this was an unlucky number, and seeing that Zill noticed it and turned pale, I corrected it and said it was sixteen, and recited old Uncle Gabe Crewshaw as my authority.

"If Uncle Gabe says so, it's so," said Zill, in a whisper, this tale absolutely striking him speechless with fright, and my own powers of narration had made me also nearly lose my voice in fright.

"I tell you what, Aleck," said Zill, "I think we done a fool thing by coming out here without getting Uncle Gabe to give us a bag with sulphur, and bear claws, and nine locks of hair from the head of a voodoo. That would have kept anything from us. And—"

Just here a low, crying moan came floating to our ears from across the river half a mile distant.

We both stopped and listened and instinctively crept closer together.

"If it cries like a lost child, Zill, it is a—"

The moan grew louder, then followed a loud scream, half shriek, half human cry of distress, ending with a demoniac yell. Then a silence fell on us so still that we could hear our hearts go "thum, thum, thum." An owl lit in a tree just over our heads and suddenly asked:

"Hoo-hoo; hoo-hoo; hoo-are-yo-oo?"

Zill and I never answered, but divined under the blankets and covered up heads and ears and shivered and listened.

In about five minutes of awful suspense, which seemed to us days, the cry was repeated, louder, shriller, more blood-curdling, and, as its ear-splitting echoes reverberated through the woods and came back to us from the hills, the very owls ceased their nocturnal hoo-hoo, and the insects hushed their monotonous but friendly notes. Zill and I nestled closer together and said nothing for several minutes. Then Zill asked, in a whisper which I could never have recognized as his:

"W-h-a-t-i-s-it—Aleck?"

"Why, it's a panther, of course," said I. "Nothing else cries like that in the woods; and I guess we'd better get up and go home."

"Well, who's agoin' to get the hosses?" asked Zill, in a whisper of scorn. This broke up the motion to go home that night.

The cry was not repeated, and we grew bold enough to stick our heads out from under cover. Then, silence reigning, we got up and listened. The owls were hooting again, and the entomological concert was resumed. We comforted ourselves with the fact that the panther was across the river, though

we soon found out that to swim a stream like the San Jacinto was no performance at all for a panther.

We heaped several logs on the fire, arranged our beds with our saddles for pillows, put our sacks of provisions at our heads, loaded our guns heavily and placed them alongside of us, and retired for the night. My dreams were full of awful conflicts with panthers, lions, tigers, grizzly bears, and wounded bucks. I don't know how it came about, for not a sound did I hear, but I awoke about two o'clock in the morning with the feeling that some danger was near. We can feel the very presence of some awful calamity at times when no sight or sound has warned us. I awoke with that feeling so strong that I found great beads of perspiration standing out on my forehead, while my body was covered with goose-pimples. Zill was playing a nocturnal solo through his nose.

I was trying to quiet myself to sleep again when, horrors! I heard a soft, velvety tread at my head. An arctic wave swept down my spinal column, and I felt the gentle but hot breath of some animal in my face. I instinctively ducked my head under the blanket. At the same instant the animal jumped back, and gave a low growl and gnashed its teeth. To say that I was scared would be using language so mild as to be an affront to good English. It wasn't fright. I was literally scared out of my senses, and each separate hair of my head undertook the responsibility of looking out for itself, and arose in protest. I intuitively knew that it was a panther, and that it would spring on us in a few seconds.

I could not help wondering which one of us it would begin on first. I loved Zill like a brother. We had been playmates since infancy; gone fishing together, stolen melons and roasting ears together; had slept together. I could not have loved a brother more. Yet I must confess that I prayed harder than I ever prayed before or since that a kind providence would lead that panther to begin on Zill first. Alas! now that Zill is no more, I realized how selfish this was. But I never thought of it then, and I doubt if any one else would.

Zill continued to snore, but I aroused him with a few punches in the ribs. He began to fuss about being waked, when his ears heard those muttered growls and snapping teeth. He never finished his angry inquiry, but shot under the blankets like a ground-hog in its hole. As we lay shivering I repeated all I could recall of "Now I lay me down to sleep," and Zill in his fright could only recall his pious father's grace and chattered, "O Lord, for what we are receiving at thy hands make us thankful." I finally found thought and voice to say:

"S-h-o-o-t-t-h-the-pan-ther, Zill, or it'll eat us both up."

"Shoot it yourself, if you want it shot," said Zill; and then he pulled the blankets tighter, as the growls and gnashing of teeth became plainer, and he repeated that grace over again.

When the first gray streaks of dawn showed themselves I peeped down and prepared to descend. I saw that all was clear beneath—the panther had evidently slunk away at daylight. I came slowly down, revolving on how best to break the awful news to Zill's family. As I reached the ground I noticed a form slowly crawling down from a tree a few yards from where I was. I started to shin up again, when I saw that it was Zill, not hurt at all.

"Where is the panther?" I asked.

"Why, if it wasn't you he was eating I guess that noise must a-been him dying. You must have hit him when you shot. Let's look for him."

The dreadful monster we had killed was one of old man Moran's razor-backed sows, which had been devouring our provisions while we slept. But we never went hunting alone at night again.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

Enny man who is willing to be flattered is willing to be abused to his face.

We are not a grate ways from hating those whom we envy.

I kant tell just now which is the wunst way to suceed—to be too aktiv or too lazy.

Ask no favor ov enny man that are not strictly legitimate.

There iz lots of pholks who kant see no value in enny thing that they kant buy cheap.

I notiss that when a man stubs his toe he wants to kuss all kreation, and not himself.

Times has finally got so that you kant get a good thing at enny price, nor a poor one without paying twice what it iz worth.

The vulgar alwuss notiss every thing they see.

My experience in life thus far has been, that 4 wont go into 3 and hav much of enny thing left over.

If a man is strikly honest with himself he iz sure to be so towards others.

Sassy children alwuss have sassy parents. (This remark took the highest prize at the late London show.)

Yu kant quite most every time alwuss exakly tell why the thing iz, but the gratest tyrants at times are the gratest lams.

Men talk about drinking rum to drown their sorrows. It iz cheaper, and a mutch surer cure, to drown themselves in a mill pond.

About as low down az a man can git and not quite spile, iz to live on his wife's reputashun.

Temptashuns are necessary. A man kant even tell whether he iz honest or not until he has been tempted.

A perfectly natural man is generally a perfectly honest one.

It iz a grate deal better to be ignorant than to kno and beleav what aint so.

—New York Weekly.

Business Manager Slow to Grasp.

She—It must be awfully nice, Jack, to be a great editor and to be able to swap men's minds with the stroke of a pen.

He—Ah, but you don't know the discouragements of the profession, Flo. I've been trying to sway the business manager's mind on a financial point for some weeks, but without success.

She—I dare say it is some deep, dark problem that he fails to grasp.

He—Yes; I want a raise of \$2 a week.

TALMAGE IN MONTANA.

TEXT OF A SERMON PREACHED AT LIVINGSTON, MONT.

"Outwitted by the World" His Subject, "The Children of This World Are in Their Generation Wiser Than the Children of Light" His Text.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, N. Y., preached at Livingston, Mont., on the 4th, inst., taking for his subject: "Outwitted by the World." He took for his text, St. Luke xvi, 8, "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light," and delivered the following discourse:

That is another way of saying that Christians are not so skillful in the manipulation of spiritual affairs as worldlylings are skillful in the management of temporalities. I see all around me people who are alert, earnest, concentrated, and skillful in monetary matters, who in the affairs of the soul are laggards, insane, inert.

The great want of this world is more common sense in matters of religion. If one-half of the skill and forcefulness employed in financial affairs were employed in disseminating the truths of Christ, and trying to make the world better, within ten years the last juggernaut would fall, the last throne of oppression upset, the last iniquity tumble, and the anthem that was haunted over Bethlehem on Christmas night would be echoed and re-echoed from all nations and kindred and people: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men."

Some years ago, on a train going toward the southwest, as the porter of the sleeping car was making up the berths at the evening tide, I saw a man kneel down to pray. Worldly people in the car looked on, as much as to say, "What does this mean?" I suppose the most of the people in the car thought that man was either insane or that he was a fanatic; but he disturbed no one when he knelt, and he disturbed no one when he arose. In after conversation with him I found out that he was a member of a church in my own city, that he was a seafaring man, and that he was on his way to New Orleans to take command of a vessel. I thought then, as I think now, that ten such men—men with such courage for God as that man had—would bring the whole city to Christ; a thousand such men would bring this whole land to God; ten thousand such men, in a short time, would bring the whole earth into the Kingdom of Jesus. That he was successful in worldly affairs, I found out. That he was skillful in spiritual affairs, you are well persuaded. If men had the courage, the pluck, the alertness, the acumen, the industry, the common sense in matters of the soul they have in earthly matters, this would be a very different kind of world to live in.

In the first place we want more common sense in the building and conduct of churches. The idea of adaptiveness is always paramount in any other kind of structure. If bankers meet together and they resolve upon putting up a bank, the bank is especially adapted to banking purposes; if a manufacturing company put up a building, it is to be adapted to manufacturing purposes; but adaptiveness in not always the question in the rearing of churches. In many of our churches we want more light, more room, more ventilation, more comfort. Vast sums of money are expended on ecclesiastical structures, and men sit down in them, and you ask a man how he likes the church; he says: "I like it very well, but I can't hear." As though a shawl factory were good for everything but making shawls. The voice of the preacher dashes against the pillars. Men sit down under the shadows of the Gothic arches and shiver, and feel they must be getting religion, or something else, they feel so uncomfortable.

Our friends, we want more common sense in the rearing of churches. There is no excuse for lack of light when the heavens are full of it, no excuse for lack of fresh air when the world swims in it. It ought to be an expression not only for our spiritual happiness, but of our physical comfort, when we say: "How amiable are Thy tabernacles, O Lord God of hosts! A day in Thy courts is better than a thousand."

Again I remark: We want more common sense in the obtaining of religious hope. All men understand that in order to succeed in worldly directions they must concentrate. They think on that one subject until their mind takes fire with the velocity of their own thoughts. All their acumen, all their strategy, all their wisdom, all their common sense, they put in that one direction and they succeed. But how seldom it is true in the matter of seeking after God. While no man expects to accomplish anything for this world without concentration and enthusiasm, how many there are expecting after a while to get into the kingdom of God without the use of any such means. A miller in California, many years ago, held up a sparkle of gold until it bewitched nations. Tens of thousands of people left their homes. They took their blankets and their pickaxes and their pistols and went to the wilds of California. Cities sprang up suddenly on the Pacific Coast. Merchants put aside their elegant apparel and put on the miner's garb. All the land was full of the talk about gold. Gold in the eyes, gold in the ears, gold in the wake of ships, gold in the streets—gold, gold, gold.

Word comes to us that the mountain of God's love is full of bright treasure; that men have been digging there, and have brought up gold, and amethyst, and carbuncle, and jasper, and sardonyx, and chrysopterus, and all the precious stones out of which the walls of Heaven were built. Word comes of a man who, digging in that mine for one hour, has brought up treasures worth more than all the stars that keep vigil over our sick and dying world. Is it a bogus company that is formed? Is it undeveloped territory? Oh no, the story is true. There are thousands of people in this audience who would be willing to rise and testify that they have discovered that gold, and have it in their possession. Notwithstanding all this, what is the circumstance? One would suppose that the announcement would send people in great excitement up and down our streets, that at midnight men would knock at your door, asking how they may get those treasures. Instead of that many of us put our hands behind our back and walk up and down in front of the mine of eternal riches, and say: "Well, if I am to be saved I will be saved; and if I am to be damned I will be damned; and there is nothing to do about it." Why, my brother, do you not do that way in business matters? Why do you not to-morrow go to your store and sit down and fold your arms and say: "If these goods are to be sold they will be sold; and if they are not to be sold, they will not be sold; there is nothing for me to do about it." No, you dispatch your agents, you put your advertisements, you adore

show, you push those goods, you use the instrumentality. Oh that men were as wise in the matters of the soul as they are wise in the matters of dollars and cents! This doctrine of God's sovereignty, how it is misquoted and spoken of as though it were an iron chain which bound us hand and foot for time and for eternity, when, so far from that, in every fiber of your body, in every faculty of your mind, in every passion of your soul, you are a free man and it is no more a matter of free choice abroad or stay at home, than it is this you will accept Christ or reject him. In all the army of banners there is not one in conscript. Men are not to be dragged into Heaven. Among all the tens of thousands of the Lord's soldiers there is not one man but will tell you: "I chose Christ; I wanted him; I desired to be in His service; I am not a conscript—I am a volunteer." Oh that men had the same common sense in the matters of religion that they have in the matters of the world—the same concentration, the same push, the same enthusiasm; in the one case a secular enthusiasm; in the other a concentrated enthusiasm.

Again I remark: We want more common sense in the building up and enlarging of our Christian character. There are men here who have for forty years been running the Christian race, and they have not run a quarter of a mile!

No business man would be willing to have his investments unaccumulative. If you invest a dollar you expect that dollar to come home bringing another dollar on its back. What would you think of a man who should invest ten thousand dollars in a monetary institution, then go off for five years, make no inquiry in regard to the investment, then come back, step up to the cashier of the institution and say: "Have you kept those ten thousand dollars safely that I lodged with you?" But asking no question about interest or about dividend. Why, you say, "That is not common sense." Neither is it, but that is the way we act in matters of the soul. We make a far more important investment than ten thousand dollars. We invest our soul. Is it accumulative? Are we growing in grace? Are we getting better? Are we getting worse? God declares many dividends, but we do not collect them, we do not ask about them, we do not want them. Oh that in this matter of accumulation we were as wise in the matters of the soul as we are in the matters of the world!

How little common sense in the reading of the Scriptures! We get any other book and we open it and we say: "Now, what does this book mean to teach me? It is a book on astronomy; it will teach me astronomy. It is a book on political economy; it will teach me political economy." Taking up the Bible, do we ask ourselves what it means to teach? It means to do just one thing: get the world converted and get us all to Heaven. That is what it proposes to do. But instead of that, we go into the Bible as botanists to pick flowers, or we go as pugilists to get something to fight other Christians with, or we go as logicians trying to sharpen our mental faculties for a better argument, and we do not like this about the Bible, and we do not like that, and we do not like the other thing. What would you think of a man lost on the mountains? Night has come down; he cannot find his way home and he sees a light in a mountain cabin; he goes to it, he knocks at the door; the mountaineer comes out and finds the traveler and says: "Well, here I have a lantern; you can take it and it will guide you on the way home;" and suppose that man should say: "I don't like that lantern. I don't like the handle of it, there are ten or fifteen things about it I don't like; if you can't give me a better lantern than that I won't have any."

Now, God says this Bible is to be a lamp to our feet and a lantern to our path, to guide us through the midnight of this world to the gates of the celestial city. We take hold of it in sharp criticism, and deprecate this, and deprecate that. Oh, how much wiser we would be if by its holy light we found our way to our everlasting home!

Then we do not read the Bible as we read other books. We read it perhaps four or five minutes just before we retire at night. We are weary and sleepy, so somnolent we hardly know which end of the book is up. We drop our eyes perhaps on the story of Samson and the foxes, or upon some genealogical table, important in its place, but stirring no more religious emotion than the announcement that somebody begat somebody else and he begat somebody else, instead of opening the book and saying: "Now I must read for my immortal life. My eternal destiny is involved in this book."

How little we use common sense in prayer! We say: "Oh, Lord, give me this," and "Oh, Lord, give me that," and "Oh, Lord, give me something else," and we do not expect to get it, or getting it, we do not know we have it. We have no anxiety about it. We do not watch and wait for its coming.

As a merchant, you telegraph or you write to some other city for a bill of goods. You say: "Send me by such express, or by such a steamer, or by such a rail train." The day arrives. You send your wagon to the depot or to the wharf. The goods do not come. You immediately telegraph: "What is the matter with those goods? We haven't received them. Send them right away. We want them now, or we don't want them at all." And you keep writing and you keep telegraphing, and you keep sending your wagon to the depot, or to the express office, or to the wharf, until you get the goods.

In matters of religion we are not so wise as that. We ask certain things to be sent from Heaven. We do not know whether they come or not. We have not any special anxiety as to whether they come or not. We may get them and may not get them. Instead of at 7 o'clock in the morning saying: "Have I got that blessing?" at 12 o'clock noonday, asking: "Have I got that blessing?" at 7 o'clock in the evening saying: "Have I received that blessing?" and not getting it—pleading, pleading—begging, begging—asking, asking, until you get it. Now, my brethren, is that that common sense? If we ask a thing from God, who has sworn by his eternal throne that he will do that which we ask, is it not common sense that we should watch and wait until we get it?

But I remark again: We want more common sense in doing good. How many people there are who want to do good and yet are dead failures! Why is it? They do not exercise the same tact, the same ingenuity, the same strategem, the same common sense in the work of Christ that they do in worldly things. Otherwise they would succeed in this direction as well as they succeed in the other. There are many men who have an arrogant way with them, although they may not feel arrogant. Or they have a patronizing way. They talk to a man of the world in a manner which seems to say: "Don't you wish you were as good as I am? Why, I have to look clear down before I can see you, you are

so far beneath me." That manner always disgusts, always drives men away from the kingdom of Jesus Christ instead of bringing them in. When I was a lad I was one day in a village store, and there was a large group of young men there full of rollicking and fun, and a Christian man came in, and without any introduction of the subject, and while they were in great hilarity, said: to one of them, "George, what is the first step of wisdom?" George looked up and said: "Every man to mind his own business." Well, it was a very rough answer, but it was provoked. Religion had been hurled in there as though it were a bombshell. We must be adroit in the presentation of religion to the world.

Do you suppose that Mary in her conversation with Christ lost her simplicity? or that Paul, thundering from Mars Hill, took the pulpit tone? Why is it people cannot talk as naturally in prayer meeting and on religious subjects as they do in worldly circles? For no one ever succeeds in any kind of Christian work unless he works naturally. We want to imitate the Lord Jesus Christ, who plucked a poem from the grass of the field. We all want to imitate him who talked with farmers about the man who went forth to sow, and talked with the fishermen about the drawn net that brought in fish of all sorts, and talked with the vine dresser about the idler in the vineyard, and talked with those newly affianced about the marriage supper, and talked with the man cramped in money matters about the two debtors, and talked with the woman about the yeast that leavened the whole lump, and talked with the shepherd about the lost sheep. Oh, we might gather even the stars of the sky and twist them like forget-me-nots in the garland of Jesus. We must bring everything to him—the wealth of language, the tenderness of sentiment, the delicacy of morning dew, the saffron of floating cloud, the tangled surf of the tossing sea, the bustling thunder guns of the storm's bombardment. Yes, every star must point down to him, every heliotrope must breathe his praise, every drop in the summer shower must flash his glory, all the tree branches of the forest must thrum their music in the grand march which shall celebrate a world redeemed.

Now, all this being so, what is the common sense thing for you and for me to do? What do I think will depend upon three great facts. The first fact that sin has ruined us. It has blasted body, mind and soul. We want no Bible to prove that we are sinners. Any man who is not willing to acknowledge himself an imperfect and a sinful being is simply a fool and not to be argued with. We all feel that sin has disorganized our entire nature. That is one fact. Another fact is that Christ came to reconstruct, to restore, to revise, to correct, to redeem. That is a second fact. The third fact is that the only time we are sure Christ will pardon us is the present. Now, what is the common sense thing for us to do in view of these three facts? You will all agree with me to quit sin, take Christ and take Him now. Suppose some business man in whose skill you had perfect confidence should tell you that to-morrow (Monday) morning between 11 and 12 o'clock you could by a certain financial transaction make five thousand dollars, but that on Tuesday perhaps you might make it, but there would not be any positiveness about it, and on Wednesday there would not be so much, and Thursday less, Friday less, and so on less and less—when would you attend to the matter? Why, your common sense would dictate: "Immediately I will attend to that matter between 11 and 12 o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning, for then I can surely accomplish it, but on Tuesday I may not, and on Wednesday there is less prospect. I will attend to it to-morrow. Now let us bring our common sense in this matter of religion. Here are the hopes of the Gospel. We may get them now. To-morrow we may get them and we may not. Next day we may and we may not. The prospect less and less and less and less.

The only sure time now—now. I would not talk to you this way if I did not know that Christ was able to save all the people, and save thousands as easily as save one. I would not go into a hospital and tear off the bandages from the wounds if I had no balm to apply. I would not have the face to tell a man he is a sinner unless I had at the same time the authority of saying he may be saved. Suppose in Venice there is a Raphael, a faded picture, great in its time, bearing some marks of its greatness. History describes that picture. It is, nearly faded away. You say: "Oh, what a pity that so wonderful a picture by Raphael should be nearly defaced!" After awhile a man comes up, very unskillful in art, and he proposes to retouch it. You say: "Stand off! I would rather have it just as it is; you will only make it worse." After a while there comes an artist who has the equal of Raphael. He says: "I will retouch that picture and bring out all its original power

THE HOME.

The Splendid Silence.

From the San Francisco Argonaut.

[Written in memory of Ferens Ronyi, the patriot who suffered death in Hungary in the year 1849.]

This is the story of Ronyi,
And when you have heard it through
Pray God He send no trial like his
To try the faith of you.

And if his doom be upon you,
Then may God grant you this:
To fight as good a fight as he,
And win a crown like his!

He was strong, and handsome and happy;
Beloved, and loving, and young,
With eyes that men set their trust in.
And the fire of his soul on his tongue.

He loved the Spirit of Freedom,
He hated his country's wrongs,
He told the patriots' stories,
And he sang the patriots' songs.

With mother, and sister, and sweetheart,
His safe, glad days went by,
Till Hungary called on her children
To arm, to fight, and to die.

"Good-by to mother and sister;
Good-by to my sweet sweetheart;
I fight for you—you pray for me,
We shall not be apart!"

The women prayed at the sunrise,
They prayed when the skies grew dim;
His mother and sister prayed for the Cause,
His sweetheart prayed for him.

For mother, and sister, and sweetheart,
But most for the true and the right,
He low laid down his own life's hopes
And led his men to fight.

Skirmishing, scouting and spying,
Night-watch, attack and defeat;
The resolute, desperate fighting,
The shapeless, reluctant retreat:

Ruin, defeat and disaster,
Capture, and loss, and despair.
And half of his regiment hidden,
And only this man knew where!

Prisoner, fast bound, sore wounded,
They brought him roughly along,
With his body as weak and broken,
As his spirit was steadfast and strong.

Before the Austrian general—
"Where are your men?" he heard:
He looked black death in its ugly face
And answered never a word.

"Where is your regiment hidden?
Speak—you are pardoned straight.
No? We can find dumb-dogs their tongues,
You rebel reprobate!"

They dragged his mother and sister
Into the open hall,
"Give up your men, if these women
Are dear to your heart at all!"

He turned his eyes on his sister,
And spoke to her silently;
She answered his silence with speaking,
And strait from the heart spoke she;

"If you betray your country,
You spit on our father's name;
And what is life without honor?
And what is death without shame?"

He looked on the mother who bore him,
And her smile was splendid to see;
He hid his face with a bitter cry,
But never a word said he.

"Son of my body—be silent!
My days at the best are few,
And I shall know how to give them.
Son of my heart, for you!"

He shivered, set teeth, kept silence;
With never a plaint or cry
The women were slain before him,
And he stood and saw them die.

Then they brought his lovely beloved,
Desire of his heart and eyes,
"Say where your men are hidden,
Or say that your sweetheart dies."

She threw her arms about him,
She laid her lips to his cheek:
"Speak! for the one who loves you!
Love, for our love's sake speak!"

His eyes are burning and shining
With the fire of immortal disgrace—
Christ walk with him in the furnace
And strengthen his soul for a space!

Long he looked at his sweetheart,
His eyes grew tender and wet;
Closely he held her to him,
His lips to her lips were set.

"See! I am young! I love you!
I am not ready to die!
One word makes us happy forever.
Together, you and I."

Her arms round his neck were clinging,
Her lips his cold lips caressed;
He suddenly flung her from him,
And folded his arms on his breast.

She wept, she shrieked, she struggled,
She curs'd him in God's name,
For the loss of her early dying,
And for her dying's shame.

And still he stood, and his silence,
Like fire was burning him through,
Then the muskets spoke once, and were silent,
And she was silent, too.

They turned to torture him further,
If further might be—in vain;
He had held his peace in that three-fold hell,
And he never spoke again!

The end of the uttermost anguish
The soul of man could bear
Was the mad-house where tyrants busy
The broken shells of despair.

E. Nesbit.

An Epidemic of Bloody Flow

Last summer the flux raged here to a fearful extent. About five miles north of here at the Whiteside grave yard there were five victims of this dreadful disease buried in one day. The doctors could do nothing with the disease. When my family were taken, I went to Walter Brothers, of Waltersburg, and told them the situation. They said, give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, that they had sent out several hundred bottles into the infected district and "every day we hear how this medicine is curing them. So far we have not heard of it's failing in a single instance. I went to giving it and could soon see the good effects and a cure was the result. Anyone in doubt about these facts may write to me—L. C. Ellis, Rock, Pope Co., Illinois. For sale by Heber Walsh.

Embroidered dress patterns at D. Bertsch's. These goods cannot be excelled. Call and see them.

[OFFICIAL.] Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., Aug. 6, 1888.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor. Present: Mayor Kramers, Aldermen, Keppel, Carr, De Merell, L. Van Putten, Kramer, M. Van Putten and Habermann, and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last four meetings read and approved.

A. Van Vuren petitioned for the position of transferring people across the city when the bridge is being built—Accepted and placed on file.

The following bills were presented for payment, viz:

Geo. H. Sipp, one month's salary as clerk \$41.67; W. Verbeek, one month's salary as treasurer \$25.00; H. Van den Berg, one month's salary as marshal \$40.00; M. De Fuyter, one month's salary as street commissioner \$25.00; G. J. Diekema, three months salary as city attorney \$18.75; J. Pluim, two days labor on sidewalks \$2.00; Geo. H. Sipp and others, out to survey, profile, and estimates for grading and graveling Thirteenth street, \$24.00; J. A. Ter Vree, sixteen days team work \$24.00; J. Albert, burying child of Charles Wiemers \$6.00; Hunt & Kramer, paid nine prior orders \$43.50—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.

The committee on ways and means to whom was referred the matter of devising means whereby to defray the City of Holland's part of the expense of building bridge across Elack river reported the following resolution and recommended its adoption:

Resolved, That the amount of two thousand dollars be raised by the City of Holland, by bond to defray the expense incurred by the building of a new bridge across Elack river. That two bonds of one thousand dollars each be issued, said bonds to be made payable February 1st, A. D. 1887 and February 1st, A. D. 1888 and to draw interest at the rate of five percent per annum, payable annually, on the first day of February of each year until the principal is paid, and that both principal and interest be made payable at the office of the city treasurer of the city of Holland, and that the mayor and city clerk be authorized and instructed to sign and execute the said bonds and negotiate the same. Said above resolution was adopted by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas, Keppel, Carr, De Merell, L. Van Putten, Kramer, M. Van Putten and Habermann. Nays, none.

The chairman of the committee on streets and bridges verbally reported that the committee could not agree on a report regarding the matter of grading Thirteenth street and therefore referred the matter back to the council.—Report accepted and the matter of grading Thirteenth street placed on the general order of the day.

The committee on poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee, recommending \$23.50 for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending Aug. 21st, and having rendered temporary aid to the amount of \$11.50.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

In my inaugural message I called the attention of the council to the Chicago & West Mich. R. R. crossings at Eighth street. As nothing has been done to lessen the continuous switching across said street I would again call your attention to the matter. The first crossing is in continuous use of the second crossing, the one at the city limits, is dangerous from the fact that coming from both ways it is impossible for teamsters or drivers to see the engine until within a short distance of the track, this condition of things make a good many farmers hesitate to come into our city from this side. It seems to me that something could be done to prevent to a certain extent this obstacle to our welfare, as I stated in my other message I should like to see this matter arranged with the railroad in a friendly spirit. I would be pleased to have this matter referred to a special or to a standing committee, as your honorable body may deem best, and report in the near future.

Your fellow citizen,

H. KRAMERS.

Dated, Holland, Mich., Aug. 6, 1888.

Ald. L. Van Putten moved that a special committee of two be appointed by the mayor to confer with the railroad officials regarding subject of mayor's message.—Carried.

The mayor appointed as such committee aldermen L. Van Putten and De Merell.

The street commissioner reported for the month of July 1888.—Filed.

The following claims approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Council for payment, viz: J. Beukema, one month's salary as engineer \$50.00; P. Winter, one month's salary as engineer \$50.00; R. E. Werkman, 40 lbs grease @ 15c \$6.00—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.

The Board of Water Commissioners reported bid of A. L. Holmes for building well and the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the bid of A. L. Holmes be referred to the Common Council recommending that the proposal for building well with brick walls be accepted with the condition of ten inch connections, instead of six inch, and that if the council decides to accept of Mr. Holmes proposition the City Attorney be instructed to draw up the necessary contract and bonds.

To the Board of Water Commissioners, Holland, Michigan.

GENTLEMEN—In response to your advertisement of June 28th allow me to make you the following proposition for a well:

I will build you a well thirty feet deep from the surface of the ground and sixteen feet internal diameter, with a wooden shoe, three feet deep, and the outside of the ground with sound planks three inches thick and well spiked to the circles. The walls will be sixteen inches thick of good quality brick or eighteen inches in thickness of concrete, to within ten feet of surface of the ground where the walls will be twelve inches in thickness. The walls will be laid in good fresh hydraulic cement and will be perforated at several places with two inch iron pipes, supplied with cocks so that surface water may be admitted or shut out as desired. There will be six rods of one inch iron passing from the bottom of shoe through a sound wood circle twenty feet above and firmly bolting the walls together.

The lower well to be thirty-three feet deep and six feet internal diameter will be built in a similar manner to the above and of same material except the perforations for admitting outside water.

I will build this well complete, with cover and with six inch cast iron connections and suction pipe thirty feet long, with foot valve and with walls of concrete for the sum of two thousand dollars and with brick walls for the sum of two thousand three hundred and seventy dollars. Signed: A. L. HOLMES.

Ald. Carr moved that the communication from the Board of Water Commissioners together with the bid of A. L. Holmes be accepted and the recommendations from said Board be adopted and that Mr. A. L. Holmes is hereby awarded the job of building well with brick walls. Which said resolution was adopted by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas, Keppel, Carr, De Merell, L. Van Putten, Kramer, M. Van Putten and Habermann—7; nays, none.

Ald. Habermann moved that the city surveyor ascertain if fence of lot no. 4 tannery addition encroach on streets and report to the council at their next regular meeting.—Carried.

Ald. Carr moved that the committee on city library expend one hundred and fifty dollars in the purchase of books for the city library.—Carried.

On motion the council went into the committee of the whole. Ald. Kramer in the chair. After some time spent therein, the committee rose, and then their chairman made the following report:

The committee of the whole have had under consideration the matter of grading Thirteenth street, and recommend that the matter be laid over until next meeting.—Recommendation adopted.

Council adjourned.

Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk.

Consumption Surely Cured.

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

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Good Understanding

is desired by all. To obtain it call on

E. HEROLD,

Eighth street. He will you out with the very best

BOOTS and SHOES

at reasonable prices. An experience of many years enables him to select the best stock and to suit all classes of customers.

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

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BEATS THEM ALL!

It equals any 5 or 6 dollar shoe for style, durability and comfort. Other advertised \$3.00 shoes are full of nails which hurt the feet, but these shoes are entirely free from them.

Try these Shoes

And you will wear no other.

For sale by

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who always keeps on hand a large assortment of all kinds of footwear.

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Business College.

Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The only College in the U. S. that runs a regular Bank of Real money in connection with the College. The practical system on which the institution is conducted is increasing its patronage every year from all parts of the country. Short-hand and typewriting thoroughly taught by experienced teachers. Send for Journal. 25 Yr

SPRING

Has arrived and so has a

NEW STOCK

—OF—

Dress Goods,

SATEENS,

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DAMASKS,

COTTONS, ETC.

At the store of

G. Van Putten & Sons.

Also a large stock of

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

The largest and finest assortment of

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in the city.

A FULL LINE OF

Family Groceries

KEPT IN STOCK.

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Your Land Title.

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

JACOB BAAR,
Grand Haven, Mich.

ATTENTION!

A fine lot of

Top Buggies

just received at

J. FLIEMAN'S.

These buggies will be sold cheap.

The improved Ira I. Hunt Spring Tooth Harrows and Cultivators kept in stock. Steel clad on bottom without extra charge to purchasers, and farmers need not be afraid to purchase them, as there is no royalty to pay, as there is, or may be on some other harrows.

The St. Joseph Manufacturing Co. Plows and Repairs, These are the best.

My shop is the best place in Holland to have your wagon or buggy repaired and painted.

The new Trace Brace and Common Sense Sand Band is now used on my wagons. This is a good thing. Call and see it.

Farmers and other good citizens are invited to call at my wagon works and examine the fine stock I have on hand. All goods sold are warranted.

JACOB FLIEMAN,

HOLLAND, MICH.

Holland, Saugatuck and Chicago

NEW AND STANCH PASSENGER STEAMER

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Leaves Saugatuck, at 6 p. m., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving in Chicago at 5 o'clock next morning.

Leaves Graham & Co's dock, foot of Wabash Ave., Chicago, at 8 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving at Saugatuck next morning in time to connect with steamer for Holland FARE—From Holland to Chicago, \$1.50; round trip, \$3.25. Sleeping accommodations free.

Elegant Passenger Accommodations!

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and Plated Ware.

Call on us and examine our goods,

learn our prices and be convinced.

O. BREYMAN & SON.

Holland, Mich., March 15, 1888.

Chicago & West Michigan R'y.

TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect June 16, 1889

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

For Chicago..... 5 15 9 25 2 35 11 40

a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m.

For Grand Rapids..... 5 00 9 25 2 15 5 00 9 35

a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m.

For Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 5 20 9 25 2 40 6 30 9 35

a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m.

For Hart, Pentwater..... 5 20 6 30

a.m. p.m.

For Big Rapids..... 5 20 6 40

a.m. p.m.

For Allegan..... 9 25 3 40

a.m. p.m.

ARRIVE.

From Chicago..... 4 50 2 15 9 35 10 25

a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

From Grand Rapids..... 9 25 2 35 6 25 9 35 11 50

a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

From Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 9 30 2 05 2 30 9 00 11 40

a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

From Hart Pentwater..... 9 30 5 00

a.m. p.m.

From Big Rapids..... 9 30 11 40

a.m. p.m.

From Allegan..... 9 25 3 40

a.m. p.m.

* Daily. Other trains daily except Sunday.

Palace Sleeping Cars to and from Chicago on night trains.

Tickets to all