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### Holland City News, Volume 17, Number 29: August 18, 1888

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVII.

SATURDAY, HOLLAND, MICH., AUGUST 18, 1888.

NO. 29.

## The Holland City News,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, - MICH.

L. MULDER, Publisher.

### Terms of Subscription:

\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$2.00 if paid at six months.

Rates of advertising made known on application.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

### Bakeries.

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

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

### Bank.

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

### Barbers.

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

### Boots and Shoes.

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

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

### Clothing.

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

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

### Commission Merchant.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Furniture.

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

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

### Flour Mills.

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

### Hardware.

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

VAN OORT, J. B., dealer in General Hardware, Stoves, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc., Eighth street, opp. Post Office.

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

### Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor. The only first-class hotel in the city. Located 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. Bord, proprietor. Has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished. Terms moderate. Cor. Fish and Ninth streets.

PENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, Proprietor, located near depot of C. & W. M. R. Y. A well appointed hotel. Rates reasonable.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

HOPKINS, G. W., proprietor of Market Street Livery and Sale Stable. Good Turnouts can be had at all times.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FLEIMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufacturer and blacksmith shop. Also manufacturer of Ox Yokes. River street.

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

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

HOLLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, L. T. Kanters, General Manager. Wind-Mills, Tanks, etc., a specialty.

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

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

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

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

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

TAKEN & DE SPELDER, Manufacturers of Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs. Sole owners of ILL Patent Wagon. Special attention to Horseshoeing and Repairing. River street.

TE ROLLER, HEIN, Builder and Designer of all kinds of Buildings. Office on River street.

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm Implementations and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth streets.

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

### Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

### Marble Works.

DE MERELL, R. N., dealer in Granite and Marble Monuments, Headstones, Tablets. Building Work done. Eighth street.

### Meat Markets.

VAN DUREN & VAN DER VEER, First Ward Meat Market. Choice meats always on hand. Eighth street, near Fish.

### Millinery.

VAN DEN BERGE L. & S. CO., Millinery and Fancy Goods. The oldest millinery establishment in the city. Cor. Eighth and Cedar streets.

### Physicians.

KREMERS, B., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bangs. 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 house formerly occupied by L. Sprietma. Office hours: 9 to 10 a. m., and 5 to 6 p. m.

WETMORE, J. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 10:30 a. m. to 12 m., 2:30 to 4 p. m., and 7:30 to 9 p. m. Office: Tenth in Station's new building.

### Real Estate Agency.

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

### Saloons.

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

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

### Second Hand Store.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

STEVENSON, C. A., successors to H. Wyke, Jeweler and Optician, next door to J. Pessink & Bro's. Bakery, Eighth street.

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

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

### Societies.

#### I. O. of O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited. Wm. Zehn, Sec'y.

#### F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, Feb. 22, March 21, April 22, May 23, June 30, July 18, August 15, Sept. 19, Oct. 17, Nov. 14, Dec. 12. St. John's days June 24 and December 27th.

A. HUNTLEY, W. M.

#### K. O. T. M.

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

C. D. Wise, Commander. W. A. HOLLEY, R. K.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

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### LOCAL ITEMS.

REV. C. VORST, of Grand Rapids, was in the city this week.

HEAVY showers of rain have visited this section the past few days.

THE employees in the car works at Muskegon picnic at the Parks to-day, Saturday.

J. C. HOLMES, the well known newspaper man of Fennville, was in the city this week.

JOHN N. TROMPEN, of Miller & Trompen, Grand Rapids, was in the city Thursday.

C. L. WARING is on a visit this week to his relatives at Ridgeway, Lenawee County, this State.

DIED:—The seven weeks' old baby of Mr. and Mrs. J. De Feijter, last Wednesday, Aug. 15th.

TWENTY-SIX years ago last Tuesday, August 14, Company I, 25th regiment, enlisted from Holland.

PASSENGER Agent Israel, of the Illinois Central, Chicago, Ill., spent Thursday in Holland.

MRS. Q. HUYSEN held the lucky number in the drawing for the crazy quilt by the Y. L. S. C.

MR. M. JANSEN is erecting a fine residence on Cedar street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

MRS. W. SWIFT was called to Benton Harbor Thursday by a telegram stating that her mother was very ill.

Two children of sunny Italy were amusing our citizens last Monday evening with vocal and instrumental music.

JOHN BOSMAN returned from Rochester, N. Y., where he has been staying the past few weeks, on last Wednesday evening.

Two large excursions will arrive in this city, to-morrow, Sunday, one from Lacrosse, Ind. and the other from Big Rapids.

The cigar factory of Burgess & Schregardus is turning out the finest brands of cigars ever manufactured in this city.

CALL at the office of A. Vischer, Secretary of the S. O. & W. A. Agricultural Society, if you want a premium list of the fair.

REV. DR. N. M. STEFFENS will conduct the services in the evening, Sunday, in the German Lutheran Church Twelfth Street.

JACOB GEERLINGS, an employe of this office, had two fingers of his right hand badly pinched while feeding a job press last Tuesday.

J. H. COMISKY, formerly agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company in this city, but now located at Lansing, was in Holland Tuesday.

H. VAN ZEE, of Grand Rapids, formerly a resident of this city, was shaking hands with friends and acquaintances here last Tuesday.

H. B. PECK, of Allegan has been at the Park this week. He thinks Macatawa Park can be made the finest summer resort in Michigan.

THE windows of the confectionery store of C. Blom, Jr., present a fascinating appearance by the artistic arrangement of candy, fruits, etc.

MR. WM. C. LONG, special advertising agent of the *Pathfinder*, Omaha Pacific Rail Road Official Guide, Omaha, Neb., was in the city this week.

REV. H. D. JORDAN has returned from Bay View and will occupy the pulpit in the Methodist Church to-morrow, Sunday, both morning and evening.

THE Good Templars held open lodge last Saturday evening. Mr. Boggs gave a logical and convincing temperance address. The Y. M. P. C. furnished music.

THE Metropolitan Lite Insurance Co. will open a branch office in this city in about two weeks in the building formerly occupied by Jas. M. Van der Ven as a cigar factory.

A large bay window has been placed on the east side of the restaurant at the depot. It is a great improvement and will, no doubt, be highly appreciated by the traveling public.

THE next regular meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club will be held in their rooms in the old Grand-vest office, opposite Meyer, Brouwer & Co., Wednesday evening, Aug. 22.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Holland, Mich., Aug. 16th, 1888: W. Pos, Sr., Dr. A. J. Rice, Miss Laura Easter, Herman Schlutius.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

THEOLOGICAL Student J. Kruidenier, who has been preaching at Sayville, Staten Island, N. Y., for some time past, is visiting friends and relatives. He will shortly resume his studies at Xenia, O.

MISS ANNE KRUIDENIER, who has been engaged as clerk for P. Steketee & Co., and lately for B. Steketee, for the past three years has resigned her position and will be succeeded by Miss Mamie Thompson.

MARRIED: Miss Cornelia Cappon, daughter of Hon. I. Cappon of this city, and Mr. William Brusse, a prominent business man of Holland, were married on Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. Cappon.

BEING informed that last Monday evening would be the time to look for meteors we began to gaze heavenward shortly after ten; but it was too cloudy and were only rewarded for our labor by seeing one solitary shooting star.

ALDERMAN ROGERS left last Wednesday for Albion, this State. We were unable to learn the object of his journey, but suppose that he is prospecting with a view of locating, and engaging again in the newspaper business.

WHERE are those signs which were ordered by the Common Council about two months ago and to be placed in Centennial Park prohibiting the destroying or injuring of shade trees? Is it not about time they were placed in position?

A DRUNKEN fellow from White Cloud who was creating a disturbance on board the Queen of the Lakes just after the arrival of the excursion from Baldwin, last Sunday, was arrested by Deputy Marshal Alcott and lodged in the city jail.

A band tournament will be held in St. Joseph, Mich., on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, September 3rd, 4th, and 5th. Liberal prizes will be awarded. All desired information will be given by addressing A. B. Morse, St. Joseph, Mich.

THE State Teachers' Institute will commence its session in this city on next Monday, August 20th, and continue until Friday, the 27th. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of teachers from Allegan and Ottawa Counties.

DR. SCOTT'S lecture in Hope Church last Tuesday evening was well received. His subject: "New York in the Revolution" was of especial interest to teachers, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather quite a number were in attendance.

WE received copies of the *Kansas City Times*, from Mr. Peter Howe, of that place, one of our subscribers. Also a communication from him for the columns of the NEWS. The paper is so crowded with matter that we cannot publish his article at present.

IF the Grand Rapids *Telegram* is reliable, and we have no cause to think otherwise, one of our young men was swindled by sharpers out of a certain amount of money one day this week. We learn later that he was fortunate enough to recover the greater portion of the sum taken.

THE State Teachers Institute convenes in the High School building at 10 o'clock next Monday morning, Aug. 20th. Prof. J. W. Humphrey, the conductor, will be assisted by an able corps of instructors. Home students, and pupils of the High School will find it profitable to attend.

LAST Saturday afternoon the Douglas and Holland City base ball clubs played a match game of ball at the Fair Grounds. Rain put a stop to the sport at the end of the third inning, the score standing a tie, 2 to 2. We understand that they will play another game in Douglas in the near future.

IN a few days the Harrison and Morton banner will be stretched from E. Van der Veen's hardware store to Post's Block opposite. The Chief of the Fire Department complained of its interfering with the fire alarm wires in its former position, therefore it became necessary to remove the banner to a more convenient location.

THE Chicago and West Mich. Railway Company has constructed a pipe culvert on the line to Grand Haven and Muskegon, between Cedar and Market streets. This will prove a great convenience to residents on Sixth street, as their cellars had been flooded by the water which could not find an outlet to the marsh on the north side of the track. The company is also grading Seventh street from Land street to the depot.

PROF. P. A. LATTA, of Allegan, has been conducting the Hope College Summer Normal this week. Prof. Humphrey being in Ypsilanti, where he is engaged in superintending the State Teachers' Institute, closing the summer session of the State Normal.

J. F. ANIBA, of Grand Rapids, occupying "Sunnyside" cottage at the Park, is the champion fisherman. He always brings in the biggest string. His catch this week includes one muscalonge, two silver eels, one large catfish, and more than fifty white and black bass.

ON Thursday of this week, Secretary Taylor, of Ottawa County, and Secretary Latta, of Allegan County, held a Teacher's examination at Hope College. There were about sixty teachers present, most of whom were applicants for third grade certificates, the first and second grade teachers having written in Allegan and Grand Haven at the regular examination, Aug. 2nd.

ANY person, whether English, German, Scandinavian, French, Hollander, or of any other nationality, desiring to purchase tickets to or from Europe, need not go outside the city for them, but can be accommodated at the General Steamship Agency of Mulder & Verweij, in *De Grondwet* building. They are agents for the Netherlands-American, Inman, Norddeutsche Lloyd and other steamship lines, and are prepared to offer reduced rates. Read advertisement on fifth page.

DIED:—At his residence in Chicago on Sunday, Aug. 12, 1888, George A. Marsh, formerly a resident of Holland and engaged in business here until 1864 when he removed to Chicago and engaged in the lumber trade, in co-partnership with Mr. Goodridge as Marsh and Goodridge. Later he was President of the Marsh and Bingham Company, carrying on the railway supply business, and owning several vessels. As a business man, Mr. Marsh was prompt, energetic, and successful, leaving a fine property as the result of his business career. He was an officer of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, and was prominent in church and charitable work. Many friends mourn his loss.

AN error appeared in the statement in the Council proceedings last week, with reference to the Lake Street road. Instead of \$100 being appropriated by Holland township, fifty dollars was contributed by citizens of the township and fifty dollars appropriated by the town. This is the road leading to the Park. We are pleased to see this being done, and hope it will be continued each year until the Park is reached.

IT is also very gratifying to see the city and township joining hands in this work, as is also the case in making the Grand Haven road improvement. In union is strength, applies to towns and cities as well as individuals, and we can soon improve all our roads by working together harmoniously.

### Another Railroad.

"The G. R. & I. engineers have been surveying east of here for several days and it is a mystery as to what their mission is. Rumor has it that they are about to locate a line parallel with the D. G. H. & M. via Berlin and Coopersville, and then go to Eastmanville and from there to Holland City."

—*Coopersville Observer.*

Come on gentlemen, Holland will be ready to aid any new railroad coming here. This branch of the G. R. & I. would be especially welcome. That railroad is managed by men who are not only first-class railroad officials, but also gentlemen at all times ready to help build up the towns on their line. A large portion of the bark used here in the tanneries comes from stations on the G. R. & I. railroad, and considerable lumber would be shipped here over that line, if it came here.

This road has also by its enterprising and liberal management built up the popular resorts at Petoskey, Mackinac, Rome City and other points on the line. Last year the G. R. & I. R. R. and the Mich. Central each invested \$100,000 in building Plank's Grand Hotel at Mackinac.

We have greater natural advantages and a much better location at Macatawa Park, for a summer resort, than any other place in Michigan. If the Grand Rapids and Indiana road should come here, arrangements could be made with the Park association to take care of the entire passenger business to that place. This would also apply to the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinac railroad, or any other new line. With a good harbor, a growing city which gives to the C. & W. M. Railway more business than any other town on the line, except Grand Rapids and Muskegon, and with Macatawa Park, the future great summer resort of the West, it is only a question of time when some new railroad will be built to Holland.

### Burglary at North Holland.

Tuesday night at about eleven o'clock an old man named Cornelius De Fouw, living at North Holland, five miles from this city, was awakened by the crashing of glass. A moment later two men entered the house, through the window, having broken out glass and sash with a club. Mr. De Fouw is 76 years old and the only other occupant of the house was his wife, of about the same age. The scoundrels at once knocked down both the old man and his wife, with clubs they carried. One of them proceeded to open the bureau drawers with keys taken from his pockets. He found about Eighty dollars in the bureau, Mr. De Fouw attempted to rise and was again knocked down by one of the villains, while the other cruelly beat and kicked the old lady. The burglars then left the house. From many circumstances connected with the affair, Mr. De Fouw's grandson, named Cornelius Stegenga was suspected of being one of the guilty parties. Sheriff Woltman was at once notified. He came to Holland and, as he was engaged in the Circuit Court, he placed the case in the hand of Marshal



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## ELECTRIC FLASHES.

The Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World.

Political Gossip, Railroad Notes, Personal Mention, and Occurrences of Lesser Note.

### TWICE VISITED BY FIRE.

Peoria, Ill., Suffers Heavy Losses by Fire. At Peoria, Ill., the wholesale agricultural implement houses of Martin & Co. and Kingman & Co. were entirely destroyed by fire. Martin & Co.'s loss on stock was about \$25,000; fully insured. The building was owned by Collins & Co., of Chicago; loss \$10,000; insured. Kingman & Co.'s loss on stock was \$25,000; insurance, \$26,000; on building, \$28,000; insured for \$133,000. Immediately after the Peoria and Pekin Union Railway Company's grain elevator caught fire and was burned with forty-two cars, at a loss of \$125,000; fully insured.

### AFTER THE PENNANT.

Official Record of the Various Clubs Competing for the Prize.

The following table gives the relative standing of the ball clubs competing for the championship:

| League.      | Won. | Lost. |
|--------------|------|-------|
| New York     | 37   | 30    |
| Chicago      | 31   | 35    |
| Detroit      | 27   | 38    |
| Philadelphia | 25   | 41    |
| Boston       | 22   | 45    |
| Pittsburgh   | 18   | 50    |
| Washington   | 13   | 53    |
| Indianapolis | 11   | 56    |

| Western.    | Won. | Lost. | American.   | Won. | Lost. |
|-------------|------|-------|-------------|------|-------|
| St. Paul    | 47   | 25    | St. Louis   | 45   | 27    |
| Des Moines  | 44   | 24    | Brooklyn    | 36   | 35    |
| Cincinnati  | 43   | 28    | Cincinnati  | 34   | 34    |
| Kansas City | 33   | 33    | Athletic    | 32   | 34    |
| St. Louis   | 31   | 35    | St. Louis   | 30   | 39    |
| Chicago     | 23   | 43    | Louisville  | 25   | 55    |
| Minneapolis | 13   | 43    | Cleveland   | 23   | 51    |
| St. Paul    | 21   | 41    | Kansas City | 27   | 59    |

### IN COMMAND OF THE ARMIES.

The President Issues the Order Elevating Gen. Schofield.

The President has issued an order placing Maj. Gen. Schofield in command of the army, with headquarters at Washington. Gen. Schofield will also continue in command of the Division of the Atlantic until other changes are made.

### Nominated for Congress.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Illinois District met at Greenup and nominated Edward Harland for Marshall for Congress.

The Democrats of the Eighth Illinois District, in convention at Ottawa, nominated L. W. Brewer of Ottawa for Congress.

The Republicans of the Fifth Indiana Congressional District nominated Hon. Henry W. Duncan of Bloomington for Congress at Columbus, Ind.

The Republicans of the First Missouri District nominated Mayor S. G. Brock of Macon for Congress at Edina.

T. W. GRIMES has been renominated for Congress in the Fourth Georgia District, and Allen D. Candler in the Ninth Georgia District.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Indiana District, in convention at Plymouth, nominated Prof. William Hynes, Professor of Law at Notre Dame University, South Bend, for Congress.

### Connecticut Republicans.

The Republican State convention of Connecticut met at Hartford, and nominated the following ticket: Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Hartford, for Governor, and Gen. J. E. Merwin, of New Haven, for Lieutenant-Governor.

### Telegraphic Tickings.

M. B. PIKE, agent at New Orleans, La., of the Empire Cement Works, of Chicago, has been arrested and imprisoned on the charge of embezzling \$500 of the firm's funds, preferred by William H. January, of Chicago, on behalf of the firm.

Mrs. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT's carriage was run into by a dog cart at Newport, R. I., while she was driving, and she was upset and badly hurt.

MANAGER GOODING, of the Minneapolis Base Ball Club, has sold Walsh, Haves, and Pitcher Winkelman to the Milwaukee club for \$650, in order to cut down expenses.

At the national meeting of miners and mine laborers at Cleveland, Ohio, National Master Workman W. T. Lewis, of Shawnee, Ohio, was re-elected, and a delegation that is said to be opposed to Powderly elected to the National Convention of Knights of Labor.

### TO DEFINE TRUSTS.

A Bill Introduced in the House to Give Mrs. Gen. Sheridan a Pension.

Mr. BEAGAN introduced in the Senate, the 11th, a bill to define trusts and to provide for the punishment of persons connected with them or carrying them on. After some discussion on the rights of Congress on the subject, the same was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to declare trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and product unlawful, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Morgan occupied the floor of the Senate when the consideration of the fisheries treaty was resumed. He devoted himself principally to a defense of Secretary Bayard and to criticizing the Republican Senators for the manner in which they had opposed the ratification of the treaty. Representative T. J. Campbell (N. Y.) introduced in the House a bill giving General Sheridan a widow a pension of \$5,000 a year. Mr. Tamm made an intellectual fight to secure consideration of the fisheries appropriation bill in committee of the whole House, and the whole afternoon was wasted in fruitless roll-call. The House has agreed to the Senate amendment to the bill for a marine hospital at Yonkers, N. Y.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE and family have returned in safety from their foreign visit, looking and feeling better than when going abroad. They were received with honors by their admirers, when landing at New York. It is expected that Mr. Blaine will take an active part in the approaching campaign.

At Pittsburgh the East End Electric Light Company's plant, valued at \$25,000, was totally destroyed by fire. Fully insured.

The weavers of the Palmer Carpet-Mill

in Palmer, Mass., are all out on strike and the mill is shut down. The weavers claim that they cannot live at present prices, and will not resume work until prices are raised.

An east-bound Erie freight was wrecked near Schoharie, N. Y., by rocks washed down on the track, and a west-bound express train dashed into the wreck before it could be flagged, and the engine, baggage-car, a car loaded with horses, the smoker, and a day car were thrown down an embankment eighty feet from the track. Fireman Alexander Newman, of the express, was caught in the wreck and burned to death. Engineer John Kinsella was fatally scalded, and Thomas Decker, a passenger, was mortally injured internally. The train men and mail clerks of the express and the crew of the freight, eight in all, were seriously but not fatally hurt, and twelve running horses, mainly the property of Frederick Gebhard and Mrs. Langtry, and including Eole, were burned. They were valued at \$100,000. Matt Storm, of California, who was in the car, was fatally hurt, and his horse Scandinavian was killed.

THE Convent of the Sacred Heart, on 132d street, between 10th and St. Nicholas avenues, New York, has been consumed by fire. It was an immense building, with a frontage of 300 feet, including east and west wings, each of which was 100 feet square. It has long been known as a place of excellence in education, and many children of parents of wealth and prominence have been educated there. There were 195 persons in the convent at the time of the fire, all of whom escaped without injury. The loss is about \$300,000, of which there is insurance of about \$200,000.

### WEST.

WHEAT is reported to be considerably damaged in the Turtle and Pembina Mountain district, Dakota; slight damage about Devil's Lake and Minnewauke and St. Vincent, Minn.

At Dayton, Ohio, by the crossing of wires, the full power of the electric street railway dynamo was turned into the Telephone Exchange, setting it on fire and destroying all the telephones in the city—about 600.

An epidemic of unknown nature is prevailing in the home and neighborhood of Philip Selter, Bucyrus, Ohio. Five of his family are very low, and three neighbors who went in to nurse them have died and others are very ill.

ED MERCER, of Somerset, Ind., and P. P. Mast, of Springfield, Ohio, claim to have proof to their heirship to a portion of the Mercer estate in New York City, valued at \$1,000,000.

A BOLD mail robbery was committed on the Missouri Pacific road between Jefferson City and St. Louis in which over \$17,000 were stolen, of which \$5,000 was from the State treasury. The discovery of the crime was accidental. Two farmers were approaching a suspicious-looking man on the highway when he became frightened, and in attempting to flee dropped a large package. The farmers secured it and at once discovered that it was plunder from a mail robbery. They turned it over to the postmaster, who notified the postal authorities, and a secret service agent from St. Louis has reached Jefferson City to hunt up the robbers.

### SOUTH.

DIXIE LEE and Tegar Whiting, prominent young Virginians, were preparing their weapons for a duel at Buckroe, Va., when the Sheriff arrived and arrested Lee and his party. Whiting escaped.

SAMUEL A. NOBLE, the wealthy iron manufacturer, died at Anniston, Ala. Mr. Noble was the first man to build a furnace south of Mason and Dixon's line.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., is the scene of wild disorder, caused by yellow fever. Fully two-thirds of the population have left the city. Many deaths have occurred, and a number of people are ill. This is the place where the epidemics of 1857 and 1887 started. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

NEAR Cumberland Falls, Ky., three constables who had Andy Hamlin under arrest, were overtaken by friends of the prisoner, under command of his brother, Alexander Hamlin, who demanded Andy's release. During the fusillade which ensued two of the officers were killed and the third mortally wounded.

### WASHINGTON.

THE last sad rites for the remains of Gen. Sheridan were had in Washington, Saturday, the 11th. The services were conducted according to the Catholic faith, and the remains were interred in Arlington Cemetery, the city of the soldier dead. The ceremonies were in strict adherence with army rules, and while simple in themselves were of an impressive nature. The pall bearers were Gen. Sherman, Secretaries Endicott and Whitney, Speaker Carlisle, Senator Hawley, Gen. August Gen. MacFarley, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gen. Joseph Fullerton, Mr. George W. Childs, Col. Charles P. Lincoln, Department Commander of the G. A. R., Marshall Field, and Frank Thompson. The joint Congressional Committee was composed of Senators Hawley, Manderson, Cullum, Stewart, Hampton, Gibson, and Gray, and Representatives Hooker of Massachusetts, Cushman of Michigan, Wheeler of Alabama, Henderson of Illinois, Cox of New York, Grosvenor of Ohio, and McShane of Nebraska. Col. Clayton McMichael attended the funeral as the representative of the family of the late President Arthur.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the President did not sign the river and harbor bill, and it became a law without his signature. It is said that the President made a statement that while the bill contained items which he could not approve, the great bulk of the work provided for is so important to the best interests of the country that he was unwilling to obstruct it by a veto.

THE will of the late Gen. Sheridan has been admitted to probate at Washington. It leaves one-third of all his personal property to his wife, the same in lieu of dower. The rest is left to his wife, M. V. Sheridan, and Linden Kent in trust. As each of the children reaches the age of 21 years, the trustees are to give to such child its share of the estate. The personal estate consists of property valued at \$1,821, with an indebtedness of about \$1,250.

### POLITICS.

THE Republicans of Indiana, in convention at Indianapolis, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Alvin P. Hovey; Lieutenant Governor, Ira J. Chase; Secretary of State, Charles F.

Griffin; Auditor, Bruce Carr; Treasurer, Julius A. Lempke; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Harvey M. LaFollette; Attorney General, Lewis T. Michener; Reporter of Supreme Court, John Griffiths. The convention endorsed the Chicago platform.

DR. W. W. ROOT, of Mason, Mich., has been nominated for Congress by Sixth District Prohibitionists in convention at Lansing.

THE Republicans of Michigan met in State Convention at Detroit, and placed in the field the following ticket: For Governor, Cyrus G. Luce; Lieutenant Governor, James S. McDonald; Secretary of State, Gilbert R. Osburn; Treasurer, George L. Maltz; Auditor General, H. H. Alpin; Land Commissioner, Roscoe D. Dix; Attorney General, Stephen V. R. Trowbridge; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph Esterbrook; member State Board of Education, Percy F. Power; Electors at Large, Russell A. Alger and Isaac Cappen. The convention endorsed the Chicago platform and progressive temperance legislation favoring local option.

JUDGE C. A. O. McCLELLAN, of Auburn, Ind., has been nominated for Congress by Twelfth District Democrats.

THE Prohibitionists of the First Iowa Congressional District, at Des Moines, nominated Rev. J. A. Nash, of that city, as their candidate for Congress.

### LABOR.

JAMES A. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia; C. A. Hall, of Marshall, Texas; A. W. Wright, of the Labor Reformer, Toronto, Canada, and Morris L. Wheat, of Colfax, Iowa, who have been selected by General Master Workman Powderly to compose the traveling Educational Board of the Knights of Labor, have received final instructions from Mr. Powderly. It is the intention of the lecturers to make addresses to the public as well as to the assemblies.

### FOREIGN.

M. FLOTTE, a prominent Paris communist, is dead.

A PARIS special says: While General Boulanger was driving in an open carriage at Saint Jean d'Angely Prof. Perrin, of the Lycee, fired five shots at him from a revolver. M. Ratanap, a friend of the General, rushed forward and managed to turn the weapon aside. The result was that Ratanap himself received a bullet in the back of the head, but the wound is not serious. Two peasants were also wounded. Gen. Boulanger was not touched. The act was that of a political opponent.

A ROME special says: An official dispatch received from Massowah contains the startling intelligence that 350 auxiliary troops under the command of Italian officers have been destroyed by Abyssinians. The killed included all the officers. An attack was being made by the auxiliaries upon Saganeti. The catastrophe was due to treachery on the part of native allies who joined the enemy during the fighting.

THE Cape Colony Legislative Council has rejected the bill to establish a South African customs union.

THE Siemens steel works, near Swansea, England, have been closed and thousands of employes thrown out of work.

### GENERAL.

AN Ottawa, Ontario, special says: A Yankee boat has been captured by a government cruiser near St. Andrews, New Brunswick. It is a sloop-rigged craft, of fifteen-foot keel. The report of the seizure has not yet been received by the department.

THE Department of Agriculture reports a small advance in the condition of crops. It says:

Corn has advanced from 93 last month to 95.5. Rains have been generally seasonable, though in excess in some districts and deficient in some others. In Kansas, the Carolinas, Delaware, and New York the condition is improved by local droughts. In the southwest, where droughts sometimes occur at this season, there has been an improvement, and a large crop is already insured. In the corn belt, States high condition prevail, with some advance over the figures of last month. The percentages of the states of the central valleys are: Kentucky, 98; Ohio, 96; Indiana, 95; Illinois, 95; Iowa, 96; Minnesota, 94; Missouri, 94; Nebraska, 94; North Dakota, 94; South Dakota, 94; Texas, 94; Wisconsin, 94; and New York, 94. There will be a heavy crop in this region, as is usually and naturally expected in a seasonable year following one of extreme drought. High condition of corn also prevails in the northern border States and Territories. Dakota is the lowest at 84. Dun and Bradstreet's agencies report a general improvement in trade, and prospects of business activity are very encouraging.

ADVICES have been received at Ottawa that the Skiena River troubles will not amount to much.

OWING to ill-health, the Hon. J. B. Barnaby has resigned as member of the Democratic National Committee from Rhode Island.

### MARKET REPORTS.

| CHICAGO.                |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| CATTLE—Choice to Prime  | 5.75 @ 6.25     |
| Good                    | 4.50 @ 5.75     |
| Common                  | 2.25 @ 4.50     |
| HOGS—Shipping Grades    | 5.75 @ 6.50     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red         | 3.50 @ 4.75     |
| CORN—No. 2              | 45 @ 45 1/2     |
| OATS—No. 2              | 27 @ 30         |
| RYE—No. 2               | 47 @ 48 1/2     |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery  | 17 @ 19         |
| Flour—Fair              | 15 @ 16         |
| CHEESE—Full Cream, flat | 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4 |
| EGGS—Fresh              | 13 @ 14         |
| POTATOES—New, per bu.   | 40 @ 45         |
| POPK—Mess               | 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4 |

| ST. LOUIS.   |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| WHEAT—Cash   | 90 1/2 @ 91 1/2 |
| CORN—No. 2   | 45 @ 46         |
| OATS—No. 2   | 28 @ 29         |
| RYE—No. 2    | 47 @ 49         |
| BARLEY—No. 2 | 60 @ 61         |
| POPK—Mess    | 13 50 @ 14 00   |

| CINCINNATI.      |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red  | 81 @ 85         |
| CORN—No. 2       | 48 1/2 @ 49 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 Mixed | 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2 |
| HOGS             | 5 50 @ 5 70     |

| NEW YORK.   |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 | 83 @ 84       |
| CORN—No. 2  | 43 @ 44       |
| OATS—No. 2  | 24 @ 25       |
| RYE—No. 2   | 44 @ 45       |
| BARLEY      | 44 @ 45       |
| POPK—Mess   | 14 75 @ 15 25 |

| DETROIT.         |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| CATTLE           | 5.00 @ 6.50   |
| HOGS             | 5.00 @ 6.50   |
| SHEEP            | 3.70 @ 5.25   |
| WHEAT—No. 1 Hard | 3.00 @ 3.75   |
| CORN—No. 2       | 24 @ 25       |
| OATS—No. 2       | 24 @ 25       |
| RYE—No. 2        | 44 @ 45       |
| POPK—New Mess    | 14 75 @ 15 25 |

| TOLLEDO. |             |
|----------|-------------|
| WHEAT    | 85 1/2 @ 87 |
| CORN     | 40 1/2 @ 42 |
| OATS     | 28 @ 29 1/2 |
| CATTLE   | 4.50 @ 6.00 |
| HOGS     | 6.00 @ 6.50 |
| SHEEP    | 3.00 @ 4.50 |
| LAMBS    | 4.00 @ 5.25 |

| EAST LIBERTY. |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| CATTLE—Prime  | 5.25 @ 5.50 |
| Fair          | 4.50 @ 4.75 |
| Common        | 3.50 @ 4.00 |
| HOGS          | 6.00 @ 6.75 |
| SHEEP         | 4.25 @ 5.00 |
| LAMBS         | 4.50 @ 5.25 |

## AN IOWA DESPERADO.

Frank Gallup, the Shenandoah Terror, Killed by a Militiaman.

Infuriated Citizens Drag His Nude Body Through the Streets.

[SHENANDOAH (IOWA) SPECIAL.]

This pleasant little city has been the scene of wild excitement for several days, and crowds of turbulent people have thronged the streets. Frank Gallup, the terror of this section of Iowa, has met a just reward, being killed by a militiaman after having himself fatally shot two men and seriously wounded others. Frank Gallup has been a terror to the community for over eight years, during which time he has figured conspicuously in several fights and shooting affrays and served a term in jail. Preceding this tragedy only one day was another of almost a sensational nature, and which brought large crowds to Shenandoah from adjacent towns. Frank Phillips, aged 25, outraged a 6-year-old child of F. J. Pine. He was arrested and put in the city jail under a strong guard. At night a mob overpowered the guard, forced an entrance into the jail, took Phillips out, and after tarring and feathering him whipped him with a black-snake whip. Officers rescued him from the mob and again placed him in jail. The mob warned him to leave town, but he was defiant, and swore vengeance. This so enraged the men that they returned and again stormed the jail, took him out, and drew him up to a telegraph pole. He was let down when he confessed the crime. On condition that he would leave the country he was released. Phillips was a friend of Gallup's, and both of them were the enemies of Pine. Frank Gallup and his half-witted brother had been drinking, and a partially intoxicated went to the home of their father, across the street from where Frank lived. A quarrel ensued, and the old man was severely wounded. His cries for help brought a crowd of citizens to the rescue. F. J. Pine among them. Frank Gallup went out to meet them, and without a word of warning deliberately shot Pine. The others fled, and gathering a crowd of armed citizens returned to the house. Gallup's father told them his son had escaped. The militia was called out, and telegrams describing the outlaw sent in all directions. After a short time it was learned that Gallup had not escaped, but was concealed in his father's house. This news took a crowd of a hundred men, including militia Company E, Iowa National Guards, to the house of the old man. Gallup, who had joined the crowd, declared that Frank was not in the house. The crowd hesitated as if at a loss what course to pursue when T. E. Patterson, a traveling salesman for R. P. Smith & Son, of Chicago, stepped out and asked that a peace officer deputize a posse to search the house, and offered to lead them. Old man Gallup said: "Gentlemen, you have my permission to search the house," whereupon Patterson armed himself with a revolver, took a lantern, and in company with one of the guards, started for the house. David Campbell, who was unarmed, accompanied them, against Patterson's protest. Patterson went into the cellar through an outside door, and after making a complete search, returned, saying that "all was clear down there." He had scarcely uttered the words when Gallup, armed with two revolvers, sprang from a side door to the porch, and seizing Campbell by the throat placed a revolver against his head and said: "You are after me, are you? G—d—n—y." Campbell attempted to push the revolver aside, but was shot in the back of the neck and fell in his tracks.

Standing over Campbell's body Gallup began shooting right and left into the crowd, taking deliberate aim at the nearest man. The next man shot was Bert Rice, who was just bringing his gun into position. Rice shot, but without effect. He had just fallen when Patterson jumped from the cellar and leveled his revolver at Gallup. Gallup was ready for him, and both weapons flashed simultaneously. Gallup's shot whistled just past Patterson's head and struck T. H. Winfrey, a militiaman, in the right leg. At this juncture the shooting was rapid and lively. Gallup's mother came out and gave him more cartridges and in going back she ran against one of the guards, a young boy named Moroni Fletcher, knocking him down. Gallup, seeing himself hard pressed, started to run. As he passed young Fletcher, who was just staggering to his feet, Fletcher gave it to him from the left side, having barely time to swing his musket around and shooting off-hand. The ball struck Gallup in the left arm, passed through his body and right arm, and on through the side of the house.

Gallup's wife appeared and told them her husband was dead. But, fearing further treachery from the family, they refused to take her word for it until the end of a rope that was passed to her was fastened about his neck. Then with wild cheers the crowd ran down the main street, dragging the naked body through the dirt to the city hall, where it was left on the floor. After carrying for the dead and wounded the crowd went back to the house after the old man, but he had escaped and left town. His wife was arrested and placed in the city jail. Later on the old man was also arrested and jailed. The wildest excitement prevailed. Pine's remains were taken to his old home at Galesburg, Ill., for interment.

### Telegraphic Tickings.

ISAAC STRAUSS, the great French musician, is dead.

VICAR-GENERAL ANTHONY SMITH died at Trenton, N. J.

THE Paris police have discovered an anarchist conspiracy.

STOCK manipulators in New York are much pleased over the crop prospects.

LILLIE POTTER, who was shot by George Bradley at Plainville, Conn., is dead.

THE date of the reunion at Gettysburg of Farnsworth's cavalry brigade will be Sept. 26.

A VIGOROUS reform campaign has been inaugurated in Cincinnati against the concert saloons.

SIX HUNDRED women employed in a government cigar factory at Lille, France, have gone on a strike.

HON. RICHARD S. SPOFFORD, husband of the authoress, Harriet Prescott Spofford, died at Newburyport, Mass.

THE Rev. John Dennis, D. D., one of the oldest clergymen in the M. E. Church, died at his home in Rochester, N. Y., aged 78.

At Gettysburg the monument erected by the Fifth New York Volunteers' Veteran Association, to commemorate the memory of General G. K. Warren, was unveiled on Little Round Top with appropriate ceremonies.

## A STRONG TICKET.

Michigan Republicans State Convention Transact Their Business in Short Order.

With but One Exception All the Present State Officers Unanimously Renominated.

A Platform Adopted in Harmony with the Principles of the Republican Party.

The Michigan Republicans assembled in State convention at Detroit on the 9th inst., and after effecting a temporary organization, with Maj. Watkins, of Kent County, in the chair, adjourned over till the 10th. Before reassembling the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the names of G. W. Farr, of Grand Haven, for permanent Chairman, and Col. Irish, of Kalamazoo, for permanent Secretary.

On motion of Governor being in order, Judge Williams, of Allegan, presented the name of Cyrus G. Luce. "The only speech I have to make," he said, "is that he is honest, competent, faithful, and he is not afraid of a sheep."

On motion of a delegate, the nomination was made unanimous by a rising vote, and three cheers were given.

Gov. Luce returned his thanks, and said it was not necessary to define his position on political issues of the day. He believed in the standard-bearer of the Republican party, and that it was to succeed in the coming election. If elected he could only pledge unflinching industry, fidelity to the interests of the State and its best good.

James S. McDonald, for Lieutenant Governor; Gil R. Osburn, for Secretary of State; George L. Maltz, for State Treasurer; H. H. Alpin, for Auditor General, and Roscoe D. Dix, for State Land Commissioner, all present incumbents of offices, were unanimously renominated by acclamation, but a ballot was directed for Attorney General.

Stephen V. R. Trowbridge received the nomination on the first ballot. The ticket was completed as follows: Joseph Esterbrook for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Percy F. Power for member of the State Board of Education, Russell A. Alger and Isaac Cappen, of Ottawa County, a representative Hollander, were nominated as Electors at large.

Gen. Alger was presented in a neat speech by Col. Henry M. Duffield, late manager of the Alger campaign in Chicago, and his name evoked great enthusiasm. This nomination and that of Isaac Cappen went through with a rush.

A platform submitted by Senator Babcock, Chairman of the committee, and adopted by the convention, is as follows:

The Republicans, assembled in State Convention, reaffirm their faith and confidence in the principles expressed and carried out by the National Republican party at its recent convention at Chicago. That in Benjamin Harrison we recognize unquestioned integrity, high statesmanship, and devoted patriotism, and to him and his honest and distinguished associates our vigorous and earnest support.

We do most fully and cordially endorse the wise and statesmanlike and patriotic administration of Gov. Cyrus G. Luce, and commend the vigilance and courage with which he has discharged the official duties of his great office. We are also justly proud of the faithful and energetic administration of every State officer who has discharged the duties of his office during the present term.

We believe in that system of protection which will protect the farmer, the artisan, the laborer, and the small trader, and which will protect the honest and the virtuous from the depredations of the dishonest and the wicked. We believe in the reduction of the increasing surplus of national revenues to governmental purposes by American protective and tariff laws, and not by an English free trade and Democratic system, and that such reduction should be made with the encouragement of the farmer and the better wages of our workmen ever in view.

We cordially endorse the progressive temperance legislation enacted by the last legislature, and regret that its full fruits were not realized, and that the temperance of the newly elected by the Supreme Court was in conflict with the Constitution.

We record ourselves as in favor of the impartial enforcement of the temperance laws of the State, and recommend to the next Legislature the re-enactment of a local option law that shall be free from constitutional objections.

Upon the question of pensions to Union soldiers and sailors, orphans, and dependent ones, the Republican party, unlike its antagonists, is not divided by sectional prejudices, but its sentiments are ever grateful and patriotic. We believe the debt of gratitude we owe to the brave and patriotic soldiers and sailors who have discharged by extending to them such aid, and especially to the maimed, health-broken, and crippled survivors, and such care for the dependent ones of deceased soldiers, as will bring to them comfort and do honor to a patriotic people blessed with a bountiful land and an overflowing treasury.

We endorse the sentiment recently uttered by Benjamin Harrison: "It is no time now to use apothecary's scales to weigh the rewards of the men who saved the country."

We believe in such legislation, both State and national, as will impose severe penalties upon those who trust and monopolize, and who oppress our citizens, and do hereby declare our opposition to their existence.

The Republican party being in favor of protecting the products of American labor, also demands the protection of American laborers, and is therefore unalterably opposed to unrestrained Chinese immigration and to the importation of all foreign contract labor, and believes that such laws should be enacted as will protect American laborers from the competition of the foreigner, and secure to them the wages and labor to which they are rightfully entitled. We believe also in such legislation as will ever protect the laborer in the preservation of his rights and secure to him safety in his employment.

We condemn the Democratic members of Congress from this State for their willing submission to the dictation of Southern Democratic members, and for their unbecomingly disloyal action upon the re-issuing of direct tax bill passed by the Senate, and which legally and justly by the provisions would have turned over to the Treasury nearly half a million of dollars, and would have reduced the burdens of Michigan taxpayers so much. We also arraign the Democratic party for its criminal inactivity in inducing the Mills bill and nominating candidates who have decided their opposition to the tariff, and for their unbecomingly disloyal action upon the re-issuing of direct tax bill passed by the Senate, and which legally and justly by the provisions would have turned over to the Treasury nearly half a million of dollars, and would have reduced the burdens of Michigan taxpayers so much. We also arraign the Democratic party for its criminal inactivity in inducing the Mills bill and nominating



## TALMAGE IN THE SOUTH.

### His Text Was, "And He Was Angry and Would Not Go In."

The Self-Congratulatory, Self-Satisfied, Self-Worshipful Man Is Full of Faults.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., of Brooklyn, has spoken several times at the great Piedmont Chautauque, in Georgia, and his public appearances are attended by vast multitudes everywhere. Preaching from the text (Luke xv, 28), "And he was angry and would not go in," he said:

Is the elder son of the parable so unsympathetic and so cold that he is not worthy of recognition? The fact is that we ministers pursue the younger son. You can hear the flapping of his rags in many a sermon breeze, and the cringing of the pods for which he was an unsuccessful contestant. I confess that for a long time I was unable to train the camera obscura upon the elder son of the parable. I never could get a negative for a photograph. There was not enough light in the gallery or the chemicals were poor or the sitter moved in the picture. But now I think I have him. Not a side face or a three-quarters or the mere bust, but a full-length portrait as he appears to me. The father in the parable of the prodigal had nothing to brag of in his two sons. The one was a rake and the other a churl. I find nothing remarkable in the dissoluteness of the one, and find nothing attractive in the acid sobriety of the other. The one goes down over the leeward side and the other goes down over the starboard side; but they both go down.

From the window of the old homestead bursts the minstrelsy. The floor quakes with the feet of the rustics, whose dance is always vigorous and resounding. The neighbors have heard of the return of the younger son from his wanderings, and they have gathered together. The house is full of congratulators. I suppose the tables are loaded with luxuries. Not only the one kind of meat mentioned, but its concomitants. "Clap! go the cymbals, 'thum!' go the harps, 'click!' go the chalices, up and down go the feet inside, while outside is a most sorry spectacle.

The senior son stands at the corner of the house, a frigid phlegmatic. He has just come in from the fields in very substantial apparel. Seeing some very exultations around the old mansion, he asks of a servant passing by with a goutsin of wine on his shoulder what all the fuss is about. One would have thought that, on hearing that his younger brother had got back, he would have gone into the house and rejoiced, and if he were not conscientiously opposed to dancing, that he would have joined in the oriental schottische. No. There he stands. His brow lowers. His lips curl with contempt. He stamps the ground with indignation. He sees nothing at all to attract. The odors of the feast coming out on the air do not sharpen his appetite. The lively music does not put any spring into his step. He is in a terrible put. He criticizes the expense, the injustice, and the morals of the entertainment. The father rushes out bareheaded and coaxes him to come in. He will not go in. He scolds the father. He goes into a pasquinade against the younger brother, and he makes the most uncomely scene. He says, "Father, you put a premium on vagabondism. I stayed at home and worked on the farm. You never made a party for me; you didn't so much as kill a kid; that wouldn't have cost half as much as a calf; but the scape-grace went off in fine clothes, and he comes back not fit to be seen, and what a time you make over him! He breaks your heart, and you pay him for it. That calf to which we have been giving extra feed during all these weeks wouldn't be so fat and sleek if I had known to what use you were going to put it! That vagabond deserves to be cowed instead of banqueted. Vex is too good for him!" That evening, while the younger son sat telling his father about his adventures, and asking about what had occurred on the place since his departure, the senior brother goes to bed disgusted, and slams the door after him. The senior brother still lives. You can see him any Sunday, any day of the week. At a meeting of ministers in Germany some one asked the question, "Who is that elder son?" and Krummacher answered, "I know him; I saw him yesterday." And when they insisted upon knowing whom he meant, he said, "Myself; when I saw the account of the conversion of a most obnoxious man, I was irritated."

First, the senior brother of the text stands for the self-congratulatory, self-satisfied, self-worshipful man. With the same breath in which he vituperates against his younger brother he utters a panegyric for himself. The self-righteous man of my text, like every other self-righteous man, was full of faults. He was an ingrate, for he did not appreciate the home blessings which he had all those years. He was disobedient, for when the father told him to come in he stayed out. He was a liar, for he said that the recreant son had devoured his father's living, when the father, so far from being reduced to penury, had a homestead left, had instruments of music, had jewels, had a mansion, and, instead of being a pauper, was a prince. This senior brother, with so many faults of his own, was merciless in his criticism of the younger brother. The only perfect people that I have ever known were utterly obnoxious. I was never so badly cheated in all my life as by a perfect man. He got so far up in his devotions that he was clear up above all the rules of common honesty. These men that go about prowling among prayer meetings and in places of business, telling how good they are—look out for them; keep your hand on your pocket-book! I have noticed that just in proportion as a man gets good he gets humble. The deep Mississippi does not make as much noise as the brawling mountain rivulet. There has been many a store that had more goods in the show window than inside on the shelves.

The self-righteous man of the text stood at the corner of the house hugging himself in admiration. We hear a great deal in our day about the higher life men. There are two kinds of higher-life men. The one is admirable, and the other is more repulsive. The one kind of higher-life man is very lenient in his criticism of others, does not bore prayer meetings to death with long harangues, does not talk a great deal about himself, but much about Christ and Heaven, gets kinder and more gentle and more useful until one day his soul spreads a wing and he flies away to eternal rest, and everybody mourns his departure. The other higher-life man goes around with a Bible conspicuously under his arm; goes from church to church, a sort of general evangelist; is a nuisance to his own pastor when he is at home and a nuisance to

other pastors when he is away from home; runs up to some man who is counting out a roll of bank bills or running up a difficult line of figures and asks him how his soul is; makes religion a dose of ipecacuanha; standing in a religious meeting making an address, he has a patronizing way, as though ordinary Christians were clear away down below him, so he has to talk at the top of his voice in order to make them hear; but at the same time encouraging them to hope on; that by clinging many years they may after a while come up within sight of the place where he now stands! I tell you plainly that a roaring, roystering, bouncing sinner is not so repulsive to me as that higher-life malformation. The former may repent; the latter never gets over his pharisaism. The younger brother of the parable came back, but the senior brother stands outside entirely oblivious of his own delinquencies and deficits, pronouncing his own eulogium. Oh, how much easier it is to blame others than to blame ourselves! Adam blamed Eve, Eve blamed the serpent, the serpent blamed the devil, the senior brother blamed the younger brother, and none of them blamed themselves.

Again, the senior brother of my text stands for all those who are faithless about the reformation of the dissipated and the dissolute. In the very tones of his voice you can hear the fact that he has no faith that the reformation of the younger son is genuine. His entire manner seems to say: "That boy has come back for more money. He got a third of the property; now he has come back for another third. He will never be contented to stay on the farm. He will fall away. I would go in, too, and rejoice with the others if I thought this thing was genuine; but it is a sham. That boy is a confirmed inebriate and debauchee." Alas! my friends, for the incredulity in the church of Christ in regard to the reclamation of the recreant. You say a man has been a strong drinker. I say: "Yes, but he has reformed." "Oh," you say, with a lugubrious face, "I hope you are not mistaken; I hope you are not mistaken." You say: "Do not rejoice too much over his conversion, for soon he will be unconverted. I fear. Don't make too big a party for that returned prodigal, or strike the timbrel too loud; and if you kill a calf, kill the one that is on the commons, and not the one that has been luxuriating in the paddock." That is the reason why more prodigals do not come home to their father's house. It is the rank infidelity in the church of God on this subject. There is not a house on the streets of Heaven that has not in it a prodigal that has returned and stayed home. There could be unrolled before you a scroll of a hundred thousand names—the names of prodigals who came back forever reformed. Who was John Bunyan? A returned prodigal. Who was Richard Baxter? A returned prodigal. Who was George Whitefield, the thunderer? A returned prodigal. And I could go out in all directions in this audience and find on either side those who, once far astray for many years, have been faithful, and their eternal salvation is as sure as though they had been ten years in Heaven. And yet some of you have not enough faith in their return.

You do not know how to shake hands with a prodigal. You do not know how to pray for him. You do not know how to greet him. He wants to sail in the warm gulf stream of Christian sympathy. You are the iceberg against which he strikes and shivers. You say he has been a prodigal. I know it. But you are the sour, unresponsive, censorious, saturnine, cranky, elder brother, and if you are going to Heaven one would think some people would be tempted to go to perdition to get away from you. The hunters say that if a deer be shot the other deer shove him out of their company, and the general rule is, away with the man who has been wounded with sin. Now, I say the more bones a man has broken the more need he has of a hospital, and that the more a man has been bruised and cut with sin the more need he has to be carried into human and divine sympathy. But for such men there is not much room in this world—the men who want to come back after wandering. Plenty of room for elegant sinners, sinners in velvet and satin and lace, for sinners high salaried, for kid-gloved and patent-leather sinners, for sinners fixed up by hair dresser, pomatumed and lavendered and cologned and frizzled and crimped and "banged," sinners—plenty of room! Such we meet elegantly at the door of our churches, and we invite them into the best seats with Chesterfieldian gallantries; we usher them into the house of God, and put soft ottomans under their feet, and put a gilt-edged prayer book in their hand, and pass the contribution box before them with an air of apology, while they, the generous souls! take out the exquisite portmanteau, and open it, and with diamond finger push down beyond the \$10 gold pieces and delicately pick out as an expression of gratitude their offering to the Lord of one cent. For such sinners, plenty of room, plenty of room. But for the man who has been drinking until his coat is threadbare, and his face is erysipelated, and his wife's wedding dress is in the pawnbroker's shop, and his children, instead of being in school, are out begging broken bread at the basement doors of the city—the man, body, mind, and soul on fire with the flames that have leaped from the scathing, scorching, blasting, consuming cup which the drunkard takes, trembling and agonized and affrighted, and presses to his parched lips and cracked tongue and his shrieking yet immortal spirit—no room. Oh, if this younger son of the parable had not gone so far off, if he had not dropped so low in wassail, the protest would not have been so severe; but going clear over the precipice as the younger son did, the elder son is angry and will not go in.

Oh, be not so hard in your criticism of the fallen, lest thou thyself also be tempted. A stranger one Sunday staggered up and down the aisles of my church, disturbing the service until he was taken from the room. He was a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ of a sister denomination! That man had preached the Gospel, that man had broken the bread of the Holy Communion for the people. From what a height to what a depth! Oh, I was glad there was no one smiling in the room when that man was taken out, his poor wife following him with his hat in her hand, and his coat on her arm. It was as solemn to me as two funerals—the funeral of the body and the funeral of the soul. Beware lest thou also be tempted.

An invalid went to South America for his health, and one day sat sunning himself on the beach, when he saw something crawling up the beach, wriggling toward him, and he was affrighted. He thought it was a wild beast, or a reptile, and he took his pistol from his pocket. Then he saw it was not a wild beast. It was a man, a

man made in God's own image; and the poor wretch crawled up to the feet of the invalid and asked for strong drink, and the invalid took his wine flask from his pocket, and gave the poor wretch something to drink, and then, under the stimulus he rose up and gave his history. He had been a merchant in Glasgow, Scotland. He had gone down under the power of strong drink until he was so reduced in poverty that he was lying in a boat just off the beach. "Why," said the invalid, "I knew a merchant in Glasgow, once," a merchant by such and such a name, and the poor wretch straightened himself and said, "I am that man." "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

Again, I remark that the senior brother of my text stands for the spirit of envy and jealousy. The senior brother thought that all the honor they did to the returned brother was a wrong to him. He said, "I have stayed at home, and I ought to have had the ring, and I ought to have had the banquet, and I ought to have had the garlands." Alas for this spirit of envy and jealousy coming down through the ages! Cain and Abel, Esau and Jacob, Saul and David, Haman and Mordecai, Othello and Iago, Orlando and Angelica, Caligula and Torquatus, Caesar and Pompey, Columbus and the Spanish Courtiers, Cambyse and the brother he slew because he was a better marksman. Dionysius and Philoxenus, whom he slew because he was a better singer. Jealousy among painters. Closterman and Geoffrey Kneller, Hudson and Reynolds. Fraeja, anxious to see a picture of Raphael, Raphael sends him a picture. Francis, seeing it, falls in a fit of jealousy from which he dies. Jealousy among authors. How seldom contemporaries speak of each other. Xenophon and Plato living at the same time, but from their writings you never would suppose they heard of each other. Religious jealousies. The Mahomedans praying for rains during a drought, no rain coming. Then the Christians began to pray for rain, and the rains came. Then the Mahomedans met together to account for this, and they resolved that God was so well pleased with their prayers he kept the drought on so as to keep them praying; but that the Christians began to pray, and the Lord was so disgusted with their prayers that he sent rain right away so he would not hear any more of their supplications. Oh, this accursed spirit of envy and jealousy! Let us stamp it out from all our hearts.

A wrestler was so envious of Theogenes, the prince of wrestlers, that he could not be consoled in any way; and after Theogenes died and a statue was lifted to him in a public place, his envious antagonist went out every night and wrestled with the statue until one night he threw it, and it fell on him and crushed him to death. So jealousy is not only absurd, but it is killing to the body and it is killing to the soul. How seldom it is you find one merchant speaking well of a merchant in the same line of business. How seldom it is you hear of a physician speaking well of a physician on the same block. Oh, my friends, the world is large enough for all of us. Let us rejoice at the success of others. The next best thing to owning a garden ourselves is to look over the fence and admire the flowers. The next best thing to riding in fine equipage is to stand on the street and admire the prancing span. The next best thing to having a banquet given to ourselves is having a banquet given to our prodigal brother that has come home to his father's house.

Besides that, if we do not get as much honor and as much attention as others, we ought to congratulate ourselves on what we escape in the way of assault. The French general, riding on horseback at the head of his troops, heard a soldier complain and say, "It is very easy for the general to command us forward while he rides and we walk." Then the general dismounted and compelled the complaining soldier to get on the horse. Coming through a ravine a bullet from a sharpshooter struck the rider and he fell dead. Then the general said: "How much safer it is to walk than to ride."

Once more I have to tell you that this senior brother of my text stands for the putting Christian. While there is so much congratulation within doors, the hero of my text stands outside, the corners of his mouth drawn down, looking as he felt—miserable. I am glad his inglorious physiognomy did not spoil the festivity within. How many putting Christians there are in our day—Christians who do not like the music of our churches, Christians who do not like the hilarities of the young—putting, pointing, putting at society, pointing at the fashions, pointing at the newspapers, pointing at the church, pointing at the Government, pointing at the high heaven. Their spleen is too large, their liver does not work, their digestion is broken down. There are two cruelest in their castor always sure to be well supplied—vinegar and red pepper! Oh, come away from that mood. Stir a little saccharine into your disposition. While you avoid the dissoluteness of the younger son, avoid also the irascibility and the petulance and the putting spirit of the elder son, and imitate the father, who had embraces for the returning prodigal and coaxing words for the splenetic malcontent.

At the face of this putting elder son is put before us in order that we might better see the radiant and forgiving face of the father. Contrasts are mighty. The artist in searching the field of Waterloo, years after the battle, put a dove in the month of a canon. Raphael, in one of his cartoons, beside the face of a wretch, put the face of a happy and innocent child. And so the sour face of this irascible and disgusted elder brother is brought out in order that in the contrast we may better understand the forgiving and the radiant face of God. That is the meaning of it—that God is ready to take back anybody that is sorry, to take him clear back, to take him back forever and ever, to take him back with a loving hug, to put a kiss on his parched lips, a ring on his bloated hand, an easy shoe on his chafed foot, a garland on his bleeding temples, and Heaven in his soul. Oh, I fall flat on that mercy! Come, my brother, and let us get down into the dust, resolved never to rise until the Father's forgiving hand shall lift us.

Oh, what a God we have! Bring your dogologies. Come, earth and Heaven, and join in the worship. Cry aloud. Lift the palm branches! Do you not feel the Father's arm around your neck? Do you not feel the warm breath of your Father against your cheek? Surrender, younger son! Surrender, elder son! Surrender all! Oh, go in to-day and sit down at the banquet. Take a slice of the fattened calf, and afterwards when you are seated, with one hand in the hand of the returned brother, and the other hand in the hand of the rejoicing father, let your heart beat time to the clapping of the cymbal and the mellow voice of the flute. "It is meet that we should make merry, and be glad, for this thy brother was dead and is alive again; and was lost, and is found."

## RURAL TOPICS.

### Some Practical Suggestions for the Husbandman and the Housewife.

Information for the Farmer, Stock-Breeder, Foulterer, Nurseryman, and Housekeeper.

#### THE FARM.

##### Small Farms.

Too many of our farmers are land poor. Even if paid for, a large farm often keeps its owner in a constant struggle to get ahead. If not paid for, the owner has, indeed, a hard lot. Our advice to any farmer who is staggering under a mortgage is, sell enough of your land to own an unencumbered rest. No matter if it takes half or two-thirds of it to do it, you will be more prosperous and happier.

There are many reasons why small farms are better than large ones. On a small farm it requires less work and worry to make a comfortable living. A larger profit per acre can be made, taxes will be less and more improvements. The land is tilled better, and there is more time for keeping fences in order, orchards trimmed and improving the appearance of the house, yards, and barn. The small farmer also has more time to devote to the small fruit and vegetable garden, which means good health and more luxuries for the family, besides more money in the pocket. He enjoys farm life, has time for attending fairs and agricultural associations, and has reached the higher rounds of the ideal rural life.

Above the financial benefits of small farms is the opportunity for mental improvement, for countries in which large farms predominate are sparsely settled, churches and schoolhouses are few and far between, and societies and farmers' organizations can hardly exist, while a region of small farms is dotted with churches and schoolhouses, thrifty villages and pleasant homes.

Some claim that farmers can manage large farms and give them just as careful attention as small farms, but that is the exception and not the rule. There are many wheelwrights who can run a small wagon shop and but few who can manage a large wagon factory. There are thousands of men who are capable of running a small grocery, but the number who are capable of managing a large wholesale house is very limited. The same rule will apply to farmers. There are some farmers who are managing large farms successfully, but the great majority fail.

The longing desire for more land and large farms is one of the main causes for so many mortgaged farms and failing farms. A little farm well tilled is a great deal better than a large farm ill tilled.

#### LIVESTOCK.

##### Practical Turnip Feeding.

Mr. F. D. Curtis, to practice what he preaches, uses turnips in feeding his hogs, and gives his experience. He says that the best pork ever made on the farm was made by feeding sixteen old hogs, twice a day, five bushels of turnips and swedes, boiled, and mixed with a half bushel of rye, ground entire. Three weeks before killing-time, the rye was increased to three pecks at each meal. The turnips were cooked in a potash kettle, which held, heaping full, ten bushels, when, boiled until soft, they were shoveled into a barrel, and the kettle filled again; these were cooked with about half the fire required for the first lot. The troughs were filled with the turnips, the meal spread on, and the mass worked together with a hoe. The hogs were then allowed to pitch in. After filling the troughs with this succulent and healthful food, they would go out into the field and lie down and sleep until it was digested, and then go and eat the rowen, or pick up the green leaves from the roots, and also the little turnips left in a portion of the field. They were fed only two meals a day, and this gave them time and an appetite to eat grass, leaves, and raw roots, which in their turn helped to make growth and a healthy condition. These hogs were fattened with 75 per cent. of lean meat in them, and the flavor was as near perfect as possible.

The store hogs were left in the pasture until winter came, and had very little meal, plenty of swede leaves, carrot tops, some apples, and all the grass they wanted.

I have never wintered hogs cheaper than the past year. Two-thirds of their entire food up to within a few days, has been nothing but turnips, and the most of these common flat turnips, called the red-top. The turnips have been fed raw morning and noon, with a supper of thin slop, made of bran and rye meal and water, mixed up fresh.

To cap the whole experiment, one of his young sows on a very cold night, farrowed a litter of eleven fine pigs, all of which did well. He says, if turnips are 90 or 95 per cent. of their produce wonderfully smart litters of pigs. The average squeaking, weak, and helpless litter of pigs would all have died if they had been left to help themselves.

##### Livestock Notes.

FINE, silky hair on an animal indicates that it will fatten readily, while coarse, stiff hair indicates the reverse.

DON'T sell off the best stock; it should be picked out and kept upon the farm. It is very poor economy to follow any other plan.

THE managers of the Minnesota State Fair have introduced auction sales of livestock as a new feature at their annual shows.

JUDGED by the only true measure, viz.: That of yearly profits to the dairyman, the constant milk is the cow that stands between him and bankruptcy.

#### THE DAIRY.

What Holstein Cattle Can Do. Thirty pounds of milk a day, 5,000 pounds a year, and 7 pounds of butter a week were considered twenty years ago as large yields, and even now are above the capacity of unimproved cows. The progress of such change of views may be traced in the progress of records that have been made by cows of this breed and publicly credited. The Crown Princess, owned by Hon. Gerrit S. Miller, of Peterborough, N. Y., in six years, from 1870 to 1876, made a record of 61,112 pounds of milk, an average of 10,185 pounds a year. This was followed by the record of Lady Clifton, owned by Hon. William H. Russell, of Lawrence, Mass. In 1875 she gave in 362 days 16,274 pounds; in 1876, in 282 days, 12,243 pounds; and commencing May 1, 1887, in 396 days, 12,222 pounds. The Maid of Twisk, owned by the Unadilla Valley Association, a company of dairy farmers

in Central New York, followed this by a record for 303 days, in 1876, of 12,563 pounds; for 325 days, in 1877, of 14,312 pounds; and for 336 days in 1877, 15,900 pounds. Next came the records of the noted cows, Aggie and Angie, owned by Messrs. Smiths, Powell, and Lamb, of Syracuse, N. Y. In 1880, in 305 days, the former gave 16,823 pounds, and the latter 18,004 15-16 pounds. With the exception of Aggie, these were all imported cows, and it began to be questioned whether such cows could be produced in this country. The answer came in a test of the cow Echo, bred by Mr. Miller, and owned by Mr. F. C. Stevens, of Attica, N. Y. It was for two successive years, beginning March 19, 1882, and closing May 28, 1883. During the first year she gave 18,120 pounds, and during the second year, after a brief rest of about ten weeks, she produced 23,773 pounds. These records aroused the attention of dairy writers, especially in England. They were pronounced impossible. Plausible arguments were made to show the inconsistency of such records with the amount of material for making milk that a cow could digest. Public confidence in them was shaken for a brief period. At this stage of public sentiment a test was begun of the cow Clothide, owned by Smiths, Powell, and Lamb. They invited the closest scrutiny. They offered to pay the expenses of some of the most prominent scientists to come and thoroughly investigate this test. A number of gentlemen availed themselves of this offer. It was also placed in the official charge of the Superintendent of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register, who from time to time sent official inspectors to watch the milkings, to test the scales upon which they were weighed, to examine into the accuracy of the account that was being kept, and into every other detail in which there might be a possibility of error. None was discovered, and the accuracy of the record was put beyond all reasonable doubt. The result was the production of 26,021 pounds in 365 consecutive days—a record of more than 2,000 pounds above any that had been previously made. It seemed at that time that the extreme capacity of milk production by a single cow had been reached. But now, while this is being written, the cow Pieterje 2d, owned by Mr. Dallas B. Whipple, of Cuba, N. Y., has reached a year's record of 30,318 pounds. The production of this has also been closely watched by disinterested parties, and the proof is so convincing that it will be received by the public with much less doubt than were the early records of half this amount. Since 1880 many other cows have exceeded Aggie's noted record. Among these are Ethelka, at 18,131 7-16 pounds, and Jamaica, at 19,547 pounds, owned by John Mitchell, Vail's Gate, N. Y.; Violet, at 18,774 pounds, by Edgar Huidekoper, Meadville, Pa.; Lady De Vries, at 18,848 pounds, by L. H. Payne, Garrettsville, Ohio; Empress, at 19,714 pounds, by Hon. G. S. Miller, Peterborough, N. Y.; Glenburnie, at 20,138 pounds, by B. B. Lord & Son, Sincelairville, N. Y.; Rhoda, at 21,309 pounds, by F. C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y.; Princess of Wayne, at 20,469 9-16 pound, and Angie 2d, at 20,763 3-16 pounds, both by T. G. Yeomans & Sons, Walworth, N. Y.; Boukje, at 21,679 pounds, by Stone & Carpenter, Waverly, Pa.; Konings, van Friesland 5th, at 19,704 pounds, by A. Bradley and H. D. Warner, Lanesville, Conn.; Konings van Friesland 3d, at 23,617 pounds, by H. O. Warren, New Milford, Conn.; Sultana, at 22,043 pounds, by H. C. Jewett & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; and Albino 2d, at 18,481 12-16 pounds (in two year form), Netherlands Belle, at 19,516 pounds, Angie Rosa, at 20,227 3-16 pounds, Lady Fao, at 20,602 3-16 pounds, and Clothilde 2d, at 23,602 pounds, by Smiths, Powell, and Lamb.—S. Horie, in Harper's Magazine.

#### ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

##### Experiments in Ohio.

From a bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station we obtain these facts:

Of the newer varieties of strawberries thus far tested at this station, the following have given the most promising results, viz.: Buback, Gold, Jessie, and Ohio.

The following are worthy of further trial, viz.: Itasca, Jewell, Ontario, Summit, and Warfield.

The following are classed as doubtful, or not sufficiently tested to justify an opinion, viz.: Belmont, Bomba, Carmichael, Covell, Crimson Cluster, Gandy, Henderson, and Lida.

Of the newer raspberries, the following are classed as promising, viz.: Carman, Earhart, Golden Queen, Hilborn, and Johnston's Sweet.

The following are classed as doubtful, or not yet fully tested, viz.: Rancocas, Nemaha, and Springfield.

Crimson Beauty and Hansell are found unsuited to the soil and climate of this station.

During a period of three years the largest yield obtained at this station from the newer varieties of potatoes, was 266.8 bushels per acre from Lee's Favorite, Empire State and Early Ohio come next, ranking above Early Rose, which has yielded 225.4 bushels per acre for the same period.

Larger yield of potatoes have invariably been obtained from planting whole potatoes than cut ones, but a portion, at least, of this increase has been offset by the greater cost of the seed and the larger per cent of small potatoes in the produce.

The use of complete fertilizers on potatoes has given the largest increase in yield. The application of phosphoric acid (in superphosphate and bone meal) appears to have been attended with profit, while that of nitrogen alone (in nitrate of soda and ammonia) has resulted in loss, as has also that of potash alone.

The importance of careful selection of seed is forcibly shown in the experiments with tomatoes in which the Acme, selected with a view to earliness, for several seasons has outstripped other strains of that variety by about ten days.

##### Horticultural Notes.

VERY many plants are lost by careless transplanting.

THE cropping process diminishes the supply of plant food.

EXAMINE crop tests and see the special wants of your land.

LEAVES and dead branches return to the soil the same substance the trees take away.

REMOVING crop after crop from the land without returning something in its place, destroys the fertility.

VEGETABLES and fruits, as such as the grain crops, require deep working of the soil. A moderately heavy soil that has been underdrained and sub-soiled, and then carefully worked, is capable of producing the heaviest crops.

ABOUT two days before the plants are to be taken up, they should be thoroughly drenched with water. This will

make the roots start into fresh growth, and will prevent the earth from shaking off when transplanting.

FOR removing plants with delicate fibrous roots, such as melons and cucumbers, a piece of eight-inch stove pipe six inches long is pressed down into the earth three or four inches, and then a spade is run under the "hill," and it is removed with the iron ring to its destination.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

##### Care of Mirrors.

There are few articles of household furniture more ornamental and useful than the mirror. In most well-regulated homes one holds a conspicuous place in each room. Most women like to have their furniture as well, cared for as possible, and the mirrors are no exception to the rule. There are few things that look worse than an ill-kept mirror, for no matter how tidy the rest of the room may be, a dim, dusty looking-glass reflects off much of the appearance of neatness. It need not be of such a fine quality of glass, as the poorest kind well cared for is much more attractive than the finest ill kept. Few women willfully neglect the mirrors, but clean them as often as the rest of the furniture, but the care usually consists in dusting them over and washing with a dry cloth. It isn't very difficult to keep them in good condition providing they are given the right kind of care.

The position the mirror occupies is of the utmost importance. It should never, if it can be avoided, be hung on a damp or outside wall, as the dampness is sure to injure it, and it will be there but a short while before it will be utterly unfit for use or ornament. If it must be suspended from a wall such as this, bits of cork should be fastened to the inside of the frame where it comes in contact with the wall. This prevents the dampness injuring the glass. Never have a mirror in such a position that the sun shines directly on it, or it will soon have a blurred, mottled appearance, and consequently be ruined. Do not hang it over a stove or have a gas jet or lamp close to it, as the heat from any of these will ruin it in a short while. When moving be sure that the person carrying the mirror does not expose the glass to the sun, as is usually done. It is much better where a mirror is to be trusted to any one when moving that the face of it be covered, and there will be no danger of the sun harming it. A covering of unbleached cotton, made large enough to cover the face of the glass, the right side of the frame, and fastened securely at each corner at the back of the frame, should be used.

For washing the face of the mirror have a basin of warm water, into which put a few drops of household ammonia. Out of this water wring a sponge or soft cloth quite dry and go over the face of the glass. With another cloth wipe dry, then polish with tissue paper or camomil skin. Alcohol is used by many for washing the glass, but we prefer the ammonia water, as it gives the glass a nice polish. Many use newspaper for polishing mirrors, but as most newspapers contain straw, it is not to be recommended, as it is very apt to scratch the glass. These scratches will not be noticed at first, but the constant use of straw paper will in a short while cover the surface of the glass with fine scratches, that will spoil the mirror as far as appearances are concerned. If the frames are varnished or of any dark-colored wood, rub them over with a small quantity of warm linseed oil on a flannel cloth, afterward polishing with a soft, dry silk cloth. If the frames are gilded and show signs of wear by the gilding being worn off, regild with gold paint. Plush frames can be brushed with a velvet brush, and care should be taken when washing the glass, that the plush is not dampened. When hanging a mirror, be sure that the screw eyes are fastened in firmly, the cord strong, and the nail or hook from which it is suspended embedded firmly in a beam.

##### Hints to Housekeepers.

REMOVE spots from furniture with kerosene.

WHEN broiling steak throw a little salt on the coals and the blaze from dripping fat will not annoy.

A TEASPOONFUL of salt in each kerosene lamp makes the oil give a much clearer, better light.

COFFEE is improved by keeping in a cool, dry place, but loses its flavor if kept long after brewing.

DO NOT appropriate the best room for a guest chamber. Take that for yourself; your friend's stay is short. Still, make the room as cheerful as possible; hang the wall with pictures, and supply such beautiful things as taste suggests and means allow.

THE best method for cleaning old brass is to pour very strong ammonia over the brass, and then thoroughly scrub it with a regular scrubbing brush. After five minutes of labor, the brass will become as clear, bright, and shining as new metal. Then rinse it in clear water and wipe dry.

#### KITCHEN.

##### Orange Cake.

One cup of sugar, one cup of flour one-half cup water, a pinch of salt, the yolks of five eggs and whites of three, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and the grated rind and juice of one orange. Beat the whites, adding sugar for frosting, and the grated rind and juice of one orange. Bake the cake in layers, putting the frosting between.

##### Crumpests.

Very early in the morning take a quart of dough from light bread that has been set to raise, soften it into a moderately thick batter with lukewarm water, three well-beaten eggs and a little salt. Mix smooth and light, and set in a warm place to rise till breakfast time. Drop the batter on a hot griddle and bake quickly. It will not be found necessary to turn the cake.

##### Smoked Beef and Eggs.

Shave the beef very thin, having first trimmed it carefully; put it in a frying-pan with a little cold water, and let it freshen and simmer for a few minutes; then drain off the water, wipe the pan dry, butter it and put in the meat again. Beat the eggs, put them in with it and add a little salt and pepper. Stir constantly until well thickened, then turn out into a hot dish and serve immediately.

##### Pickled Cucumbers.

Make choice of those which are smaller and not too old; put them into jars and pour over them a brine made of two-thirds of water and one of vinegar, with salt in the proportion of a pound to three pints of liquid. Put the brine on the fire till the salt is melted, let it stand to settle, and before using pour it off clear. When it is wished to use the cucumbers, take off the rinds and dress them like fresh cucumbers.



# The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1888.

## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT—  
**EENJAMIN HARRISON,**  
OF INDIANA.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT—  
**LEVI P. MORTON,**  
OF NEW YORK.

## For Presidential Electors.

At Large—RUSSELL A. ALGER, Detroit.  
ISAAC CAPRON, Holland.  
1st District—EDWARD BURR, Detroit.  
2nd District—JUNIOR E. BEAL, Ann Arbor.  
3rd District—RICHARD KINGMAN, Calhoun.  
4th District—JOSEPH W. FRENCH, St. Joseph.  
5th District—DON J. LEATHE, Kent.  
6th District—JAMES M. TURNER, Lansing.  
7th District—JOHN S. THOMSON, Sault Ste. Marie.  
8th District—ELLIOTT F. GRABILL, Montcalm.  
9th District—WILLIAM T. CUMMER, Westford.  
10th District—HARRY P. MERRILL, Bay.  
11th District—PERRY HENNA, G'd Traverse.

## State Ticket.

For Governor—CYRUS G. LUCE, of Gilead.  
For Lieutenant Governor—JAMES H. MACDONALD, of Escanaba.  
For Secretary of State—GILBERT R. OSMUN, of Detroit.  
For State Treasurer—GEORGE L. MALTZ, of Alpena.  
For Auditor General—HENRY H. ALPIN, of West Bay City.  
For Commissioner of the Land Office—ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien Springs.  
For Attorney General—STEPHEN V. R. TROWBRIDGE, of Ionia.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—JOSEPH ESTABROOK, of Olivet.  
For Member of State Board of Education—PERRY POWERS, of Cadillac.

## County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate—CHARLES E. SOULE.  
" Sheriff—EDWARD VAUPELL.  
" Clerk—WALTER S. COLE.  
" Recorder—WILLIAM P. KELLY.  
" Treasurer—EDWARD P. GIBBS.  
" Circuit Court Commissioners—WALTER G. VAN SLYCK, AREND VISSCHER.  
" Surveyor—EMMETT H. PECK.  
" Coroners—CURTIS W. GRAY, OSCAR E. YATES.  
For Representatives—First District, G. J. DIEKEMA.  
Second District, J. V. B. GOODRICH.

THE Republican Convention for the Fifth District has been called to meet in Grand Rapids on Thursday, August 30, at 11 a. m. Kent County is entitled to thirty-six delegates; Ionia sixteen; Allegan, fifteen; Ottawa, thirteen. The Convention will be held in the Circuit Court room.

If you have served Uncle Sam as a soldier and think he should assist you in your old age, Judge Fairbanks seems to be the man to stir up the old gentleman. Mr. Fairbanks has made an excellent record in securing pensions for our veterans. Almost every week one or more of his claims are heard from. He has just secured an increase for John Schroder of Olive and Albert Van der Hoop of Drenthe. Let the good work go on.

## Judge S. L. Tate.

We have received a copy of "Sioux Falls, Illustrated," from Hon. S. L. Tate, now a resident of that city, formerly Judge of Probate of this county. It is a book neatly printed and finely illustrated, showing the wonderful growth and resources of Sioux Falls. Judge Tate's office and residence are both illustrated in the book. We are pleased to note the evidence of his prosperity in his new home, and only wish he could send us a little of the enterprise which has made Sioux Falls a city of 11,000 inhabitants, in eleven years of its corporate existence.

## The Harbor Bill.

The River and Harbor bill became a law this week, but without the signature of President Cleveland. The papers state that he said, that while he objected to many of the appropriations provided for by the bill, he would not veto it.

The bill provides for the expenditure of about \$22,000,000 upon the rivers and harbors of the country. The U. S. Chief Engineer states that after a careful examination of all the items of the bill, he found only \$40,000 which was not immediately necessary.

And yet King Cleveland refused to sign the bill. Last year he vetoed the Harbor bill, and thereby caused great loss and damage to nearly all the harbors of the country. He would undoubtedly veto this bill if it were not for the fact that an election for President is to be held in November, and such a veto would destroy even the faint hope he now has of being elected. It is, however, a warning which should be considered by every citizen of Michigan. Our harbors are of great advantage to the State, and it can be considered certain that Grover Cleveland will veto next year's Harbor bill if re-elected President. There will, therefore be no more harbor appropriations for four years, unless we have a change of administration.

## Railroad Talk.

"Supt. Marble of the C. J. & M. railroad has evidently heard some of the railroad rumble in this vicinity. He was here a day or two ago and spoke in an entirely different tone than has been his wont. Now he is certain that "with reasonable co-operation of the capitalists of Allegan and Saugatuck he can devise a plan for building the line to Saugatuck." The last time Allegan heard from Mr. Marble, his counsel was for us to go ahead and build the line ourselves, if we were tired of waiting for him and he rather derisively

suggested that he had a lot of old iron he would like to sell. When he was here the other day, he wired Saugatuck railroad enthusiasts to come here and see him, but was informed that at present they had no proposition to make to the C. J. & M.

In the meantime the Columbus, Lima & Northwestern scheme lives and grows. John A. Padgham received a telegram from Mr. Graf yesterday afternoon, requesting him and representative Allegan business men to meet the president of the C. L. & N., at Saugatuck this morning, and they went by way of Holland last evening."—*Allegan Gazette.*

We hope that our Saugatuck friends will secure a railroad, and think that the last line of the above article tells them where it should come from. The Allegan gentlemen who visited Saugatuck "went by way of Holland." This is the way your railroad will come. There is no doubt whatever that Holland will have another railroad within two years. The expense of building a road from Holland to Saugatuck would be less than from any other place. In fact, a railroad can be built from Allegan to Saugatuck by way of Holland at less expense, than to build one from the present stations at Allegan directly west to Saugatuck. The route via Holland would avoid all the expensive bridges and grading occasioned by crossing the Kalamazoo river and cutting through its hills. More than this, Holland is a much larger town than Allegan, it is growing more rapidly and we have the summer resorts here to attract a railroad. The Macatawa Park business alone is worth thousands of dollars every year to a railroad. A line could be built from Holland to Saugatuck, with a spur to Shady Side and the Park. When these Ohio gentlemen get ready to build their railroad we are assured that they will use common sense in locating their line, and build it to Holland.

## Ingersoll Speaks His Mind.

The Political Situation of the Country as the Orator Sees It.  
A Frank, Characteristic Talk.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Press correspondent found Colonel Ingersoll in his office to-day in a most congenial mood. The great orator was examining authorities on a point of law, but he laid down the cumbersome volumes he had in his hand when asked to give his opinion of the Mills Tariff bill, of Protection in general and the political situation in particular. Calling a stenographer he dictated the following replies to my questions, the first of which was: "What is the significance of the vote in the House of Representatives at Washington last Saturday on the Mills Tariff bill?"

"In the first place," began Colonel Ingersoll, "I think it somewhat doubtful whether the bill could have been passed if Mr. Randall had been well." "There are very few congressional districts in the United States where the people do not want something protected. There are a few districts—where nothing grows except ancient politics, where they cultivate only the memory of what never ought to have been—where the subject of Protection has not yet been reached."

"The impudence requisite to pass the Mills bill is something phenomenal. Think of the representatives from Louisiana saying to the ranchmen of the West and to the farmers of Ohio that wool must be on the free list, but that, for the sake of preserving the sugar interest of Louisiana and a little portion of Texas, all the rest of the United States must pay tribute."

KING SUGAR'S BODY-GUARD.  
"Now, while I think personally that the tariff on sugar has stimulated the inventive genius of the country to find other ways of producing that which is universally needed, and while I believe that it will not be long until we will produce every pound of sugar that we consume, and produce it cheaper than we buy it now, at the same time, this is no excuse for Louisiana, neither is it any excuse for South Carolina asking for a tariff on rice, and at the same time wishing to leave some other industry in the United States, in which many more millions have been invested, absolutely without Protection."

Understand, I am not opposed to a reasonable tariff on rice. What I object to is the impudence of the gentleman who is raising the rice objecting to the protection of some other industry of far greater importance than his.

The whole thing must be a compromise. We must act together for the common good. If we wish to make something at the expense of another state we must allow that state to make something at our expense, or at least we must be able to show that while it is for our benefit, it is also for the benefit of our country at large. Everybody is entitled to have his own way up to the point that his way interferes with somebody else's. States are like individuals—their rights are relative—they are subordinated to the good of the whole country.

WHY THE SOUTH IS FOR FREE TRADE.  
For many years it has been the American policy to do all that reasonably could be done to foster American industry, to give scope to American ingenuity and a field for American enterprise—in other words, a future for the United States. The Southern states

were always in favor of something like Free Trade—they wanted to raise cotton for Great Britain—raw material for other countries. At that time their labor was slave labor, and they could not hope ever to have skilled labor because skilled labor can not be enslaved. The Southern people knew at that time that if a man was taught enough of mathematics to understand machinery, to run locomotives, to weave cloth—if he was taught enough of chemistry even to color coffee—it would be impossible to keep him a slave. Education always was and always will be an abolitionist. The South advocated a system in harmony with slavery, in harmony with ignorance—that is to say, a system of Free Trade, under which it might raise raw material. It could not hope to manufacture, because by making its labor intelligent enough to manufacture it would lose it.

In the North men were working for themselves, and, as I have often said, they were getting their hands and heads in partnership. Every little stream that went singing to the sea was made to turn a thousand wheels—the water became a spinner and a weaver, the water became a blacksmith and ran a trip hammer, the water was doing the work of millions of men. In other words, the free people of the North were doing what free people have always done—going into partnership with the forces of nature. Free people want good tools, shapely, well made, tools with which the most work can be done with the least strain.

## NORTHERN COUNTRY AND SOUTHERN POVERTY.

Suppose that the South had been in favor of Protection; suppose that all over the Southern country there had been workshops, factories, machines of every kind; suppose that her people had been as ingenious as the people of the North; suppose that her hands had been as deft as those that had been accustomed to skilled labor—then one of two things would have happened: either the South would have been too intelligent to withdraw from the Union, or, having withdrawn, it would have had the power to "maintain" its position. My own opinion is that it would have been too intelligent to withdraw.

When the South seceded it had no factories. The people of the South had ability, but it was not trained in the direction then necessary. They could not arm and equip their men; they could not make their clothes; they could not provide them with guns, with cannon, with ammunition and with the countless implements of destruction. They had not the ingenuity, they had not the means. They could not make cars to carry their troops, nor locomotives to draw them. They had not in their armies the men to build bridges or to supply the needed transportation. They had nothing but cotton—that is to say, raw material. So that you might say the Rebellion has settled the question as to whether a country is better off and more prosperous and more powerful and more ready for war that is filled with industries or one that depends simply upon the production of raw material.

There is another thing in this connection, which should never be forgotten—at least not until after the election in November, and then if forgotten should be remembered at every subsequent election—and that is, that the Southern Confederacy had in its constitution the doctrine of Free Trade. Among other things it was fighting for Free Trade. As a matter of fact, John C. Calhoun was fighting for Free Trade—the nullification business was in the interest of Free Trade.

The Southern people are endeavoring simply to accomplish, with the aid of New York, what they failed to accomplish on the field. The South is as "solid" to-day as in 1863. It is now for Free Trade, and it proposes to carry the day by the aid of one or two Northern states. History is repeating itself. It was the same for many years up to the election of Abraham Lincoln. Understand me, I do not blame the South for acting in accordance with its convictions, but the North ought not to be misled; the North ought to understand what the issue is."

## NEW YORK WITH THE SOUTH.

"I see, Colonel Ingersoll, that by the vote in the House last Saturday two of the five Democrats who voted for Protection and one of the two Republicans who voted for Free Trade were New Yorkers. What do you think is the significance of this fact in relation to the question as to whether New York will join the South in its opposition to the industries of the country?"

"In the city of New York there are a vast number of men—importers, dealers in foreign articles, representatives of foreign houses, of foreign interests, of foreign ideas. Of course most of these people are in favor of Free Trade. They regard New York as a good market—beyond that they have not the slightest interest in the United States. They are in favor of anything that will give them a larger profit, without the slightest regard to what the effect may be on this country as a nation. At the same time the state, being one of the greatest manufacturing states in the world, will be for Protection, and the Democrats of New York who voted for Protection did so not only because they believe in

it themselves, but because their constituents believe in it, and the Republican who voted the other way must have represented some district where the foreign influence controls."

## WHAT THE SENATE SHOULD DO NOW.

"What will be the fate of the Mills bill in the senate?"

"Let the questions be thoroughly discussed, and let the information thus obtained be given to the people—let it be published from day to day—let the laboring man have his say and a good many of them—let the manufacturer give his opinion. Let the representatives of the principal industries be heard, so that we may vote intelligently, so that the people may know what they are doing."

"Certainly, it is not the business of a Republican Senate to pull the donkey of the Democrats out of the pit; they dug the pit, and we have lost no donkey. I do not think the Senate is called upon to fix up this Mills bill. If the bill is sent back to the House, no matter in what form, if it still has the name 'Mills' bill,' I think the Democrats will vote for it simply to get out of their trouble. They will have the President's message left."

"The Senate is almost tied—do you think, Colonel Ingersoll, that any Republicans are likely to vote in the interest of the President's policy at this session?"

## A PREDICTION.

"Of course, I can not pretend to answer that question from any special knowledge or on any information that others are not in possession of. My idea is simply this: That a majority of the senators are opposed to the President's policy. A majority of the Senate will, in my judgment, sustain the Republican policy—that is to say, they will stand by the American system. They know that it will be impossible for us to compete in the markets of the world with those nations in which labor is far cheaper than it is in the United States, and that when you make raw material just the same you have not overcome the difference in labor, and until this is overcome we can not successfully compete in the markets of the world with those countries where labor is cheaper. And there are only two ways to overcome this difficulty—either the price of labor must go up in the other countries or must go down in this."

"There is this curious thing," continued Colonel Ingersoll, "the President started out blowing the trumpet of Free Trade. It gave, as the Democrats used to say, 'no uncertain sound.' He blew with all his might. Messrs. Morrison, Carlisle, Mills and many others joined the band. When the Mills bill was introduced it was heralded as the legitimate offspring of the President's message. When the Democratic Convention at St. Louis met, the declaration was made that the President's message, the Mills bill, the Democratic platform of 1884 and the Democratic platform of 1888 were all the same—all segments of one circle—in fact, they were like modern locomotives—all the parts interchangeable." As soon as the Republican Convention met, made its platform and named its candidate, it is not Free Trade, but freer trade, and now Mr. Mills, in the last speech that he was permitted to make in favor of his bill, endeavored to show that it was a high protective tariff measure.

"This is what lawyers call 'a departure in pleading,' that is to say, it is a case that ought to be beaten on demurrer. Two months hence—about October 25—the Democratic orators will be laboriously explaining that they never meant Free Trade."

## Reducing the Surplus.

The disposition of the Surplus in the U. S. Treasury engages the attention of our Statesmen, but a more vital question has our attention, and that is the reduction of the Surplus Consumptives. Since the discovery and introduction of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, there has been a marked decrease in the mortality from this dreaded disease, and it is possible to still further reduce the number of Consumptives. How? By keeping constantly at hand a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and using according to directions, upon the appearance of the first symptoms, such as a Cough, a Cold, a Sore Throat, a Chest, or side Pain. Taken thus early a cure is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Yates & Kane, Holland and A. De Kruif, Zeeland.

## Johnson's Cyclopaedia.

HOLLAND, MICH., Aug. 10, '88.  
From N. M. Steffens, D. D.

If any one stands in need of a good, reliable work of reference, containing short, clear and crisp articles on almost any subject, he will not be disappointed in buying the present edition of Johnson's Cyclopaedia.

N. M. STEFFENS, D.D.  
In which statement I fully concur.  
CHARLES SCOTT,  
President of Hope College.

## Johnson's Cyclopaedia.

From the *Detroit Tribune*.  
Compactness, unswerving truthfulness and impartiality, literal exactness, thorough fullness and the careful bringing of all information down to the date of publication are its leading characteristics. No individual and no household can afford to be without it any more than without decent clothing and nourishing food.

## Steam Wood Wanted

at our quarry. Apply to O. E. Yates, manager. Waverly Stone Co. 28-ft.

# Grandest Suit Sale

EVER INAUGURATED IN

## GRAND RAPIDS.

20 Styles of Fine Cassimere and Scotch Cheviot suits, both in Sack and Cutaways, any suit in the lot for

\$10. \$10. \$10.

\$10 This will clean out our entire Stock of Summer Suits.

\$10 Every suit of our own well known manufacture, and warranted first-class in quality, fit and workmanship.

## HOUSEMAN, DONNALLY & JONES,

Reliable and Square Dealing Clothiers,

34, 36 and 38 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. HARRINGTON, A. O. HUSTED, I. H. GARVELINK.

## Harrington, Husted & Co.,

## WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Handle all kinds of Fruit and Produce. We solicit your consignments of fruit and guarantee good sales and prompt returns.

274 S. Water street, - - - Chicago, Ill.  
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GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENCY  
—OF—  
Mulder & Verwey  
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AGENTS FOR THE  
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Best Goods  
—AND—  
CHEAPEST PRICES  
—GO TO THE—  
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—OF—  
D. BERTSCH.

Fancy Goods a Specialty.  
A stock of  
PEACH TARLETON  
Kept on hand.  
D. BERTSCH.  
Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888.  
27-1yr.

On account of the railroad war in the West, we are prepared to sell tickets from Europe to Chicago at reduced rates for the next two weeks.

Write or apply to,  
MULDER & VERWEY,  
De Grondwet Building, Holland, Mich.

The Best, Quickest, and Safest Steamers on the Ocean.

Take your Laundry Work  
TO THE  
HOLLAND CITY  
LAUNDRY,  
EIGHTH STREET.  
E. B. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Parties desiring  
Choice Steaks and Roasts  
Are especially invited to call.  
Market on River Street.  
DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.  
Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 27-1yr



## "Ho, for Slumberland!"

A LITTLE song for bedtime,  
When, robed in gowns of white,  
All sleepy little children  
Set sail across the night  
For that pleasant, pleasant country  
Where the pretty dream-flowers bloom,  
Twist the sunset and the sunrise,  
"For the Slumberland, ho!"

When the little ones get drowsy  
And heavy lids droop down  
To hide blue eyes and black eyes,  
Gray eyes and eyes of brown,  
A thousand boats for Dreamland  
Are waiting in a row,  
And the ferryman is calling,  
"For the Slumberland, ho!"

Then the sleepy little children  
F. the boats along the shore,  
And go sailing off to Dreamland;  
And the dipping of the oar  
In the Sea of Sleep makes music  
That the children only know  
When they answer to the boatmen's  
"For the Slumberland, ho!"

Oh! take a kiss, my darlings,  
Ere you sail away from me  
In the boat of dreams that's waiting  
To bear you o'er the sea;  
Take a kiss and give one,  
And then away you go  
A-sailing into Dreamland  
"For the Slumberland, ho!"

—Eben E. Reber, in ST. NICHOLAS for August.

## Miss Anna Shaw's Lecture.

Editor Holland City News:—

On Wednesday afternoon I left Grand Rapids for a few days at the Park; and hearing that the eloquent and distinguished Anna Shaw was to speak in your city on "The Fate of Republics," I stopped over night, that I might have the pleasure of hearing this brave champion of reform. She handled her subject in a masterly manner, instancing the rise of governments which built themselves up materially, in wealth, commerce and all the developments of invention, political, naval and military power, arts and sciences known in their times, while the hearts of the nations were being eaten out with the cancerous growth of vice and immorality, sapping the nations' lives for lack of spiritual and moral forces; thus logically leading up to the conclusion that the masculine and feminine elements harmoniously combined were God's idea of the complete human unit. Physical forces had predominated and subjugated the spiritual; man alone representing the one, woman alone representing the other, while both, in God's plan, must combine to create the true home, community or government.

She predicted that as a Republic is but an aggregate of homes, its highest prosperity and perpetuity can only be secured, when the mother's hand is laid upon the helm of State beside the fathers', when woman's thoughts and aspirations, equally with man's are crystallized into law at the ballot-box, the only scepter and crown of each sovereign elector in a Republic. She showed so plainly that the simplest could understand, the respect, favor and self-protection which the hand that holds a ballot, secures; that any person held amenable to the law, taxed to support the law, required to fulfill all the duties of citizenship, in common justice, could be secured in the expression of his or her will and in the protection which the exercise of this right and duty insures. Closing her grave and logical plea for equality, by telling a touching story of a friendless dying waif in a hospital who in delirious raving called piteously for mother, "I want my mother." The tender hearted physician beside the bed, sought to quiet him; laying his hand gently on the head of the boy and asking: "What can I do for you my little fellow?" "Oh, nothing, I just want my mother, why don't my mother come?" His mother had been dead for two years. The lady attendant standing at the foot of the bed came swiftly, silently and laid her hand upon his head smoothing the hair upon his forehead, her heart full of tender sympathy at his piteous cry; and lo! a quiet restful look stole over his pallid face, a joyous light filled his dimming eyes and he whispered satisfied, contented: "Mother, I knew you would come." The electric thrill of mother-love had soothed his dying pain, and so she said, the bruised hearts and wrecked souls and blasted lives of the nations' children are crying for the loving mother-heart so long shut out from the great family — this aggregate of homes.

Surely should this godly and gifted woman come to you again, the place in which she speaks will not be large enough to hold those eager to hear her words of inspiration.

E. B. K.

## For the Holland City News.

The following resolution has been unanimously adopted by the teachers of Hope Church-Sunday School.

Whereas, Mr. W. Z. Bangs, because of his removal from our city, has resigned his office of Secretary and Treasurer of our Sunday School therefore,

Resolved, That in accepting this resignation, we desire to give expression to our high appreciation of the unusual faithfulness and the marked efficiency with which he has served this Sunday School in this office for more than ten years.

Much of the success of our School is due to the untiring zeal ever displayed in its behalf by our dear friend. In our counsels and labors we shall miss him.

May God abundantly reward him for all his labors of love among us.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 6, 1888.

## OUR NEIGHBORS.

### Olive Centre.

Aug. 14.

Plenty of rain lately.

Alice Brookway of Grand Haven is spending a few days with friends here. Grace Merritt—Wilson of Grand Rapids made a short visit among friends here last week.

Mrs. Pratt and two daughters of Ionia, are visiting her parents (Post master Jones and wife).

A prominent Democrat in this Town who is somewhat interested in the manufacturing of various articles has announced his intention of voting for Harrison this fall.

John Owens reports a very pleasant and profitable time at the State Republican Convention where he made the acquaintance of Gov. Luce and other prominent characters.

We have heard some big stories, but the report of that last wind storm in Kansas, where it blew the feathers off from chickens and the tomb stones out of a grave yard, so that they could not be found, beats them all.

"CRANK."

### West Olive.

Aug. 14.

Mr. Simmons, who has been spending the summer with his daughter Mrs. Irish, is quite sick.

Prof. and Mrs. Bolt of Grand Rapids made the Norringtons a very pleasant call the 10th.

T. Newman, J. Reitsema and G. Gokey, each had a sick horse last week. Feeding rye is supposed to be the cause.

Our Station Agent is buying and shipping berries in addition to the various kinds of business already engaged in.

Quite a number from here went to the Lake last Sunday. From the size of the baskets, we think they must have had something to eat with them.

The case of the people against Michael Millman, for drawing a "great big pop" on Geo. Gokey, has been adjourned to the November term of court. What the outcome will be still remains a mystery.

On Friday of last week a couple of boys, engaged in a little pugilistic practice, in front of the post office. Those present seemed to enjoy the sport immensely. The boys say they were only in fun, but it was too severe to be very funny.

A few evenings ago loud and profane language was heard coming from the opposite side of the street. The difficulty seemed to be over a particular interest in a certain boat. Both parties have been willing workers in the fold and now the weak one trembles at the sight of the huge frame of the other and the possibility of being excluded.

"VICTOR."

## Business Local.

### Our Candidate for President.

He will be nominated by the Convention and will be elected by the people, because he will come the nearest to filling their ideal of a Chief Magistrate. Electric Bitters has been given the highest place, because no other medicine has so well filled the ideal of a perfect tonic and alternative. The people have endorsed Electric Bitters and rely upon this great remedy in all troubles of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. For all Malarial Fevers and diseases caused by Malarial Poisons, Electric Bitters cannot be too highly recommended. Also cures Headache and Constipation. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c. and \$1 at the drugstore of Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. de Kruif, Zeeland.

### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

### Democratic Meeting.

A Democratic meeting will be held at the office of Isaac Fairbanks Esq. on Monday evening, Aug. 27, 1888, at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention to be held at Grand Haven Aug. 28, 1888. L. T. KANTERS, Chairman. P. BOOT, Secretary.

### Democratic Township Caucus.

A Democratic Caucus will be held on the 25th day of Aug. 1888, at two o'clock p. m. in the township of Holland in the townhouse of said township for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention to be held in the City of Grand Haven, on the 25th of Aug. 1888 at eleven o'clock a. m. By order of the Township Democratic Committee.

D. MIEDEMA, Chairman,  
C. SCHILLEMAN, Secretary.

### Special Notice.

While we were going through the City visiting the factories and places of business, we made a call at the Champion Harrow Works of P. H. Wilms. We looked the factory and store all over and found that Mr. Wilms was progressing finely, and that he has sold a good many thousand dollars worth of harrows and cultivators since he has begun and also that he has a choice stock of Spring tooth Harrows on hand for the Fall trade. He also has the finest lot of buggies and two-seated platform wagons and other wagons for sale that we have ever seen in the City. This is not all, he still keeps making Pumps and sells them at wholesale and retail. This is a growing factory, and it would look well for people that want to buy anything in his line to purchase at our home manufactory. He has also repairs for Dodge No 20, Dodge No 4 and Curtis No 22, old fashioned plows.

P. H. WILMS, Holland, Mich.

### Threshers Attention.

The cheapest and best oil for machinery is the strictly pure winter strained Lard Oil. Special bargains made at J. O. DOESBURG'S.

27-4t

The greatness of the American Republic is due mainly to the fact that almost every citizen is the possessor of his home. If you

## OWN

even a single dollar of stock in an enterprise, you are interested in it and do all you can to make it a success. The same is true of a government where the citizen owns part of the soil which is protected by its flag and laws. He has come to stay, at least a longer time than the man boarding at a hotel, or even one renting some shabby tenement, and is, therefore, interested in securing good laws. If

## YOUR

present work and residence is at Holland, but you are paying some man or woman from one to three dollars per week for the privilege of living in some tumble down house, this sermon is an important one for you. Real estate is cheaper now in Holland than it will ever be again. Cut off your little expenses for a few weeks, and you will be delighted to find that you can make the first payment on your

## HOME

if you are wise enough to apply to me, before I sell all the desirable houses in town. I now have some summer bargains, including

A good lot for \$50, worth \$100, size 82 by 132, assessed by the Supervisor at more than that sum.

A choice residence lot for \$175, worth \$250.

Desirable residence lots for \$300, \$350, and \$400.

A good house and lot for \$900.

A number of new houses for from \$700 to \$1200, and lots of farms and other property for sale or exchange.

J. C. POST, Holland, Mich.

### Notice.

To Water Takers and Others using Water from the Holland City Water Works.

All Water Takers not provided with a copy of Water Rates and Rules are hereby requested to call upon the Clerk of the Water Board for a copy of said Rates and Rules, as from this date said rules will be strictly enforced. Non Water Takers are hereby notified that if found using water from the Holland City Water Works or in any manner tampering with Hydrants or other property belonging to the Water Works they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

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

By order of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Holland, Michigan.

GEO. H. SIPP, Clerk.

### Horses for Sale.

I have two good large horses which will be sold very cheap. Apply to P. H. WILMS, Holland.

M. LANDMAN Esq., Superintendent Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in certifying that I have this day received payment in full of the insurance on the policy held in your company by my late husband and cheerfully recommend the company to my friends and the public generally.

Yours truly,

JENNIE NIEWOLD.

Tenth St. Holland City. 20-1t

### For Sale!

I offer my place, opposite Phoenix Hotel, for sale cheap. Inquire at the house. MRS. MARY LONG.

28-4t

### Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia.

From the Grand Rapids Democrat. As a cyclopedia of useful knowledge, it certainly stands far above any publication of the kind yet made in America or elsewhere.

25 per Cent Off.

We are selling all our goods at 25 per cent below cost for the next two weeks. L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & Co.

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

16-6m

### For Sale!

The farm of J. T. Drake, situated on Macatawa Bay, three miles east of Macatawa Park, is offered for sale on easy terms. Inquire on the place, or address box 381, Holland, Mich. 26-4t

### New Advertisements.

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## ROYAL



## BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York. 50-48.

## C. Steketee & Bos, GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Always have on hand a complete stock of goods consisting of

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

Special line of Earthen Ware such as

## FLOWER POTS,

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

A complete line of

5c., 10c., and 25c. Counter Goods.

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.

Cheap Cassimeres for Boys' and Men's Suits.

Please call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere.

C. STEKETEE & BOS. Holland, Mich., July 5, 1888. 24-4t.

## SPRING!!

Yes, the balmy days are here and everyone is getting their

## Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

While making up your mind as to what you want just call on

## JONKMAN & DYKEMA

Who have a large and complete stock of

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of new and stylish patterns, as well as a nice assortment of light and heavy

## OVERCOATS.

In all grades, styles, and prices.

## HATS and CAPS,

We have the largest stock in the city. A big line.

## Gent's Furnishing Goods AND UNDERWEAR.

Everything sold at the closest possible prices. We are bound to sell to all.

Call and See Us! JONKMAN & DYKEMA.

Holland, Mich., March 14, 1888. 11-1yr.

## Van Duren Bros.

DEALERS IN

## BOOTS,

## SHOES,

ETC., ETC.,

Always have a large assortment of Goods on hand.

We make a Specialty of Custom Work.

Neatly and promptly executed.

VAN DUREN BROS. Three doors east of post office.

Holland, Mich., April 15, 1887.

I have on hand a variety of twenty different kinds of

## Oliver Chilled Plows

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

Also have on hand a fine line of

## Open and Top Buggies, JACKSON LUMBER WAGONS,

The Late Improved Reed Spring Tooth Harrow, Farmer's Favorite and Buckeye Grain Drills.

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

All goods warranted.

B. VAN RAALTE.

## ATTENTION!

We don't need to say to the public that we are trying to give goods away, but it is well known that we sell as low as they can buy in any city in Michigan.

on Honest



Low Prices.

Then those who are in need of a suit they will save money just now, as our fine suits of this spring have to go, so we cut prices: Suits worth \$28 for \$22; Suits worth \$25 for \$18; Suits worth \$19 for \$16; Suits worth \$12 for \$9; Suits worth \$10 for \$7.50, etc.

Chicago Clothing House, L. HENDERSON.

## The "Best" Tonic

U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, DISTRICT OF THE GREAT LAKES, PORT OF LUDINGTON, MICH., SURGEON'S OFFICE, March 9, 1888. Phil. Best Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

GENTLEMEN:—Having tested "The Best Tonic" and observed its effects when used by my patients, I find it both invigorates and promotes digestion, giving a normal tone to the stomach and thereby increasing the appetite. That it is a pure concentrated liquid extract of Malt and Hops and is really and properly a food tonic, and as such I can very cheerfully recommend its use. Very respectfully,

A. P. McCONNELL, M. D. Recommended by prominent physicians, and for sale by all druggists.

## JOHN PESSINK & BRO.,

Wholesalers and Retailers of

## Candies, Nuts, Bakers' Goods

CRACKERS, FOREIGN FRUITS, ETC.

The trade supplied with everything in this line at lowest prices

We are Agents for the Fairview Cheese Factory.

## GIVE US A CALL!

N. B.—We are prepared to furnish Cakes for Wedding Reception and Banquets of every description, shape, style and price.

JOHN PESSINK & BRO. Holland, Mich., Oct. 12, 1887.

## PHOENIX PLANING MILL

—AND—

## Lumber Yard.

B. L. Scott, Proprietor.



**BILL NYE** has had a cigar named for him, because it draws well, probably



## HE KILLED HIS OWN SON.

The Terrible Mistake of a New England Smuggler in Danger of Capture.

"Has smuggling as a trade died out?"

"Not at all. Will Watch, the bold smuggler, is not as daring as he used to be, but he still plies his trade in sailing-vessels on the coast. I have seen ladies of the highest social rank in summer resorts of Jersey receive visits from women bringing silks and laces which the purchasers knew to be smuggled. Their husbands would say: 'Take care, my dear. It means a thumping fine if you are caught.' 'We'll risk it,' they would reply. 'We make profit enough by the transaction to cover far more than the fine.'"

A Custom House officer was relating some of the experiences incident to the calling for the benefit of a Chicago Tribune reporter, who followed up his first question with:

"Where do the Jersey smugglers live?"

"They have cottages on the shore; bleak huts which a sea-gull would disdain to alight upon. I remember how we raided Jim Alden's place—'Cassowary Jim,' they used to call him. We saw him enter the hut with three companions, all carrying bundles of smuggled cigars. We broke into the hut, but Jim and his friends were gone. Where? There was an outhouse connected with the hut. It was as empty as the hut itself. It had no article of furniture but a seaman's chest. There was no trace of a hiding place."

"How did the smugglers escape?"

"I sent my men away, bidding them make as much noise as they could. Then I waited in the dark; waited for hours; waited as silent as death. At last I heard a scratching. The sound came from the chest in the outhouse. The bottom of the chest was lifted. Cassowary Jim's head appeared. 'The coast is clear, boys,' said he. I waited for no more. I escaped in the darkness."

"What happened?"

"We raided the hut next morning. The bottom of the chest concealed a trap. The trap led to a subterranean vault. There we found stores of cigars and gallons of the best French brandy."

"Are these hiding places common?"

"Quite common. One of them he opened by a ring in a stable. The horses had been tethered to that ring for years, and nobody had suspected what was behind it."

"And are the tragedies of smuggling as frequent as of old?"

"No, I only witnessed one real tragedy. That was at Bar Harbor, Me. Among our revenue officers was a young fellow named Harry, handsome and bright, who had run away from home, somewhere down South. We had heard that a family of smugglers had just settled down in Bar Harbor, and we were on the watch for the head of the family, whose name we never knew. It was an awful night. Through the storm I could see the forms of women standing on the rocks of Mount Desert."

"What were they doing?"

"Watching for the smuggler's vessel. I reached their hut alone just as they got home; found they were the smuggler's wife and daughter; said I was a stranger and asked shelter for the night. A few minutes later the smuggler burst into the room—a fine, healthy old man. His wife rushed into his arms. He threw her away from him. 'Let me alone,' said he, 'there's blood upon my hands.' A clamor was heard at the door. The revenue officers rushed in and arrested the smuggler. 'What has he done?' I cried. He has killed one of our boys.' 'Not Harry?' 'Yes, Harry.' The wife and daughter shuddered at the name. Harry's body was brought in, his long hair tossed over his white forehead, as handsome in death as in life. The smuggler's wife looked at him; then uttered a shriek. 'Harry!' she screamed, 'my son.' Then, turning to the smuggler, she cried: 'Murderer, you have killed your son.' The smuggler said not a word. He put a pistol to his forehead and blew out his brains."

## The Leaping Salmon of Canada.

The salmon rivers of Canada are all streams of swift currents, whirling rapids, and high falls. The salmon seems to make its way up these streams with as much ease as he moves down. One of the sights in the vicinity of Quebec is the salmon leaping at the falls of Loyette, and during July many persons assemble there to see it. The falls are a succession of steep tumbles, and the water rushes over the rocks with great velocity. The salmon gather at the foot of the lower tumble, and with marvelous leaps up the very face of the rushing waters, making their way to the summit without apparent difficulty, gliding up the swift chutes like a flash, and mounting each successive tumble until the grand summit is reached. The native Canadian will tell you, with a straight and solemn face, that when there was no legal interference with spearing, the Indians were in the habit of gathering at the foot of the falls in their birch canoes and casting their spears at the salmon as they leaped up the torrents, making their casts with such marvelous skill that the salmon aimed at was invariably stopped in his vaulting career and fell back impaled by the Indian's cruel barb. That may be true, but I know for a fact that they tell the stranger many queer things in Canada.—Philadelphia Call.

## A Badly Damaged Beauty.

A beautiful woman, belonging to the diplomatic circle, lately met with a most peculiar accident at a ball, to the intense delight of her "bosom friends" of the fair sex. The lady in question wore a low-bodied dress of artistic design, which attracted general admiration, but what most riveted the attention of the ball guests were her shoulders of dazzling white. Suddenly her brooch, a splendid cameo, became unfastened, dropped to the ground and broke to pieces. In her alarm, the fair owner stooped to pick up the fragments. But this rapid movement caused something still more valuable to fall to the ground, viz., a portion of the charming white shoulders of the lady, a piece of a mass resembling porcelain, delicately

touched up in blue and pink. The gentlemen gazed in blank astonishment at the damaged beauty, while the ladies, giggled in their pocket handkerchiefs, and the husband ran for a shawl to conceal the misfortune. Tableau!—Paris letter.

## More Boys than Girls.

"Boys are being born faster than girls," said a Maternity Hospital physician. "Statistics, usually so dry and cheerless, prove that births are now in a ratio of three boys to two girls."

"What is the meaning of it?"

"It is said to be a sign of approaching war," continued the physician, "but I guess that is an old woman's saying. But I'll tell you what it does mean, and that is that the girls of the next generation are going to stand a better chance of being married than those of any generation since the beginning of the war."

"I am not going back to ante-bellum times, but it takes many years for the effects of such a terrible war to wear off. It killed or maimed hundreds of thousands of men, made tramps or Brigadier-Generals of many thousands more, and broke the matrimonial business completely. That is why there are now, in Massachusetts alone, 50,000 hopeless maiden ladies. I will not say how many there are in New York, as I have a large feminine practice. But those old maids, God bless them, are as much the victims of the late war as the pensioner with one leg or arm missing. They are the great army of the broken-hearted, and they do not get the sympathy they deserve. It was their fortune of war, and they lost in every battle we fought."

"But the future is bright for the girls now coming. The question of all used to be 'Who will she choose?' not 'Who will she catch?' as it has been of recent years. The first question will again be in the ascendant in ten years' time. Three young men will be paying attention to two young ladies, and very often the ratio will be two to one. The Mormon theory will be crushed without recourse to the Edmunds law, as every woman will have a market value as a monogamous wife, and will decline to share a man's affections."

"But are young men marrying as much as ever?" the physician was asked.

"You must ask a popular minister; try Dr. Talmage, or some other like him."

Dr. Talmage was busy in his new office as Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, Mr. Beecher's late office. Hence a New York clergyman of the people was asked the question.

"They are not marrying as fast as they should," he replied, "especially the American-born young men. The foreigners wed early, and do not remain widowers long. They appreciate home comforts, while the American loves his freedom, as he calls it, his clubs, and his athletic sports. The girls are ready and willing, but the young men say they cannot afford to marry. But I think there are too many girls—not that I would lose one of them, mind you, but you must know that that which we have in abundance we do not value as we do the scarce article. When there are more men than women then there will be a harvest of marriages, and, without any selfish reasons, I hope I may live to see it, and I think I will."—New York Journal.

## Negroes Changing.

The negro is changing in appearance and losing some of the birthmarks peculiar to the African race. The new generation is showing the effects of a higher culture. Especially is this noticeable in the towns where contact with the whites shows its effect. The flat-nosed, kinky-headed negro is passing away, and becoming an unknown race. All the colored children, no matter how dusky in hue, show the change. Among the females long hair of that peculiar woolly appearance hangs in long braids or curls down their backs. Aquiline noses and smaller mouths with thinner lips are the rule. For years, and in fact ever since their freedom, the negroes have endeavored to do away with the short and kinky hair bestowed upon them by their ancestors. Much of their spare change is invested in various hair tonics and invigorators, and the long attention and care bestowed upon it is shown in their descendants. The South Georgia negro is an evidence of evolution, the survival of the fittest.—Atlanta Constitution.

## A Joke on Senator Beck.

It was a knotty point which had come up before the Finance Committee of the Senate. Mr. Beck would not or could not be convinced that Mr. Vance was correct in a certain statement he had made regarding the matter.

"Why don't you put it down in writing, man?" exclaimed the stalwart Kentuckian, with more than usual emphasis in his tone. "What you say goes in at one ear and out of the other."

"Ah," replied the witty Vance, winking roughly at Senator Allison, who sat at the head of the table, "that's because there is nothing there to stop it."

The other members of the committee laughed heartily, but Mr. Beck looked stern. —Washington Correspondent Chicago Herald.

## Her Kind Offer.

Mr. Blueblood, taking advantage of a compliment which he has assumed to be a hint for a proposal, has offered the honor of his empty hand to Miss Dove Banker.

Miss Banker—Thanks, ever so much, my dear Charlie, but you have been so very inefficiently brought up that you are too expensive a luxury even for me, don't you see? But I will gladly be your sister to the extent of a loan now and then, you know, or some other girl's bridesmaid any time you choose.—Boston Beacon.

## A Wifely Suggestion.

Country editor (to wife)—This writin' editorials for the paper is killin' me, Maria. It's too much brain work for one man, an' not quite enough for two.

Wife—Well, why don't you hire a cheap boy to help you, John.—Harper's Bazar.

Who bravely dares must sometimes risk a fall.

## Alpine Funerals.

In one of the most powerful scenes in "Der Grune Heinrich," Gottfried Keller describes the way in which a funeral used to be celebrated by wealthy Swiss parents in remote country districts. The mournful hush of the first part of the day, the touching simplicity of the religious service, the sumptuous meal and heavy drinking that follow the return from church, and the wild dance that concludes the day are all depicted with a force and vividness which has rarely been equalled in modern fiction, and the impression is all the greater because the horror which breathes through the whole narrative is never allowed to degenerate into disgusts. The dance is omitted in upper Austria, but the other practices are even more ghastly. In these districts it may almost be said that the funeral begins almost before the death. As soon as any man or woman is supposed to be in the last agony, not only all neighbors and friends, but perfect strangers, are informed of the fact and expected to pay a ceremonial visit. The guests simply enter the sickroom and take a long look at the dying man, and go their ways. No prayer is said, hardly a word is spoken; yet even the chance wayfarer who declines to enter the house of death on such occasions is considered strangely heartless. After death the stream of visitors ceases, but only for a short time. As soon as the body has been prepared for burial, a long table is spread in the room where it lies, and covered with wine, spirits, and cold viands of every description, and an open house is held day and night till the funeral starts for the churchyard. Whoever comes, known or unknown, rich or poor, is not only allowed, but urged, to eat and drink as much as he can. Beside the coffin at least two huge wax candles, which have been fetched from the church, burn dimly, and near them two old women sit or kneel. They are paid for their services and are supposed to pass their time in prayer. From time to time they are relieved by others, and they then usually make a somewhat lengthened pause at the table before going home. After the return of the funeral the chief mourner invites every one who has attended it to a hot meal, which is as sumptuous as he can afford, and which usually ends in hard drinking.

## The Future of the Typewriter.

A young man who has had a great deal to do with typewriters as an operator, and who is acquainted with all the improvements which have been made in the machines during the last ten years, declares that they are still in an experimental shape, and that the next few years will see still further and most marvelous improvements. His belief is that the machine of the future will not only be capable of much greater speed than the present one, but that it will be much simpler in construction and far more durable. One of the simplest and cleverest of the devices to be introduced in the machine in a short time is the addition of half a dozen keys which will strike combinations of letters. The most natural combinations are, of course, "th," "ng," and "bi." This, with some other labor-saving devices, it is expected will enable an expert typewriter to do seventy words a minute. The putting of new machines on the market will, of course, break the high price at which the best have heretofore been sold, and when that occurs they will, of course, come into much more common use than heretofore. The last machine put on the market, which seems to be capable of as good work as any of its predecessors, is sold at \$75, a reduction of \$25 from the price of some of the older machines. It is understood that the inventor of one of these older machines receives \$25 for every machine sold. As their advertisements claim that 40,000 of them have been manufactured up to date, the inventor's income would appear to be so far a clear \$1,000,000.—New York Mail.

## Mental Loading.

It is considered a disgrace to be lazy. He who is too indolent to work for his own living becomes a by-word and a reproach. But there is a common form of laziness that is not always noticed; it is that of the mind. We first become conscious of it in our young days when we "don't feel like study." We dawdle over the book with our thoughts half asleep, and as a result give a fine exhibition of stupidity in the recitation-room. This sort of indolence in youth is very dangerous, for it becomes a habit, and the mind grows rusty and dull in the very prime of life, when it should be at its best.

On the heels of this form of laziness comes another bad habit—that of intellectual loafing. What loafing is in the common sense we all know; it is hanging about with no definite aim or purpose, idling away the time without method and without profit. Well, there is mental loafing as well, and it is known in the dictionary as "reverie." It is a dreamy state of the mind, when the thoughts go wool-gathering. This habit, so common to young people, is fatal to mental growth; many a promising youth is ruined by the over-indulgence of it. It wastes time and enfeebles the mental powers. It is really a form of laziness, and it should be sternly corrected at the very outset. The action of the mind should be kept under control. When the thoughts begin to wander, it is time to whip them into order. A resolute will will do it.—United Presbyterian.

## Coming Down in a Balloon.

After an enjoyable voyage we determined to descend; came down with a good bump in one field, and bounding over a large hedge, in which the grape took a firm hold, landed softly in a grass field. A pack of harriers immediately surrounded us and looked rather surprised at the huge, strong smelling monster, while some rustics puzzled us with their anxious inquiries. "Had an accident?" "No." "Lost your way?" "No." "Then why do you come down here?" The balloon was soon packed up by willing hands, not without some merriment, especially after I had requested a small boy to get inside, which he willingly endeavored to do. Those only who have experienced

inhaling a good mouthful of gas can appreciate the lad's sensations. We had a curious journey to the nearest station, eight miles off. One stout col driver, a cart containing us three—the driver, the balloon, and apparatus—and trotted the whole way, and the man was delighted to receive five shillings.—Temple Bar.

## Mammoths in Siberia.

The existence of ivory in Siberia in a subfossil condition, but still sufficiently durable to be used for all the purposes to which recent ivory is applied, has been known since the Middle Ages, and formed one of the earliest exports from Siberia to China. The very name given to the gigantic creature which produced it, mammoth or mamont—was introduced by the Arab traders who initiated the traffic in fossil ivory in the tenth century. It was not, however, until the middle of the eighteenth century that the trade became considerable. In or about 1750, Liachof, a Russian merchant, discovered vast stores of elephant tusks and bones in the northern districts of Siberia, and especially on the islands off the mouth of the Lena, which have since borne his name. The ivory brought thence, says the traveler Wrangell, "is often as fresh and white as that from Africa." Since Liachof's discovery it has been computed that the tusks of at least 20,000 mammoths have been exported, while an even larger number are too much decayed to be worth removal, and others are so large that they have to be sawn up on the spot where they are found. These buried heatombs of elephants abound throughout the frozen soil of Siberia, but they are more numerous the further we advance northward, and most plentiful of all on the islands above named, and in those termed New Siberia. More remarkable still are the mammoth mummies, several of which have been disinterred, whole carcasses not infrequently standing upright in the frozen soil, with their flesh as "fresh as if just taken out of an Esquimaux cache or a Yakout subterranean meat safe." The most widely known of these is that discovered in 1806 by an English botanist named Adams, and the skeleton, or such parts of it as could be recovered, for in the interval between part of it being laid bare and the information reaching Adams wild animals had preyed on the bones, is now in the museum at St. Petersburg. Carcasses of the rhinoceros have also been found under similar conditions.—The Saturday Review.

## The Best Test of Success Is Success.

Tested and proved by over twenty-five years' use in all parts of the world, ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS have the endorsement of the highest medical and chemical authorities, and millions of grateful patients who have been cured of distressing ailments voluntarily testify to their merits.

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Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

## The Difference.

"I see," said the sporting editor, climbing out of his own department, that they are claiming that funerals don't pay."

"Yes," said the telegraph editor, looking up from a base-ball score puzzle, "and that's wherein funerals differ from base-ball teams."

"How's that?" asked the sporting editor.

"Funerals don't pay the man in the box," was the ghastly reply.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## "Give Him \$2, and Let Him Guess."

We once heard a man complain of feeling badly, and wondered what ailed him. A humorous friend said, "Give a doctor \$2, and let him guess." It was a cutting satire on some doctors, who don't always guess right. You need not guess what ails you when your food don't digest, when your bowels and stomach are inactive, and when your head aches every day, and you are languid and easily fatigued. You are bilious, and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets will bring you out all right. Small, sugar-coated, easy to take. Of druggists.

## Acknowledged the Corn.

Araminta and Richelieu were out walking.

"Oh, dear," she exclaimed, as a barefoot youngster with three sore toes limped past, "isn't that too bad?"

"Oh, awful!" called the boy mockingly; "nearly as bad as a No. 4 foot in a No. 2 shoe, ain't it?" And away down amid a throng of mental interjections, she wondered if it wasn't.—Detroit Free Press.

EARTHQUAKES sounds, says Prof. Mine of Tokio, frequently precede the shock, are often heard during its progress, and sometimes after the earthquake proper has ceased. Their character is very varied, from a barely audible rumbling to a loud rattling like a cart on a stony street or a volley of musketry. They are probably heard better where the earth's structure is hard and solid than where it is loose and soft.

By the old method, the steel wire from which watch springs are made was heated to the proper temperature and immediately plunged into oil. In the new process, the wire is immersed in the oil bath first, and is then brought, by means of an electric current, to the desired degree of heat.

SIDNEY DILLON, earned his first money by carrying water to the laborers on the railroad between Albany and Schenectady.

THE musicians in a brass band may not be schoolmasters, but they are toothers nevertheless.

A DOGMA that cannot be disputed—Canine bark frequently gives a man chills.—Hotel Mail.

## PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR ONE DOLLAR

Paint Friday, run it to Church Sunday. The original and only reliable is COIT & CO'S ONE-COAT BUGGY PAINT. Guaranteed not to crack, blister, peel, or turn white and to wear at least one year. Right Painted Shingles. Use Vermorel's. Beware of cheap imitations. Send for sample. Write to COIT & CO, 110 N. Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

## From Birth to the Grave.

We carry with us certain physical traits, as we do certain mental characteristics. Inasmuch, then, as psychologists have striven to designate by generic titles certain temperaments—as the bilious, the nervous, the lymphatic. The individual with a sallow complexion is set down as bilious, often rightly so. If the saffron in the hue of his skin is traceable to bile in the blood, its presence in the wrong place instead of the liver, will also be evinced by fur on the tongue, pain beneath the right ribs and through the right shoulder-blade, sick headache, constipation, flatulence, and indigestion. For the relief of this very common, but not essentially perilous complaint, there is no more genial and thorough remedy than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is also a beneficial tonic and strength promoter, and a widely esteemed remedy for and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles.

## The Manufacture of French Brandy.

In a recent report from Vice Consul Warburton some suggestive statements are made as to the condition of the brandy industry. Mr. Warburton states that in 1875 the product was 20,000,000 gallons, but in consequence of the ravages of the phylloxera the product has gradually fallen off, until in 1886 it was reduced to 13,000,000. As the local consumption is estimated at 12,000,000 gallons, it will be seen that there must have been comparatively little left for brandy making. In fact, Mr. Warburton says that pure brandy has become very scarce and difficult to get in the department, most of what is sold being mixed with beet-root or cheap German spirit, while the latter is very often sold as cognac without any mixture at all.—Medical Classics.

## A Sale and a Sell.

Black—How is Gray, the young litterateur, getting along now, do you know?

White—I saw him this morning.

B.—Indeed?

W.—Yes, he had just sold a book.

B.—Sold a book! Bless my heart he must be doing well!

W.—Yes he sold a book. It was a second-hand dictionary, and he sold it to get money to pay his washerwoman.—Boston Courier.

## A Tremendous Sensation.

Would have been created one hundred years ago by the sight of one of our modern express trains whizzing along at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Just think how our grandfathers would have stared at such a spectacle! It takes a good deal to astonish people now-a-days, but some of the marvelous cures of consumption, wrought by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, have created widespread amazement. Consumption is at last acknowledged curable. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only known remedy for it. If taken at the right time—which, bear in mind, is not when the lungs are nearly gone—it will go right to the seat of the disease and accomplish its work as nothing else in the world can.

With \$30,000,000 Russell Sage has as strong regard for a dime as he did when a few hundred of them constituted his entire capital.

A MISS is as good as a mile—if she's rich and unaccompanied by parents.—Washington Critic.

## "Had Been Worried Eighteen Years."

It should have read "married," but the proof-reader observed that it amounted to about the same thing, and so did not draw his blue pencil through the error. Unfortunately there was considerable truth in his observation. Thousands of husbands are consumed by worried almost to despair by the ill-health that afflicts their wives, and often rob life of comfort and happiness. There is but one safe and sure way to change all this for the better. The ladies should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

BUSINESS blocks—jams in the street.—Burlington Free Press.

## In General Debility, Emaciation,

Consumption, and wasting in children, Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypo-phosphites is a most valuable food, and medicine. It creates an appetite for food, strengthens the nervous system, and builds up the body. Please read: "I tried Scott's Emulsion on a young man whom physicians at times gave up hope. Since he began using the Emulsion his cough has ceased, gained flesh and strength, and from all appearances his life will be prolonged many years."—JOHN SULLIVAN, Hospital Steward, Morganza, Pa.

## ORANGE (New Jersey) blossoms—most

quits bites.—Epoch.

Mexico has created the greatest excitement as a beverage, in two years, ever witnessed, from the fact that it brings nervous, exhausted, overworked women to good powers of endurance in a few days; cures the appetite for liquor, and tobacco at once, and recovers a large number of cases of old, helpless paralysis as a food only.

A SPRING garment—the wire bustle.—New Haven News.

## Weak and Weary

Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to overcome that tired feeling, to purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My appetite was poor. I could not sleep, I had headache a great deal, pains in my back, my bowels did not move regularly. Hood's Sarsaparilla in a short time did me so much good that I feel like a new man. My pains and aches are relieved, my appetite improved." GEORGE F. JACKSON, Roxbury Station, Conn.

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