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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVII.

SATURDAY, HOLLAND, MICH., SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

NO. 31.

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.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

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

Bank.

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

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

Clothing.

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

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

WALSH, H. B., Druggist and Pharmacist. A full stock of goods pertaining to the business.

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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

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

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

STEELE, 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.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Flour Mills.

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TAKKEN & DE SPEDDER, Manufacturers of Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs. Sole owners of 121 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 Implements and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth streets.

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

Merchant Tailors.

BUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Marble Works.

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

Meat Markets.

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

Millinery.

KREMERS, B., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Tenth street, cor. of Market St. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bangs. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

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

WESTMORE, J. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 10:30 a. m. to 12 m., 2:30 to 4 p. m., and 7:30 to 9 p. m. Office: 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.

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

Second Hand Store.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

STEVENSON, C. A., successors to H. Wyk-huyzen, Jeweler and Optician, 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 order at P. O.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

L. D. BALDUS, Sec'y. M. HARRINGTON, N. G.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, Feb. 22, March 21, April 25, May 23, June 20, 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. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 68, 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. Fall particulars given on application.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 30 to 35c. Beans \$1.35; Butter, 16c; Eggs, 14c; Honey, 15c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes 55c; Apples, 10 to 25c.

RETAIL.

Apples 40 to 45c; Beans \$2.75; Butter, 18 to 22c; Eggs, 15c; Honey, 15c; Onions, 75c; Potatoes, 35 to 40c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 65c; Bran, 100 lbs., 80c; Barley 90 lbs., \$1.00; Clover seed 80 lbs., \$3.75; Corn Meal 9 cwt., \$1.10; Corn, shelled, 35c; Flour, \$4.00; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed, 10 cwt., \$2.00; Hay, 8 to 10; Middlings, 100 lbs., 55c; Oats, old, 34c; new, 35c; Pearl Barley, 90 lbs., \$4.00; Rye, new, 40c; Timothy Seed, \$2.00; Wheat, white, 85c; Red Fultz, 90c; Lancaster Red, 8c.

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 65c; Bran, 100 lbs., 80c; Barley 90 lbs., \$1.00; Clover seed 80 lbs., \$3.75; Corn Meal 9 cwt., \$1.10; Corn, shelled, 35c; Flour, \$4.00; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed, 10 cwt., \$2.00; Hay, 8 to 10; Middlings, 100 lbs., 55c; Oats, 34c; Pearl Barley, 90 lbs., \$4.00; Rye, 40c; Timothy seed, \$2.00; Corn ear, 65c.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THEY ARE JUST THE SAME.

Marriage makes no change in men. A wife observed with clouded brow: My John is just the same, I see, As when he came a-courting me. For home he never would go then And home he won't come now.

SCHOOL commences next Monday, Sept. 3.

JACK FROST was around these parts again this week.

MR. E. E. JARVIS, of Fennville, was in the city Tuesday.

PESSINK BROS. has fresh oysters for sale, the first of the season.

YATES & KANE have an advertisement in this issue. Read it.

YOUNG Men's Republican Club—regular meeting—Wednesday, Sept. 5.

THE brick work on the new Kanters building is completed to the second story.

C. L. WARING, who has been east the past two weeks, returned to this city last Wednesday.

AN elocutionary contest for a silver medal will occur Sept. 14th. Further notice next week.

A. HOFMAN is shipping large quantities of apples and potatoes to Milwaukee and other points.

WE understand that a number of weddings will soon happen. For further particulars wait and see.

MR. B. J. VENEKLASSEN, of the Groningen Brick Manufacturing Co., was in the city Tuesday.

E HEROLD has received a new stock of boots and shoes. Give him a call and inspect his new line of goods.

THE Y. W. C. A. of this city will resume their regular meetings on Monday, Sept. 10th, instead of Monday, Sept. 3.

A great improvement was made this week by placing a new crossing at the corner of River and Seventh streets.

ONE of the busiest men in Holland at present is H. L. Rosin, who is rushed with orders for apples, potatoes, and poultry.

THE reception of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Finch will be held from 4 to 9 p. m., next Thursday, Sept. 6th.

De Hollander comes out this week with a bran new heading which is somewhat of an improvement to the appearance of the paper.

A VERLEE addressed a number of citizens in the Holland language last week Friday evening, in the Young Men's Republican Club rooms.

THE public schools open on Monday, and the little ones who have had such a good time all summer must put on the harness and go to work again.

THE Werkman Manufacturing Company are running their factory eleven hours a day now, being compelled to do so on account of increasing business.

THE schooner Wollin was sold last Saturday by Capt. Borgman of this city to Chris Weier, of Kenosha, Wis. Six hundred and fifty dollars was the price paid.

MR. AND MRS. J. ESSEBAGGERS were made happy by the advent of a baby boy last Wednesday, August 29. Mr. Essebaggers is Pessink Bros.' chig baker.

H. BACON left at this office this week a branch of the Earhart variety of black raspberries. The stalk was fairly loaded with large delicious looking berries.

H. D. WERKMAN'S horse ran away on Eighth street this morning, Friday and created considerable excitement for a time. No damage of importance was done.

Who wants to purchase a mustang? If you do attend W. H. Pomeroy's sale of Western horses and mares at the vacant lot south of De Grondt office, River street.

MR. CHARLES KOENIGSBERG and Miss Pauline Clark were married by the Rev. H. D. Jordan at the residence of the bride's parents in this city last Wednesday evening, August 29th.

NEXT Monday, Sept. 3, is Labor Day. There will not be any observance of the day in this city, the Land and Labor Club deeming it best to save all their funds for campaign purposes.

THE store building, formerly occupied by the News, as an office, is being prepared for the Misses Werkman, dealers in millinery and fancy goods, who will take possession in a short time.

MRS. M. E. CRANDALL, of Lilley Junction, this State, who has been visiting her father, Mr. Wm. Vorst, and other relatives of this city for the past two weeks, returned home last Tuesday.

MRS. DAVID BERTSCH has bought a half interest in the millinery establishment of L. & S. Van den Berge & Co., and the firm will hereafter be known as Van den Berge & Bertsch. See Business Local.

Ed J. HARRINGTON Jr. announces in this issue that he has a yoke of working oxen for sale or to trade. He also has on hand a number of horses and mares which he will dispose of on easy terms.

A fakir, one of those fellows who claim to give you the earth for a dime and throws in a picture card besides, while he sells worthless goods at high prices, was in the city this week. He was fairly patronized.

THE steamer Lizzie Walsh ran an excursion to Spring Lake Thursday for the benefit of the "soldier boys" of this city who desired to attend the Ottawa County Soldiers and Sailors Reunion. Quite a number went.

B. F. WALSH is the only authorized agent for Johnson's Cyclopaedia in Western Michigan. Applications for examination, terms, etc., may be addressed to him through the post office in this city or Marshall, Mich.

MR. P. HOLLEMAN, a student of the State University at Ann Arbor, who has been visiting the past two months at Dr. Steffens, returned this week from his trip to the country, where he had been rusticated for a short time.

THE boot and shoe firm of Van Duren Bros., have a new advertisement in this issue. If you need first-class goods at reasonable prices, give them a call; and we will warrant that they will satisfy you in every particular.

THE Waverly Stone Company has just purchased another engine and boiler. Under the superintendence of Mr. James Smith, work at the quarry is being pushed rapidly and many improvements have been made there this season.

SQUIRE FAIRBANKS has just received notice that George B. Gillett of Holland Township has his pension increased from \$4 to \$6 per month. Also that John De Jongh, of Grand Haven one of his clients, has been increased in the same manner.

THE Ottawa hotel will close on Monday. The Park hotel will remain open for several weeks yet. The pleasant weather of the past week has filled up nearly all the cottages at Macatawa Park, and the daily crowds of visitors continue to go to the parks.

WE have received the Premium List of the 14th Annual Fair of the Union Agricultural Society, to be held at Plainwell, Mich., Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday and Friday, September 25, 26, 27 and 28. The list was very neatly printed at the Enterprise office.

THE Rev. Dr. Beardslee, who has so acceptably supplied Hope Church pulpit during the last few Sundays, will also preach to-morrow. The Doctor does not wish to preach after the opening of the Seminary as he expects to give all his attention to his chair.

WE are pleased to receive communications and correspondence for the News. Our friends must remember, however, that all matter must reach here not later than Thursday. Also that it is a great convenience to have them write on but one side of the paper.

A PARTY, composed of Mrs. G. Osborne, Miss Anna Osborne, Alfred and Percy Osborne, Misses Mary and Netta Huntley, Miss Ida Allen, Miss Sena Visscher, John Beach, Dr. Wetmore and wife, and daughter Jeanie, went to Saugatuck last Monday and spent the day in picnicking at Baldhead Park.

D. O'CONNOR, a brakeman on the mixed train that runs between New Buffalo and Lacrosse, while on the pilot of the engine last Wednesday allowed his feet to slip off, the wheels passing over them. We were unable to learn how badly Mr. O'Connor was hurt, or whether he will lose both feet or not.

THE Globe Lighting Company of Chicago, who have the contract for lighting the city, have engaged the service of P. A. Moes, as lamplighter. "Pete" will make a good man for the position, and we hope that he will keep the lamps clean and well trimmed, and will give us light on all the dark nights.

J. ALBERTI, who has the right to manufacture and sell Mitchell's Improved Washer, for Ottawa County, reports having disposed of a large number of the machines, and the demand is

constantly increasing. He guarantees that the washer will do all that he claims for it, and gives to all a fair trial before purchasing.

A marching company, in connection with the Young Men's Republican Club, was organized at the Club's rooms last Wednesday evening. Those present were put through the first movements of drill by the drillmaster, P. A. Moes. The boys did fairly well, and another meeting will be held this evening, Friday. Boys fall in!

This morning, Friday, about 9:30, the horse of the Co-operative Supply Co., ran away and Arthur Huntley, aged thirteen years, son of A. Huntley, who was on the wagon, fell between the thills and was kicked on the face and neck by the horse. His injuries are not dangerous. The horse was stopped before going far.

THE Grand Haven Baseball Club defeated a (ball) team supposed to be from Holland, at the Fair Grounds last Saturday afternoon. We were not a witness of the game and therefore cannot give the score correctly, but was informed that the home nine managed, by errors made by the visitors, to obtain three runs, and that Grand Haven made so many that it was impossible to keep a record.

THE excursion from Battle Creek and other stations on the line of the C. J. & M. R. R. to the parks last Sunday did not bring as many as expected, there being about seventy-five to a hundred. The Lansing excursion, the same day proved better however, over eight hundred taking advantage of the opportunity offered to visit Macatawa Park and Ottawa Beach.

THE grass in Centennial Park is ripe enough to mow. The Common Council might derive considerable profit from its disposal. Something surely ought to be done to improve the appearance of the grounds. The fence needs to be taken away around the Park, the hay cut, the trees trimmed, gravelled walks laid, fountain put in the centre, benches placed in position, and other necessary improvements made.

THE Newfoundland dog belonging to the Life Saving Station had a terrific struggle in the water near the Macatawa Park dock with a monster snake last Sunday morning about ten o'clock. Those that saw the serpent state that it was so long that they were unable to tell the exact length. The editor of the South Haven Sentinel, W. P. Stewart, is not the only newspaper man in the State that can tell a snake yarn.

LAST Wednesday morning, while A. Stoel, a peddler, and his son-in-law, L. Kole, both living across Black River, near the Grand Haven railroad bridge, were driving near Graafschap, their horse became frightened and ran away. Stoel had his left forearm fractured and his right ankle dislocated. Kole sustained a fracture of both bones of left forearm and his left elbow was dislocated. Dr. Wetmore dressed the injuries of both.

WHEN we wrote the item, taken from the Grand Rapids Democrat, last week stating that the Holland City Band had secured second prize at the band tournament held in Allegau during the Re-union we were wondering what organization it could be, being aware that Holland could not boast of a band. We did have one, but it crawled up a horn and died a natural death. We learn this week that it was the Allegau band that was awarded the prize.

JOHN VER SLUIS, formerly a brakeman on the Chicago and West Mich. R'y and who is well known in this city, met with a sad accident last Sunday night while coupling cars in the yard of the G. R. & I. R. R. His right arm was caught between two cars and was mangled so badly that amputation was necessary. It was feared at first that he would die from the effects, but at last reports he was doing somewhat better and there are hopes of his recovery.

WE were the recipients one day this week of a handsomely printed wedding card, announcing the marriage of Mr. Solomon Snuffletop, of Saugatuck, to the widow who we mentioned a few weeks ago as being desirous of again entering the holy bonds of matrimony. We are glad that we were the cause of joining two loving hearts together.

WE desire to call the attention of our business men to the fact that we have considerable advertising space in the News yet to dispose of.

MARRIED:—At the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. D. Jordan, on Sunday Aug. 26, Leonard Kardux to Ernestine Souter, third daughter of Mr.

and Mrs. Geo. H. Souter of Holland Township. The young couple left on the steamer Williams last Tuesday evening for Chicago, where they will make their home for the present. Mr. George H. Souter and his wife went to Chicago on Friday evening, to assist the young people in getting started in housekeeping.

PROF. J. W. WELTON, formerly of the Grand Rapids Business College has started a Commercial College at 23 Fountain street, Grand Rapids, which we can recommend to the public as a first-class institution. The professor is well and favorably known by all who have attended Swensberg's Business College, where he held the position of principal for over twelve years. Any information in regard to the college or professor will be furnished by writing to the above address.

WE met Mr. George Roelofs, of Grand Rapids, this week. He spent several weeks at the Park with his family; and was one of the first men there to put pictures of his candidates on the cottage he occupied. Mr. Roelofs is an ardent supporter of Fisk and Brooks. He is the nominee of the Prohibition party for register of deeds, in Kent County. While he does not expect to receive all the votes cast, Mr. Roelofs is making a thorough canvass of the county and scaring both the other candidates.

MR. LOUIS C. SAWYER, of Milwaukee, was in this city on Wednesday. His brother William Sawyer, 18 years of age, was lost overboard from the Steamer Favorite, when about twelve miles off Muskegon harbor on Monday of this week. His brother is anxiously looking for the body. It is possible that it may come ashore near Holland harbor. In case the body is found by any one, notice should at once be given to Dr. O. E. Yates, coroner, or to Mr. L. C. Sawyer, care of Filer-Sole Company, Milwaukee.

ON Tuesday, Sept. 18th, a special train will leave Holland at 11:50 a

TALMAGE IN CANADA.

Great Results Hang on What Seem Very Slender Circumstances.

There Are No Insignificances in Our Lives. The Casual, the Accidental, Are Parts of a Great Plan.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., of Brooklyn, preached on the camp ground at Grimsby, Can. The subject of his sermon was "Great Results May Depend on Small Events." Dr. Talmage took for his text: "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall." II. Cor. ii, 33. He said:

Damascus is a city of white and glistening architecture sometimes called "the eye of the East," sometimes called "a pearl surrounded by emeralds;" at one time distinguished by swords of the best material called Damascus blades, and upholstery of richest fabric called damasks. A horseman by the name of Paul, riding toward this city, had been thrown from the saddle. The horse had dropped under a flash from the sky, which at the same time was so bright it blinded the rider for many days, and I think so permanently injured his eyesight that this defect of vision became the thorn in the flesh he afterwards speaks of. He started from Damascus to butcher Christians, but afterwards had fallen from his horse he was a changed man and preached Christ in Damascus till the city was shaken to its foundation.

The mayor gives authority for his arrest, and the popular cry is "Kill him! Kill him!" The city is surrounded by a high wall, and the gates are watched by the police lest the Cilician preacher escape. Many of the houses are built on the wall, and their balconies projected clear over and hovered above the gardens outside. It was customary to lower baskets out of these balconies and pull up fruits and flowers from the gardens. To this day visitors at the monastery of Mount Sinai are lifted and let down in baskets. Detectives prowled around from house to house looking for Paul, but his friends hid him now in one place, now in another. He is no coward, as fifty incidents in his life demonstrate. But he feels his work is not done yet, and so he evades assassination. "Is that preacher here?" the foaming mob shout at one house door. "Is that fanatic here!" the police shout at another house door. Sometimes on the street incognito he passes through a cloud of clenched fists, and sometimes he secretes himself on the housetop. At last the infuriate populace get on sure track of him. They have positive evidence that he is in the house of one of the Christians, the balcony of whose home reaches over the wall. "Here he is! Here he is!" the vociferation and blasphemy and howling of the pursuers are at the front door. They break in. "Fetch out that Gospeller, and let us hang his head on the city gate. Where is he?" The emergency was terrible. Provisionally there was a good stout basket in the house. Paul's friends fasten a rope to the basket. Paul steps into it. The basket is lifted to the edge of the balcony on the wall, and then while Paul holds on to the rope with both hands his friends lower away, carefully and cautiously, slowly but surely, further down and further down, until the basket strikes the earth and the apostle steps out, and at once alone starts on that famous missionary tour, the story of which has astonished earth and Heaven. Appropriate entry in Paul's diary of travels: "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall."

Observe, first, on what a slender tenure great results hang. The rope-maker who twisted that cord fastened to that lowering basket never knew how much would depend on the strength of it. How if it had been broken and the apostle's life had been dashed out? What would have become of the Christian Church? All that magnificent missionary work in Pamphilia, Cappadocia, Galatia, Macedonia would never have been accomplished. All his writings that make up so indispensable and enchanting a part of the New Testament would never have been written. The story of resurrection would never have been so gloriously told as he told it. That example of heroic and triumphant endurance at Philippi, in the Mediterranean euroclydon, under flagellation and at his beheading would not have kindled the courage of 10,000 martyrs. But that rope holding that basket, how much depended on it? So again and again great results have hung on what seemed slender circumstances.

Did ever ship of many thousand tons crossing the sea have such important passenger as had once a boat of leaves, from taffrail to stern only three or four feet, the vessel made waterproof by a coat of bitumen, and floating on the Nile with the infant lawgiver of the Jews on board? What if some crocodile should crunch it? What if some of the cattle wading in for a drink should sink it? Vessels of war sometimes carry forty guns looking through the port-holes ready to open battle. But that tiny craft on the Nile seems to be armed with all the guns of thunder that bombarded Sinai at the law-giving. On how fragile craft sailed how much of historical importance!

The parsonage at Epworth, England, is on fire in the night, and the father rushed through the hallway for the rescue of his children. Seven children are out and safe on the ground, but one remains in the consuming building. That one wakes, and, finding his bed on fire and the building crumbling, comes to the window, and two peasants make a ladder of their bodies, one peasant standing on the shoulder of the other, and down the human ladder the boy descends—John Wesley. If you would know how much depended on that ladder of peasants ask the millions of Methodists on both sides of the sea. Ask their mission stations all around the world. Ask their hundreds of thousands already ascended to join their founder, who would have perished but for the living stairs of peasants' shoulders.

An English ship stopped at Pitcairn Island, and right in the midst of surrounding cannibalism and squalor, the passengers discovered a Christian colony of churches and schools and beautiful homes and highest style of religion and civilization. For fifty years no missionary and no Christian influence had landed there. Why this oasis of light amid a desert of heathendom? Sixty years before a ship had met disaster, and one of the sailors, unable to save anything else, went to his trunk and took out a Bible which his mother had placed there, and swam ashore, the Bible held in his teeth. The book was read on all sides until the rough and vicious population were evangelized, and a church was started, and an enlightened commonwealth established, and the world's history has no more brilliant page than that which tells of

the transformation of a nation by one book. It did not seem of much importance whether the sailor continued to hold the book in his teeth or let it fall in the breakers, but upon what small circumstances depended what mighty results!

Practical influence: There are no insignificances in our lives. The minutest thing is part of a magnitude. Infinity is made up of infinitesimals. Great things an aggregation of small things. Bethlehem manger pulling on a star in the eastern sky. One book in a drenched sailor's mouth the evangelization of a multitude. One boat of papyrus on the Nile freighted with events for all ages. The fate of Christendom in a basket let down from a window on the wall. What you do, do well. If you make a rope, make it strong and true, for you know not how much may depend on your workmanship. If you fashion a boat let it be waterproof, for you know not who may sail in it. If you put a Bible in the trunk of your boy as he goes from home, let it be heard in your prayers, for it may have a mission as far reaching as the book which the sailor carried in his teeth to the Pitcairn beach. The plainest man's life is an island between two eternities—eternity past rippling against his shoulders, eternity to come touching his brow. The casual, the accidental, that which merely happens so, are parts of a great plan, and the rope that lets the fugitive apostle from the Damascus wall is the cable that holds to its mooring the ship of the church in the northeast storm of the centuries.

Again, notice unrecognized and unrecorded services. Who spun the rope? Who tied it to the basket? Who steadied the illustrious preacher as he stepped into it? Who relaxed not a muscle of the arm or dismissed an anxious look from his face until the basket touched the ground and discharged its magnificent cargo? Not one of their names has come to us, but there was no work done that day in Damascus or in all the earth compared with the importance of their work. What if they had in the agitation tied a knot that could slip? What if the sound of a mob at the door had led them to say: "Paul must take care of himself, and we will take care of ourselves." No, no! They held the rope, and in doing so did more for the Christian church than any thousand of us will ever accomplish. But God knows and has made eternal record of their undertaking. And they know. How exultant they must have felt when they read his letter to the Romans, to the Corinthians, to the Galatians, to the Ephesians, to the Philippians, to the Colossians, to the Thessalonians, to Timothy, to Titus, to Philemon, to the Hebrews, and when they heard how he walked out of prison with the earthquake unlocking the door for him, and took command of the Alexandrian corn ship when the sailors were nearly scared to death, and preached a sermon that nearly shook Felix off his judgment seat. I hear men and women who helped him down through the window and over the wall talking in private over the matter, saying: "How glad I am that we effected that rescue! In coming times others may get the glory of Paul's work, but no one shall rob us of the satisfaction of knowing that we held the rope."

There are said to be about sixty-nine thousand ministers of religion in this country. About fifty thousand I warrant came from early homes which had to struggle for the necessities of life. The sons of rich bankers and merchants generally become bankers and merchants. The most of those who became ministers are the sons of those who had terrific struggle to get their every day bread. The collegiate and theological education of that son took every luxury from the parental table for eight years. The other children were more scantily apparelled. The son at college every little while got a bundle from home. In it were the socks that mother had knit, sitting up late at night, her sight not as good as once it was.

And there also were some delicacies from the sister's hand for the voracious appetite of a hungry student. The father swung the heavy cradle through the wheat, the sweat rolling from his chin bedewing every step of the way, and then sitting down under the cherry tree at noon thinking to himself: "I am fearfully tired, but it will pay if I can once see that boy through college, and if I can know that he will be preaching the Gospel after I am dead." The younger children want to know why they can't have this and that as others do, and the mother says: "Be patient my children, until your brother graduates, and then you shall have more luxuries, but we must see that boy through."

The years go by and the son has been ordained and is preaching the glorious Gospel, and a great revival comes, and souls by scores and hundreds accept the Gospel from the lips of that young preacher, and father and mother, quite old now, are visiting the son at the village parsonage, and at the close of a Sabbath of mighty blessing father and mother retire to their room, the son lighting the way and asking them if he could do anything to make them more comfortable, saying if they want anything in the night just to knock on the wall. And then all alone father and mother talk over the gracious influences of the day and say: "Well, it was worth all we went through to educate that boy. It was a hard pull, but we held on till the work was done. The world may not know it, but, mother, we held the rope, didn't we?" And the voice, tremulous with joyful emotion, responds: "Yes, father, we held the rope. I feel my work is done. Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." "Pshaw!" says the father, "I never felt so much like living in my life as now. I want to see what that fellow is going on to do, he has begun so well."

Something occurs to me quite personal. I was the youngest of a large family of children. My parents were neither rich nor poor; four of the sons wanted collegiate education, and four obtained it, but not without great home struggle. We never heard the old people say once that they were denying themselves to effect this, but I remember now that my parents always looked tired. I don't think that they ever got rested until they lay down in the Somerville cemetery. Mother would sit down in the evening, and say: "Well, I don't know what makes me feel so tired!" Father would fall immediately to sleep, seated by the evening stand, overcome with the day's fatigues. One of the four brothers, after preaching the Gospel for about fifty years, entered upon his heavenly rest. Another of the four is now on the other side of the earth, a missionary of the cross. Two of us are in this land in the holy ministry, and I think all of us are willing to acknowledge our obligation to the old folks at home. About twenty-two years ago the one, and about twenty-four years ago the other, put down the burdens of this life, but they still hold the rope.

O men and women here assembled, you drag sometimes how—

your way in the world, but I think there have been helpful influences that you have never fully acknowledged. Has there not been some influence in your early or present home that the world cannot see? Does there not reach to you from among the Canadian hills, or Western prairie, or from Southern plantation, or from English or Scottish or Irish home a cord of influence that has kept you right when you would have gone astray, and which, after you had made a crooked track, recalled you? The rope may be as long as thirty years, or five hundred miles long, or three thousand miles long, but hands that went out of mortal sight long ago still hold the rope. You want a very swift horse, and you need to rowel him with sharpest spurs, and to let the reins lie loose upon the neck, and to give a shout to a racer, if you are going to ride out of reach of your mother's prayers. Why, a ship crossing the Atlantic in seven days can't sail away from that! A sailor finds them on the lookout as he takes his place, and finds them on the mast as he climbs the ratlines to disentangle a rope in the tempest, and finds them swinging on the hammock when he turns in. Why not be frank and acknowledge it—the most of us would long ago have been dashed to pieces had not gracious and loving hands steadily and lovingly and mightily held the rope.

But there must come a time when we shall find out who these Damascenes were who lowered Paul in the basket, and greet them and all those who have rendered to God and the world unrecognized and unrecorded services. That is going to be one of the glad excitements of Heaven—the hunting up and picking out of those who did good on earth and got no credit for it. Here the church has been going on nineteen centuries, and this is probably the first sermon ever recognizing the services of the people in that Damascus balcony. Charles G. Finney said to a dying Christian: "Give my love to St. Paul when you meet him." When you and I meet him, as we will, I shall ask him to introduce me to those people who got him out of the Damascene peril.

We go into long sermon to prove that we will be able to recognize people in Heaven, when there is one reason we fail to present, and that is better than all—God will introduce us. We shall have them all pointed out. You would not be guilty of the impoliteness of having friends in your parlor not introduced, and celestial politeness will demand that we be made acquainted with all the heavenly household. What rehearsal of old times and recital of stirring reminiscences. If others fail to give introduction, God will take us through, and before our first twenty-four hours in Heaven—if it were calculated by earthly time pieces—have passed, we shall meet and talk with more mortal state celebrities than in our entire mortal state we met with earthly celebrities. Many who made great noise of usefulness will sit on the last seat by the front door of the Heavenly temple, while right up within arm's reach of the Heavenly throne will be many who, though they could not preach themselves or do great exploits for God, nevertheless held the rope.

Come, let us go right up and accost those on this circle of heavenly thrones. Surely they must have killed in battle a million men. Surely they must have been buried with all the cathedrals sounding a dirge and all the towers of all the cities tolling the national grief. Who art thou, mighty one of Heaven? "I lived by choice the unmarried daughter in an humble home that I might take care of my parents in their old age, and I endured without complaints all their querulousness and administered to all their wants for twenty years."

Let us pass on round the circle of thrones. Who art thou, mighty one of Heaven? "I was for thirty years a Christian invalid, and suffered all the while, occasionally writing a note of sympathy for those worse off than I, and was general confidant of all those who had trouble, and once in a while I was strong enough to make a garment for that poor family in the back lane." Pass on to another throne. "Who art thou, mighty one of Heaven? 'I was the mother who raised a whole family of children for God, and they are out in the world Christian merchants, Christian mechanics, Christian wives, and I have had full reward of all my toil.' Let us pass on in the circle of thrones. 'I had a Sabbath-school class, and they were always on my heart, and they all entered the kingdom of God, and I am waiting for their arrival.'"

But who art thou, the mighty one of Heaven on this other throne? "In time of bitter persecution I owned a house in Damascus, a house on the wall. A man who preached Christ was hounded from street to street and I hid him from the assassins, and when I found them breaking in my house and I could no longer keep him safely, I advised him to flee for his life, and a basket was let down over the wall with the maltreated man in it, and I was one who helped hold the rope." And I said: "Is that all?" I heard a strong voice that sounded as though it might once have been hoarse from many exposures and triumphant as though it might have belonged to one of the martyrs, and it said: "Not many nights, not many noble are called, but God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and base things of the world and things which are despised hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not to bring to naught things which are, that no flesh should glory in His presence." And I looked to see from whence the voice came, and lo! it was the very one who had said: "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall."

Henceforth look at nothing as insignificant. A little thing may decide your all. A canarder put out from England for New York. It was well equipped, but in putting up a stove in the pilot-box a nail was driven too near the compass. You know how that nail would affect the compass. The ship's officer, deceived by that distracted compass, put the ship 200 miles off her right course, and suddenly the man on the lookout cried, "Land, ho!" and the ship was halted within a few yards of her demolition on Nantucket shoals. A sixpenny nail came near wrecking a canarder. Small ropes hold mighty destinies.

A minister seated in Boston at his table, lacking a word puts his hand behind his head and tilts back his chair to think, and the ceiling falls and crushes the table and would have crushed him. A minister in Jamaica at night by the light of an insect, called the candle fly, is kept from stepping over a precipice a hundred feet. F. W. Robertson, the celebrated English clergyman, said that he entered the ministry from a train of circumstances started by the barking of a dog. Had the wind blown one way on a certain day the Spanish Inquisition would have been established in England; but it blew the other way, and that dropped the accursed institution with 75,000 tons of shipping to the bottom of the sea or flung the splintered logs on the rocks.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Some Practical and Instructive Suggestions for Our Rural Readers.

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

THE FARM.

Abusing the Teams.

It never pays to abuse stock of any kind, and especially the work teams and the milk cows. During the hot weather of summer with the pressing work of finishing up the cultivation of the corn and potatoes, and the necessary work of harvesting the crops, the teams are kept hard at work, and unless special care is taken, they will run down considerably. And if in addition to this they are constantly abused, as is often the case, certainly the rate of the poor animals is to be pitied, to say the least.

There is no occasion for mistreating a dumb brute. The abuse may not always consist in using the whip, kicking or beating. Failing to feed properly, to rest when needed, to water sufficiently often, so that they will not suffer for the want of it; compelling them to work in ill-fitting harness, or obliging them to pull a heavier load than they are really capable of, are just as much an abuse as to beat or kick. Feed sufficiently early in the morning to give them plenty of time to eat; let them rest and eat at noon, and then quit work sufficiently early at night to give time to properly feed and bed. They ought to be made as comfortable as possible. Have a good supply of water; not only what they want but also when they want it.

See that the harness fits so that they will work easily, and at every opportunity favor them as much as possible. Some men work a team with the idea of getting all out of them it is possible to secure. Another works to save his team as much as possible. One abuses his team, and the other treating it humanely.

It is easy to seriously injure a team at this time, and it hardly pays to run the risk with a valuable horse or two in order to do just a little more work than is reasonable to expect. The injury or loss of a good horse will often be more than the profit on a crop and it is certainly poor economy to risk the loss to save only a portion.—*Farm, Field, and Stockman.*

Moss on Fruit-Trees.

J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, an experienced and successful orchardist, writes to the *American Agriculturist*:

"Moss is found most often on pear-trees not in a vigorous growing condition or in moist, shady places. The moss is a sort of fungus growth, which, if easily kept off by washing the trees with strong soap-suds. This treatment promotes the growth of smooth and healthy bark. If the trees are badly mossed over now it will be the best to take an old hoe and scrape off the thickest of the moss before two or three times during the next two months. In the fall, after the leaves are off, spray the whole tree with the soap-suds, repeating this early in the spring. At Elm fruit farm we make a borer wash for our peach and other trees, and it also answers the double purpose of keeping out the borer and keeping the bark clean and healthy. This wash is prepared by adding to a common bucketful of water two quarts of strong soap, half a pint of crude carbolic acid, two ounces of paris green, with lime enough to make this paste that will adhere to the tree. If convenient, a little clay or fresh cow dung may be added to assist in making the wash stick. Apply it with a swab or brush about the base of the tree and in the crotches of the main branches. The rains will wash it down from time to time, and the whole trunk will receive the benefit. In spraying the trees when not in leaf I usually add a quarter of a pound or more of potash to each bucketful of soap-suds, so as to make quite a strong lye. These washes cost but little and are of great value in the orchard."

THE STOCK RANCH.

Ayrshire Cattle.

It is natural for every thoughtful man to consider the breed of horses, cattle, sheep, or swine, in which he is interested, the best. There is no doubt but what every highly bred, carefully cared for breed has some points of excellence not possessed by others. If one wants a general purpose animal, he should select the one that seems to possess the most points that go to make up the general purpose animal, be it horse, cow, sheep, or swine. If one wishes to engage in any particular line of stock raising, or in keeping stock for any particular purpose, then he should select the particular breed for which his situation is best suited or that will give him the best returns for his work and feed. For instance, the man who lives where the milk of the neighborhood goes to a factory where nothing but cheese is made, would not be wise to put in a herd of Jersey cows from which to sell milk in competition with his neighbors who sold milk from Holstein or grade cows of large milk breeds. So the man who lives where the cream is gathered for making into butter at a factory, would not be wise to keep Ayrshires. There are places where the Ayrshire cannot be beaten. If you are in one of those places they are the cattle for you to keep. The best paying herd of cows, of our acquaintance, owned by a farmer who is not a professional stock raiser, is one of high grade Ayrshires. They are well fed and their milk is sold at a factory where butter and cheese are both made.

Prof. J. P. Sheldon says of this breed: "They are wonderful milkers, doing well in milk where most other breeds would hardly live; more completely than most, if not all other breeds, they possess the property of converting into milk the elements of food. They are hardy enough to stand severe climates, while they have the faculty of quickly adapting themselves to altered conditions. A careful examination of the milk of different families of Ayrshires would seem to indicate that the breed might be divided into two classes—the one for butter and the other for cheese. The milk of one of the types has butter globules scarcely inferior to those of Jersey milk, though they vary much more in size, while the globules in the milk of the other are much smaller and more numerous; the former represents the butter and the latter the cheese type of Ayrshire cows."

He then proceeds to classify them in the order of merit for the dairy, under different heads: For milk the Ayrshire is placed first. For cheese the Ayrshire is placed first. For butter the Ayrshire is placed fifth.

For milk and beef the Ayrshire is placed fourth.

Of this classification D. W. French, of North Andover, Mass., says:

"In classing for butter only, he disregards the mere quantity of milk, and considers the yield of butter in connection with size of cow, which may partially account for the Ayrshires not taking a higher and perhaps deserved rank. The Ayrshire breed, however, has the highest average excellence for all classes. No other breed stands at the head in two classes."

Taken all in all, many consider the Ayrshire the best dairy cow.—*Farm, Field, and Stockman.*

THE DAIRY.

A Substitute for Bran.

Heretofore bran has been an economical food for the dairyman's use, but the yearly increase in demand has greatly increased its market value. It now becomes an important question to the farmer: "Can I find a substitute that will give the same results, and that can be furnished at less cost?"

The use of bran or some other ration that will supply protein food must be continued in order that the nervous and muscular system of the cow may be properly supported.

The leguminous plants, such as clover, peas, and beans, are all rich in protein, and if we can obtain the same amount of nourishment and milk from some of these cheaper than from the use of bran we ought certainly to do it. We know of no experiments, either scientific or practical, that have been made to demonstrate the relative value of bran and pea meal alone.

We know of one instance where peas were drilled in with oats, the two were allowed to ripen together, and when threshed were ground and fed to milk cows with good results; this is as far as our personal experience goes with ripe peas as a food for dairy cows. One thing is certain, our farmer friends across the water use peas and beans very much more than we do.

The dairyman must not depend upon corn alone, it is too heating. He must not feed less protein. If there is a ration cheaper than bran that will give him the needed supply he ought to find it. Will not some of our State Experimental Stations help in this?

But, farmer friends, do not wait for them, try yourselves. We must push out and on. You can satisfy yourselves at very little expense whether it will pay you to raise peas for a dairy food. Give it a trial.

Dairy Notes.

It is growing harder and harder to get good milkers on the farms where but few cows are kept. Milking seems to be getting more and more the work of a specialist. Good milkers on dairy farms are generally sure of the best wages.

SIZE of the udder does not always indicate the cow's capacity for milk giving. Sometimes it is "fleshy" and is not reduced by drawing the milk. Some udders as a rule, are objectionable, and are generally attached to small milkers.

The water a cow drinks exerts as much or more influence over the purity and healthfulness of the milk she produces, as does the food she eats, and access to stagnant pools, barnyard ponds, and the like, should be rigidly guarded against.

THE more rapidly the animal heat is taken from the milk after it leaves the cow, the longer will the milk and cream retain sweetness, and the better will be the quality of butter made from it, if proper care is taken in preserving the churning.

NO MATTER what the breed may be, some individual cows will excel the others in milk and butter production, and on the same quantity and kind of food. This is an advantage, and it permits the dairyman to improve his stock by selection.

It is just as necessary to keep salt from absorbing bad odors as cream. A sack of best salt standing where there is a smell of fish or any objectionable odor, will absorb the flavor, and the butter will hold that flavor as long as there is a bit of it left.

A CLEANLY-KEPT cow will yield sweet milk with an agreeable, sweet odor, and quite free from any taint or injurious quality whatever. That such milk is very rare, is simply because such cows are rare, and this is the reason why the very best, purely flavored butter is rare too.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Preserving Eggs.

Our own judgment is that unless you have a home market it will hardly pay to pack eggs. There are so many Southern eggs in the market during the winter, the difference in the price of fresh eggs in summer and pickled eggs in winter is so small that it hardly pays for the trouble.

If you do not have to find sale for your eggs upon the general market, or have families or hotels that you supply with fresh eggs the year round, it will pay you to put down what eggs you wish for your own use (cooking) during the winter, in order that you can sell all of the winter laid at a good price.

If you have to buy the eggs you pack, get of some one that will bring you fresh ones.

Supposing that you are able to gather the eggs from your "own vine and fig tree," so to speak, the simplest way we know of is to take the eggs as gathered from day to day, and rub them with lard and place them on the small end in a layer of bran, in any box or other vessel. After a layer of eggs, put in another layer of bran, and so on until you have down all you wish. Keep in a cool place—if the cellar is dry that is a good thing. We have kept eggs this way until late spring, perfectly good.

There is another that has the same object, closing the pores of the shell, in view: Take one pound ground glue and two quarts of boiling water, dissolve the glue in water; when the glue becomes cool enough, with an ordinary brush paint each egg. After the preparation has become dry on the egg, pack in any vessel, pack with bran or oats, first a layer of packing and then a layer of eggs, placing the eggs on their end, large end down. Proceed in this manner until the vessel is filled. The same process can be done by the use of Damar varnish.

If you have regular customers you can simply rub off the bran from those packed in the first manner. But we doubt if you could sell them packed either way upon the general market, unless you take the further trouble to remove the glue or varnish with warm water, either of which will readily yield to its use.

The following recipe has been tried by a lady who says she has eggs that were preserved by it four years. They are still good. Take one pound of unslacked lime and one pint of common salt to two gallons of soft water. Put your eggs on end, in layers, in any good tight vessel—a jar is good. When as full as you wish, make enough of the brine to completely cover the eggs. If

you put the eggs down as gathered each day, add some of the brine so as to keep all completely covered all the while.—*Farm, Field, and Stockman.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Disease in Pillows and Bolsters.

A correspondent of a medical journal bids us take note of the fact that disease and death lurk in the very pillows and bolsters on which we lay our heads at night. It is easy to talk of down and feathers, but as a fact, if they were cut open, these articles would be often found to be more or less stuffed with the most heterogeneous materials. Pillows, bolsters, and beds have been examined, and found to contain portions of filthy, coarse black serge, apparently parts of soldiers' coat sleeves, pieces of dirty, greasy silk dresses, old worsted braid from the borders of women's gowns, soiled linen rags and colored calico and even nuts and walnut shells and pieces of crinoline wire. The bedding in this case was bought new, we are assured, a few years ago of an expensive and respectable upholsterer. Moreover, a woman who was employed to do the unpicking work for the trade informed the lady of the household that the practice of stuffing bedding with dirty rubbish and rags was very general, and that few beds or bolsters contain only the materials of which they are supposed to consist.

Hints to Housekeepers.

TO CURE and heal a running sore, apply alum water twice a day.

LET clothes that fade soak over night in one ounce of sugar of lead in a pail of water.

CHELINGS that have been smoked with a kerosene lamp should be washed off with soda water.

AN excellent furniture polish is of equal parts of shellac varnish, linseed oil, and spirits of wine.

FOR a scald or burn, apply immediately pulverized charcoal and oil. Lamp oil will do, but linseed is better.

A SURE and safe way to remove grease spots from silk is to rub the spot quickly with brown paper. The friction will soon draw out the grease.

A SIMPLE remedy for neuralgia is to apply grated horseradish, prepared the same as for table use, to the temple when the face or head is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

PAPERED walls are cleaned by being wiped down with a flannel cloth tied over a broom or brush. Then cut off a thick piece of stale bread and rub down with this. Begin at the top and go straight down.

FOR dyspepsia pour one quart of cold water on two tablespoonfuls of unslaked lime; let stand a few minutes, bottle and cork, and when clear it is ready for use; put three tablespoonfuls in a cup of milk, and drink any time, usually before meals.

THICK brown paper should be laid under carpets, if the patent thing is not to be had. It saves wear and prevents the inroads of moths, which however, will seldom give trouble if salt is sprinkled around the edges when the carpet is laid.

THERE is scarcely an ache to which children are subject so hard to bear and so difficult to cure as earache. A remedy which never fails is a pinch of black pepper gathered up in a bit of cotton batting wet in sweet oil and inserted in the ear. It will give immediate relief.

A GOOD wash to prevent the hair from falling out is made with one ounce powdered borax, half an ounce of powdered camphor, one quart of boiling water. When cool, pour into a bottle for use, and clean the head with it, applying with a flannel or sponge once a week.

THERE is nothing better for a cut than powdered rosin. Pound it until fine, and put it in an empty, clean pepper-box with perforated top; then you can easily sift it out on the cut, and put a soft cloth around the injured member, and wet it with cold water once in a while. It will prevent inflammation and soreness.

TO CURE a felon, fill a tumbler with equal parts of fine salt and ice; mix well. Sink the finger in the center, and allow it to remain until it is nearly frozen and numb, then withdraw it, and when sensation is restored renew the operation four or five times, when it will be found the disease is destroyed. This must be done before pus is formed.

TO MAKE sticking-plaster, put two spoonfuls of balsam of Peru to six of isinglass, melted with very little water, and strained. Mix these well together in a small stone jar over the fire. Pin out some black Persian or saracen on a board, and dipping a brush into the mixture, pass it over the silk five or six times; then hold it to the fire, but not very near, and it will soon become black and shining.

KITCHEN.

Handy Arrangements.

The kitchen table should be high enough that no backaches or stooping shoulders will result from work done there. It should have a drawer for keeping the cooking knives, forks, and spoons.

A second table is very convenient to have when baking, on which to set bread or pies to cool before putting away. If the kitchen is small and space limited, a broad shelf, fastened against the wall, arranged to let down like the leaf of a table, is a convenience. It can then be turned down, when not needed for use, and the room it occupies taken for some other purpose. We have recently seen a suggestion for an ironing-board made in the same manner. In this case, the supports, of course, must be quite strong. The best way of securing this is by a leg at each corner, hinged like those on the folding tables often seen. There are two advantages in using this style of ironing-table over the ordinary one. First, a table for this purpose should be six inches higher than for ordinary use. Second, the surface is apt to be discolored or blistered by the action of heat, even if abundant covering is used. Any carpenter can make either of these tables at a trifling cost.

A good light is indispensable to the kitchen. Basement kitchens in the city are often dark, but in the country there is no reason why they should not have windows sufficient to well light the room. When a lamp is necessary, it is best to have one or two brackets screwed up at convenient points. These should be provided with a movable reflector behind the lamp.

An abundant supply of utensils and conveniences will greatly simplify and expedite the labors of the kitchen, but unless due care is taken in the observance of the adage, "A place for everything and everything in its place," disorder and untidiness will be the result. Above all things perfect cleanliness in all things is necessary.

MADE of awl work—a pair of shoes.—*City Derrick.*

The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 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.
1st District—EDWARD BURN, Detroit.
2nd District—JOHN 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. TORSER, Lansing.
7th District—JOHN S. THOMPSON, Sanilac.
8th District—ELLIOTT F. GRABILL, Montcalm.
9th District—WELLINGTON N. CUMMER, Wexford.
10th District—HARRY P. MERRILL, Bay.
11th District—PERRY HANNA, Gd Traverse.

State Ticket.

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

County Ticket.

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

For Congress for Fifth District—
CHARLES J. DUNLAP, of Grand Rapids.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY, of the Knights of Labor, says:

I am a high tariff man and a protectionist, for the reason that I am an American, and a friend of American labor. No workingman has ever called for any reduction, and no reduction should be made until it has been demanded by the people. We need no tariff tinkering. We want protection from one end of the country to the other. Touch not the tariff. Raise the duties so high that not a single article of foreign manufacture can come into the country.

Congressional Convention.

The Republican Congressional convention for this district, was held at Grand Rapids on Thursday. Full delegations were present from all the counties in the district. Dr. G. B. Nicholls, of Allegan was selected as chairman and G. J. Diekema, of Holland, Secretary.

The first ballot resulted: Capt. C. E. Belknap, of Grand Rapids, received 63 votes; Maj. G. W. McBride, of Ottawa, 17. Mr. McBride's name was then withdrawn; and the nomination of Capt. Belknap made unanimous.

The nominee, Charles E. Belknap is a resident of Grand Rapids, where he has lived for many years. He was a soldier during the war; and is one of the most popular men in Kent County. Last Spring he was the Republican candidate for Mayor. His opponent I. M. Weston, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee expected to have at least one thousand majority. He barely succeeded in being elected; and his majority was only nine votes. This shows what the people of Grand Rapids think of Mr. Belknap.

Mr. Belknap is a manufacturer who has worked his way upward in life from that of a day laborer; and all his sympathies are with the masses. The nomination is an excellent one in every respect; and Ottawa County will give him a large majority.

Cleveland and the Fishery Question.

The Democratic press and politicians have been made happy this week, by a new move on the part of their champion. The campaign thus far has had the tariff as its principal issue. In the discussion of the American system of protection in comparison with Cleveland's free trade doctrines, but one result was possible. This was the stampede of thousands of voters from the Democratic ranks. The letter we print elsewhere from Mr. E. P. Allis of Milwaukee, and the extract from a speech by Mr. Powderly, show that these representative men, one a manufacturer, the other the great leader of the Knights of Labor, both favor the Republican system of protection.

With this tidal wave of rebellion in the Democratic camp threatening to bury the party in November, the leaders besought Cleveland or Congress to make some new issue. The Democratic House of Representatives is so far behind the age that it imagines that the passage of the Mills bill is sufficient to entitle its members to the gratitude of the American people; and all important national legislation must wait until next year.

The Senate had rejected a treaty with England in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries. Here was the great opportunity for King Cleveland.

The President sends a message to the Senate in which he loftily states that he had favored the treaty just rejected by the Senate. This opinion not having been concurred in by the Senate, he concludes that he will scare the British Lion and Canadian Beaver into hysterics, by a policy and system of "retaliation." This means that our Canadian neighbors shall be hindered and damaged by petty annoyances, not sufficient to bring on a war, but still enough to stir them up and keep alive in their minds the memory of Grover Cleveland.

The President says of this very statesmanlike policy:

"Plainly stated, the policy of national retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us, with the least possible danger to ourselves. ** It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens." The message then enlarges upon the question and concludes by recommending retaliatory legislation.

This is the great bomb which was to make a new issue when it exploded. It has been fired, the smoke has cleared away and the result has been a boomerang for the Democrats. The cool reflection of the American people at once declared against the childish course proposed by the President. He says in the message of the legislation he favors, to "inflict the greatest harm upon those who have injured us, with the least possible danger to ourselves."

This plan might be a safe one in dealing with Mexico, or some other weak nation, but even then it would be cowardly. When such a course is pursued toward England, it becomes dangerous. John Bull is not accustomed to sit still and permit his subjects to be treated in a "retaliatory manner." England has a magnificent navy which could in a month's time destroy all our seaboard cities, or make Cleveland get down on his knees and swallow his blustering message. If the Democrats had been less anxious about reducing the surplus by free trade legislation and had provided the navy and fortifications which the statesmen of both parties have favored, we might risk the proposed legislation, if it were not otherwise objectionable.

But the fact is also stated "it will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens." With the business interests of the country prostrated by the agitation of the tariff question, the only new issue which Cleveland and the Democrats can furnish proclaims on its face that it will damage our own citizens.

General Grant under precisely similar circumstances, after the rejection of a treaty with England, proposed a Board of Arbitration which resulted in the satisfactory settlement of the Alabama claims with England.

So long as we are without an adequate navy, good policy requires us to endeavor to secure our rights by arbitration and treaty, and not by attempting to frighten England by the sound of Democratic bass drum messages.

The Democratic County Convention.

On Tuesday morning a number of men appeared upon the street arrayed in their Sunday clothes and wearing white stovepipe hats. It was at first supposed that a flock of Chicago dudes had been cast ashore during the night. Close inspection, however, revealed the features of Postmaster Van Putten, as the leader of the band. The farther fact was also observed that each hat wore a band of mourning. It was then ascertained that the "dudes" were delegates en route for Grand Haven, to attend the Democratic County Convention. The crape on their hats was an omen of the burial of the Democratic party and its Mogul, Cleveland, in November.

The Convention was duly held. After much persuasion the following victims consented to be slaughtered at the next election: For Judge of Probate, C. W. Ingraham, of Allendale; Sheriff, W. L. R. A. Andres, of Grand Haven; Register of Deeds, L. T. Kanters, of Holland; Treasurer, N. R. Stanton, of Coopersville; "Justice of the Peace," J. A. Meyer, of Berlin; Prosecuting Attorney, P. J. Danhof, Grand Haven; Circuit Court Commissioners, W. N. Angel, C. T. Pagelson, both of Grand Haven; Coroners, O. M. Sherburne, Blendon; L. Van Drezer, Grand Haven; Representative to State Legislature, First District, Henry Bloeker, of Grand Haven; Second District, R. D. McNaughton, of Coopersville.

We take the above list from the Grand Rapids Democrat, the organ of the Cleveland party in this district. From the report of the proceedings of the Convention the reader is led to infer that it was a very harmonious and enthusiastic one. There must have been considerable Democratic "harmony" about it, to have nominated Mr. Meyer for "Justice of the Peace," as is stated by the paper.

The reporter also says of the ticket "It is divided up nicely." Grand Haven takes five of the eleven nominations for

county officers. There are sixteen townships and two cities in Ottawa County, so it is an easy matter to see what share of the nominations the people outside of Grand Haven City received. It was, however, a difficult matter to secure any one who would consent to appear upon the ticket, so that the fact that it is almost entirely made up of "celery and sawdust" will make no particular difference with Democrats.

Knows What He is Talking About.

An Open Letter from Mr. E. P. Allis to the Men in His Employ.

Benefits of Protection Put in a Way that He Who Runs May Read.

Foreign Pauper Labor, the Alleged Treasury Surplus, and Importations Touched Upon.

OF INTEREST TO WORKINGMEN.

Mr. E. P. Allis, the head of the large machinery-manufacturing establishment, which employs nearly 2,000 men, last evening distributed to his men as they left their work an open letter, or address, of which the subjoined is a copy. Mr. Allis has been twice the candidate of the Greenback-Labor party for Governor of this State, and few employers stand as high in the estimation of their workmen, and of the laboring classes generally, as Mr. Allis. During all the labor troubles in this city the Allis Works have been able to keep their men going when others had to shut down. Mr. Allis has never since the war come out as flat-footed for the Republican ticket as he has now done.

MR. ALLIS'S LETTER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—To My Employees: I have been asked by many of you for my opinion upon the present political situation, and in view of the great importance of the question itself, whether my opinion is of value or otherwise, it seems best to reply in an open letter to you all.

As you know, I am a believer in the financial and industrial views of that eminent American thinker and writer upon industrial subjects, Henry C. Carey, and have been a sincere worker in the "Greenback" and "Greenback-Labor" parties, which more nearly than any other embodied his principles, and if my vote and influence could establish those principles at this time, it would be so given.

The underlying sentiment of those principles is that American labor is the foundation stone of our National life and future greatness, and that to encourage and aid the working and producing classes, whether on the farm, in the workshop, or in the office, should be the first duty of government, and that our legislation should be for our own people and country, and not for or governed by other nations.

TWO LEADING FEATURES

of this belief are, first, that the government alone should furnish the currency of the country, and, second, that the good raw material of our own country should be utilized by and for our own people, without damaging competition from the people of different governments and diverse social and economic conditions. Of those two great principles, the labor party alone at the present time advocates the first, but the success of that party in the approaching election is an impossibility, and its success even, with the loss of the second of these principles, which it does not endorse, would, I fear, be a fruitless victory. The two dominant political parties, one of which must succeed in this election, while alike ignoring the first of these questions, take distinct issue upon the second, and it is made the pivotal question of the day, and in the triumph of one or the other of these two parties rests the settlement of this question for many years to come, and the consequent good or ill for a long time to our beloved Republic.

The working men of America have many difficulties to contend with, but under present conditions they are gradually acquiring the power to more successfully cope with them, and though the process may be thought slow, it is nevertheless certain that they are constantly bettering their condition, while their brethren across the sea are a vast multitude so steeped in poverty and weakness as to almost abandon hope of a better future. This fact is beyond successful dispute, that whatever ills the American workman has to contend against, his rate of wages is twice to three times that of his European brother and it is this point of vantage that it is his vital and lasting interest to maintain. It is also of vital interest to the country itself, that it should be maintained, for if American workmen must be reduced to the low rate of wages paid abroad and to the want and misery that naturally follows that

LOW RATE OF PAYMENT.

as evidenced not only by foreign reports, but by the destitute hordes of emigrants now landing upon our shores, then our government of and for the people is a failure and a fraud. The only possible way that this difference of wages between our own and foreign lands is and can be maintained, is by the continuation of the policy that made the difference exist, viz.: the exclusion, to a greater or less extent, of the products of that foreign, cheap labor from our shores. The policy which does this is the policy of protection to home industries, and it is this policy which is now being threatened by the present National administration and which is to be passed upon in the approaching election. For the time being, this question swarms all others and every other issue sinks into insignificance beside it. The removal of this protection which he now enjoys, would place the American workman upon the same plane as his less fortunate foreign brother, and take from his hands the great weapon of better wages which he now holds and is using successfully to contend with the giant and grasping spirit of the age. It is quite probable that the rate of wages paid, even in America, is not as high as it should be, and I fully believe that the distribution of the products of labor is faulty and that the producer does not get his proper share, but I am equally sure that the road to a better distribution does not lie in reducing the share he now gets. That the

EFFECT OF FOREIGN COMPETITION

would be to reduce his wages, it is only necessary to apply it to our own case, right here at home.

Our city is divided, by rivers into three important sections, viz.: the East, West, and South Sides, in the latter of which our works are located. Here we are 1,500 strong, fully occupied at as high a rate of wages as prevails in the United States in similar establishments and, whether as high as it ought to be or not, it is twice to three times as high as is paid abroad. Now, suppose a similar establishment should be started upon the East or West Side, and, for some reason, that establishment could obtain its workmen at materially less wages than we pay on the South Side. Since labor represents far the largest per cent of the cost of our products, you can readily see that it would only be a matter of short time when our establishment would be compelled to do one of three things: either close its doors, move over to the other side or reduce its wages to the rate paid on the other side. This result would be inevitable, and there is no escape from it. If our river was broadened to a lake, and the lake extended to an ocean it would make no difference in the inevitable necessity of change in location, lower wages or failure, and, as change of location would be impossible, and closing or failure would be no remedy, the inevitable outcome would be lower wages. It is true that the matter of transportation between two distant points enters into calculation, but communication by water and steam is so close, that the cost of transportation is of minor importance. The great fact remains, that the nations of the world are our competitors, and we must adopt their scale of wages or go out of business in our own country, if we permit their wares to come free among us. They may claim we are exclusive in this, but philanthropy begins at home, and America is large enough and good enough for us, and we are legislating for America and Americans and not for Europe and Europeans. One great claim that is urged for the removal of duties on imports, in the interest of workmen, is, that under a protective policy, he has to pay a higher price for what he consumes; but admitting this to be true, we must also consider the other truth, that he pays more, he has far more to pay it with. The true measure of the cost of living to the workman is not in dollars and cents, but in days and hours of labor, and there is no country on earth where the labor of the workman will buy more than one-third to one-half of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life, that it does in our own favored land, under the present system of protection.

THE TREASURY SURPLUS.

Another claim is, that more is paid into the treasury than we need, but is it so? Have we more income than we can profitably use? Which of you having a debt of \$1,000 upon his home-stead, and a saving of \$100 over and above his living expenses, would consider that amount, laid away to pay on the debt, a bad condition of things? And yet this is precisely a parallel case. Our government has a debt (in round numbers) of a thousand millions, drawing interest and secured by a mortgage on the homes and property of us all, and has an accumulation of a hundred millions toward paying it, to which has been given the alarming title, of a "dangerous surplus." It is a "dangerous surplus" to one, and only one, interest among us and that is, to the holders of our National debt, but they can not justly complain at its being paid. To the people at large, the surplus and the means of continuing it, is a blessing unparalleled, and while we have a dollar of unpaid debt, there is no such thing as "a surplus" possible, and there is no safety in reducing the means of rapidly extinguishing the debt. Neither would the income we receive necessarily be a burden if there was no debt to be paid, for there are thousands of uses, beneficial to all the people, to which the money could be put. But if our debt were paid and we were in a position to reduce this income, there is a method to do it ten thousand times better than to open our ports to the products of the starvation labor of Europe.

IMPORTATIONS.

Last year there was brought into this country, in spite of the present tariff, \$700,000,000 of foreign manufactures, representing the labor of woman at \$60 per year and of men at perhaps not over double that sum. All of this starvation labor was brought into direct competition with our mechanics, artisans and laborers and had just that depressing effect upon their wages and occupation. With that \$700,000,000 kept out, there would have been at least that much more paid out in America for good American material and labor and as much more as the greater consumption of the people due to their greater prosperity, would engender. If we are getting too much revenue, or if what we get is costing too much in its getting, let us legislate to keep out entirely that \$700,000,000 of pauper made imports, from which the revenue is derived.

I can only add, that I think our present labor representative in Congress, Henry Smith—with whom I have formerly been in sympathy—in voting for the "Mills" bill has betrayed the cause of labor, which he was elected to represent, and that I deem it my duty at the present time, temporarily sinking all other questions—to be revived at a more auspicious time—to do my utmost in this election to strengthen the Republican party, which broadly and openly espouses the cause of protection to American industries, and trust that every one of you that loves his family, his home and his country, will do the same.

EWD. P. ALLIS.

Railroad Extension.

We are informed that General Manager Mulliken and Chief Engineer Petheram, of the C. and W. M. Railway visited Ottawa Beach on Wednesday, with a view to the extension of their railroad line to that place. Mr. Mulliken is also manager of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroad; and the proposed extension would be used by that road as its lake terminus. A line of boats would be put on from Milwaukee for the transportation of freight for eastern points. We should be glad to see such a road built.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3, School Commences.

Don't send the boy to school with his Old Suit when so little money will buy a New One.

We have the largest and most complete stock of

Boys' and Children's Suits

Ever put on show in Grand Rapids.

Note These Prices:

20 Styles Good School Suits, at	-	-	\$1.75
10 Styles Good Cassimere Suits, at	-	-	2.50
15 Styles Good Cassimere Suits, at	-	-	3.00

Suits from \$4.00 to \$6.00, better than ever offered before at same money.

HOUSEMAN, DONNALLY & JONES,

Reliable and Square Dealing Clothiers,

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

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

Harrington, Husted & Co.,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

274 S. Water street, - - - Chicago, Ill.
18-6m.

Chicago & West Michigan R'y.

TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect July 15th, 1888.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

For Chicago.....	10 10	1 15	12 00			
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.			
For Grand Rapids.....	5 30	9 30	3 05	9 00	6 10	
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	
For Muskegon and Grand Haven.....	5 30	9 35	3 05	6 10	9 25	
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	
For Hart, Pentwater,.....	5 30	6 10				
	a. m.	p. m.				
For Big Rapids.....	5 30	3 05				
	a. m.	p. m.				
For Allegan.....	9 50	3 05				
	a. m.	p. m.				

ARRIVE.

From Chicago.....	5 30	3 05	9 00			
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.			
From Grand Rapids.....	9 50	1 15	11 50	6 10	9 00	
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	
From Muskegon and Grand Haven.....	9 45	1 10	3 05	6 10	11 25	
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	
From Hart, Pentwater,.....	9 45	6 10				
	a. m.	p. m.				
From Big Rapids.....	1 10	11 35				
	p. m.	p. m.				
From Allegan.....	9 50	6 00				
	a. m.	p. m.				

* Daily. Other trains daily except Sunday.
Palace Sleeping Cars to and from Chicago on night trains.
Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.
W. A. GAVETT, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.
W. A. CARPENTER, Traffic Manager.

A Yoke of Working Oxen for sale or to trade. Splendidly matched, 5 years old, weight 3,200 pounds. No finer yoke of cattle in this State. Apply to Ed. J. Harrington's stable, cor. 7th and Market Sts., Holland, Mich. Also on hand 16 Horses and Mares, which will be sold on easy payments or traded for other property. Come and see.

Take your Laundry Work

TO THE

HOLLAND CITY LAUNDRY,

EIGHTH STREET.

E. B. SCOTT, Proprietor.

FOR THE

Best Goods

—AND—

CHEAPEST PRICES

—GO TO THE—

DRY GOODS STORE

—OF—

D. BERTSCH.

Fancy Goods a Specialty.

A stock of

PEACH TARLETON

Kept on hand.

D. BERTSCH.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888.

27-1yr.

De Kraker & De Koster,

Dealers in

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

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Aug. 30th, '88. Frank Gorm; Miss Mary Hoebeke; A. W. Hall; Wm. White; Mrs. Lulu Weeks.

JACOB G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

This office is turning out some of the best job work ever executed in this city, and is ready to do more. If you want bill heads, letter heads, note heads, envelopes, tags, business cards, circulars, dodgers, posters, etc., done in the finest style, call on us. We make a specialty of book work and wedding stationery. If you intend to get married you will save money, and receive a first-class job in every respect, by ordering your invitation cards at this office.

The Casino Opera Company.

THE Casino Opera Company, formerly the Boston Opera Co., which was here last season, played at the Opera House two evenings of this week, Monday and Tuesday, opening on the first night with "Olivette" to a fair audience. The opera was well received and the actors played and sang to the best of their ability, and the comedian of the troupe, Mr. Chas. Tyrrel kept the spectators in good humor by his local hits and comic songs. On Tuesday night the company produced "The Bohemian Girl" to a good house. This opera did not contain any comic part and was not so highly appreciated by the majority of those present as "Olivette", but the singing was excellent, that of Miss Beatrice Golde, the star of the company, and Mr. N. C. Holmes, the leading tenor, being especially fine. We hope to see this troupe here again and trust that they will be met by a crowded house. Manager Rogers deserves credit for securing such good attractions, even if our citizens are slow about appreciating them.

[OFFICIAL.] Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., August 27, 1888.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor De Roo, Aldermen Keppel, De Vries, De Merell, Van Putten and Van Ark, and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were approved.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland.

GENTLEMEN:—Your petitioners, constituting the Board of Trustees of the Holland Cemetery, would respectfully ask, that when a beginning is made with the contemplated improvement of Sixteenth street, the intersection of Land and Sixteenth streets be designated as the starting point, and from thence west. While this request is made more with a view to our funerals from the city, still the vast traffic from the country, east of the city, coming in along that road and Fish street, should not be overlooked. In both of these objects we all have a common interest. And your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed, R. Kanters, President; J. Dykema, vice President; K. Schaddeloe, Sec. and Treas.; G. Van Schelven, T. Keppel, I. Cappon, G. Slenk, J. A. Ter Vree and A. Vennema.

Dated, Holland, Aug. 20th, 1888.
—Referred to the Committee on Streets and Bridges.

The following bills were presented for payment, viz: Steketee & Bos, paid five per order, \$6.00; A. Dogger, 2 days driving nails in sidewalks, \$2.50; Geo. H. Sipp, three months salary as director of the poor, \$10.00; H. Geerlings, three months pay as freeman, \$2.50.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee to whom was referred the request of George H. Senter in regard to improving Sixteenth street on the west end, respectfully report the following: That the Township has already made a big improvement on said street as far as they have gone, and have, as near as we could find out, expended about twenty-five dollars for grading, and about seventy-five dollars for graveling about five-twelfths of it, the other seven-twelfths of part of said street should be gravelled also, but, requires about one hundred dollars to carry out the object thereof. Your committee respectfully recommend that the necessary amount shall be appropriated by the city, not to exceed one hundred dollars to defray their share of the expense of said improvement.—All of which is respectfully submitted. Signed, D. De Vries, T. Keppel, R. N. De Merell, Committee on Streets and Bridges.

Dated, Holland, Aug. 21st, 1888.

—Report adopted and the recommendations ordered carried out.

The Committee on Streets and Bridges recommended the expenditure of twenty dollars under the supervision of the street commissioner for the improvement of Second street.—Report and recommendation adopted.

The Committee on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee, recommending thirty dollars for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending Sept. 5th, 1888, and having extended temporary aid to the amount of four dollars.—Report approved and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.

The Marshal reported the collection of six dollars water rent money and receipt of the city treasurer.—Filed.

The Secretary of Hose Co. No. 2, reported the resignation of Henry Geerlings as member of said company.—Accepted.

The following claims approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Common Council for payment, viz: J. De Feyter, freight and drayage on pump filter, 80 cents; Geo. H. Sipp, map of the City of Holland, triple size of original map, \$30.00; J. Kramer, paid Wm. Bishop for tarring smoke stack, \$8.00; A. Van Vuren, cleaning canal, \$1.50.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.

Ald. Van Ark moved that the committee on streets and bridges be and are hereby directed to investigate and report to this Council on the following matters, viz: Whether the owner of lot no. 4, Tannery Addition, is encroaching on Lake street. Whether it will be advisable for the city to replace stakes that are lost on Van Raalte Avenue and some other streets. Whether it is advisable to extend First Avenue from Ninth street to Lake street.—Carried.

Ald. Kramer here appeared and took his seat. Council adjourned.

GEORGE H. SIPP, City Clerk.

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

OUR NEIGHBORS.

New Holland.

Aug. 30.

Mr. D. M. Stengena is visiting friends at Allegan.

Mrs. Van Hessel and Mrs. Gelden of Grand Rapids are being pleasantly entertained by Mrs. A. Wagner and family. We are always glad to have these genial and jovial Grand Rapids folks with us.

Dr. Van den Berg and Willie Nienhuis attended the Democratic County Convention last Tuesday, at Grand Haven.

The school building is receiving a thorough cleaning at the hands of Mrs. Van der Poel.

Last Sunday evening as Mr. C. Schilleman was returning from one of his neighbors where he had been visiting, he suspected "game" in his watermelon patch. He immediately started in pursuit, and with the aid of his dog succeeded in running one of the sneak watermelon thieves into a gate and captured him. As might be expected from one of this class, he wilted until he was as limp as a "rag baby" and begged for mercy. We hope to see these night marauders, whose highest ambition is to plunder gardens and orchards and destroy property, be dealt with according to law.

The abundant harvest of this year compelled many of the farmers to stack part of their grain outside. And everybody wants the thresher at once, before rain comes. Have a little patience farmers, the threshers are working early and late and will soon be ready to help you.

Mrs. R. Schilleman celebrated her 80th birthday last Monday. She is still hale and hearty and the many friends who called upon her were pleasantly entertained.

School begins on next Monday. The teachers have been engaged, and it now remains for the school board to see that their work is thoroughly performed and to enforce the attendance of those children whose parents are accustomed to keeping them out of school to work and do errands at home, thus depriving them of their early education.

"CO RR."

Olive Centre.

Aug. 29.

Be sure and attend school meeting next Monday night, and see that men are put in office that are interested in educational affairs and fitted for the position.

We expected that "Andrew" would report the Grange Picnic, but he seems to be laid off with the rest of his democratic brethren, so we will just say that the Grangers and their friends from this place, picniced at the Parks on the 18th, climbed sand hills, bathed, took in the sights and had a good time.

Last Thursday and Friday there was a regular Mass meeting of Grangers at the Centre, coming from all over this county and some from over the line, among them were recognized some of the best farmers, and most prominent citizens of the county. The literary programme was carried out, and some subjects of interest to the farmer discussed, and all agreed that they had enjoyed a very pleasant and profitable time.

Anna Koning of Holland is visiting her sister Mrs. John Owens.

Retta Merritt accompanied Bert and Adella De Cator of Hudsonville home from here last Friday, and returned Tuesday having had a very pleasant time.

Eliza Owens has a new organ, and is taking lessons of Prof. Bolt who has been sojourning at the Centre the past week. Mr. Bolt is a fine musician, and as a business man he gets there just the same.

A number of neighbors spent Tuesday evening very pleasantly at J. D. Merritts being entertained by Prof. Bolt and Kate Pierce two very good organists and vocalists.

Frank Parker of Allendale, Harpers' agent was working the school boards of this town this week.

"CRANK."

Business Localis.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

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

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

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

Johnson's Cyclopaedia.

From J. B. Angell, L. L. D., Pres. of the University of Mich.: The work is worthy of the highest commendation.

It is the most useful and really available cyclopaedia with which I am acquainted. If I desire immediate information on some point, in regard to which I am uninformed, I should refer to Johnson's Cyclopaedia; and so far, it has never disappointed me. With renewed confidence I still recommend it as the best.

B. F. COCKER, Prof. University, Mich. We quite concur in the above statements concerning the excellence of Johnson's Cyclopaedia.

PROF. A. K. ADAMS, PROF. H. S. FRIEZE.

From Prof. J. H. Haughey, Prof. Mathematics, Battle Creek College, Feb. 7, 1888.

For several years I have been acquainted with Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia, and have regarded it as the best for ready reference in regard to general information, on all subjects down to date. I am glad to-day, for the opportunity of making this invaluable addition to my library. As yet, I have the first individual to find, who is dissatisfied with his "Johnson's" and who does not speak highly in its praise.

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

OWN

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

YOUR

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

HOME

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

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

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

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

A good house and lot for \$800.

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

J. C. Post, Holland, Mich.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft, or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Saves \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by Dr. H. Kreiners, Druggist, Holland, Mich. 16-6m

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

REED CITY, Mich., April, 27, 1888.

Having become satisfied that Johnson's Cyclopaedia, revised edition, has many points of superiority over others. I have exchanged my Encyclopedia Britannica, twenty-two volumes, (Scribner Edition) in leather binding, even, for it.

Pastor Evangl Ass'n Reed City, Mich.

Special Notice.

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

P. H. WILMS, Holland, Mich.

For Sale:

I offer my place, opposite Phoenix Hotel, for sale cheap. Inquire at the house. MRS. MARY LONG. 28-4t

Horses for Sale.

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

Steam Wood Wanted at our quarry. Apply to O. E. Yates, manager. Waverly Stone Co. 28-4t.

New Advertisements.

Yates & Kane

As usual have the Largest Stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS

in the Market.

We have a large stock of SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

A Cover and Masker Free. A SHAWL STRAP with every outfit.

Come Early! Come Often! ON THE CORNER,

Yates & Kane.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.



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

PARENTS

—IF YOUR—

BOY OR GIRL

Needs a pair of

SHOES

Before you send them to School. It will benefit you to call and examine our stock before purchasing goods elsewhere.

We have the best

School Shoe

In the market for the money, and we are sure if you once buy a pair of them you will not regret it.

We also have on hand a good durable line of

Ladies' House Slippers,

That are soft and easy on the foot. We still have a lot of those windmills that please the little ones so much, which we give away to every purchaser of a pair of shoes.

Van Duren Bros.,

24 EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. WELTON'S

COMMERCIAL

COLLEGE,

23 Fountain Str.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.,

Is the place to get

a complete business education.

C. Steketee & Bos,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Always have on hand a complete stock of goods consisting of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, and Glassware.

Special line of Earthen Ware such as

FLOWER POTS,

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

A complete line of

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

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.

Cheap Cassimeres for Boys' and Men's Suits.

Please call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

Holland, Mich., July 5, 1888. 24-4t.

Sheet Music

CHEAPEST and BEST in THE WORLD. Send for catalogue of 5,000 pieces of late and popular Sheet Music, Vocal and Instrumental, all standard, full size, regular editions. Sold at 10c each. Special rates to teachers, or on orders of 3 pieces or more. All music publications at cut prices. Mention this paper. Address JAMES L. MERRITT, 255 Fifth Ave. Chicago, Ill. 24-1y

Oliver Chilled Plows

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

Also have on hand a fine line of

Open and Top Buggies, JACKSON LUMBER WAGONS, The Late Improved Reed Spring Tooth Harrow Farmer's Favorite and Buckeye Grain Drills.

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

All goods warranted.

B. VAN RAALTE.

ATTENTION!

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

on Honest

Established **CH. CL. L. H.** Dealing and

Prices Low

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

Chicago Clothing House, L. HENDERSON.

The "Best" Tonic

U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, DISTRICT OF THE GREAT LAKES, PORT OF LUDINGTON, MICH., SURGEON'S OFFICE, March 9, 1888. Phil. Best Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. GENTLEMEN:—Having tested "The Best Tonic" and observed its effects when used by my patients, I find it both invigorates and promotes digestion, giving a normal tone to the stomach and thereby increasing the appetite. That it is a pure concentrated liquid extract of Malt and Hops and is really and properly a food tonic, and as such I can very cheerfully recommend its use. Very respectfully, A. P. McCONNELL, M. D. Recommended by prominent physicians, and for sale by all druggists.

JOHN PESSINK & BRO.,

Wholesalers and Retailers of

Candies, Nuts, Bakers' Goods

CRACKERS, FOREIGN FRUITS, ETC.

The trade supplied with everything in this line at lowest prices

We are Agents for the Fairview Cheese Factory.

GIVE US A CALL!

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

JOHN PESSINK & BRO.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 12, 1887.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL

—AND—

Lumber Yard.

B. L. Scott, Proprietor.

HENRY KAMPERMAN, Foreman Sash and Door Department.

THEODORE BOSMAN, Foreman Planing, Matching and Lumber Dept.

A Complete Stock of

Rough & Dressed Lumber,

SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, ETC.,

Glass, Putty, Paints and Oils.

CUSTOM WORK

Promptly done at fair prices.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 24, 1887.

If you want a good pair of

Boots and Shoes

For a reasonable price call at

P. De Kraker's,

Corner of River and Eighth Sts.

Prices to suit everybody. Come and see us before you go elsewhere.

Repairing done neatly, substantially, and on short notice.

P. DE KRAKER.

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

SPRING!!

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

Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

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

JONKMAN & DYKEMA

Who have a large and complete stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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

-OVERCOATS-

In all grades, styles, and prices.

HATS and CAPS,

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

Gent's Furnishing Goods AND UNDERWEAR.

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

Call and See Us!

JONKMAN & DYKEMA.

Holland, Mich., March 14, 1888.

11-1y.

SPOONER PAT. COLLAR

Cannot Choke a Horse. Adjusts itself to any Horse Neck. Has two rows of Slitting. Will hold Hames in place. Horse Genuine unless stamped with our "Trade-Mark."

ASK YOUR HARNES-MAKER FOR THEM.



MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

A young man named Howard W. Sterling, of Detroit, succeeded in swindling several private parties and two Detroit banks out of between \$14,000 and \$20,000. The announcement of this defalcation fell like a thunder clap upon the large circle of acquaintances which young Sterling had formed in Detroit. The scheme by which Sterling raised the most of his ill-gotten gains was by negotiating forged mortgages. It was the determination of the Wayne County Savings Bank, which institution was imposed upon by Sterling, to prosecute the offender to the full extent of the law. The first step was to arrest him, and this proved a matter of more difficulty than had been anticipated. It was found that Sterling had left his private residence, on Champlain street, and gone to his father's residence, on Grosse Isle. At the latter place it was ascertained that Sterling had gone to New York, and the matter of catching him was put into the hands of the police. Dispatches, giving a description of him, were sent in all directions. At New York detectives were notified to watch all outgoing steamers, and this precaution proved successful. One of the steamers was about to leave its moorings when a young man, answering to the description given of Sterling, made a rapid break for the vessel, carrying a satchel. He had half crossed the gang plank when the hand of a detective was laid on his shoulder and young Sterling was a prisoner. He was locked up immediately to await the arrival of Detroit officers.

James Bagley, clerk of the Griffin House, of Detroit, died at the Sanitarium. Mr. Bagley was born in Maine in 1822, and was therefore 66 years old at the time of his death. For years prior to the war he was proprietor of the National Hotel, New York, acquiring a handsome fortune, which he afterward lost in speculations in the oil field of Pennsylvania. Later he became post trader at Fort Steele, M. T. He went to Detroit in 1871 and was clerk of the Cass Hotel under Tyrrell Bros., remaining through successive changes until the house was demolished in 1885, when he took charge of the office of the new Griffin House. He had been a familiar face to the traveling public at the Michigan Central Depot for seventeen years, and his genial and kindly disposition made hosts of friends, who will be saddened by his death. Mr. Bagley left relatives in New York and New Jersey.

Peter Nau-Gau-Nee, who died near Mount Pleasant recently, was the son of Timber-Full-of-Holes, and was born near what is now Fentonville, away back in the eighteenth century. He was 15 years old when Tecumseh died. During the war of 1812, when Tecumseh had raised a company against the whites, Nau-gau-nee was in the employ of the United States Government, and was frequently in Detroit in consultation with Gen. Hull and Lewis Cass, for whom he acted as a messenger to friendly Indians. In 1820 he went West as far as Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), went down the Mississippi to the Ohio, then up that river to the Maumee to Detroit. In 1843 the Government located the Pottawatomies in Kansas, and Nau-gau-nee's wife, who had some trace of the Pottawatomie blood in her veins, became frightened and fled to Canada. He was absent at the time, and before he could learn where his wife was she had united her fortunes with another buck, and Nau-gau-nee sought solace in a new squaw. He settled in Saginaw County and remained there until 1864, when he removed to Isabella County. In 1882 Nau-gau-nee's sons made a tour of Europe, describing to interested thousands the life and manners of the North American Indian. The lads were aboard the Servia on their return voyage when she was run into by the Scotia off the banks of Newfoundland. The boys got in a lifeboat and refused to leave when ordered to do so, and the Captain crushed an axe through the skull of one of the lads and threw the other overboard. The latter was drowned. Nau-gau-nee was a man of powerful physique even in his later years; but when he was with his tribe he was credited with being able to walk erect under the weight of two deer and without fatigue. He was a swift runner, and away back in 1814 was pitted against a Wyandotte Indian for a prize of \$30 offered by General Hull, and Nau-gau-nee won it. Nau-gau-nee was the owner of a small farm, which he had cleared himself, and he worked it alone until a very short time of his death.

"Corn-roasts" and "potato-bakes" are the most pleasing recreations among the young people in some parts of the State about now.

The scarcity of straw has materially interfered with the operations of the Central City Paper Company's mill at Jackson, although Superintendent Bradt reports that five tons a day are being turned out, and that the capacity of the mill will soon be considerably increased.

The Northern papers are beginning to have notices of "heavy white frosts." Winter is coming.

Lightning struck the house of Victor Wayette, at Lake Linden, destroying the building and instantly killing the owner.

The brick school house which stood for so many years at the crossing three miles south of Romeo has been torn down. It has not been in existence for some years, but for more than a generation it was the best known landmark in that part of Macomb county, and there are old, gray-haired men in that vicinity who received their first schooling inside of its walls.

The first four miles of the electric street railway at Sault Ste. Marie is nearly completed and ready for use.

The furnace at Elk Rapids is making fifty-eight tons of iron a day. The last shipment to England was 600 tons—a short time ago.

Elk Rapids talks of putting a track around Bass Lake—which is right in town. They will then have the finest mile course in the State.

The Rust farm, near Painesville, is being stumped and prepared for crops. The monster pine stumps, that are pulled up by the roots and piled up, make a fire as big as a house. It will be a sample piece of land by next spring, and is expected to help demonstrate that pine lands are not entirely worthless.

Dr. Mitchell states, according to the Jackson Patriot, that not for many years has the mortality among young children been so great as this season. He attributes the cause entirely to uncleanness about Jackson. He states that many cases of nuisances exist; but, judging from the experience of the past, it is useless to attempt to force people to keep their premises clean, as it is impossible to convict in cases that are taken to the justice courts.

Mrs. Abbie Gambee has been appointed Postmistress at Newport, to succeed her husband, who held the office at the time of his death. The appointment is a very gracious act on the part of the administration, and gives satisfaction to the people of Newport.

Among the various schemes talked of to give Tecumseh a boom a fruit canning factory would be one of the most practicable. Adrian has a large and successful establishment of this nature, and there is no reason why the business could not be made equally successful in Tecumseh.

The death of Bishop Harris, of this State, occurred in the Langham Hotel, London, England. He showed symptoms of paralysis after preaching in Winchester Cathedral. He went to Bowness to try the hydropathic treatment, but received no benefit. He returned to London and was attended by Dr. McGraw, of Detroit, assisted by Drs. Maudsley and Reynolds. They could do him no good, and he died in the arms of his wife and daughter. The body was embalmed and shipped to America. A service over the remains was held in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Duncan were present, and sent wreaths. The coffin was covered with floral emblems. Canon Wescott conducted the services. The Bishop of Mississippi made an address, and Bishop Whipple of Minnesota pronounced the benediction. Many Americans were present. Samuel Smith Harris was born in Autauga County, Alabama, Sept. 14, 1841, graduated at the University of Alabama in 1859, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. After practicing law for several years he became a candidate for holy orders and was ordained a priest June 30, 1869. He held pastorates at Montgomery, Ala.; Columbus, Ga.; New Orleans, La., and Chicago, Ill. He declined the Bishopric of Quincy in 1878, and that same year, with the Rev. John Fulton, he founded the Living Church, and was its editorial manager for six years. He was consecrated Bishop of this State in 1871. He received the degree of D. D. from William and Mary College in 1874, and that of LL. D. from the University of Alabama in 1879, and had published, besides occasional sermons and reviews, the "Bohlen Lectures."

Lightning struck the residence of Wm. Johnson, Supervisor of Isabella Township, Isabella County, as the family were sitting in the house, and with them was Mrs. Hugh D. Johnson, who was struck, the charge passing through her back, tearing the flesh in a fearful manner and injuring her in other ways. It tore her clothing into shreds and riddled the house in every way. A child was also prostrated, and for some time it was supposed to be dead.

A young lad went to the express office in Saginaw with two bushels of huckleberries, which were to be sent away, the basket not being marked. The police agent inquired the destination of the package and the lad replied: "It's for Uncle Jim." He never in the world had heard him called by any other name, and was sent home to ascertain the rest of "Uncle Jim's" name.

Lester Hawley hired a valuable mare of E. Jay Willard, at Lansing, and celebrated the arrangements by an after-harvest symposium, in which Mark Sackner and his younger brother joined with enthusiasm. The trio drove out to Millets and found any amount of undiluted excitement in running their horse up and down the main street until the animal went down in the ditch, and a general row followed. The horse's right forward leg was broken in two places, and she was afterward killed at the request of Mr. Willard. Hawley, with head badly bruised and the skin scraped from his right cheek in a wholesale manner, was taken to Lansing and spent a day in jail.

The snake editor of the Petoskey Reporter is at his post, and under recent date says: "J. F. Groskopf, of Harbor Springs, killed fifty snakes in five minutes. The largest was four feet long and the other forty-nine were fellows who ran into the parental stomach for refuge."

The meeting of the "Old Crowd" at Mt. Clemens was a very successful reunion of one of the jolliest crowds of thirty years ago which still holds annual reunions. An excursion on the steamer Ida and lots of fishing were among the pleasant features.

The Lenawee teachers at the close of their institute, gave their instructor, Henry R. Pattengill, of Lansing, a gold-headed cane, and to Instructor R. W. Putnam and Secretary E. G. Walker each a gold-mounted umbrella.

Writing for the Press.

Write on paper foolscap size, or on wall paper, if it is more handy. It creases so beautifully when you cram it into the envelope. Then, too, you will please the compositor.

Use pale blue ink and don't aim at legibility. The editor is fond of deciphering hieroglyphics. It is likely that he'll guess at a far better word than the one you really used. If you have no blue ink, black that has been frozen and thawed out three or four times will do as well.

When your article is finished, don't revise it. Above all don't prune it; that might strengthen it, but it will also shorten it, and quantity goes farther than quality.

There's a great deal in sending the article to the journal for which it isn't at all adapted.

Wait at least two days before you write to inquire why you haven't heard about the article.

If you live near the publication office don't send your MS., but take it yourself. Read it to the editor; read it to yourself, so that others within hearing may enjoy it. They may doubt the massiveness of your brain, but not the capacity of your lungs. Get into the editor's lap; walk all over him, figuratively speaking. He enjoys such visitors hugely; the disappointment of his life is that they do not come in squadrons.

Should the editor, through dementia or the idiotic fortuity of circumstances, accept your article, send him another right off. In fact, keep sending them. Load them in a galling gun. Make a target of him.—The Epoch.

Very Chilly Weather.

Frederick Schwatka says: "The coldest spot is probably around the magnetic pole. I myself found 71 degrees below—and moved camp twelve miles that day. Therefore it is quite possible that at the pole itself there is open water."

"How cold is such a temperature as judged by results?"

"It is pretty cold, but one gets used to it. There is a peculiar misunderstanding about such a low temperature in the scientific world. I remember reading in the Popular Science Monthly, which is supposed to be accurate, a statement to the effect that, in such cold, meat taken from a boiling pot will freeze solid before it can be put into the mouth. That is nonsense. Why, I have been naked in a temperature of 68 degrees below. It was inside a snow hut as I took off my clothes and got into a sleeping-bag. It is the wind that plays the mischief with everybody; but, fortunately, the colder it gets the stiller it gets, and when it gets away down it's pretty quiet. I can tell you. But when it gets to the ordinary temperature, then comes the torture. When I got on the whaler and began to get south, I suffered excruciatingly, and thought I should suffocate; a fish out of water was nothing to it."

Where He Learned His Slang.

"Matilda, that boy of ours is chuck full of slang," remarked Mr. Dusenberry, in a sharp, complaining tone. "He talks about me as the gov'nor, and this morning I heard him tell Bridget to 'let her go, Gallagher!' Where does he pick up such abominable stuff?"

"Goodness only knows," Mrs. Dusenberry said, with a well-simulated look of ignorance.

"At school, I suppose," continued Mr. Dusenberry, "of those Darringer boys. He is altogether too fly, that boy, and if I catch him with these boys again he'll make a home run of the liveliest kind."

"He may hear some of it at home," suggested Mrs. Dusenberry, with motherly blandness.

"At home!" cried Mr. Dusenberry. "You are entirely off your base, my dear. Who uses slang here?"

"Probably I am addicted to it," was Mrs. Dusenberry's meek reply.

"Well, it is a vice you had better get rid of, then. Refined conversation is a mark of culture. Let me hear that kid use slang again and I'll give it to him right off the bat. I'll wipe up the floor with him. I'll—"

Just then he saw a commiserating look on his wife's face. He picked up his hat suddenly, and mumbling something about having an appointment at the office, fled.—Time.

Uneasy Lies the Head.

A thoroughly well-authenticated anecdote, illustrating his great tact, was told of Disraeli soon after he was created Earl of Beaconsfield.

It appears that not long after his transplantation to the House of Lords, Disraeli met a brother peer in the street, who asked him how he liked the change.

"Like it!" exclaimed Disraeli, forgetting himself for the moment, and blundering out with the truth; "like it! I feel as if I were dead and buried alive." Then, seeing the expression of discomfort on the peer's face, he added, hastily, with a courtly and irresistible smile, "And in the land of the blessed!"

Something That Would Be Suitable.

Miss Coupon—You dear old darling, you! I'm too awfully glad to see you for anything. And what do you think? Papa has just collected a dividend—from one of his railroads, you know—and he has just given me a check to buy a gown. What ought I to get?

Miss Penn—A watered silk might be apropos.—Philadelphia Call.

Patient Endeavor.

"Do you speak German?" asked Miss De Leicester of Mr. De Lisle.

"No, Miss De Leicester," said Mr. De Lisle, sorrowfully. "I can't really say I do. I only try to."—Somerville Journal.

In case of a cut, smoke the wound with burned red flannel on which has been placed a small quantity of sugar, then tie up, after sprinkling with sulphur, and it will heal immediately.

PREVENT a quarrel with your child by turning his attention to something different. Especially is this efficacious if the object is moving and pretty.

Cure for Rheumatism.

G. G. Treat, of West Granville, Mass., writes of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS: For rheumatism, neuralgia, pain in the side or back, coughs, colds, bruises, and any local weakness, they truly possess wonderful curative qualities. I have recommended them to my neighbors with the happiest results, many of whom but for ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS would be in a crippled condition at home. In every instance where they have been faithfully and properly applied the result has been wonderfully satisfactory.

Any Color Would Do.

Country groom (to waiter)—Bring us some fish.

Waiter—Yes, sir; blue or white fish, sir?

Country groom (to bride)—Which'll it be, Maria?

Bride (with genteel indifference)—I don't care what the color is, John, as long as it's fish.—Tid-Bits.

"The World Moves."

Maintained Galileo, when his tormentors raked him for advocating the true system of Copernicus. Certain follies hold out, however, against the illumination of discovery and experience. There are hosts of people who, because they have adopted certain principles, continue to swallow them to their dying day in defiance of the laws of common sense. Mercury, drastic purgatives, super-potent narcotics and sedatives, though they have given ground before the irresistible progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a national, painless remedy for disorders of the liver, the stomach and the bowels, still continue to make ambulating apothecaries shops of many stomachs. The symptoms of liver trouble are easily remediable without any abdominal distention, constipation, sick headache, heartburn, or an inability to digest satisfactorily. It cures fever and ague, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

At a Medicinal Spring.

Cynical guest—What's become of the landlord? I've not seen him for the last day or so.

Hotel clerk—He is ill; he is confined to his bed.

"He is, eh? Guess he must have made a mistake and drank some of the water. A man can't be too careful at these health resorts.—Texas Siftings.

A PERFECT SPECIFIC—DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

AS YOU raise them so you have them—except occasionally in poker.—Washington Critic.

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

Now, the trout fisherman will begin to reel in his line and to reel off his lies.—Boston Post.

Go Heal Thyself.

In the waters of West Baden and French Lick Springs, located in Orange County, Ind., eighty miles north-west from Louisville, on the O., W. B. & E. branch of the Monon Route (Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company), N. Y. springs on this continent, as yet analyzed, afford more than a fourth part of the quality of sulphurated hydrogen, and very few in this particular.

All these waters have about the same general medicinal effect. They are alterative and tonic when moderately used; in larger quantities, are powerful eliminators, acting upon the bowels, kidneys and skin without, however, producing the irritating effect which this class of agents usually induce when prepared by means of pharmacy, less perfect than nature. They are especially adapted to the treatment of diseases of the skin, dyspepsia, constipation, chronic inflammation of the various mucous surfaces, scrofula, rheumatism, all specific diseases; and, in fine, may be very beneficially used in all chronic affections where a tonic and alterative effect is desired.

To the invalid the many cures effected by the proper use of these waters for the last thirty years give the strongest assurance of relief. To those who are not yet confirmed invalids the old maxim that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure" conveys its own suggestion. To those residents of cities harassed with care and oppressed with the heat, dust and impure air, who seek complete quietness and repose, French Lick and West Baden offer all that nature affords, pure air and home-like comforts can contribute.

The French Lick Springs issue in a beautiful valley surrounded by an undulating, picturesque region. The water of the springs flows from rock-lined apertures and is inclosed by stone casements. Its temperature is all buildings 55 deg. summer and winter. All buildings and grounds lighted with incandescent electric light. New bath houses have been erected with improved medical facilities in connection with steam. The grounds are beautifully laid out and decorated in landscape. A band of music is in regular attendance.

The West Baden Springs property contains nearly seven hundred acres in delightfully varied landscape of prairie and forest, extending restful recreation to the wearied invalid or tourist. The hotel, bath houses and grounds are lighted by electricity. Tanks and baths tempered by steam, etc. The springs are located in a charming valley, the medicated water bubbling up in circular basins of native whetstone rock, thus retaining all its natural gas and efficacy. Good music in attendance.

Lost River and Lick Creek afford opportunities for the lover of the rod to indulge in his favorite pastime. No tedious stage ride. The steel tracks of the Monon route are laid to the springs, and first-class trains running regularly. You can purchase French Lick tickets of any ticket agent to French Lick and West Baden Springs stations. For descriptive pamphlets containing analysis of the waters, address any agent of the Monon Route, W. H. McNeil, Traffic Manager; E. O. McCormick, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

For Rheumatism.

BRAND NEW, STRONG PROOFS.

25 Years. New York, N. Y., May 25, 1888. From 1863 to 1888—about 25 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. J. F. DODD.

15 Years. Saginaw, Mich., May 6, 1888. Mr. JOHN J. SMITH, Saginaw, Mich., was afflicted with rheumatism 15 years. His case was cured by St. Jacobs Oil and was recommended by St. Jacobs Oil and was recommended by St. Jacobs Oil. S. McBRIDE, Druggist.

Since 1885. St. Branch, Mich., May 31, 1888. Full of 1885 was taken with Rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. Mrs. J. H. VANDERKAM.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

THE LOG CABINS of America have been birthplaces of some of the greatest men. Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, first saw the light of day through the chinks of a Log Cabin. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla also originated in a Log Cabin and stands pre-eminent among the blood purifiers of to-day as Warner's "Tippecanoe" does as a stomach tonic.

Shocking Accident.

So read the headlines of many a newspaper column, and we peruse with palpitating interest the details of the catastrophe, and are deeply impressed by the sacrifice of human lives involved. Yet thousands of men and women are falling victims every year to that terrible disease, consumption (scrofula of the lungs), and they and their friends are satisfied to believe the malady incurable. Now these people can be no greater mistake. No earthly power can restore a lung that is entirely wasted, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will rapidly and surely arrest the ravages of consumption if taken in time. Do not, therefore, despair until you have tried this wonderful remedy.

An old-fashioned trust—"trust to luck."

—New York Tribune.

Gentle Quacks.

"Yes, it says," said a big fat physician, with a name which is known throughout the medical world, "I have a practice worth \$40,000 a year." "Women?" "Yes; you've guessed it first time. They pay \$10 every time one of my little pills. When one gets on my list I tell her she's a quack." And Dr. H. laughed long and loud. This is quackery—old-fashioned, gentle quackery—no suffering woman paying tribute year in and year out, and doing them no good. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the peculiar weaknesses and diseases of women. It does not let them nor rob them.

A BASE-BALL field is no good that hasn't flies on it sometimes.—Critic.

New Publications.

The present Presidential campaign is somewhat remarkable by reason of the high literary ability engaged in preparing authentic and really excellent biographies of the men who are named for rulers of the foremost nation of the earth.

The popular Senator and soldier, General Lew Wallace, more widely celebrated as the author of "Ben Hur" and one of Gen. Harrison's most intimate and life-long friends, has just completed the authorized biography of the Republican candidate, and the life of President Cleveland, originally prepared by his old friend, ex-Gov. Dorsheimer, has been almost entirely rewritten and enlarged by W. T. Hensel, one of the brightest journalists and among the foremost men of the Democratic party. They each contain also a sketch of the Vice Presidential candidate.

These books are far above the usual standard, and illustrate how self-made men have risen to great eminence, and every loyal man, woman and child ought to be familiar with the life, character and public services of the men they help to make President of this great nation.

Lyon's Patent Metallic Stiffeners prevent boots and shoes from running over, ripping in the seams or wearing unevenly on the heels.

All Run Down.

From the weakening effects of warm weather, by hard work, or from a long illness, you need a good tonic and blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives a good appetite, strengthens the whole system, purifies the blood, regulates the digestion.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health two years ago was very poor. I commenced using Hood's Sarsaparilla, took five bottles of it, and to-day I can do as hard a day's work as I ever could. I saved me from the grave and put me on my feet a healthy man." W. L. R. D. TRIMBLE, 144 East Main street, Wagonville, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

PISOS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

For the improved Western Pisos, complete with all attachments and warranted for five years. It is the best and most reliable of all the machines, and is the only one that can be used in the most difficult cases. It is the only one that can be used in the most difficult cases. It is the only one that can be used in the most difficult cases.

READ THIS!

A 95 WASHING MACHINE FREE! The Patent office at Washington has just granted to a patent for our Wonderful SELF-OPERATING Washing Machine, and to introduce them, we will give away 100. It is the greatest labor-saving invention in the world. It washes the clothing clean, without the wash-board or any rubbing whatever. We have already given away a large number, and through these gifts over 100,000 washers. One lady in Chicago writes: "I received one of your machines, and it is the best I ever saw. It is the best I ever saw. It is the best I ever saw." We have several who are making \$10 per day and upward out of these machines. If you want one from the lot we are going to give away, send me your name and address at once. Address, MONARCH LAUNDRY WORKS, 424 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill. (Mention this paper.)

Cures and Prevents.

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains.

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and the only pain remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, always inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Stiff Neck, Stomach, Bowels, or other aches and pains.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Will Afford Instant Ease.

Internally a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Croup, Spasms, Stomach, Hoarseness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Headaches, Stiff Neck, Stomach, Catarrh, Headache, and all internal pains.

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CANCER! Scientific treatment. No knife. No pain.

OLD is worth \$200 per pound, but is sold at \$100 per pound. It is sold at \$100 per pound. It is sold at \$100 per pound. It is sold at \$100 per pound. It is sold at \$100 per pound.

FREE.

By return mail. Full Description of the New System of Cancer Treatment. No knife. No pain. No danger. No expense. No loss of time. No loss of health. No loss of strength. No loss of beauty. No loss of life.

SHORTHAND AND TYPE WRITING.

Shorthand and Type Writing. No knife. No pain. No danger. No expense. No loss of time. No loss of health. No loss of strength. No loss of beauty. No loss of life.

KIDNEY PASTILLES.

Kidney Pastilles. No knife. No pain. No danger. No expense. No loss of time. No loss of health. No loss of strength. No loss of beauty. No loss of life.

HOME STUDY.

Home Study. No knife. No pain. No danger. No expense. No loss of time. No loss of health. No loss of strength. No loss of beauty. No loss of life.

FOR SALE.

For Sale. No knife. No pain. No danger. No expense. No loss of time. No loss of health. No loss of strength. No loss of beauty. No loss of life.

CASH JOB.

Cash Job. No knife. No pain. No danger. No expense. No loss of time. No loss of health. No loss of strength. No loss of beauty. No loss of life.

NORTHWESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY.

Northwestern Military Academy. No knife. No pain. No danger. No expense. No loss of time. No loss of health. No loss of strength. No loss of beauty. No loss of life.

\$100 to \$300 A MONTH.

\$100 to \$300 A MONTH. No knife. No pain. No danger. No expense. No loss of time. No loss of health. No loss of strength. No loss of beauty. No loss of life.

ASTHMA CURED.

Asthma Cured. No knife. No pain. No danger. No expense. No loss of time. No loss of health. No loss of strength. No loss of beauty. No loss of life.

DR. WINCHELL'S Teething Syrup.

Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. No knife. No pain. No danger. No expense. No loss of time. No loss of health. No loss of strength. No loss of beauty. No loss of life.

FOR CHILDREN.

For Children. No knife. No pain. No danger. No expense. No loss of time. No loss of health. No loss of strength. No loss of beauty. No loss of life.

THE OLDEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

