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### Holland City News, Volume 17, Number 30: August 25, 1888

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVII.

SATURDAY, HOLLAND, MICH., AUGUST 25, 1888.

NO. 30.

## 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. Office, Van der  
Veen's block, Eighth street.

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

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

### Bakeries.

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

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

### Bank.

HOLLAND CITY 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.

POSMAN, 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.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

WALSH, HERB., Druggist and Pharmacist; a  
full stock of goods appertaining to the busi-  
ness.

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

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Furniture.

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

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

### Flour Mills.

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

### Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hard-  
ware, steam and gas fitting—a specialty.  
No. 52 Eighth street.

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

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

### Hotels.

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

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

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, Proprietor, lo-  
cated near depot of C. & W. M. R'y. A well  
appointed Hotel. Rates reasonable.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

## Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

HOLLAND CITY STAVE FACTORY, Joseph  
Fisher, 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 Con-  
tractor. 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 Stock, Harness,  
Grain, Calf and Kip. Office, Grand Rapids.

TAKKEN & DE SPEIJDER, Manufacturers of  
Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs. So-  
owners of IXL Patent Wagon. Special attention  
to Horsehoofing and Repairing. River street.

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

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm Imple-  
ments and machinery. Cor. River and  
Ninth Streets.

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

### Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

### Marble Works.

DE MERRELL, 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, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-  
dence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St.  
Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bangs. Of-  
fice hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m. and from 5 to 6 p. m.

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

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. On ce:  
Upstairs in Sutton's new building.

### Real Estate Agency.

VAN WERT, T. K., 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.

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

### Second Hand Store.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

STEVENSON, C. A., successors to H. Wyk-  
huysen, 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 KEYSER, 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,  
sail, land and calcined plaster. Corner  
Eighth and Cedar streets.

### Societies.

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

Holland City Lodge, No. 194, 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.  
L. D. BALDUS, Sec'y.  
M. HARRINGTON, N. G.

#### F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UPRY 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 25,  
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.

#### O. B. S. 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.

#### E. O. T. M.

From L. R. Halsey, Sup't Public  
Schools, Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 19,  
1888.

It gives me pleasure to write a time  
in commendation of so excellent a  
work as Johnson's Cyclopaedia. It is  
reliable, clear, concise in its articles.  
It condenses a vast amount of valuable  
material into its 8 volumes. It has  
many admirable special features. Its  
editors are men of national reputation.  
It is certainly the best for its price, in  
the language.

#### 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.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

A COLD wave reached this city last  
Tuesday.

MR. A. KING has been confined to  
the house this week by a severe spell  
of sickness.

A LARGE number of Holland people  
went to Allegan this week and took in  
the Re-union.

MISS MATTIE VAN DER MADE, of  
Muskegon, is visiting Miss Rika Mul-  
der of this city.

THE Democrats will hold a caucus in  
the office of I. Fairbanks, Esq., next  
Monday evening.

MRS. FRANK VAN RY and Mrs.  
Charles Boyenga are visiting friends  
and relatives in Chicago.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. R. Weert-  
man, last week Friday, Aug. 17th, a  
nine pound baby girl.

J. J. JONES, of the firm of Houseman,  
Donnelly & Jones, Grand Rapids, spent  
last Monday in this city.

LADIES if you are in need of visiting  
cards, remember that we keep a first  
class line of these goods.

MISS H. KRIEKAARD, of Grand Rap-  
ids, is on a visit at her uncle's, A.  
Vagenaar, of Noordeloos.

MR. JOHN NIES, of Saginaw, was  
in the city Thursday, shaking hands  
with friends and acquaintances.

A NEW time card of the Chicago and  
West Mich. R'y is out. There are no  
changes in our locality from the old  
one.

THE Casino Opera Co. will be at the  
Opera House next Monday and Tues-  
day evenings, opening with "The Mas-  
cot."

THE Holland City Band secured  
second prize in the band contest held  
during the re-union at Allegan this  
week.

MRS. AND MR. A. VISSCHER are  
called to mourn the death of their in-  
fant son at the tender age of only five  
weeks.

REV. JOHN, of Graafschap, will con-  
duct the services in the German Lu-  
theran Church, to-morrow, Sunday,  
evening.

ANOTHER singing school was orga-  
nized in this city last Monday evening.  
It will be under the leadership of Mr.  
J. Van Viven.

THEOLOGICAL Student Jas. Kruid-  
nier will preach in the Ninth Street  
Christian Reformed Church to-morrow  
evening, Sunday.

THE Steamer Favorite from Mus-  
kegon arrived at the Park last Sun-  
day with a large number of excu-  
sionists on board.

ON another page of this issue we  
publish the Annual Statement of the  
receipts and expenditures of the Public  
Schools of this city.

THE United States revenue cutter,  
Andrew Johnson, came into this harbor  
on Tuesday; and lay at anchor during  
the day near the Park Dock.

MISS MYRTIE LAUBACK, of Grand  
Rapids, a student of Swensburg's Busi-  
ness College is spending a part of her  
vacation at Macatawa Park.

MARRIED:—Monday, August 20th,  
by the Rev. E. Van der Vries, Miss  
Minnie Appeldoorn, of this city, to Ger-  
rit Molenaar of Grand Rapids.

MR. CORNELIUS TROMPEN, clerk in  
the Grand Rapids National Bank spent  
Thursday and Friday of this week in  
Holland with his cousin J. B. Mulder.

MISS ESTHER A. HUSTED, daughter  
of D. F. Husted formerly of Holland  
township, has become insane. She  
was taken to the asylum at Traverse  
City on Aug. 13th.

A VOTE was taken on the Republi-  
can and Democratic presidential candi-  
dates on the train going to Allegan last  
Wednesday morning. The result stood:  
Harrison, 49; Cleveland, 18.

MR. HANS THOMPSON is one of our  
most enthusiastic Republican citizens,  
and this week while rambling about  
town we noticed a large Harrison and  
Morton flag floating from a pole erected  
in his yard.

THE inside work of the First Re-  
formed Church, corner of Market and  
Ninth Streets, is progressing rapidly  
and will soon be completed. When  
finished this church will be one of the  
finest in the city.

S. DE BRUYN, who has been teaching  
the Holland language to a number of  
young people of this city for the past  
month and a half, or two months, closed  
his school last week Friday and gave  
the scholars a vacation.

THE team of mustang ponies belong-  
ing to Jacob Kuite ran away last Mon-  
day noon, and damaged the light  
wagon to which they were hitched con-  
siderably, but the mustangs escaped  
unscathed, and are as lively as ever.

THE Holland City nine will play a  
game of base ball with the Grand Ha-  
ven Club this afternoon, Saturday, at  
the Fair Grounds. Admission 25 cents;  
children 15 cents. Everybody that en-  
joys a game of ball should turn out.

MISS LIZZIE BAIL, of Muskegon, lost  
a gold watch coming from the "Queen  
of the Lakes" to the train last Sunday  
evening. If anybody has found it, he  
or she will be liberally rewarded by re-  
turning the same to Marshal Vaupell.

We intended to publish a list of the  
teachers who passed the examination  
held in this city last Thursday, but  
were unable to obtain the names from  
the secretaries of the Ottawa and Al-  
legan County Boards of School examiners.

THE Harrison and Morton banner is  
again floating to the breeze. It was  
placed in position at the corner of  
Eighth and River streets, from E. Van  
der Veen's hardware store to Post's  
block opposite yesterday, Friday, morn-  
ing.

AN elocutionary contest will be  
held in this city in the near future.  
There will be ten contestants, and the  
best speaker will receive a silver medal.  
Proper judges will be selected to pass  
upon the merits of the different con-  
testants.

MR. ANTON SEIF is erecting a large  
addition to his brewery building on  
Tenth Street. The new building will  
be 32x75 feet in size, three stories high.  
One hundred thousand brick and thirty  
cords of sandstone will be used in  
its construction.

IT is a wonder that some of our  
painters do not try to obtain the job of  
painting the Opera House. It looks  
as if it never saw a paint brush since  
it was built. We are of the opinion  
that a good coat of paint would make  
it look like a new structure.

We were shown some of the work of  
the Te Roller Manufacturing Company  
this week. This establishment is mak-  
ing excellent furniture and cabinet  
ware. Mr. Te Roller is a wide awake  
and industrious citizen, and we wish  
him success in his new enterprise.

IT is an uncommon thing to see an  
intoxicated person on our streets, and  
the early risers last Thursday morning  
were greatly surprised and amused by  
the drunken antics of a stranger, who  
was endeavoring to occupy all the side-  
walk while trying to proceed towards  
the depot.

SOME men while engaged in a politi-  
cal discussion at the City Hotel one  
day this week grew exceedingly excited  
over their arguments and almost came  
to blows. Do not let your angry pas-  
sions rise gentlemen, but keep cool and  
review the political questions in a quiet  
and orderly manner.

MRS. L. H. STRENG, sister of F. O.  
Van der Sluis, of Big Rapids and  
Messrs. John and James Van der Sluis  
of Grand Rapids, died very suddenly  
in the latter city last Tuesday morning.  
The deceased was fifty-four years old  
and a member of the First Reformed  
Church, of Grand Rapids.

THE excursion from Muskegon last  
Saturday, for the benefit of the em-  
ployes at the car works of the Chicago  
and West Mich. R'y, was one of the  
largest that has visited the resorts dur-  
ing a week day this season, there be-  
ing eleven coaches, containing about  
seven hundred pleasure seekers.

DEPUTY MARSHAL ALCOCK arrested  
George Ashley, aged nineteen, who  
was wanted at Ionia for forgery, last  
Sunday morning on the arrival of the  
excursion train from Grand Rapids. He  
was taken to Ionia Monday, and in de-  
fault of \$1,000 bail was sent to jail. His  
examination will occur September 6th.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-  
office at Holland, Mich., Aug. 23rd '88.  
Miss Mollie Brownell; D. Conley;  
Mrs. Mary Gallenger; James Heath;  
P. Kings; Y. Kapaan; P. Kuger's;  
Horace D. Newman; Mrs. O. Y.  
Powell; Mrs. Lewis W. Wilson.

JACOB G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

THE first number of the Daily Ga-  
zette, published by Edwy C. Reid, of  
the Allegan Gazette, during the Soldiers  
and Sailors Re-Union, was received at  
this office Wednesday. It is a neatly  
printed six-column folio, and is filled  
with interesting reading matter per-  
taining to the re-union and other af-  
fairs.

J. DE GRAAF, wholesale baker, is  
rushed with business, and has difficulty  
in filling all orders. We would like

to see all of our business men placed in  
the same position. Plenty of work  
gives employment to those who are  
idle and circulates the mighty dollar  
more freely in our midst, and that is  
what we are after.

THE frame work of the new Episcopal  
Church, Ninth Street, near the corner  
of River street, is partly completed.  
The people of this denomination, since  
the burning of their church in the fall  
of 1886, have been laboring earnestly  
in the work of building a new place of  
worship, and we are glad to see that  
their hopes will soon be realized.

THE Panorama of Bunyan's Pil-  
grim's Progress, exhibited in the Opera  
House last Thursday evening, under  
the auspices of the ladies of the First  
Reformed Church, attracted a large  
audience, every seat being taken. The  
entertainment was very interesting  
from the beginning to the end, and  
was well received by the spectators.

THE steamer, Lizzie Walsh, was dis-  
abled Sunday while attempting to re-  
lease the steamer Favorite, and was  
obliged to discontinue her trips  
between the docks at the parks  
the forepart of the week while under-  
going repairs. She is now in command  
of P. De Feyter, and has a new crew  
throughout from captain to deckhand.

LEA F. MEADE was killed and Will  
McLave seriously burned about the  
body and head by a powder explosion  
at the camp of the Soldiers and Sailors  
Re-union at Allegan Thursday after-  
noon. Three others were slightly  
burned. It is supposed the explosion  
was caused by the communication of  
fire from a lighted cigar with the pow-  
der.

IN Grand Haven Saturday evening,  
last, at nine o'clock, Mr. Herbert Bal-  
gooyen, aged 62 years, an old and re-  
spected resident, passed from earth. He  
had been in feeble health for some  
time and was confined to his bed since  
last week Wednesday. He leaves a  
son, Mr. Wm. Balgooyen, and a daugh-  
ter, the wife of Alderman Van Putten  
of this city.

ONE of "the greatest shows on earth"  
pitched its tent in this city last Thurs-  
day. It comprised about fifteen people  
and also had a band wagon, which  
composed the procession, and six horses  
of which one was a mule. About two  
hundred spent twenty-five cents each  
and took in the great performance.  
This is the first "circus" that has been  
here in two years.

WE have received a copy of the  
Premium List for the first annual fair  
of the Coopersville Agricultural As-  
sociation, to be held at Coopersville in  
the first week of October. The list is  
neatly printed at the Observer Office.  
This fair indicates that the Coopers-  
ville people are energetic, and enter-  
prising, and that they intend to keep  
up with the procession.

KLAAS VAN DEN BELT, living in  
Fillmore Township had a little diffi-  
culty with his wife last Monday and  
beat her brutally. The neighbors  
came to the rescue, but he defied them,  
and Constable Edward Whaley was at  
last sent for, and arrested the wife  
beater. He was taken to Allegan  
where "punishment to fit the crime"  
was meted out to him.

THE Werkman Manufacturing Com-  
pany is increasing its business every  
week. Nearly fifty hands are now em-  
ployed, and it is expected that this  
number will soon be doubled. Messrs.  
Brink and Metz, the Managers, are  
gentlemen who have the requisite cap-  
ital and enterprise to assure the suc-  
cess of the factory. Holland needs a  
dozen more such establishments.

WE understand that several com-  
plaints will be made against those who  
have been shooting game, and especial-  
ly ducks, out of season in this locality.  
A Deputy Game Warden would find  
plenty to do here in enforcing the game  
law, not only in regard to killing ducks  
but also the fishing with nets which is  
still carried on extensively in the  
waters of Macatawa Bay and Black  
River.

DIED:—At their family residence in  
Holland, Sunday Aug. 19 1888, Mrs.  
Eva Catharina Schmid (born Reifeld)  
wife of Simon Schmid, aged sixty one  
years and four months. Mrs. Schmid  
was born in Germany, was married to  
Mr. Schmid at Kalamazoo, Michigan,  
has resided for thirty one years past in  
Holland City, and leaves her husband  
and three children surviving her, with  
many friends, to lament her loss.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## BREEZY BRIEFLETS.

Intelligence Gathered In by Wire from Every Quarter of the Nation.

Also a Few News Sandwiches from Lands Beyond the Broad Ocean.

### THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Compared with the Estimated Revenues for the Present Fiscal Year.

The following statement regarding the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, made by the present session of Congress, has been prepared by the Treasury Department:

As passed by House.	As passed by Senate.
Bills finally passed.....\$222,731,100	\$222,731,100
Sundry civil appropriation bill.....	22,322,416
Army appropriation bill.....	24,530,300
Navy appropriation bill.....	30,003,074
Fortification (pending in Senate).....	3,725,000
Deficiency (pending in House).....	3,539,434
Totals.....\$297,072,405	\$310,229,716
Permanent and indefinite appropriations.....	115,640,799
Total appropr'd.....\$181,431,606	\$194,588,917
Estimated revenue (including \$57,863,734 for postal revenue), \$440,562,734.	
Estimated surplus, \$26,950,530 based on House appropriations, and \$14,633,219 on Senate appropriations.	

### RAGING ELEMENTS.

Violent Wind and Rain Storms Work Havoc in Southern and Eastern Districts.

Violent windstorms swept over Louisiana, Southern Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, leveling houses, fences, and growing crops. Along the lower Mississippi a large number of coal boats were damaged or destroyed, the loss in this particular being estimated at \$500,000. At Wilmington, Del., a cyclone wrecked the iron works of the Mallow Bros., and carried away 100 feet of Pusey & Jones' iron works, and crossing to the river, upset a number of boats, causing the loss of two lives. At Boston the Journal press-room was under water.

### 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.....	60	31
Chicago.....	52	38
Detroit.....	42	48
Philadelphia.....	47	43
Boston.....	46	45
Pittsburgh.....	39	52
Washington.....	39	46
Indianapolis.....	36	59
St. Paul.....	35	60
St. Louis.....	29	69
Doa Moines.....	26	74
Omaha.....	24	76
Kansas City.....	23	77
Minneapolis.....	21	79
St. Paul.....	20	80
St. Louis.....	19	81
Doa Moines.....	18	82
Omaha.....	17	83
Kansas City.....	16	84
Minneapolis.....	15	85
St. Paul.....	14	86
St. Louis.....	13	87
Doa Moines.....	12	88
Omaha.....	11	89
Kansas City.....	10	90
Minneapolis.....	9	91
St. Paul.....	8	92
St. Louis.....	7	93
Doa Moines.....	6	94
Omaha.....	5	95
Kansas City.....	4	96
Minneapolis.....	3	97
St. Paul.....	2	98
St. Louis.....	1	99
Doa Moines.....	0	100

In the Race for Congress. J. P. Dolliver has been nominated for Congress by the Tenth Iowa District Republicans.

The Republicans of the Eighth Wisconsin District renominated Nels P. Haugen, at Menominee, for Congress.

The Democratic Convention of the Second Alabama Congressional District have renominated H. A. Herbert by acclamation for the seventh successive term.

The Ninth Indiana District Republicans renominated Joseph B. Cheadle at Lafayette, for Congress.

CONGRESSMAN CONGER has been renominated by the Republicans of the Seventh Iowa District.

Asks for a Divorce. Mrs. DOTTIE CARRAHAN, daughter of Ward Hill Lamon, who was Marshal of the District of Columbia during Lincoln's administration, has entered suit at Catlin, Ill., for a divorce from her husband, William Carrahan, who is a son of General R. H. Carrahan. She charges that he is a habitual drunkard, and was often cruel to her.

### THE FISHERIES TREATY.

Refutation Refused by a Strict Party Vote—Ready for the President's Signature.

The Senate refused to ratify the fisheries treaty by a strict party vote—yeas, 27; nays, 33, on the 15th. The same vote was also recorded against each of the several amendments proposed. Those who voted for the ratification of the treaty were: Bates, Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Brown, Cockrell, Coker, Colquhoun, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Jones (Ark.), McPherson, Morgan, Pasco, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Vest, Wallcut, Wilson (Ark.), Wilson (Cal.), and Bowen, Butler and Crampton. Those who voted against the treaty were: Aldrich, Allison, Cameron, Chandler, Davis, Eustis and Paddock. Hearst, Stanford, Kenna and Morrill, Saulsbury and Riddleberger, Vance and Palmer. Senator Voorhees did not vote. The Senate voted to accept the House amendment to the Chinese prohibition bill and the bill now goes to the President. The conference report on the naval appropriation bill was also concurred in. Among the bills passed by the Senate were those granting the Leavenworth Rapid-Transit Railway Company the right to construct and operate its railroad through a portion of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the substitute to the House bill to change the time of the sessions of the Circuit Court of the western division of the Circuit Court of Missouri. The Senate passed ninety-three private bills, and then went into executive session. In the House Mr. Lyman (Iowa) withdrew his objection to the consideration of the deficiency bill, after making a personal explanation. The House went into committee on the bill, but no action was taken. Bills were introduced in both houses to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases from one State to another. Resolutions were adopted by both houses accepting the statutes of Richard Stockton and Philip Kearney, presented by the State of New Jersey, to be placed in Statuary Hall.

### EAST.

The remains of Lawrence Jerome have been interred at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

DEACON LOVERING, aged 90, of Gill, Mass., and his sister, Mrs. Richardson, were killed by lightning, which struck and burned the house and barn.

DURING a heavy blow the sloop Flora B., of Pensville, capsized near Newcastle, Del. She had on board Mrs. Elijah Whenton, Mr. Jonathan Turner, Mrs. Samuel Whenton, and the latter's

daughter, about 9 years of age, and Mrs. Thomas Finnegan, all of whom were in the cabin at the time and were drowned. The bodies were recovered and sent to their homes in Pensville.

GOVERNOR MORRIS, a member of the famous old family of that name, died at Barlow-on-the-Sound, L. I., aged 75. He was a grandson and namesake of the famous Gouverneur Morris, who was the youngest member of the first Continental Congress, and founder of the American system of currency. He was one of the earliest projectors and constructors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and he was also one of the originators of the Illinois Central and Iowa system of roads. His mother was a niece of Thomas Jefferson.

### WEST.

INFORMATION comes from Sedalia, Mo., of the wanton murder of an 18-year-old boy near the village of Clifton, Pettis County. The victim, John Tabb, was at work in a field when William Beaman, a farmer residing in the neighborhood, walked across the field, shot the boy, and then fled to the brush. A short time ago Beaman and his wife quarreled, and a member of the Beaman household implored Tabb to go to a house and pacify Beaman, which he did. It was for this interference that Beaman killed young Tabb.

THE warehouse of the Shippee Agricultural Works in San Francisco, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. About eighty combined harvesters and a number of grain cleaners were stored in the building, all of which were burned. The total loss is about \$100,000. Insurance, \$60,000.

THOUSANDS of dollars' worth of property were destroyed in Marquette, Mich., in less than four minutes by a terrific cyclone which passed over that place. When directly over the city the cloud burst, the funnel-shaped cloud scooped down, and whole business blocks were unroofed, and chimneys, telegraph poles, shade trees, and small outhouses were demolished. Front glass plates were broken, and the stocks of goods in the unroofed business stores were gutted. The signal-service building, Masonic Hall, Adams' two blocks, and Thorey's block suffered the greatest damage. No lives were lost, but many narrowly escaped.

BILLY COLE has been lynched at Guide Rock, Neb. Ever since the shooting of William Montgomery and Charlie Grant at Talbot's Hall, at Guide Rock, the friends of the wounded men have sworn vengeance, but the prisoner was so closely guarded to prevent any attempt at lynching that it was thought best to wait until the officers should be convinced that there was no danger, and so relax their vigilance. The officers fell into the trap laid for them, and the vigilantes were successful in carrying out their plot and Cole was strung up. As soon as he was dead the masked men quietly disappeared, leaving no clew as to their identity.

ROBERT HENRICKSON, a prominent citizen of Shelbyville, Ind., has been arrested, charged with forging a check for \$142 on David Grubbe. He gave up the money and says he don't know what made him do it. He was bound over to court.

### SOUTH.

THE seventh annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was held at Wheeling, W. Va. The order has gained 12,000 members during the past year.

"REGULATORS" visited the home of a negro at Abbeville, La., for the purpose of administering a switching, and were fired upon by his white wife, one of their number being wounded. They departed without accomplishing their purpose.

### WASHINGTON.

JUDGE WILLIAM W. WILSHIRE died at his home in Washington recently from congestion of the brain. During the war he served in the Union army as a major of volunteers. He was appointed Chief Justice of Arkansas in 1865, which office he resigned three years later. He was given the certificate of election to the Forty-third Congress, but his seat was contested and his competitor was declared elected. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress.

### POLITICS.

THE Republican State Convention of Connecticut met at Hartford and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Hartford.  
For Lieutenant Governor—Gen. S. E. Merwin, of New Haven.  
For Secretary of State—R. J. Walsh, of Greenwich.

For Treasurer—E. S. Henry.  
For Comptroller—John B. Wright.  
A platform was adopted which indorses the Chicago nomination, favoring compulsory secrecy of the ballot and liberal pensions, indorses the State liquor laws, and pledges the party to further legislation to restrain intemperance.

THE Republican Congressional Convention of the Eighth District of Iowa nominated J. P. Flick, of Taylor County. The Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District of Indiana, in session at Portland, renominated Maj. Geo. W. Steele.

COL. THEODORE F. LONG has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second District of Maryland, in session at Baltimore.

THE Republican Convention of the Ninth Ohio Congressional District renominated Col. M. C. Cooper at Mount Gil-ead.

At Charleston, S. C., Congressman Hemphill has been renominated by the Democrats of the Fifth District.

MAJ. J. A. CONNELLY has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Thirteenth District of Illinois.

CONGRESSMAN I. S. STURBLE has been nominated for the fourth term by the Republicans of the Eleventh District of Iowa, at Cherokee.

THE Nebraska State Prohibition Convention was held in Omaha, and the following nominations made:

For Governor—George A. Bigelow.  
For Lieutenant Governor—John D. Hall.  
For Secretary of State—John E. Hopper.  
For Auditor—John F. Helm.  
For Treasurer—J. H. Stewart.  
For Superintendent of Instruction—The Rev. Horatio Hifton.  
For Attorney General—John J. Barnard.  
For Commissioner of Public Lands—A. Roberts.  
For United States Senator—William F. Olin-

ger. A platform was adopted which demands the repeal of liquor-license laws; assails the old parties; favors the repeal of the internal-revenue tax on liquors and a speedy and thorough reform of the tariff; demands the elective franchise for women, and the regulation of railway and telegraph companies by commissioners, and favors the restriction of labor contracts.

An effort is being made to form an old-soldiers' annex of the party.

THE American party, in session at Washington, nominated Gen. James L. Curtis, of New York, for President.

THE Republican Convention of the Eleventh Missouri Congressional District, held in Lebanon, nominated Thomas C. Musick of Hartsville.

JUDGE BARCLAY has been nominated by the State Judicial Convention at Springfield, Mo.

THE New York Democratic State Convention will be held at Buffalo Sept. 12.

THE Wisconsin Anti-Prohibition Association, in convention at Madison, adopted strong resolutions against prohibition and high license and for personal liberty.

THE Republicans of the Fourth Missouri District have nominated Major H. W. R. Hartwig for Congress.

THE Virginia Democrats have nominated A. Brooks Fleming, of Marion County, for Governor, and Pat E. Duffy for Auditor.

M. L. SMYSER, of Wooster, Ohio, was nominated for Congress at Cleveland by the Republicans of the Twentieth Ohio District.

THE Democrats of the Fifth Missouri District have nominated John C. Tarsney, of Kansas City, for Congress.

PHIL C. COGHIAN, JR., has been nominated for CONGRESS by the Union Labor party in the Eighth Missouri District, and Michael Rathford in the Tenth Missouri District.

GEN. JOHN E. ROLLER, a rich lawyer of Harrisburg, Va., has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Seventh Virginia District as a protectionist against the Hon. Charles O'Ferrall, the Democratic candidate.

ROBERT M. HARDEY has been renominated by the Republicans of the Seventh Pennsylvania Congressional District.

### FOREIGN.

BOULANGER has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies in the department of Somme by a majority of 34,723. He also headed the polls in the Clarence and Nord Departments. The announcement of the figures caused great excitement in Paris.

A BERLIN dispatch says: Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle upon Gen. von Hendrick, commander of the Fifteenth Army Corps, stationed in Alsace-Lorraine, upon the occasion of the jubilee of his entrance into the army. Accompanying the decoration was an autograph letter from the Emperor, conveying his many warm congratulations.

### GENERAL.

GENERAL SHERIDAN left a paid-up life insurance policy of \$25,000.

R. G. DUN & Co.'s review of trade for last week says:

The signs of last week were still more favorable, and on the whole the feeling has decidedly improved and the actual situation also. An increase of 6,230 tons in the weekly corn output since July 1 is recorded, a gain of nearly 6 per cent. The latest advices regarding the crops are favorable, because they indicate that the injury, so denially sustained are not so serious as many apprehended. While the harm done in Minnesota, the latest estimates from 1,800 points appear to justify the belief that the yield from increased acreage will be about as large as that of last year. The gloomy anticipations as to cotton in Texas are not by telegraphic accounts of recent crop news, and a better prospect, and it is explained that with good weather hereafter the yield in that State will exceed that of last year. Speculation has entirely lifted a quarter with better prospects of a yield, just as hogs have risen five and laid eighteen cents per 100 pounds in spite of excellent prospects for corn. Wheat has declined about a cent, and the slow export demand is still prevailing, though foreign crop advices are gloomy. The business failures occurring through out the country number 219, as compared with a total of 207 in the previous week and 216 the week before. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 161.

BRIG. GEN. ABRAHAM BAIRD, Inspector General of the Army, has been placed on the retired list. Col. Roger Jones has been appointed to succeed him with the rank of brigadier general.

Gen. Baird is a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the Military Academy from that State in 1861. He was assigned to the Second Artillery on his graduation, and served with that regiment and the First Artillery until the breaking out of the war, when he served with the Army of the Cumberland, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was then transferred to the services in the reconstruction troops in the South. He received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier General of regulars, and of Major General of volunteers, and Atlanta, respectively, and the brevets of Major General of regulars and of volunteers for general gallantry through the war and for distinguished services at Resaca and Jonesboro and at Savannah and the battle of Fort Fisher in command of a division.

### MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.75 @ 6.50
Good.....	5.00 @ 6.00
Common.....	4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	5.75 @ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 1.....	3.50 @ 4.50
CORN—No. 2.....	80 1/2 @ 86 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	47 1/2 @ 49 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	45 @ 47
BUCKWHEAT—Common.....	18 @ 20
CHICKEN—Fair Cream.....	15 @ 17
EGGS—Fresh.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
POTATOES—New, per bu.....	40 @ 50
POULTRY—Mesa.....	13 1/2 @ 15 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	83 @ 84
CORN—No. 3.....	41 1/2 @ 44
RYE—No. 2.....	36 1/2 @ 37 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	48 @ 49
POULTRY—Mesa.....	13 1/2 @ 15 1/2
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	83 @ 84
CORN—No. 2.....	46 1/2 @ 47 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	29 1/2 @ 30 1/2
HOGS.....	5.50 @ 7.00
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	86 @ 86 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	41 @ 42
OATS—No. 2.....	25 @ 25 1/2
RYE—No. 3.....	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
POULTRY—Mesa.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Choice.....	6.00 @ 6.25
HOGS.....	6.00 @ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 2.....	5.50 @ 5.50
CORN—No. 2.....	48 @ 49
OATS—White.....	42 @ 50
POULTRY—New Mesa.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
DETROIT.	
CATTLE—Choice.....	5.75 @ 5.85
HOGS.....	5.00 @ 6.50
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 3.80
CORN—No. 2.....	87 @ 88
OATS—No. 2.....	44 @ 45
POULTRY—Mesa.....	30 @ 31
INDIANAPOLIS.	
CATTLE.....	4.50 @ 6.00
HOGS.....	6.00 @ 6.50
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 4.50
LAMBS.....	4.00 @ 5.25
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT.....	50 1/2 @ 52
CORN.....	45 @ 46 1/2
OATS.....	35 @ 36
CLOVER SEED.....	3.50 @ 3.50
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Fair.....	5.50 @ 6.00
HOGS.....	5.00 @ 5.50
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 4.50
LAMBS.....	4.00 @ 4.75

## NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

THE fisheries debate in the Senate gravitated, the 12th, into a discussion of Gen. Harrison's record on the Chinese question and his fitness for the Presidency. When the Senate went into executive session Mr. Morgan rose to resume his argument in favor of postponing action on the treaty till December, but the discussion merged into one of a political nature in regard to the Chinese question, and the calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amounts deposited in national banks on August 1, 1888, and of the amount and description of United States bonds and other securities placed in the payment of such deposits. The lack of a quorum was developed upon the assembling of the House, not more than a hundred members voting on a motion to reconsider the vote on the amendment extending the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Act to various other cities. The matter was then dropped and the House went into session for the fortification bill. A lengthy discussion followed, and the bill went over.

Soon after assembling the Senate went into open executive session on the fisheries treaty, the 16th, and voted on Mr. Morgan's resolution to postpone it till December next. The resolution was disagreed to—yeas, 24, nays, 27. As soon as the vote was taken legislative business was resumed. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was then taken. After some discussion the bill was concurred in—yeas, 50, nays, 11. The House fortification bill was presented, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and the Senate then went into open executive session on the fisheries treaty. The presiding officer directed that the treaty be read by sections. Pending the debate adjourned. The House managed to pass the fortification appropriation bill without division, but the conference bill was defeated because of lack of a quorum. Attempts were made to set aside the 22nd day of May for the consideration of general pension legislation, but the Oklahoma bill, and to go into committee on the necessary number of votes.

When the fisheries treaty was taken up by the Senate on the 17th, the Chair ordered, no objection being made, that the debate on the treaty should close at 6 o'clock on the 20th, the friends of the treaty having the last two hours, and that on the 21st, when the final votes should be taken on all amendments, motions, and the resolution of ratification. The Senate spent the early part of the afternoon discussing a resolution requiring the removal of all electric light and power wires which are strung above ground. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions to report favorably. The bill amending the act of June 18, 1888, relating to post office crimes, was then taken up, and after being amended so that the penalties were passed. Fruitless roll-calls of the House failed to bring a quorum, and the session of the House was adjourned. Another attempt was made to dispose of the motion to amend the act for general pension legislation, but the vote disclosed the lack of a quorum. At the expiration of the hour Mr. Burges (Mo.) moved to go into committee on the general deficiency bill. A roll call showed the presence of 136 members, five less than a quorum, and after a number of roll calls had been made without showing any increase the House adjourned.

In the House Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported for immediate consideration, the 18th, the Senate bill to prevent the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, with an amendment repealing the act of May 8, 1882, and July 5, 1883, the repeal to take effect on the ratification of the pending treaty. Mr. McCreary stated that owing to the fact that the Senate had amended the act of May 8, 1882, and July 5, 1883, the repeal to take effect on the ratification of the pending treaty, the object of the bill, he said, was to carry out the provisions of the treaty as soon as it was ratified by both countries. He briefly reviewed the provisions of previous treaties between the United States and China and of the laws for their enforcement, in order to emphasize the necessity for the adoption of a new treaty and the passage of the pending measures. Pending the debate which followed, the House adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

Mr. EDWARDS' resolution directing the Finance Committee to inquire and report as to the deposits of white depositors in the Freedmen's Bank was adopted by the Senate the 20th. Mr. Morgan resumed his speech on the fisheries treaty, way to Messrs. Root, East, and Sherman, and then spoke for two hours more. The Senate adjourned. Representative Breckinridge introduced five tariff bills in the House to correct a tariff about arising and the present tariff on cotton bagging, sugar, coal oil and cottonseed oil. The House passed the Chinese bill after a long and animated discussion, and the administration and the attitudes of the two parties received due attention.

### Forms of Salutation.

The most common form of salutation among Anglo-Saxons is slinking hands. A peasant in Spain greets a stranger he meets by generously offering him one-half the bread he carries. It is never accepted without great astonishment to the donor.

Among the French, and especially with the Belgians, men think nothing of embracing each other in public. A father and son, or other near relations, often kiss in public.

The Japanese show respect on meeting by bending the knee, though in the street they only make a feint of so doing. This is the general salute, but there are many others which are required from inferiors on encountering those in high positions.

In India the Buddhists salute by lowering the palm of the right hand and bringing it up toward the face, at the same time saying: "Ram, ram, chair." The Mohammedans do the same, but simply say: "Salaam." This is only done in either case by members of the same faith. The salutation is always made, too, with the right hand, to use the left being considered an insult.

The Chinese have a regular code of salutations, eight in number, which define the proper amount of respect to be paid to different individuals. The one which is most familiar to San Franciscans is that when at the new year the Chinaman clasps his hands together, and, gently bowing, wishes his friend the compliments of the season. Two curious greetings which these people have among themselves are those of asking each other: "Have you eaten rice?" and "Is your stomach in good order?"

A stranger coming among the Moors for the first time would, perhaps, be astonished and a little frightened by seeing one of them riding at full gallop toward him, as if he were intending to execute a cavalry charge. His fears might, perhaps, be increased when this horseman, when almost close to his apparent victim, suddenly reined up and discharged his pistol over his head. Recovering from his astonishment, however, he would find that this is the Moorish way of welcoming a stranger.

In Germany, however, the regulations are somewhat more stringent. A soldier, on meeting the emperor, has to stand still, face about, and remain with hand raised for from ten to twenty paces before his majesty approaches to the same distance after he has passed. In Belgium an officer has to do the same thing for the king, and subalterns for generals, though ten paces only are required for the latter case. Soldiers carrying anything so that their hands are occupied, salute with their eyes—that is, they turn their heads in the direction of the person coming and going.

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Taylor Bros.' mill, at Ludington, has cut but 2,000,000 feet of hemlock logs this season against 8,000,000 last year. Nevertheless hemlock lumber is coming more and more into popular favor, and prices are steadily climbing up. Those who have handled it extensively claim that there is just as much money made in the manufacture of hemlock as in pine, except pine of the better grades.

—A sensation was created at Sand Lake, a summer resort fifteen miles from Adrian, by the sudden appearance of a swarthy naked man, covered with mud and slime, and whose fierce antics pronounced him a dangerous lunatic. A hasty exodus of ladies and children followed, and after much trouble the maniac was secured and held until the officers arrived who could take charge of him. He has been identified as Howard Watkins, who recently escaped from the Kalamazoo asylum, and whose home is in Brooklyn, Jackson County.

—The Water Supply Company at Ludington is laying the foundation for the new Holly pumps, which will have a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons a day—four times greater than the present pumps. When the work under way is completed, the company will cast about for some method of supplying better quality of water, either by sinking wells or extending the pipe farther out into Lake Michigan.

—There live at the little village of Canandaigua, sixteen miles from Adrian, a couple by the name of McClure, who have been married fifty years, have seven children and seventeen grandchildren. The only death that has occurred in the three generations is one grandchild, a little girl who died in infancy.

—Parma, Jackson County, is to have a rousing fair this fall; the business men having determined to make it a success. It will come off about the last of September on twenty-one acres of land now being laid out for the purpose. A good-sized premium list will be given.

—James Davidson's saw-mill at West Bay City has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$35,000. There was no insurance on the property.

—Professor Elisha Jones, of the University of Michigan, died at Denver, Col.

—The young daughter of Mrs. James McDonald, of Detroit, was treated a few days ago by Dr. W. I. Hamlin for summer complaint. The doctor gave the mother a prescription which was to contain one-half drachm of opium. The child was found dead on the grass in the yard and the empty bottle of medicine at her side. It is thought that the druggist who put up the medicine put in half an ounce of opium instead of half a drachm.

—Bentley's chair factory and saw-mill at Traverse City has been destroyed by fire, and 200,000 feet of dry hardwood lumber burned. Loss, \$33,000; insurance, \$10,000.

—Charles Wagner, a Detroit saloon-keeper, shot and instantly killed his brother John. The two men quarreled over the price of some drinks, and John was put out of the saloon. He walked away and Charles, seizing a revolver from behind the bar, followed and fired two shots at him, one of which pierced his brain. The murderer escaped.

—The new iron bridge at Northville, Wayne County, will soon be in place.

—There is corn in Macomb County over twelve feet high.

—Many farmers assert that their second growth of clover will be better than the first. The late rains are doing much good to all kinds of growing crops.

—Jennie A. Dunham, a bright little girl, just past her 10th birthday,







# The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1888.

## Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT—  
**BENJAMIN HARRISON,**  
OF INDIANA.

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

## For Presidential Electors.

At Large (RUSSELL A. ALGER, Detroit.  
ISAAC CAPTON, Holland.  
1st District.—EDWARD BURE, Detroit.  
2nd District.—JUNUS E. BEAL, Ann Arbor.  
3rd District.—RICHARD KINGMAN, Calhoun.  
4th District.—JOSEPH W. FRENCH, St. Joseph.  
5th District.—DON J. LEATHERS, Kent.  
6th District.—JAMES M. TURNER, Lansing.  
7th District.—JOHN S. THOMSON, Sanilac.  
8th District.—ELLIOTT F. GRABILL, Montcalm.  
9th District.—WILLIAM N. CUMMER, Westford.  
10th District.—HARRY P. MERRILL, Bay.  
11th District.—PERRY HANNAH, G. A. 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 A. CUTLER.  
" Clerk—WALTER S. COLE.  
" Recorder—WILLIAM F. KELLY.  
" Treasurer—EDWARD P. GIBBS.  
" Circuit Court Commissioners—WALTER G. VAN SLYCK, AREND VISCHEER.  
" Surveyor—EMMETT H. PECK.  
" Coroners—CURTIS W. GRAY, OSCAR E. YATES.

## For Congress.

The Presidential, State and County conventions have been held; and each has nominated excellent candidates. But two more names are to be added to the Republican ticket. These are nominees for State Senator and for member of Congress. Both are important offices. The latter is next in importance in National affairs to that of President and United States Senator. In the House of Representatives at Washington, all National legislation, except treaties, originates. The President and Senate act more as a check and balance wheel, than as a motive power in the machinery of our government.

It is, therefore, a matter of great consequence at any time who should be our representative in Congress. The present house is very close, with but a small Democratic majority. A change of members in a few districts in the United States, will restore Republican control. The Fifth District of Michigan, which includes Ottawa county, is now represented by Mr. Ford. He was elected by a majority of about 300 two years ago. This being a Presidential year, a much larger vote will undoubtedly be polled in the rural districts. The country vote can be depended on for Harrison and Morton. All that remains for the Republicans to do to defeat Mr. Ford, is to make a good nomination at their convention next week.

The present Congress has been like Mr. Ford himself. It made great promises of the bills to be passed; and what great things were to be done for the soldiers, laboring men, farmers and other inhabitants of the United States. Congress has been in session since last December; and not a single measure of public importance has yet become a law. Months have been spent upon a tariff bill which the Democrats knew could not pass the Senate. The agitation caused by its discussion has demoralized business and wrought untold damage to the country.

Ottawa County at its convention instructed the delegates to present the name of Hon. Geo. W. McBride of Grand Haven, as a candidate for member of Congress. Mr. McBride made a gallant fight two years ago; and we have no doubt of his ability to carry the district this fall, if he is nominated. Ottawa County is sure to give a large majority for the Republican ticket, no matter who the convention may select, but Mr. McBride's name will add hundreds of votes to the majority in both Allegan and Ottawa counties.

## The Difference Between the Two Party Situations.

The desperation of the democratic campaign is revealed in many ways. The only issue that it has offered is that of Free Trade, as presented by its candidate. On this issue the party is hopelessly divided. Its managers only hope to succeed by fooling the American people into believing that Mr. Cleveland's Message did not mean what its author thought it meant and what its language clearly means.

Thus divided and demoralized, at the very outset, the democrats are forced to a reckless guerrilla warfare against the Republican leaders, for they dare not join issue on the Tariff question. They first sought to create Republican divisions by trying to make it appear that Mr. Blaine's arrival would be sig-

nalized by the exaltation of his individuality over that of our candidate and over the scores of distinguished men who hold high rank in the party. Blaine's own conduct and speeches have been the best answers to this sort of nonsense. He has manfully taken his place in the ranks and warmly recognized the eminent qualifications of Harrison and Morton.

The Republican party is a great historic organization, which is unified and inspired by the noblest traditions that any party ever had; which follows great principles and not great personalities, and which could, to-day, win this splendid, growing and popular campaign for American principles, policies and interests, if twenty of its ablest leaders were to die to-morrow.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## The Happy Family.

Among our exchanges are included the Douglas Record and Saugatuck Commercial. These papers are both wide awake local sheets, doing good work in building up their towns.

They have one peculiarity, however, which suggests the title of this article. This is a campaign year and the majority of newspapers and men are each enthusiastically supporting some one of the candidates. The Douglas Record is not content with doing this, but its columns are parcelled out among three of the parties. The Republican Elephant has a column on the third page, which is devoted to praise of Harrison and Morton and the Republican platform. The Democratic Tiger is on exhibition upon the fourth page; and Grover Cleveland and the free trade idol are there lauded to the skies. The Prohibition Whale appears in the columns of the last page. Here both parties are denounced; and the salvation of the country placed upon the success of Fisk and Brooks.

The Commercial has not yet secured the assistance of the prohibitionists in conducting its paper, so it only contains the Republican and Democratic animals; and arguments in favor of protection on one page and free trade on another.

The state of mind of the readers of these papers can better be imagined than described. If the local paper is the compass by which the farmers' vote is steered into the party it represents, what will be the result when the honest old granger sits down to read his Douglas Record, to decide how to cast his ballot. He glances at the local page and then tackles the "Republican column". The convincing arguments which he finds there in support of the grand old party, fill his heart with joy. Just as he is about to lay down the paper and go to town and buy a Harrison hat, his eye catches sight of the "Democratic Column". He reads this as a matter of duty, but its praise of the free trade doctrines and pension vetoes of Cleveland affect his faith in the Republican party. He begins to think he had better join the Young men's Democratic club, when the next chapter of his paper, discloses "Prohibition Column". Here the ravages of King Alcohol are portrayed; and all other issues declared to be of no importance in comparison to that of prohibition. Both Democrats and Republicans are classed as in league with the saloonkeepers; and the reader is earnestly implored to vote for General Fisk.

The old man's brain is in a whirl. He has taken the Record since it first appeared as a factor in Michigan civilization; and he looked to its columns for aid in every emergency of life. But when Brother Winslow loads him up with three parties, while the law permits him to vote but once, he feels completely shipwrecked politically. While hesitating whether to vote the anarchist ticket, or stay at home, some kind friend sends him a copy of the News, with its one flag, the stars and stripes, and one candidate for President.—General Harrison. The old man is saved, but it is a close call. We think our Douglas and Saugatuck brethren should not risk making their readers candidates for an insane asylum, by letting loose upon them each week all the political parties.

## Our Fair.

The annual Fair held at Holland has become a matter of interest to all residents of Ottawa and Allegan Counties.

They look forward to it as a time when acquaintances and old friends shall meet and discuss the changes that the year has made and note the improvements which the farmers of this locality are making in their farm stock and productions. The fair has been a complete success from the outset. This has been owing to the excellent management of the Association; and the hearty co-operation which the officers have received from our citizens.

The officers of the Association for this year, are as follows:

President, W. H. Beach, Holland City; Vice President, A. G. Van Hees, Zeeland; Treasurer, Otto Breyman, Holland City; Secretary, Arend Visccher, Holland; Marshal, M. D. L. Hollis, Jamestown; Assistant Marshal, Albert Diekema, Holland; Superintendent of Grounds, W. Diekema, Holland.

Executive Board: Hon. J. W. Garvelink, Fillmore; H. J. Klomprens, Fillmore; Henry Kremers, Holland

City; B. Van Raalte, Holland; M. D. L. Hollis, Jamestown; W. Diekema, Holland; R. Van Zwaluwenberg, Zeeland. The Superintendents of the various departments include:

Cattle—Gardner Avery, Georgetown. Horses, H. J. Klomprens, Fillmore. Sheep and Swine, R. Van Zwaluwenberg, Zeeland. Poultry, A. Van der Haar, Holland. Agriculture, S. M. Sage, Jamestown. Farm Implements, G. J. Boone, Holland. Pomological Department, I. Marsilje, Holland. Floral Department, Mrs. H. Kremers. Woman's Work, Mrs. O. E. Yates. Miscellaneous Department, A. M. Kanter.

The premium list this year is larger than any previous one. In addition to the liberal list offered by the Association, a number of special premiums have been added. Among them are those of the Walsh-De Roo Milling Company for home made bread and wheat. The Vindicator Fanning Mill Co. offer one of their standard fanning mills for the best and largest collections of grains, including wheat, oats and corn. Special premiums are also offered for butter.

President Beach and his wideawake assistants were not wholly satisfied with the ordinary programme for this season's fair, but they have made great efforts to give to the visitors special attractions this year. The Innes Rifles, Company K, 2nd Regiment, M. S. T., of Grand Rapids, will be here during Fair week. Prof. E. D. Hogan, of Jackson, has been engaged to give grand balloon ascensions from the fair grounds on Wednesday and Thursday. Prof. Hogan is one of the most famous aeronauts in the world; and his daring performances in mid-air always attract thousands of spectators.

On Friday, Governor Cyrus G. Luce will visit the fair and deliver an address. A number of other prominent men of the State will accompany the Governor and be present at the grounds. The success of this year's fair is therefore assured and we cordially invite all the farmers of Ottawa and Allegan Counties to come to Holland this year and shake hands with the present and next Governor of Michigan.

Premium lists can be obtained by our readers, by addressing A. Visccher, Secretary, Holland, Mich.

## In Quaint Old Holland.

### THE CITY OF LEYDEN.

Distances between places of interest are short in Holland, for not only is the country itself small, but all the more important cities and associations cluster around the western half of the little kingdom. Thus, from Rotterdam to Delft is but 14 miles, from Delft to The Hague but 6 miles, from The Hague to Leyden but 10, and so on through Haarlem, Amsterdam, Utrecht, etc. Leyden is one of the most memorable of the Dutch cities. At the onset of the famous 80-years war it played a brilliant part. Being for 11 months closely besieged by a Spanish army, it held out bravely, although the citizens were on the very verge of starvation. At last, in October, 1574, the prince of Orange adopted the bold expedient of cutting the dykes and flooding a vast extent of country, whereby the Spaniards were compelled to raise the siege and retire with great loss before the waste of waters, while the city was relieved by boats. Motley, in his history of the Dutch republic, gives a graphic account of this rare military achievement. So proud were the states of Holland of the noble defense made by the people of Leyden, that the states general or congress offered them as a compensation for their losses and a testimonial to their bravery anything they might choose. They grandly chose the establishment of a national university in their city, a choice which was immediately complied with, and thus came into existence one of the most famous institutions of learning in the world. It today numbers about 800 students, and is especially rich in its scientific collections. As at Heidelberg, the various museums are scattered through the city, the university building proper being but a comparatively small structure, and many of the professors delivering their lectures in their own private residences. Arminius, the great theological opponent of Calvinism, and whose teachings the Methodist church still follows, was one of the early professors of this university. So also for a time was John Robinson, pastor of the pilgrim refugees from England who made Leyden their home before emigrating to Massachusetts in 1620. A tablet marks the house he occupied just opposite the great church of St. Peter, once the cathedral of Leyden. There are two of these monster churches, very similar in their architecture and general condition to those we have already seen in Rotterdam, Delft and The Hague. In all these churches the outer walls are of brick with stone coins at the angles and stone door and widow mouldings and traceries. The interior columns are also of stone, round and massive, with very simple capitals consisting of two circles of scanty foliage ornamentation. The former colored windows were replaced by plain glass at the reformation and only an occasional bit of color remains. The walls, too, were then

heavily covered with whitewash, which in some of the churches is now being cleaned off. The aisles are sometimes vaulted with masonry, but the nave choir and transepts are always covered with a wooden vaulting—usually a single barrel vaulting. The churches are all broad and lofty and are usually in a very indifferent state of repair, especially externally. Still they are worthy of study as architectural types, and are still, despite their plainness, far from lacking in artistic beauty. In every case the nave is disfigured by a surrounding wooden partition and high pews, and the ancient choir is set apart for the performance of the marriage ceremony. To every student of art, and especially to collectors of ancient prints, Leyden possesses great interest as the home of a very early painter and engraver, Lucas van Leyden (1494-1533). His engravings are very numerous, but his authenticated paintings are rare. The most important example of his work known to exist is a representation of the Last Judgment, formerly an altar piece in the church of St. Peter, but now preserved in the municipal museum. Numerous other famous Dutch painters were natives of Leyden including Rembrandt (1607-1669), Jan Steen (1626-1679), Gerard Dow (1613-1675), Jan van Goyen (1596-1656), Franz van Meiris (1635-1681), and Peter Slingeland (1640-1691), but few of their works remain in the city. Leyden, which has a population of between 40,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, is as full of canals as Delft, and is quite as picturesque.

When Leyden was first founded, away back in the Roman period it was presumably situated on the Rhine, at or near its mouth. But for an untoward circumstance it might have been a great commercial city, in fact, have been the Rotterdam of Holland; but more than a thousand years ago violent storms on the North sea washed up such volumes of sand that the mouth of the river became completely choked up. The river then spread itself out, flooding vast areas of land and forming large lakes. These failing to afford permanent relief for the ever descending volume of waters, new outlets formed themselves, some into the estuary of the Maas, others into the Zuider Zee, and the old channel of the Rhine became a mere stagnant bayou. As part of an extensive system of drainage set on foot when Louis Bonaparte (father of the late Napoleon III.) was king of Holland, the reopening of the mouth of the river was undertaken. A huge canal was dug through the mile or more of sand hills piled up 50 to 100 feet high along this part of the coast, and to prevent a filling up again a mammoth system of sluices was constructed. As the tide begins to rise these sluices are closed and the sluggish river is dammed off. At high tide the sea level is much above that of the river. At low tide the sluices are opened and the pentup waters allowed to pour out with a great rush, which washes out effectually any accumulation of sand which the tide or storms may have deposited in the outlet. Twice each day are the sluices shut and opened, and in this way a vast amount of water is got rid of with no expense for pumping. But in connection with these sluices there are very extensive pumping works—several times the capacity of our own Detroit water works—and whenever the canals in the vicinity show too high a level, and the farmers are suffering from an excess of water, these works are put in operation and the superfluous water is pumped into the sea. The locality is known as Katwyk. It is about three miles from Leyden and connected with it by steam tramway.—*Detroit News.*

## Electric Bitters.

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

## Annual School Meeting.

The annual meeting of the legal voters of the school district, "The Public Schools of the City of Holland," will be held on Monday, September 3, 1888, at 7:30 p. m., at Room No. 1, Central School Building, at which meeting the Board of Education will report the receipts and expenditures of the school district during the past year, and for the transaction of such business as may lawfully come before it.

By order of the Board of Education,  
G. VAN SCHIEVEN, Sec'y.  
Dated, Holland, Mich., August 23, 1888.

## A Card of Thanks.

I desire to express my heartfelt thanks to the employees of the Cappon and Bertsch Leather Company for the many acts of kindness during the illness and death of my wife.

SIMON SCHMID.

## 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.

# Grandest Suit Sale

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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.

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Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888.

27-1yr.

De Kraker & De Koster,

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**FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED**

**MEATS.**

Parties desiring

Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street.

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 27-1yr







## TALMAGE ON TROUBLE.

### The Combined Shadow of Invalidism and Financial Embarrassment.

The World Fattens the Horse It Wants to Drive—Home Troubles—Outside Persecution.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage preached at the Brooklyn Tabernacle and took for his subject, "Trouble on Both Sides," and his text, "There was a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side." I. Sam., xix, 1.

The cruel army of the Philistines must be taken and scattered. There is just one man, accompanied by his bodyguard, to do that thing. Jonathan is the hero of the scene. I know that David cracked the skull of the giant with a few pebbles well slung, and that 300 Gibeonites scattered 10,000 Amalekites by the crash of broken crockery; but here is a more wonderful conflict. Yonder are the Philistines on the rock. Here is Jonathan with his bodyguard in the valley. On the one side is a rock called Bozez; on the other side is a rock called Seneh. These two were as famous in olden times as in modern times are Plymouth Rock and Gibraltar. They were precipitous, unscalable, and sharp. Between these two rocks Jonathan must make his ascent. The day comes for the scaling of the height. Jonathan, on his hands and feet, begins the ascent. With strain, and slip, and bruise, I suppose, but still on and up, first goes Jonathan, and then goes his bodyguard. Bozez on one side, Seneh on the other. After a sharp tug, and push, and clinging, I see the head of Jonathan above the hole in the mountain; and there is a challenge, and a fight, and a supernatural consternation. These two men, Jonathan and his bodyguard, drive back and drive down the Philistines over the rocks, and open a campaign which demolishes the enemies of Israel. I suppose that the overhanging and overshadowing rocks on either side did not balk or dishearten Jonathan or his bodyguard, but only roused and filled them with enthusiasm as they went up. "There was a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

My friends, you have been, or are now, some of you, in this crisis of the text. If a man meets one trouble, he can go through with it. He gathers all his energies, concentrates them upon one point, and in the strength of God, or by his own natural determination, goes through it. But the man who has trouble to the right of him and trouble to the left of him is to be pitied. Did either trouble come alone, he might endure it, but two troubles, two disasters, two overshadowing misfortunes, are Bozez and Seneh. God pity him! "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

In this crisis of the text is that man whose fortune and health fail him at the same time. Nine-tenths of all our merchants capsize in business before they come to forty-five years of age. There is some collision in commercial circles, and they stop payment. It seems as if every man must put his name on the back of a note before he learns what a fool a man is who risks all his own property on the prospect that some man will tell the truth. It seems as if a man must have a large amount of unsalable goods on his own shelf before he learns how much easier it is to buy than to sell. It seems as if every man must be completely turned out before he learns the importance of always keeping fully insured. It seems as if every man must be wrecked in a financial tempest before he learns to keep things snug in case of a sudden euroclydon. When the calamity does come, it is awful. The man goes home in despair, and he tells his family: "We'll have to go to the poor-house." He takes a dolorous view of everything. It seems as if he never could rise. But a little time passes, and he says: "Why, I am not so badly off after all; I have my family left."

Before the Lord turned Adam out of Paradise he gave him Eve, so that when he lost Paradise he could stand it. Permit me to say that I have never read but a few novels in all my life, and who has not a great deal of romance in his composition, so say that if, when a man's fortunes fail, he has a good wife—a good Christian wife—he ought not to be despondent. "Oh," you say, "that only increases the embarrassment." You are an ingrate, for the woman as often supports the man as the man supports the woman. The man may bring all the dollars, but the woman generally brings the courage and the faith in God.

Well, this man of whom I am speaking looks around, and he finds his family is left, and he rallies, and the light comes to his eyes, and the smile to his face, and the courage to his heart. In two years he is quite over it. He makes his financial calamity the first chapter in a new era of prosperity. He met that one trouble—conquered it. He sat down for a little while under the grim shadow of the rock Bozez, yet he soon rose, and began, like Jonathan, to climb. But how often it is that physical ailment comes with financial embarrassment. When the fortune failed it broke the man's spirit. His nerves were shattered. His brain was stunned. I can show you hundreds of men in New York whose fortune and health failed at the same time. They came prematurely to the staff. Their hand trembled with incipient paralysis. They never saw a well day since the hour when they called their creditors together for a compromise. If such men are impatient, and peculiar, and irritable, excuse them. They had two troubles, either one of which they could have met successfully. If, when the health went, the fortune had been retained, it would not have been so bad. The man could have bought the very best medical advice and he could have had the very best attendance, and long lines of carriages would have stopped at the front door to inquire as to his welfare. But poverty on the one side and sickness on the other are Bozez and Seneh, and they interlock their shadows and drop them upon the poor man's way. God help him! "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

Now, what is such a man to do? In the name of Almighty God, I will tell him what to do. Do as Jonathan did—climb; climb up into the sunlight of God's favor and consolation. I can go through the churches and show you men who lost fortune and health at the same time, and yet who sing all day and dream of Heaven at night. If you have any idea that sound digestion, and steady nerves, and clear eyesight, and good hearing, and plenty of friends are necessary to make a man happy, you have been misinformed. I suppose that these overhanging rocks only made Jonathan scramble the harder and the faster to get up and out into the sunlight; and this combined shadow of in-

validism and financial embarrassment has often sent a man up the quicker into the sunlight of God's favor and the noonday of his glorious promises. It is a difficult thing for a man to feel his dependence upon God when he has \$10,000 in the bank, and \$50,000 in government securities, and a block of stores and three ships. "Well," the man says to himself, "it is silly for me to pray, 'Give me this day my daily bread,' when my pantry is full, and the canals from the west are crowded with breadstuffs destined for my storehouses." Oh, my friends, if the combined misfortunes and disasters of life have made you climb up into the arms of a sympathetic and compassionate God, through all eternity you will bless Him that in this world "there was a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

Again, that man is in the crisis of the text who has home troubles and outside persecution at the same time. The world treats a man well just as long as it pays best to treat him well. As long as it can manufacture success out of his bone, and brain, and muscle, it favors him. The world fattens the horse it wants to drive. But let a man see it his duty to cross the track of the world, then every bush is full of horns and tusks thrust at him. They will be little him. They will caricature him. They will call his generosity self-aggrandizement, and his piety sanctimoniousness. The very worst persecution will some time come upon him from those who profess to be Christians.

John Milton—great and good John Milton—so forgot himself as to pray, in so many words, that his enemies might be eternally thrown down into the darkest and deepest gulf of hell, and be the undermost and most dejected and the lowest down vassals of perdition! And Martin Luther so far forgot himself as to say, in regard to his theological opponents: "Put them in whatever sauce you please, roasted, or fried, or baked, or stewed, or boiled, or hashed, they are nothing but asses!" Ah, my friends, if John Milton or Martin Luther could come down to such scurrility, what may you not expect from less elevated opponents? Now, the world sometimes takes after them; the newspapers take after them; public opinion takes after them; and the unfortunate man is lied about until all the dictionary of Billingsgate is exhausted on him. You often see a man whom you know to be good, and pure, and honest, set upon by the world, and mauled by whole communities, while vicious men take on a supercilious air in condemnation of him; as though Lord Jeffries should write an essay on gentleness, or Henry VIII. talk about purity, or Herod take to blessing little children.

Now, a certain amount of persecution rouses a man's defiance, stirs his blood for magnificent battle, and makes him fifty times more a man than he would have been without the persecution. So it was with the great reformer when he said: "I will not be put down; I will be heard." And so it was with Millard, the preacher, in the time of Louis XI. When Louis XI. sent word to him that unless he stopped preaching in that style he would throw him into the river, he replied: "Tell the King that I will reach Heaven sooner by water than he will reach it by fast horses." A certain amount of persecution is a tonic and inspiration, but too much of it, and too long continued, becomes the rock Bozez, throwing a dark shadow over a man's life. What is he to do then? Go home, you say. Good advice, that. That is just the place for a man to go when the world abuses him. Go home. Blessed be God for our quiet and sympathetic homes. But there is many a man who has the reputation of having a home when he has none. Through unthriftiness or precipitation there are many matches made that ought never to have been made. An officiating priest cannot alone unite a couple. The Lord Almighty must proclaim banns. There is many a home in which there is no happiness and no good cheer. The clamor of the battle may not have been heard outside, but God knows, notwithstanding all the playing of the "Wedding March" and all the odor of the orange blossoms and the benediction of the officiating pastor, there has been no marriage.

On some men have awakened to find on one side of them the rock of persecution, and on the other side the rock of domestic infelicity. What shall such an one do? Do as Jonathan did—climb. Get up the heights of God's consolation, from which we may look down in triumph upon outside persecution and home trouble. While good and great John Wesley was being silenced by the magistrates, and having his name written on the board fences of London in doggerel, at that very time his wife was making him as miserable as she could—acting as though she were possessed of the devil, as I suppose she was, never doing him a kindness until the day she ran away, so that he wrote in his diary these words: "I did not forsake her; I have not dismissed her; I will not recall her." Planting one foot, John Wesley did, upon outside persecution, and the other foot on home trouble, he climbed up into the heights of Christian joy, and after preaching forty thousand sermons, and traveling two hundred and seventy thousand miles, reached the heights of Heaven, though in this world he had it hard enough—a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other.

Again, that woman stands in the crisis of the text who has benevolence and a struggle for a livelihood at the same time. Without mentioning names, I speak from observation. Ah, it is a hard thing for a woman to make an honest living, even when her heart is not troubled, and she has a fair cheek and the magnetism of an exquisite presence. But now the husband, or the father, is dead. The expenses of the obsequies have absorbed all that was left in the savings bank; and woe and wretchedness are watching, and she goes forth—a grave, a hearse, a coffin, behind her—to contend for her existence and the existence of her children. When I see such a battle as that open I shut my eyes at the ghastliness of the spectacle. Men sit with embroidered slippers and write heartless essays about women's wages; but that question is made up of tears and blood, and there is more blood than tears. Oh, give women free access to all the realms where she can get a livelihood, from the telegraph office to the pulpit. Let men's wages be cut down before hers are cut down. Men have iron in their souls and can stand it. Make the way free to her of the broken heart. May God put into my hand the cold, bitter cup of privation, and give me nothing but a windowless hut for shelter for many years, rather than that after I am dead there should go out from my home into the pitiless world a woman's arm to fight the Gethsemane, the Ansterlitz, the Waterloo of life, for bread.

And yet how many women—there are seated between the rock of benevolence on the one side, and the rock of destitution on the other, Bozez and Seneh interlocking their shadow and dropping

them upon their miserable way. "There is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side." What are such to do? Somehow, let them climb up into the heights of the glorious promise: "Leave thy fatherless children; I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in me." Or get up into the heights of that other glorious promise: "The Lord preserveth the stranger and relieth the widow and the fatherless." O ye sewing woman on starving wages. O ye widows turned out from the once beautiful home. O ye female teachers, kept on niggardly stipend. O ye despairing woman, seeking in vain for work, wandering along the docks, and thinking to throw yourself into the river last night. O ye women of weak nerves and aching sides, and short breath and broken heart, you need something more than human sympathy; you need the sympathy of God. Climb up into His arms. He knows it all, and He loves you more than father, or mother, or husband ever could or ever did; and instead of sitting down, wringing your hands in despair, you had better begin to climb. There are heights of consolation for you, though now "there is a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side."

Again, that man is in the crisis of the text who has a wasted life on the one side and an unimpaired eternity on the other. Though a man may all his life have cultured deliberation and self-possession, if he gets into that position all his self-possession is gone. There are all the wrong thoughts of his existence, all the wrong deeds, all the wrong words—strata above strata, granitic, ponderous, overshadowing. That rock I call Bozez. On the other side are all the tribulations of the future, the thrones of judgment, the eternal ages, angry with his long defiance. That rock I call Seneh. Between these two rocks Lord Byron perished, and Alcibiades perished, and Herod perished, and ten thousand times ten thousand have perished. O! man immortal, man redeemed, man blood-bought, climb up out of those shadows. Climb up by the way of the cross. Have your wasted life forgiven; have your eternal life secured. This morning just take one look to the past and see what it has been, and take one look to the future and see what it threatens to be. You can afford to lose your health, you can afford to lose your property, you can afford to lose your reputation; but you cannot afford to lose your soul. That bright, gleaming, glorious, precious, eternal possession you must carry aloft in the day when the earth burns up and the heavens burst.

You see from my subject that when a man goes into the safety and peace of the Gospel, he does not demean himself. There is nothing in religion that leads to meanness or unmanliness. The Gospel of Jesus Christ only asks you to climb as Jonathan did—climb toward God, climb toward Heaven, climb into the sunshine of God's favor. To become a Christian is not to go meekly down; but it is to come gloriously up—up into the communion of saints, up into the peace that passeth all understanding, up into the companionship of angels. He lives up; he dies up. O! then, accept the wholesome invitation which I make this morning to all the people. Come up from between your invalidism and financial embarrassments. Come up from between your bereavements and your destitution. Come up from between a wasted life and an unimpaired eternity. Like Jonathan, climb with all your might, instead of sitting down to wring your hands in the shadow and the darkness—a sharp rock on the one side, and a sharp rock on the other side.

#### Treatment of Burns.

In a serious burn as soon as the fire is extinguished the clothes must be removed. If not already thoroughly wet, the injured part should be drenched with water and the clothes cut away. Everything must be sacrificed to getting them off without pulling, as the slightest dragging brings the skin too. If patches of clothes adhere and will not drop off, they must be allowed to remain. Dip clothes in a thick solution of common baking soda in water, and lay them over the burnt surface, bandaging them over lightly to keep in place. As soon as a dry spot appears on this dressing, wet it with the soda and water by squeezing some on it. There will be no smarting while it is saturated and excludes the air. If a rubber sheet is not at hand, a piece of oilcloth, a gossamer cloak, or any waterproof article can be spread on the bed with a blanket over it to receive the sufferer. If the feet are cold, heat should be applied to them. The bed covering should be warm and light. A doctor should be sent for as soon as possible. A deep burn is much less serious than a superficial one twice the size. Pain is a good sign in severe burns. It shows that there is still vitality to suffer.

Scalds can be treated in the same way. In slight cases, painting the surface with thick mucilage will sometimes give relief, or pouring oil over it and then covering it with a coating of flour. Anything that effectually excludes the air will relieve the pain. Persons suffering from these accidents should have concentrated nourishment. The doctor will prescribe opiates as needed. It is not safe for an unprofessional person to meddle with them.

#### Enough Said.

Brave Stranger—What is the rent of that handsome residence?

Honest Agent—It is for rent for a song to any one who will take it. The house is haunted.

"Pooh! I'm not afraid of spooks." "No tenant has feared there over one night since a murder was committed in it. They say the racket raised by the spirits is fearful; howls fill the air, chains rattle, dreadful specters flit about."

"They can't scare me." "But tenants complain that the furniture is knocked about and broken."

"I'll risk it."

"And the piano is played by unseen hands."

"Whose hands?"

"The hands of the woman who was killed. They recognize her by the fact that the tunes were her favorite show pieces—'Maiden's Prayer,' 'Silvery Waves,' and 'Boulangier March.'"

"Show me some other house."—*Oma-ha World.*

It is said that the Chinese remedy for smallpox is to make the patient beat a drum. If he can do it he is all right. Formerly they used to beat the patient to cure him, but civilization progresses even in China.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY

### A Budget of Useful Information Upon

#### Household and Agricultural Topics.

#### Matters of Interest Relating to Farm, Orchard, Stable, Parlor, and Kitchen.

##### THE FARM.

###### Improved Farming.

The tilling of soil and growing of crops—that is what one usually characterizes as farming; but that term can scarcely be applied with justice to much of the work done on our farms to-day. Farming should mean the perfect handling of a given portion of land, so that it shall produce a maximum amount of products, cereals, roots, vegetables, fruits, and grasses, and their secondary products, horses, cattle sheep, swine, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, and milk. Regarding it in this light, then, can we say that farming, so-called, deserves the name? Is not a great majority of it a mere attempt at farming—a work begun and only half finished; a profession practiced but not thoroughly understood; a pursuit capable of the profitable introduction of more brain work into the mechanism of its machinery, and in short demanding the better education of those employed in it? Years ago, when the great Western plains of America lay in undisturbed repose, the prairie grasses annually growing up and falling down, thus gradually but surely enriching the soil whence they came, the pioneer—"farmer" of his day—came, saw and settled thereupon. Possessed of limited means and but crude implements for cultivating the soil, with no railroad facilities and few marketing points, his requirements were of necessity those merely of himself and family. Thus no great efforts were needed by him to secure sufficient returns from the soil for the maintenance of himself and children. He merely "ticked" the soil, so to speak, scattered seed and the fertile earth rewarded him an hundred fold. This man was a farmer sufficiently well versed for his day and opportunities, when manual labor alone was almost all that the pursuit required. Since then what a change has come to these Western farms and to the descendants of those pioneer farmers! The present generation inherits, not virgin soil to cultivate, but farms that have been hard run and badly worked; a legacy of poverty this to the man who has not learned more about farming than his forefathers knew, and worse yet to his children after him. With these stern necessities of the farmer's position of to-day, surrounded by thousands of men competing with him in the markets of the country, middlemen, high freight rates and consequent low prices for products, with land no longer rich in nature's store of crop food for the manufacture of farm products, farming has become a most difficult profession. Men, who, finding themselves in these circumstances, surrounded by difficulties and possessed of unprofitable soil, content themselves with farming as their fathers did, must fail, or at best make but a hard-earned living for themselves and families in the sweat of their brows. Those who would make a success of farming are of an altogether different class. They are men whose head work precedes their manual labor in every department of the farm; whose manual labor is the carrying of science into practice, and whose practice is perfect in detail and correct in principle. Their farms are farmed in the proper sense of the word. Crops are taken from the land, and in their place something is returned to repair the loss consequent upon cropping. The land is thoroughly worked, every inch of it; the crop is thoroughly removed, no ten-inch stubble being left behind, is thoroughly threshed, no good grain finding its way into the chaff and is thoroughly fed to "thoroughbred" improved stock. In short, the successful farmer is the thorough farmer, who understands farming principles and practically applies them. Such farmers have not each day to look out upon slovenly surroundings and miserable, unthrifty "scrub" stock, but live comfortably themselves because they have the better feelings of "thoroughbreds," and warmly house and properly feed their stock because it too has a dash of thoroughbred blood in it, enhancing its value, and, therefore, rendering it worthy of proper attention. Our farming has improved because our farmers have improved themselves, to enable them to cope with deteriorated soil and depreciated prices for products. By proper farming the land may be made to produce more than it ever did, and by improving the quality of its products the prices commanded by them will be greater and more remunerative than before.—*Farmers' Review.*

##### THE STOCK-RANCH.

###### Turnips for Hogs.

The days are gone when cheap pork can be made from corn alone. Our hogs would be less liable to disease, and make healthier meat if less corn was given them. A good clover pasture, fresh water, and a little mill stuff will keep hogs in good growing condition during the summer; add to this plenty of skim milk and you have good rations for brood sows and young pigs.

For fall and winter feeding and fattening we need more than this. What shall it be? Have you ever tried turnips? They are easily grown and as they will do well even if sown late, they can be raised upon ground from which one crop has been taken. The better the tilth of the land the better the crop. It will pay to use care in preparing the ground and in sowing the seed. Large yields of turnips can be obtained at little expense as the seed is cheap (or you can raise it yourself in time to use each year), and the amount of labor absolutely needed to insure a good crop, is small, after preparation of ground. We advise all who have never tried turnips as a pork producer to put in some next month and give them a trial this fall and winter. Mr. F. D. Curtis is a firm believer in and an earnest advocate of turnips as a food for all kinds of hogs, store, stock, and fattening. As a wholesome food and in the interest of cheap pork raising, he has urged farmers to use them.

###### Live Stock Notes.

No cow that has been allowed to run with and raise her first calf will ever make the cow for milk that she would have made if she had been cared for and milked regularly.

The general farmer must know how to feed, breed, and fatten all kinds of stock, and understand how to buy and sell. If he does this he must keep well posted as to market prices, and the probable supply and demand.

Several farmers along the line of the Burlington and Missouri road, near

Denver, Colo., are fixing to establish Shropshire and Southdown flocks. They will aim to grow lambs for the spring and early summer trade in Denver and elsewhere.

WYOMING has something over a million and a half of sheep. The owners of cattle have been quite prosperous with them and have made money, while the owners of cattle have lost. The quality of the Wyoming sheep is good. On an average they are larger than those of Colorado.

HUBBARD squash, properly steamed and mixed, corn, rye, or barley meal, will make the best hog feed in the world, and will cause the animal to lay on fat fast. The mixture should be about ten pounds of squash to two of meal. In no case allow the meal to get sour before feeding. A hog likes sweet, palatable food as well as does a human being.

##### THE DAIRY.

###### Food and Money Returns.

The subject of money returns for food consumed was the title of a paper read by Mr. C. B. Beach, of Walworth County, Wisconsin, at one of the institute meetings. In this he said there is a difference in cows, and the cow from which we expect to make money must not be above medium size, a good eater and good digester. She should have good pure water, and should, if possible, be always milked by the same person. He would begin on the first day of November and feed ensilage, hay and bran. On the first day of May he will have fed five tons of ensilage, one ton of hay, and 2,650 pounds of bran. After feeding the cow on the results of two acres divided into pasture and sown land, the net profit at the end of the year is \$69. A cow, he believed, could be well kept from the product of one acre of land. When the dairymen of Wisconsin learn to keep a cow on two acres of land, and purchase one and one-fourth tons of bran, he claimed they will have gone a great way toward lessening the cost of raising dairy cows.

###### Pasturing vs. Soiling.

An interesting series of experiments, extending through fourteen years, seven in pasture and seven in soiling, were carried out some years ago in Germany. In relation to this Dr. Rhode-Eldena, of Berlin, says: During the first seven years from forty to seventy cows were pastured each year, and a separate account was kept with each cow. The lowest average per cow was 1,385 quarts during the third year of the experiment, when seventy cows were kept, and the highest, 1,941 quarts during the seventh year, when forty cows were pastured, and the greatest quantity given by one cow was 2,393 quarts. The average increased during the last four years from 1,400 to 1,583 quarts.

In the soiling experiment twenty-nine to thirty-eight cows were kept, and the lowest average per cow was 2,330 quarts in the third year of the soiling experiment, when thirty-eight cows were kept, and the highest average per cow was 4,000 during the seventh year with thirty-five cows. The highest quantity given by one cow was 5,110 quarts. The average per cow for the whole seven years of soiling was 3,442 quarts. Then the yield of the cow is compared for different years. One of the cows gave during the first year 3,636 quarts; during the fourth year 4,570 quarts, and the seventh year 4,960 quarts. Another cow gave during the first year 3,293 quarts, the fourth year 4,183 quarts, and the seventh year 4,800 quarts. During the summer the green food given was clover and vetches. The most noteworthy feature in this experiment was the great increase in the milk yield of the stalled cows from year to year. Not only did the cows remain healthy during the seven years of soiling, but the persistent high feeding, cake and rye bran having been given in addition to the succulent food, produced a steady increase of milk.

##### THE POULTRY YARD.

###### To Get Rid of Vermin.

The best way to get rid of vermin is not to have any vermin to get rid of. By furnishing dusting places for the fowls, into which there have gone some sulphur and carbolic acid, by carefully kerosening the roosts and carbolicing the nests, by removal of all filth and constant attention to cleanliness, lice may be altogether prevented. Upon such premises they will "die aborning." But if you have them to get rid of, the best way is to get rid of them completely and at once. And this is the way, or rather, these are the ways to do it:

1. Dust the fowls thoroughly with Persian insect powder, Dalmatian insect powder, carbolic insect powder, sulphur, sulphur with a small of carbolic, tobacco, snuff, and the like. Any one of the above articles dusted into the feathers of the hen will make the lice dust, and lively, too. If you feel too "constitutionally tired" to do this, make a dusting place of sand and sulphur, and the hens will get rid of the lice that attach to them. The attachment will prove too weak to thus grovel in the dust and be brought to the smell of brimstone.

2. Turn the hens out-of-doors. Take a pound or two of sulphur and place in some dish, upon a quantity of paper. Saturate the whole with kerosene or alcohol. Shut all windows and doors tight. Apply a lighted match. Light out yourself and close the door after you. In about two hours open and every louse will be dead as Julius Caesar.
3. Remove all the old nests and burn the nesting material. With good lime make whitewash, add a little carbolic acid, and apply to all parts of the house. Be sure that it goes into every crack and crevice. Lime and lice don't agree. If the lime sticks the lice won't.
4. Oil the roosts and their supports every two or three weeks with kerosene oil, crude, petroleum, or carbolic acid; sprinkle sulphur or carbolic acid or tobacco, or any good insect powder, into the nests occasionally; remove the droppings often.

There are other methods, but the above are enough, and if faithfully followed the poultryman will be safe in offering, like Mr. Mansfield, the dark Brahman breeder, a dollar apiece for every louse that a visitor can find in his hen-houses, provided he don't bring it with him or on him. Lice and these methods don't agree, never have, and never will; where they are in vogue lice are scarcer than hen's teeth, and a much greater rarity than a white blackbird. Try them and be convinced; try them and be satisfied.—*Poultry World.*

##### THE HOUSEHOLD.

###### Ironing a Tablecloth.

The proper laundering of fine table linen was formerly considered one of the accomplishments of a gentlewoman, but few of our modern young ladies can make even the pretense of understanding it. The wringer, while it saves labor, does it at the expense of much of the

beauty of the tablecloth or napkin that passes through it. The wringing out of the very thin starch or rinsing water should be done by hand, and as it is not at all necessary that starched linen especially should be wrung very dry, the hands will do just as well. Shake the articles thoroughly or fold them into manageable size, and snap them as old housekeepers know so well how to do. But little starch should be used in such articles; just enough to give them a new feeling and to take the polish of the iron. It is not necessary to use any starch at all if the linen is ironed when quite damp and patiently gone over until thoroughly dry.

Always take the tablecloths from the line while damp. Fold the linen evenly and roll up in a tight roll, wrapping large pieces in damp towels, so that they will not dry on the outside. Napkins should be similarly treated, and each size and pattern rolled up in damp towels in packages by themselves until ready to iron. The irons should be heavy and as hot as possible without danger of scorching. Iron table linen in single fold if you wish to bring the pattern out handsomely, and let there be several thicknesses of flannel upon the ironing-board. A damp towel may be laid over a portion of the cloth that the operator will not immediately reach. When the entire surface has been ironed fold lengthwise and iron again with the selvedge toward operator. Go over the entire length of that side, then fold with the just completed portion inside, and so continue until the cloth is folded and done. If still damp, hang in the sun or on a clothes-horse until thoroughly dry. Napkins are to be similarly treated, and should never have their first ironing when folded together, but be gone over singly, then folded as directed in the tablecloth.—*Decorator.*

###### Hints to Housekeepers.

SWEET POTATOES require nearly twice the time that Irish potatoes do either to bake or boil.

PUT a small pinch of soda in the water when cooking peas or string beans, and they will be very tender.

TO POLISH nickel-plated goods after becoming black and not worn, use rouge or whiting on a rag with a little oil.

WHEN ivory-handled knives become yellow they can be cleansed by rubbing them briskly with emery or sand paper.

A SMALL piece of salt pork boiled with fricasseed chicken will impart richness to the gravy and the flavor will be better than if nothing but butter had been used.

CARPETS should be thoroughly beaten on the wrong side first, and then on the right, after which spots may be removed by the use of ox gall or ammonia and water.

If ink is spilled on colored goods that will not bear acid, soak them immediately in sweet milk boiled hot. Hot melted tallow poured through ink spots will also remove them.

HORSE RADISH cut in thin strips lengthwise and a dozen or more of these strips placed on the top of each keg or package of pickles will keep them from becoming stale or moldy.

WASH oilcloth with warm water, in which a small amount of borax has been dissolved. If you wish to give it a particularly new appearance, wipe it with a flannel that has been wrung out of new milk.

TO CLEAN and make brilliant your mirrors use for cleaning soft, warm water, containing enough spirits of ammonia to feel slightly slippery. Wipe dry, and polish with a piece of soft paper or chamois skin.

If you dip your broom into clean, hot suds once a week, then shake it till it is almost dry, and then hang it up, or stand it with the handle down, it will last twice as long as it would without this operation.

DON'T throw away old gauze and light woolen underwear, but have them washed, then cut into strips, and you will find that they make excellent "window rags," as these fabrics are free from lint, and besides making good dusters, are useful to have for washing paint and cleaning furniture.

##### THE KITCHEN.

###### Corn Fritters.

Take two cups of canned corn, add three eggs well beaten, a tablespoonful of milk, enough flour to make batter just drop from a spoon, then fry in boiling lard.

###### Pie Crust.

Rub well together one-half cup of lard and one pint of flour; add water enough to make a dough not too stiff; roll out and spread with butter, fold over evenly and make a second fold in the opposite direction; roll out again, being careful not to squeeze the butter out.

###### Delicious Rolls.

One pint of milk, one tablespoonful of lard (heaping), one tablespoonful of sugar, a little salt, and sufficient yeast. Make into a dough and knead well. Let it raise till night; roll half an inch thick, and cut out with biscuit cutter. Let it raise a little while again, and then bake in a moderate oven.

###### Lemon Pudding.

Take the yolks of six eggs well beaten, with a quarter of a pound of sugar; take a quarter of a pound of butter melted in as little water as possible; keep stirring it till cool, then mix all together with the juice of two lemons and the grated peel. Cover the dish with a thin puff paste, pour in the mixture, and bake for half an hour.

###### Potatoes a la Maitre D'Hotel.

Boil the potatoes and peel them, cut them into slices, and then put them into a stew pan with fresh butter, parsley, and cives chopped up, salt, pepper, and a dish of vinegar; warm them up and serve; in place of butter oil may be used; if the potatoes are very small they need not be sliced in the recipes where slicing is directed.

###### Cornmeal Fancakes.

One pint of cornmeal, one teaspoonful of salt, small teaspoonful of soda, pour on boiling water until a little thinner than mush, let stand until cool, add the yolks of four eggs, half a cup of flour, in which is mixed two teaspoons of cream tartar, stir in as much sweet milk or water as will make the batter suitable to bake; beat the whites of the eggs well and add just before baking.

###### Scalloped Onions.

Boil, and if large cut into quarters. Put into a shallow dish, cover with white sauce and buttered crumbs, and bake until the onions are brown. Take off the outside skin of the onions and cut. Pour hot water over them, add a half-teaspoonful of soda, and let them stand for half an hour or more. Put on to boil with a teaspoonful of soda in the water. Boil till soft, and then proceed as directed above. If one has to cut up a large quantity of onions it is well to do it under water, a part of the odor being thus absorbed. Some lay a piece of bread near the onions, thinking that it absorbs part of the odor.







## Church Items.

**HOPE REFORMED CHURCH.**—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Opening anthems by the choir. Praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Congregational Singing. All are welcome. Rev. Beardslee will conduct the services.

**METHODIST E. CHURCH.**—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All are welcome and the seats are free. Rev. H. D. Jordan will conduct the services. Subject: Morning, Robbing God. Evening, Insurance.

**HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REF. CHURCH.** Ninth street.—Rev. E. Bos, pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Ds. J. Van der Werp, of South Olive, will occupy the pulpit, both morning and afternoon.

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

**FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.**—Services at 9:30 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M. Dr. N. M. Steffens will conduct the services.

**THIRD REFORMED CHURCH.**—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor; Services at 9:30 a. m. 2:00 and 9:30 p. m.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

From Rev. Henry Johnson, D. D., pastor Presby. church, Big Rapids, Mich.

I have the Britannica and appreciate it at its full value; and, as a reference book, it does not equal to Johnson's in the range of subjects and in general information it is superior to either Appleton's or the Britannica. If I were to buy a Cyclopaedia, and had only a limited library, I certainly would purchase Johnson's in preference to any Cyclopaedia in the language. I shall add it to my library to supplement my Britannica.

From W. W. Prescott, Pres. Battle Creek College, Feb. 2, 1888.

Acting with the advice and in harmony with my own judgement, I have subscribed for Johnson's Cyclopaedia, 8 vols. giving in part payment therefor Appleton's Am. Cyclopaedia 17 vols in Turkey binding, to be placed in our College library. The latest edition of Johnson's has been greatly improved and for fullness, reliability and convenience of use, together with its reasonable price, in my judgement takes the lead.

## Is Consumption Incurable?

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

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

For photographs go where you can get the finest, at J. Lafayette's, Keller's old stand.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 30 to 35c; Beans \$4.35; Butter, 15c; Eggs, 12c; Honey, 9 to 10c; Onions, 70c; Potatoes 30c.

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Ranch.) Buckwheat, 65c; Bran, 100 lbs., 70c; Barley 100 lbs., 1.25; Clover seed, 100 lbs., \$3.75; Corn meal, 100 lbs., \$1.10; Corn, shelled, 65c; Flour, 100 lbs., \$4.40; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed, 100 lbs., \$1.00; Hay, 8 @ \$10; Middlings, 100 lbs., 80c; Oats, old, 30c; new, 35c; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., \$4.00; Rye, new, 40c; Timothy Seed, \$2.00; Wheat, white, 80c; Red Pulp, 80c; Lancaster Red, 82.

**RETAIL.** Buckwheat, 81; Bran, 100 lbs., 85c; Barley, 100 lbs., 1.25; Clover seed, 100 lbs., \$3.75; Corn meal, 100 lbs., \$1.10; Corn, shelled, 65c; Flour, 100 lbs., \$4.40; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed, 100 lbs., \$1.00; Hay, 8 @ \$10; Middlings, 100 lbs., 80c; Oats, old, 30c; new, 35c; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., \$4.00; Rye, new, 40c; Timothy Seed, \$2.00; Wheat, white, 80c; Red Pulp, 80c; Lancaster Red, 82.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage executed by John T. Drake and Eliza A. Drake his wife, of Holland Township, Ottawa County, Michigan, to John T. Drake of St. Thomas, Province of Ontario, Canada, dated October first A. D. 1885, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on October first A. D. 1885, in Liber 27 of Mortgages, page 178, which mortgage was assigned by said John T. Drake on March tenth, A. D. 1887, by assignment in writing to Ellen V. Van den Berg of Holland City, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, and which assignment was recorded on March twelfth, A. D. 1887, in said Ottawa County Register's Office, in Liber 30 of Mortgages, on page 481 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice Three Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Eighteen cents said sum being the whole amount secured by said mortgage and the same being due according to the terms of said mortgage by reason of the default of said John T. Drake and Eliza A. Drake in paying the interest on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law (or in equity) to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is, therefore, hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs, including the attorney fees, fees of the sheriff, and the costs of the Ottawa County Court House at Grand Haven, Michigan, on

**November Twelfth, A. D. 1888.** at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day. The mortgaged premises to be sold being: That part of the north-west fractional quarter of section thirty-five (35) in Township five (5) North of Range sixteen (16) west, containing forty-two and eighteen one hundredths acres, be the same more or less.

Dated August Fifteenth A. D. 1888.  
ELLEN V. VAN DEN BERG,  
Assignee of Mortgage.  
J. C. POST, Attorney.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Frank Van Dommelen and Luchien Van Dommelen, his wife, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Anna Kok, of Overisel, Allegan County, Michigan, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the Eleventh day of May, A. D. 1884, in Liber No. 10 of Mortgages on page 60, which said mortgage was on the 23rd day of February A. D. 1888 duly assigned by Hendrik Kok, as Executor of the Will and Estate of said Anna Kok, deceased, to Hendrik Kok as an individual and legatee of said Anna Kok, and which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1888 in Liber No. 30 of Mortgages on page 607, and which said mortgage was again on the second day of June A. D. 1888 duly assigned by said Hendrik Kok to Wierke Diekema of Holland Township, Ottawa County, Michigan, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the fifth day of June A. D. 1888 in Liber No. 30 of Mortgages on page 37, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice including interest and taxes said sum of Four Hundred and thirty-five Dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now therefore by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given that on the

**Twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1888** at eleven o'clock in the forenoon I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, with Nine and one-half legal cents, together with an attorney's fee convalidated for therein and provided by law, the premises being described in said mortgage as: All that piece or parcel of land lying in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered One (1), Two (2), and Three (3), except the West five rods of Lot numbered Three (3) and except a part which is sold to the C. M. L. S. R. Company in lot numbered Two (2), all in Block numbered Sixty-nine and in the City of Holland, according to a certain map, recorded in the Register's Office, of the Village of Holland, now City of Holland.

Dated: Holland, Aug. 3rd A. D. 1888.  
WIERKE DIEKEMA, Assignee of Mortgage.  
GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, Attorney for Assignee.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage made and executed on the First day of March, A. D. 1881, by Abramo De Poo and Laura M. De Poo, of Holland Township, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Alexander Wilcox, of Marengo, Calhoun County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the seventh day of March, A. D. 1881, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber sixteen (16) of Mortgages on page 117, and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Two hundred and five Dollars and forty cents (\$205.40). Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs including the attorney fee provided by law at the Grand Haven, Michigan, Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, is held, on the

**Second day of October, A. D. 1888.** at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day. The mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows: viz: All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the Township of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and the State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section numbered ten (10) also the following described premises, viz: Commencing at the corner post on the shore of Lake Michigan at the west end of the south line of section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered five (5) North of Range sixteen (16) west, and running thence east along said line thirteen (13) chains and fifty (50) links to the quarter post on the south line of said section nine (9), north and thence north on the quarter line of said section nine (9) eight (8) chains and ninety (90) links to a certain stake, running thence west parallel with the south line before described to Lake Michigan and thence south along the water line of Lake Michigan to the place of beginning, containing twelve acres more or less. And the other parcel being in the same section above described, and bounded south by the north line of said section nine (9), bounded east by the quarter line of said section nine (9), bounded north by a line parallel with the south line of said section nine (9), and far enough north from it to contain seven acres, and bounded west by the south line of said section nine (9), and making in both said parcels land nineteen acres, all in Township five (5) North of Range sixteen (16) west, containing in all fifty-nine (59) acres of land according to the Government survey by the said section nine (9), excepting about one acre of land heretofore deeded by James Peiton and wife to Henry Loomis, viz: part of the S. E. 1/4 quarter of the S. W. 1/4 quarter of said section nine (9). Bounded on the west by Lake Michigan, and on the south line of said tract, and on the north and east by a line commencing at the waters of Lake Michigan thence along the north side of the pier now standing on said premises to the north-east corner thereof as it now stands, thence easterly to a point on the south line of said tract five (5) rods east from said pier together with the pier thereon. Dated July 5, 1888.

ALEXANDER WILCOX, Mortgagee.  
P. H. McBRIDE, Attorney for Mortgagee. 23-1st

## DRAIN LETTING.

NOTICE is hereby given, That I, Samuel Esselink, Township Drain Commissioner of the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, will, on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1888, at the house of Jacob Welling in said Township of Olive, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, proceed to receive bids for the recleaning of a certain Drain, known as the "Welling Drain," located and established in the said Township of Olive, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point 15 feet north of the quarter post on the south line of Section 27 town 6 north of Range 16 west and runs east 80 rods. Said job will be let by sections or divisions. The lowest bidder on the Drain will be let first, and the remaining sections in their order up stream, in accordance with the diagram now on file with the said papers pertaining to said Drain, and bids will be made and received accordingly. Consideration will be made with the lowest responsible bidder giving adequate security for the performance of the work, in a sum to be fixed by me. The date for the completion of such contract, and the terms of payment therefor, shall be announced at the time and place of letting.

Notice is Further Hereby Given, That at the time and place of said letting the assessment of said Drain, by me, will be subject to review.

Dated this 13th day of Aug. A. D. 1888.  
SAMUEL ESSELINK PAS.  
Township Drain Commissioner of the Township of Olive.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Antonio De Kok and Elizabeth De Kok his wife, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to John R. Kleyn, of the same place, dated the 11th day of August, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1886 in Liber No. 37 of Mortgages on page 108, which said mortgage was assigned by said John R. Kleyn to Gerrit J. Diekema of Holland City, Ottawa County, Michigan, and which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1888, in Liber No. 35 of Mortgages on page 108, which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One Hundred Seventy-nine Dollars and eight cents, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the

**Twenty-second day of October, A. D. 1888.** at eleven o'clock in the forenoon I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa is holden the premises described in said mortgage, with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with the attorney's fee provided by law, the premises being described in said mortgage, as all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: All of that certain tract of land, known as the "Welling Drain," containing five (5) rods of Lot Ten (10) in Block Sixty-five (65) in said City of Holland, according to the original plot of the Village (now City) of Holland, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated: Holland, July 28th A. D. 1888.  
GERRIT J. DIEKEMA,  
Assignee of Mortgage.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage made by Eliza A. Drake and John Theodore Drake, of Holland, Michigan, to Fred J. Metz, of Grand Haven, Michigan, dated March Fifth, A. D. 1887, and recorded on March eleventh, A. D. 1887, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, page 431 of which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice One Hundred and Sixty-four Dollars, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is, therefore, hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest and costs, including the attorney fee provided by said mortgage and by law, at the front door of the Ottawa County Court House at Grand Haven, Michigan, on the

**First day of October, A. D. 1888.** at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the said mortgaged premises to be sold being: That part of the north-west fractional quarter of section thirty-five (35), north of Range fifteen (15) west, and described as follows, to-wit: A certain piece or parcel of land, bounded on the north by a line parallel with the south line of said section thirty-five (35), and on the east by a line parallel with the west line of said section thirty-five (35), and on the south by a line parallel with the north line of said section thirty-five (35), and on the west by a line parallel with the east line of said section thirty-five (35), and containing in all one hundred and thirty-four rods, four and one-half links, thence south thirty-four rods, four and one-half links, thence west parallel with north line fifty-eight rods, seven and one-half links, thence north parallel with east line thirty-four (34) rods, four and one-half links, and thence west parallel with south line thirty-four 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