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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1890.

NO. 32

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - MICH.

MULDER & NAGELKERK,
PUBLISHERS.

Rates of advertising made known
on application.

Holland City State Bank.

Organized under the general banking law.
Paid up Capital. 37,000.

J. VAN PUTTEN, President;
L. VAN PUTTEN, Vice Pres.;
C. VER SCHURE, Cashier.

Transact a Commercial Banking Business.

Bills of Exchange sold on all principal cities in
Europe. Domestic Exchange sold at reason-
able rates. Collections promptly attend-
ed to and remitted on day of payment.
Interest paid on time deposits.

Business hours from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. after
March 1 46m.

The First State Bank.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Organized under the Michigan Banking Laws.

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

Transacts a general banking business. Also
has a savings department, in which deposits of
25 cents or more are received. Interest paid on
all time and savings deposits. Saving's de-
partment closes every Saturday evening.

DIRECTORS:
I. Cappon, J. W. Garvelink,
J. W. Beardlee, G. W. Mokma,
Paul Steketee, G. J. Diekmann,
G. J. Kollen, I. Marshall,
J. C. Post.

14y J. C. Post.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

MARTIN, HENRY. Justice of the Peace and
Notary Public. Office: McBride Block, cor.
River and Eighth street.

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

Bakeries.

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

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet
Articles and Perfumery, 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, HENRY, 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. No-
tions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth
street next to Back.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

BROUWER, A., Dealer in Furniture,
Carpets, Wall Paper, etc. Meyer, Bruntner
& Co's old stand, River St.

Flour Mills.

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

Hardware.

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

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

Hotels.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

KEYSTONE PLANING MILL, J. R. Kley, Pro-
prietor, Architect and Builder, dealer in
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Brick. Sixth street
near River.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL, Scott & Schuur-
man, Proprietors, dealer in lumber, lath,
shingles and brick. River street.

TAKKER & DE SIE, J. B., Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons, Caskets, etc. Sole
owners of KILPATRICK Patent Wagon. Special
attention to Horse-shoeing and Repairing. River street.

Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Meat Markets.

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

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

Photographer.

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

Physicians.

HUIZINGA, J. G., M. D., Physician and Sur-
geon. Office cor. of River and Eighth Sts.
Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m., and
7 to 9 p. m. Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, and
Throat a specialty.

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

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

Saloons.

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

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

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

CITY MARKETS.

PRODUCE, ETC.

(Corrected every Friday by B. Steketee.)

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Beans.....\$1.00 to \$1.50 Beans.....\$1.25 to \$2.00
Butter.....10c Butter.....12c
Eggs.....14c Eggs.....16c
Honey.....10c Honey.....12c
Onions.....10c Onions.....12c
Potatoes.....75c Potatoes.....75c

GRAIN, FEED, ETC.

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

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Buckwheat.....50c Buckwheat.....60c
Barley.....70c Barley.....80c
Corn.....1.00 Corn.....1.10
Oats......60 Oats......70
Hay......40 Hay......50
Flour......40 Flour......50
Feed......40 Feed......50
Middlings......40 Middlings......50
Oats......40 Oats......50
Pearl Barley......40 Pearl Barley......50
Wheat......40 Wheat......50

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.

A regular communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall
Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock on Wednesday eve-
ning, Jan. 29, March 5, April 2, 9, May 28,
June 12, 20, August 27, Sept. 24, Oct. 22, Nov. 26,
Dec. 24. St. John's days June 21 and Decem-
ber 27. O. BREYMAN, W. M.

K. O. T. M.

Crecent Tent No. 89, meets in K. O. T. M.
Hall at 8:00 p. m., on Monday night next. All
our Knights are cordially invited to attend.
Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full
particulars given on application.
CHAS. D. WISE, Commander.
JOHN J. CAPPON, R. K.

Serious illness frequently results
from decayed teeth. If you have trouble
with your teeth call at the D. M. Geo
Dental Office, and have them exami-
ned. Consultation free. Positively no
pain in extracting, by the use of our
own manufactured Vitalized Air, a
perfectly safe anesthetic. 24tf

Every family should be provided with
some reliable remedy for bowel com-
plaints. The want of such an article is
the cause of much suffering, especially
during the summer months. In almost
every neighborhood some one has died,
with cramps or cholera morbus, before
medicine could be procured or a phy-
sician summoned. A fair trial will sat-
isfy you that Chamberlain's Colic, Chol-
era and Diarrhoea Remedy, is un-
equalled for diseases. It is also a
certain cure for dysentery and
diarrhoea. When reduced with water
and sweetened, it is pleasant to take.
Children like it. For sale by Heber
W. Ish.

Chronological.

Sept. 7.—Independence of Brazil, 1822.
Braze evacuated Chattanooga, 1863.
W. B. Hilderdick born, 1756.
8.—Canada surrenders to England, 1760.
Sebastopol captured, 1855.
9.—Utah a territory, 1850.
California admitted, 1850.
10.—Terry's Victory, 1813.
Hudson river discovered, 1609.
11.—Machmet born, 570.
Battle of Brandywine, 1777.
12.—Fugitive slave law, 1850.
Mendelssohn born, 1809.
13.—Gen. Burr side died, 1881.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Wheat 94 cents.

The circus will be here Thursday.

Winter apples will be scarce and
high.

On two or three occasions this week
it failed to rain, after it tried hard.

Occasionally the steamer Kalamazoo
runs in here, to pick up passengers for
Chicago.

The tent where Advent doctrine has
been proclaimed during the summer,
has pulled up.

A. M. Burgess has made sundry re-
pairs to his photograph gallery, and
greatly improved its appearances.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. Perebolte,
Cedar street, on Monday morning—a
son.

John A. Roost is establishing a re-
putation for himself as a first-class sign
painter.

The labor troubles in New York will
be officially investigated by the State
board of arbitration.

Muskegon will erect a soldiers monu-
ment, to cost \$21,500, and to be com-
pleted by next Decoration Day.

The Hotel Ottawa will not close un-
til the 15th. The Macatawa House
will also keep open until that date, if
not later.

Col. Ludlow has completed his tour
of inspection of all the harbors and
lighthouses in his district, and is now
in Washington.

Until further notice, the barber shop
of A. G. Baumgartel, on River street,
will be closed Tuesdays and Thursdays
during the day, and open evenings after
6:30.

The duck-shooting season opened
Monday under very favorable circum-
stances. In the bayous along Grand
River especially the sportsmen started
in with considerable enthusiasm.

J. W. Humphrey has purchased of
C. P. Becker the house and lot occupied
by him of late, on Ninth street, and
will continue his residence in this city.
At the reunion of the 2d brigade, 2d
division, 4th Army corps, (to which his
regiment, the 26th Ohio, belonged),
held last week in Mansfield, O., Mr.
Humphrey was elected chaplain.

John Scholten, of Grand Haven, a
bachelor, living with his parents, com-
mitted suicide by hanging, early Sun-
day morning. His father, on going to
the barn to do the chores, found him
hanging, with his toes on the floor,
dead. Deceased had been sick for
some time, and had frequently threat-
ened to end his life in this manner.

An extended article on the Regatta
held the other day at the resorts, was
unavoidably crowded out last week.
We will simply repeat the closing re-
mark, that the location and surround-
ings of Macatawa Bay for regatta pur-
poses are that favorable, and they im-
pressed themselves so strongly upon
all, that earnest efforts will be made
next year to hold the regatta of the N.
W. A. R. Association at this place.

The Census Bureau at Washington is
about to issue a bulletin on the finan-
cial condition of the counties of the
several states. Michigan leads all the
western states in having the lightest
debts with the greatest resources. In
the column of gross debt Illinois leads
with \$11,000,000, Missouri is second
with \$9,000,000, California third with
\$5,000,000, Michigan is fourteenth. The
gross debt of her counties is \$1,615,028.
This, of course, does not include the in-
debtedness of cities and school dis-
tricts.

Considerable interest is manifested
among our citizens as to when the
electric lights will make their appear-
ance. Messrs. Huntley & Holley in-
forms us that they have been hard at
work endeavoring to secure a sufficient
number of lights to warrant commencing
operations. Their contract with the
Edison Company includes the plac-
ing of 150 lights, hence they cannot put
up the wires until this number has
been disposed of. For the benefit of
those who wish to see what kind of a
light this firm proposes to furnish, an
exhibition will be given on Saturday
evening at Mr. Huntley's machine shop.
Forty more lights are wanted to fill
the required number. We have no
doubt these will be readily subscribed
for by our enterprising citizens.

Saugatuck has a Building and Loan association.

Northern tourists are deserting the
resorts and flocking homeward.

Elsewhere in this issue of the News
M. Joukman offers two dwelling houses
for sale.

It is well enough to remember that
until Nov. 1, 1894, it is forbidden to
shoot quail.

Anyone having a surplus of barn
room which he desires to rent, is re-
ferred to our special notices.

Succotash is the English pronuncia-
tion of the Narraganset Indian word,
misquash, which means corn boiled
whole.

Three sons of Mrs. Dykema are down
with typhoid fever—John, aged 24,
William, aged 22, and Cornelius, aged
20, all are Oxenar.

Scott & Schuurman have taken the
contract for the new residence of G.
W. Mokma, on Twelfth street, on the
lot recently purchased of C. De Jong.

The next meeting of the South Ot-
tawa Teacher's association will be held
on Saturday of the following week at
Zeeland. A very interesting pro-
gramme of exercises has been arranged.

Revs. B. Van Ess of Roseland, Ill.,
J. Van Houten of South Holland, Ill.,
and J. Broek of Milwaukee, Wis., were
in the city this week on business con-
nected with the opening of the Theo-
logical Seminary.

The West Michigan Furniture Com-
pany is being crowded to its utmost
to meet the demand for manufactured
ware. Last week alone orders came in
aggregating \$10,000. There is no doubt
of the factory running the whole year
round.

The C. & W. M. railroad will sell
tickets for the House-seekers' Excur-
sions to the West and South, on Sept. 9,
23, and Oct. 14. This will give patrons the
chance of visiting the corn palace at
Sioux City, Iowa. One fare for the
round trip.

D. Miedema has taken the job of the
C. & W. M. railroad to grade and
complete the approaches at the cross-
ings on the Grand Haven road. This
will put a stop to the many complaints
constantly made by the farmers com-
ing into town from that locality.

The work of securing the required
amount for railroad aid is progressing
finely. The right of way through the
city has been obtained in nearly all
cases, and it is confidently expected
that actual work will be commenced
in a short time. The directors of the
road were in the city Monday.

At a meeting of the Board of Health,
Friday evening, it was decided that in
view of the steady diminution and
abatement of diphtheria in our midst,
the closing of the public schools and
the further discontinuance of the Sab-
bath schools should not be insisted
upon. As we write no new cases of
diphtheria have been reported.

Among the several interests that are
being discussed and agitated by our
citizens just now, is that of the revival
of our ship-building. The location and
facilities along Black Lake are such that
all it needs is taking hold; and when
properly attended to success must fol-
low. Already the matter has been pre-
sented at an informal gathering of our
citizens, and there is no telling what a
few days may develop in this line.

One thousand dollars will be sub-
mitted to competition, on Saturday
evening next, among the members of
the Ottawa County Building and Loan
Association, at their office, Kanters
block. Series No. 7 is now open. Per-
sons wishing to take shares in this
useful and popular institution can do
so by calling on the secretary, either
Monday, Friday or Saturday, at the
office as above, or at his office in Mc-
Bride's block. Office hours from 9 to
12 a. m., and from 2 to 6 p. m.

The Board of Superintendents of the
Western Theol. Seminary, located at
Hope College, has been in session this
week, for the admission of new students
and the transaction of other business
connected with the opening of the se-
minary on Wednesday last. Two new
students were admitted, who will con-
stitute the Junior Class: H. J. Pieten-
pol and S. J. Menning, both of Sioux
City, Iowa. Of last year's Senior Class
of Hope College none will enter the
Western Theol. Seminary here. M.
Flipse and I. Van Kampen will go to
New Brunswick, N. J.; J. Ossewaarde
and H. Kremers to Princeton, N. J.;
and W. H. Bruins and H. S. Juietema
to McCormick's, at Chicago. The ap-
peal to these young men in the last issue
of *De Hope*, by Prof. Steffens, has not
availed. The call extended to the Pro-
fessor, from one of the churches in Pella,
Ia., was not brought up for consider-
ation at this session of the Board.

Don't forget the circus, Thursday.

Horse distemper is raging at Battle
Creek.

Work on the Cutler block, Grand
Haven, is progressing rapidly.

Speaker Sumner Howard, of the
House of '83, is dying at his home, near
Flint.

For a beautiful display of all styles
of hanging lamps, just drop in at B.
Steketee's.

A parish meeting will be held in
Grace Church Holland at 8 P. M. next
Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1890.

Mayor Uhl, of Grand Rapids, has
positively declined to be a candidate
for the Democratic nomination for gov-
ernor.

Hope church Sabbath school will re-
open next Sunday at noon, 12 o'clock.
All the scholars and teachers are ex-
pected to be present.

The name of Frank Badgrew, pub-
lished in the last issue of the News
as having died near Shady Side, should
have read Nelson H. Badgrew.

The premium list for the next fair is
out and will be distributed next week.
Let all turn out and help to make this
first exhibition upon the new grounds
a success!

The mason work of the new factory
of Messrs. King & Co. has been let to
P. Oosting, work to commence next
Monday. With the excavation a be-
ginning was made during the week.

"Turk," the favorite horse of Dr.
Van Putten, trotted at the Greenville
races, Wednesday, in the 2:30 class, in
a field of six horses, and took three
straight heats, lowering his previous
record and securing the first prize, \$250.

As the schooner Melvina was mak-
ing Grand Haven harbor, Monday, she
collided with the United States dredge
Michigan City, which was dredging the
bar at the entrance. The schooner lost
her jib-boom and head-gear. The
dredge had her side stove in and went
to the yard for repairs.

The fall term of the Circuit Court of
Ottawa county opened Monday. The
criminal calendar was very light. A
verdict of guilty was brought in against
R. A. Hunt for keeping his saloon open
after 10 o'clock, and Michael Milman
of Agnew, charged with a murderous
assault upon his wife, had his case go
over to the next term.

Mr. L. Cappon is absent this week on
important church business, having to
attend a meeting of commissioners to
consider federal union of the Reformed
denomination with the Ref. church in
the United States. The commissioners
of both churches and the secretaries of
their several church boards, some forty
in all, convened for this purpose at
Catskill, N. Y., this week.

"J. C. Post of Holland has purchased
the Shady Side resort near Macatawa
and will manage the place next sea-
son."—The above item has been going
the rounds in the press. Mr. Post,
however, informs us that it is incor-
rect, in naming him as the purchaser.
The property was bought for Indiana
parties, who will improve it for next
season and make it a beautiful resort.

From the Saugatuck Commercial
Morrison's tannery is now practically a
thing of the past. The tannery was
built in Saugatuck by S. A. Morrison
in 1837, at which time he bought out
the firm of Johannett & Crosby, who
had been engaged in the business for a
few years previous. Mr. Morrison has
carried on the business without a break
for more than fifty years.

It is several seasons since Holland
has been visited by a good circus. The
large shows now-a-days limit them-
selves to large cities. The Railroad
Show of Messrs. French & C., combin-
ing circus, museum and menagerie,
with hippodrome, though not compar-
ing in size with these marvelous ag-
gregations, is said to be a real good show
and worthy of the patronage of any
town. The menagerie, also, is very at-
tractive.

On Wednesday Martin Clark of this
city was notified that at a certain point
about one mile north of the bridge an
old one-horse wagon was standing in
the woods, and had been there for
about two weeks. Mr. Clark visited
the spot and found in the wagon: 10th
sugar, some small groceries, a lantern,
a girl's skirt, 3 grain bags, 1 package of
corned beef, etc. One of the grain
bags is marked "Van Zeylen, Grand
Haven, Mich." Beyond this there is
nothing to lead to any identity. The
wagon is in a secluded spot, and it is
difficult to see how it ever got there.
There were also five empty berry crates
on the wagon and an old quilt. The
above is published with a view of lead-
ing to some clue which might explain
this mysterious selection.

Regular trips are still being made by our steamers to the resorts.

RELIGION IN POLITICS.

DR. TALMAGE'S PRACTICAL SERMON FOR PRACTICAL MEN.

When the Ballot Box Is Surrounded by Corruption Is the Time for the Christian to Work Hardest—Daniel's Experience.

Dr. Talmage delivered the following discourse at Waco, Tex., on the 31st ult., on the text, "Then the King commanded, and they brought Daniel and cast him into the den of lions."—Daniel vi, 16.

Darius was King of Babylon, and the young man Daniel was so much a favorite with him that he made him Prime Minister, or Secretary of State. But no man could gain such a high position without exciting the envy and jealousy of the people. There were demagogues in Babylon who were so appreciative of their own abilities that they were affronted at the elevation of this young man. Old Babylon was afraid of young Daniel. The taller the cedar the more apt it is to be riven of the lightning.

These demagogues asked the King to make a decree that anybody that made a petition to any one except the King within thirty days should be put to death. King Darius, not suspecting any foul play, makes that decree. The demagogues have accomplished all they want, because they know that no one can keep Daniel from sending petitions before God for thirty days.

So far from being afraid, Daniel goes on with his supplications three times a day, and is found on his house-top making prayer. He is caught in the act. He is condemned to be devoured by the lions. Rough executioners of the law seize him and hasten him to the cavern. I hear the growl of the wild beasts, and I see them pawing the dust, and as they put their mouths to the ground the solid earth quakes with their bellowing. I see their eyes roll, and I almost hear the fiery eyeballs snap in the darkness. These monsters approach Daniel. They have an appetite keen with hunger. With one stroke of their paw or one snatch of their teeth they may leave him dead at the bottom of the cavern. But what a strange welcome Daniel receives from these angry monsters. They fawn around him, they lick his hand, they bury his feet in their long manes. That night he has calm sleep, with his head pillowed on the warm necks of the tamed lions.

But not so well does Darius the King sleep. He loves Daniel, and hates this stratagem by which he has been condemned. All night long the King walks the floor. He cannot sleep. At the least sound he starts and his flesh creeps with horror. He is impatient for the dawning of the morning. At the first streak of the daylight Darius hastens forth to see the fate of Daniel. The heavy palace doors open and clang shut long before the people of the city waken. Darius goes to the den of lions; he looks in. All is silent. His heart stops. He feels that the very worst has happened; and gathering all his strength he shouts through the rifts of the rock, "O Daniel! is the God whom thou servest continually able to deliver thee?" There comes rolling up from the deep darkness a voice which says: "O King! live forever. My God has sent his angel to shut the lion's mouths that they have not hurt me."

Then Daniel is brought out from the den. The demagogues are hurled into it, and no sooner have they struck the bottom of the den than their flesh was rent, and their bones cracked, and their blood spurted through the rifts of the rock, and as the lions make the rocks tremble with their roar they announce to all ages that while God will defend His people the way of the ungodly shall perish.

Learn first from this subject that the greatest crime that you can commit in the eyes of many is the crime of success. What had Daniel done that he should be flung to the lions? He got to be Prime Minister. They could not forgive him for that; and behold in that a touch of unsatisfied human nature as seen in all ages of the world. So long as you are pinched in poverty, so long as you are running the gantlet between landlord and tax gatherer, so long as you find it hard work to educate your children, there are people who will say: "Poor man, I am sorry for him. He ought to succeed, poor man!"

But after while the tide turns in your favor. That was a profitable investment you made. You bought at just the right time. Fortune becomes good humored and smiles upon you. Now you are being in some department successful, your success chills some one. Those men who used to sympathize with you stand along the street, and they scowl at you from under the rim of their hats. You have more money or more influence than they have, and you ought to be scowled at from under the rim of their hats. You catch a word or two as you passed by them. "Stuck up," says one. "Got it dishonestly," says another. "Will burst soon," says a third. Every one in your new house is laid on their hearts. Your horses' hoofs went over their nerves.

Every item of your success has been to them an item of discomfort and despair. Just as soon as in any respect you rise above your fellows, if you are more virtuous, if you are more wise, if you are more influential, you cast a shadow on the prospect of others. The road to honor and success is within reach of the enemy's guns. Jealousy says, "Stay down, or I'll knock you down." "I do not like you," said the snowflake to the snowbird. "Why don't you like me?" said the snowbird. "Oh!" said the snowflake, "you are going up and I am coming down." Young merchants, young lawyers, young doctors, young mechanics, young artists, young farmers, at certain times there were those to sympathize with you, but now that you are becoming master of your particular occupation or profession, how is it now, young lawyers, young doctors, young artists, young farmers, how is it now? The greatest crime that you can commit is the crime of success.

Again, my subject impresses me with the value of decision of character in any department. Daniel knew that if he continued his adherence to the religion of the Lord he would be hurried to the lions, but having set his compass well he sailed right on.

For the lack of that element of decision of character so eminent in Daniel many men are ruined for this world, and ruined for the world to come. A great many at forty years of age are not settled in any respect, because they have not been able to make up their mind. Perhaps they will go west. Perhaps they will go east. Perhaps they will not. Perhaps they will go north. Perhaps they may go south. Perhaps they will not. Perhaps they may make that investment in real estate or in railroads.

Perhaps they will not. They are like a steamer that should go out of New York harbor, starting for Glasgow, and the next day should start for Havre de Grace, and the next for Charleston, and the next for Boston, and the next for Liverpool—these men on the sea of life, everlastingly tacking ship and making no headway. Or they are like a man who starts to build a house in the Corinthian style and changes it to Doric, and then completes it in the Ionic, and is cursed by all styles of architecture.

Young man, start right and keep on. Have decision of character. Character is like the goldfinch of Tonquin; it is magnificent while standing firm, but loses all its beauty in flight. How much decision of character in order that these young men may be Christians! Their old associates make sarcastic flings at them. They go on excursions and do not invite them. They prophesy that he will give out. They wonder if he is not getting wings. As he passes they grimace and wink and chuckle, and say, "There goes a saint."

Oh, young man, have decision of character. You can afford in this matter of religion to be laughed at. What do you care for the scoffs of these men who are affronted because you will not go to ruin with them? When the grave cracks open under their feet, and grim messengers push them into it, and eternity comes down hard upon their spirit, and conscience stings, and hopeless ruin lifts them up to hurl them down, will they laugh then?

I learn also from my subject that men may take religion into their worldly business. Daniel had enough work to do to occupy six men. All the affairs of State were in his hands—questions of finance, questions of war, of peace, all international questions were for his settlement and adjustment. He must have had a correspondence vast beyond all computation. There was not a man in all the earth who had more to do than Daniel, the Secretary of State, and yet we find him three times a day bowing before God in prayer. There are men in our day who have not a hundredth part of Daniel's engagements who say they are too busy to be religious. They have an idea, somehow that religion will spoil their worldly occupation, that it will trip the accountant's pen, the lawyer's brief, or disarrange the merchant's store shelf.

They think religion is impertinent. They would like to have it very well seated beside them in church on the Sabbath, to find the place in the Psalm book, or to nudge them awake when they get sleepy under the didactic discourse; or they would like to leave it in the pew on Sabbath evening, as they go out closing the door, saying: "Good night, religion; I'll be back next Sunday!" But to have religion go right along by them all through life, to have religion looking over their shoulder when they are making a bargain, to have religion take up a bag of dishonest gold and shake it and say, "Ha! ha! where did you get that?"—they think that is an impertinent religion. They would like to have a religion to help them when they are sick, and when the shadow of death comes they would like to have a religion as a sort of a night-key with which to open the door of Heaven; but religion under other circumstances they take as an impertinence. Now, my friends, religion never robbed a man of a dollar. Other things being equal, a mason will build a better wall, a cabinet-maker will make a better chair, a plumber will make a better pipe, a lawyer will make a better plea, a merchant will sell a better bill of goods.

I say other things being equal. Of course when religion gives a man a new heart it does not propose to give him a new head, or to intellectualize him, or to change a man's condition when his ordinary state is a overthrow of the philosophical theory that a total vacuum is impossible; but the more letters you have to write, the more burdens you have to carry, the more miles you have to travel, the more burdens you have to lift, the more engagements you have to meet, the more disputes you have to settle, the more opportunity you have of being a Christian.

If you have a thousand irons in the fire, you have a thousand more opportunities of serving God than if you had only one iron in the fire. Who so busy as Christ? And yet who a millionth part as holy? The busiest men the best men. All the persons converted in Scripture busy at the time of their being converted. Matthew attending to his custom house duties; the Prodigal Son feeding swine; Lydia selling purple; Simon Peter hauling in the net from the sea; Saul spurring his horse toward Damascus, going down on his law business. Busy! busy! Daniel with all the affairs of state weighing down upon his soul, and yet three times a day worshipping the God of Heaven.

Again, I learn from this subject that a man may take religion into his politics. Daniel had all the affair of state on hand, yet a Christian. He could not have kept his elevated position unless he had been a thorough politician, and yet all the thrusts of officials and all the danger of disgrace did not make him yield one iota of his high-toned religious principle. He stood before that age, he stands before all ages, a specimen of a Christian politician.

So there have been in our day and in the days of our fathers, men as eminent in the services of God as they have been eminent in the service of the State. Such was Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney General of New York in the time of your fathers. Such was John McLean, of Ohio. Such was George Briggs, of Massachusetts. Such was Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. Men faithful to the State, at the same time faithful to God.

It is absurd to expect that men who have been immersed in political wickedness for thirty or forty years shall come to reformation; and our hope is in the young men who are coming up, that they have patriotic principle and Christian principle side by side when they come to the ballot-box to cast their first vote, and they swear allegiance to the government of the United States. We would have Bunker Hill mean less to them than Cavalry, and Lexington mean less to them than Bethlehem.

But because there are bad men around the ballot-box is no reason why Christian men should retreat from the arena. The last time you ought to give up your child or forsake your child is when it is surrounded by a company of Choctaws; and the last time to surrender the ballot-box is when it is surrounded by impurity and dishonesty and all sorts of wickedness.

Daniel stood on a most unpopular platform. He stood firmly, though the demagogues of the day hissed at him and tried to overthrow him. We must carry our religion into politics. But there are a great many men who are in favor of taking religion into national politics who

do not see the importance of taking it into city politics, as though a man were intelligent about the welfare of his neighborhood and had no concern about his own home.

Religion would drive out all base personalities from politics. You have a right to discuss men's politics and denounce their political sentiments, or receive them, as you will; but you have no right to assail their private character, as is done every autumn. That is not carrying religion into politics. Now you can always tell without asking, in any contest, what candidate I will vote for. It is always for the man who is most badgered, and most abused, and most spit upon, and most howled at. You have a right to contest a man's political sentiments; you have no right for base political purposes to assail his private moral character.

My subject also impresses me with the fact that lions cannot hurt a good man. No man ever got into worse company than Daniel got into when he was thrown into the den. What a rare morsel that fair young man would have been for the hungry monsters! If they had plunged at him he could not have climbed into a niche beyond the reach of their paw or the snatch of their tooth. They came around all about him, as a hunter's hounds at the well known whistle come bounding to his feet.

You need not go to Numidia to get among lions. You all have them after you—the lion of financial distress, the lion of sickness, the lion of persecution. You saw that lion of financial panic putting his mouth down to the earth, and he roared until all the banks and all the insurance companies quaked. With his nostrils he scattered the ashes on the domestic hearth. You have had trial after trial, misfortune after misfortune, lion after lion; and yet they have never hurt you if you put your trust in God, and they never will hurt you. They did not hurt Daniel, and they cannot hurt you.

The Persians used to think that spring rain falling into sea shells would turn into pearls; and I have to tell you that the tears of sorrow turn into precious gems when they drop into God's bottle. You need be afraid of nothing putting your trust in God. Even death, that monster lion whose den is the world's sepulcher, and who puts his paw down amid thousands of millions of the dead, cannot frighten you.

When in olden times a man was to get the honors of knighthood he was compelled to go fully armed the night before among the tombs of the dead, carrying a sort of spear, and then when the day broke he would come forth, and amid the sound of cornet and a great parade he would get the honors of knighthood. And so it will be with the Christian in the night before Heaven, as fully armed with spear and helmet of salvation he will wait and watch through the darkness until the morning dawns, and then he will take the honors of Heaven amid that great throng with snowy robes streaming over seas of sapphire.

False Hair.

The wearing of artificial hair is no modern innovation. It was used not only by the Egyptians, but also by the Greeks, the Carthaginians, and especially by the Romans, among whom the sale of human hair, particularly the blonde hair of Germany, was an ordinary species of traffic. The most noted period in modern history, prior to the present time, in which false hair was extensively worn, covered a considerable portion of the 17th and 18th centuries, when the peruke was the order of the day, and all humanity became bewigged, says a writer in the New York Ledger. To France, the great fountain-head of fashion, was due the adoption of this head-dress, which sacrificed the beauty of nature to the delicacies of art. The epidemic, which attacked both sexes with equal severity, extended to England, and spread throughout the other countries of Europe. It lingered the longest in France, where it raged with great violence in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, and was not eradicated until the time of Marie Antoinette.

"Where does it all come from?" is the question the reader will naturally ask. As a matter of course, all products required for the artificial decoration of the person find their way principally to Paris, and we accordingly regard that city as the emporium of the trade in human hair. More than 100 tons' weight of this precious ornament, we are informed, has been annually taken there, and thence distributed in a raw and manufactured state over the whole of Europe and northern America. The hair crop annually required to feed the hungry maw of fashion is almost entirely collected in France, Belgium and Germany. English and American women rarely sell their hair. Black hair comes from Brittany and the south of France, as well as from Spain and Italy, while light hair is the product of Germany and the northern states of Europe. The fairest-haired inhabitants of the earth are found north of the 48th parallel of latitude, and the darkest south of the 45th, while the belt between the two is a kind of neutral ground populated by a brown-haired race.

An eminent German has undergone the enormous labor of counting the number of hairs in the heads of four different colors. In a blonde one he found 140,400; in a brown, 109,440; in a black, 102,962; in a red one, 88,740. What the red and black heads wanted in number of hairs was made up, however, in the greater bulk of the hairs individually. It is to the fineness and multiplicity of hairs that the blonde tresses owe the rich and silk-like character of their flow.

An Unexpected Pleasure.

Bunker Man—Good morning Mr.—er—er I've just forgotten your name for the moment.

Farmer Backlots—Backlots, sir; Joel Backlots, of Botzum. I can't just place you, though, young man. Your name isn't Brown, is it?

Bunker—Well, it is, Mr. Backlots, and I'm mighty glad to meet some one I know.

Backlots—You don't mean to tell me you're Squire Brown's son Dan who ran away some years ago?

Bunker—You've hit it.

Backlots (grasping him warmly by the hand)—Well, I'm darned glad to meet you and I'm just going to fix you now for stealing my colt when you skipped. Police!—Chicago Times.

Close quarters—the 25-cent pieces hoarded by a miser.

THE ELECTION BILL.

THE AUTHOR OF THE MEASURE IN ITS DEFENSE.

He Admits that the Republicans Expect to Gain Votes in the House by Honest Voting—Does Not Advocate Troops at the Polls.

Speech of Henry Cabot Lodge at Portland, Me. Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, the national election law, about which so much has been said in the newspapers, has been the best misrepresented law that I have ever known. I have yet to see an argument against it.

It is styled by a good many hard names; as you are well aware; but a fair argument, meeting the argument on which we rest our support of that law, I have not yet seen.

The Republican party for the last fifteen years and more has pledged itself in its national conventions and in its State conventions that whenever it had power it would pass a law to protect the ballot everywhere. The very first plank in the Republican platform in 1888 I am going to read. It was adopted as the first resolution by a unanimous standing vote:

"We reaffirm our unswerving devotion especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen—rich or poor; native or foreign-born, black or white—to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold free, honest, popular, and just and equal representation of all people to be the foundation of our republicanism, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the foundation of our public authority. We charge that the present administration and Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by the criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States."

That was the resolution of the Republican Convention in 1888. I for one, and I believe the Republican party at large throughout the country, accepted that declaration of principle in good faith. When we said it we meant it, and when we found ourselves in control and in power we felt, your Representatives in Congress, that it was our first duty to carry out the pledge that we had made in our platform of 1888.

Now what does the bill propose to do? It provides for this and nothing else—to give publicity to every step in the election of a Congressman whenever the people of that district anywhere in the country petition for it. It touches no local officers. It interferes with no local system.

The first cry that is raised against the bill is that it is a force bill—that it is bristling with bayonets in every line, as one very able editor said.

Now, Mr. Roger C. Mills, who is as accurate as a staff-surgeon as he is calm in statement, and who formulated the famous tariff bill that bears his name—Mr. Mills has stated that there are 35,000 polling-places in the United States. Let us accept his statement, he being an enemy, as worthy of credence. We know there are 25,000 United States troops. Then, if you admit it is a "force bill," it is easy to see you would have five-sevenths of a soldier at every polling-place in the United States.

When I think of 65,000,000 people in this wide country groaning under the disposition of five-sevenths of a soldier at each polling-place, the picture it conjures up is positively appalling.

Mr. Chairman, the cry of force about that bill amounts to just as much as that. There is no proposition of force in it. There are no bayonets in it. It is the law of the United States, and it is the duty of the President to enforce the law of the United States if it is opposed or defied, whether it be tariff law, election law, or any other kind of law.

We discussed that question once for four years in a very serious way, and we established then, I believe, the proposition that this is a national government; that this country is a nation, and that the laws of the United States are to be obeyed, and the same "force" lies behind the election law that lies behind the tariff law, or the internal revenue law, and there is no other force to be considered.

And let me say further there seems to be violent prejudice and outcry about bluecoats and bayonets. I don't think anybody need have any fear about bluecoat or bayonet; the only time that we were familiar with them in this country was when thin lines of blue coat and bayonet stood between this Government and destruction, and there seems to have been a lingering prejudice in the Democratic mind ever since.

But I for one, Mr. Chairman, would be the last to advocate troops at the polls or anything of the kind; it is utterly unnecessary; it is utterly unnecessary.

All that we need is to pass such laws as we have prepared, and laws of the United States are going to be carried out in this country, and nobody need get in the least restless about it or anticipate violence or anything of that kind. That is a settled question, and as for bayonets in this bill it is merely a cry raised to deceive—nothing else in the world.

There is nothing of the sort in the bill; there is nothing in it that any honest man need fear; it is simply a bill to look into elections, and is there anybody in this district afraid to have elections looked into?

The election of a member in South Carolina weighs exactly equal with the vote of a man whom you will elect. The Constitution guarantees to us equal representation, but it takes six votes to elect a man in Georgia. That is not fair and equal representation, and it is not confined to the South alone.

They raise the cry that this is sectional. We always hear that cry if anybody thinks the South is going to be interfered with.

This bill was originally drawn to meet frauds in the State of New York. Nobody called that sectional. It was only intended then for the large cities of New York, and that was not sectional; but the minute you have it applied everywhere, as every law of the United States ought to be, there goes up the cry: "It is sectional."

They say we want to put their ignorance over them; we do not want to put ignorance on top of intelligence anywhere. The State of Massachusetts has got upon its constitution a clause making ability to read and write a qualification to vote. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent that being in any constitution where States fear they will be ruled by ignorance. Why don't they put it in Southern constitutions and settle the question? Because they do not draw the line on ignorance; they draw the line on color,

and that is what the Constitution of the United States says shall not be done.

No people at the close of a great and bloody war can afford to write into its Constitution that no man shall be deprived of his vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and stand by and see that made a dead letter. If we do not mean to do our duty by those people we have no right to put that in the Constitution.

You can settle a question like that in but one way, and that is the right way. You cannot settle it by compromise or in any other way; you must give those people their rights.

There are evils in our own section of the country. There are great cities where there are serious frauds on election, and every fraud so perpetrated nullifies my vote and nullifies yours. All that the Republican party asks, all that that bill demands, is that we should spread those elections open so that all may look upon them.

They say that the Republicans expect to gain seats in Congress by this bill, and that is all they expect to gain by it. We expect to gain seats by honest voting. If a party is not cheating it loses nothing by fair elections. I will admit that we shall gain by honest elections.

I have been asked will the election law interfere with the Australian ballot? It certainly was not likely that any bill with which I had anything to do, however small a part I took, should interfere with that system, if I could avoid it. I am a thorough believer in it, and have witnessed its good effects in Massachusetts, where we have an excellent system. I can say that the election bill does not interfere with it in the least; on the contrary, it is arranged to fit in with the Australian ballot wherever that system is in vogue.

Mr. Lodge concluded with a defense of Mr. Reed's ruling in the House, and said:

"Your Representative has led in this great work; he has shown himself one of the greatest political leaders that have been developed in this country for many years. We open the campaign here in this district to-night. No finer place could be chosen. He (Mr. Reed) represents all that is aggressive, progressive, and statesmanlike, all that is best in the Republican party, in American public life, among American public men."

1880-1890.

Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, in his speech on the McKinley bill in the Senate, presented a table showing how the prices of many common household articles used by farmers have decreased in the last ten years. He said: "It is true that some agricultural products now bring a less price than was current for some years after the war of the rebellion, but this depression of prices is not peculiar to the United States. It pervades the whole world, and is more serious in Great Britain, where free trade prevails, than anywhere else. Here, however, farmers have the satisfaction to find that the chief articles of consumption which they have to buy have been reduced in price even more than any reduction upon farm products. A bushel of corn in New England will buy more cotton cloth, or more crockery and glassware, and more salt, and more calico, gingham and other dress goods for women than ever before. I will append a list of articles in common use, which might be greatly enlarged, to show the decline in general prices ever since 1880."

Articles.	1880.	1890.
Moving machines.....	\$83.00	\$50.00
Barb wire, per lb.....	10	04
Fence staples, per lb.....	10	05
Iron nails, per keg.....	6.00	2.25
Steel nails, per keg.....	2.50	1.50
Horsehoes, per keg.....	4.50	2.50
Mattocks and handles.....	1.40	08
Wrench.....	07	04
File, per lb.....	03	02
Window glass.....	03	02
Iron, per lb.....	05	03
Four tined fork.....	07	05
Lantern.....	1.50	07
Common cloth, per dozen.....	2.25	1.00
Milk pans, per dozen.....	2.25	1.00
Wire cloth, per foot.....	06	01
Slop pail.....	1.00	05
Tin cup.....	10	05
Zinc, per lb.....	12	05
Casta butts, with screws.....	12	05
Chains, per lb.....	22	12
File.....	05	02
Poor hatch.....	25	10
Cord pulley.....	1.00	05
Wheelbarrow.....	2.25	1.00
Plat plates, per dozen.....	70	35
Mortise lock.....	30	35
Iron pump.....	4.25	2.25
Universal wringer.....	7.00	3.00

*Reduced 25 per cent.
—New York Press.

Tariff Facts for Farmers.

Just now the farmer is singled out from the great body politic for the especial solicitude of the free trade attorneys. Ignoring the fact that a policy which makes possible the creation of national wealth from otherwise worthless material must inure to the public advantage, even though but a portion of the population may be engaged in the process of transformation, the indefatigable free trade advocate seeks to have the farmer believe that it is not he but the manufacturer alone who is advantaged by the protection of domestic industries. This is no nearer true than would be the contention that the summer rain can bring no benefit to the manufacturer or the professional man because they have no growing crops to be invigorated; which is to deny that what brings wealth and benefit to any single class of the community is a public advantage.

But, as a matter of fact, the business of the farmer is by no means so independent of foreign competition as his willful free trade friends would have him believe. American agriculture is quite as much in need of protection as the majority of American manufacturing industries; and it is for this reason that the farmer's interests were kept so constantly in view in the preparation of both the existing and the proposed tariff legislation. More than one-sixth of the \$745,131,652 worth of imports during the fiscal year 1887 was made up from commodities coming in immediate competition with the products of American farms, viz.:

Animals and meats.....	\$14,010,428
Cotton.....	1,194,503
Dairy products.....	1,250,922
Fruits, other than tropical.....	8,794,272
Flax seed.....	2,851,645
Grains, hay, hops, etc.....	9,252,912
Rice.....	3,409,437
Skins, other than furs.....	25,127,750
Tobacco.....	10,868,229
Wool.....	17,974,515
Vegetable fibers.....	20,468,475
Vegetables.....	3,087,301
Miscellaneous.....	5,151,650

Total.....\$125,082,148
This excludes sugar, spices, raw silk, dyes, wines, and numerous other articles, of which many are grown in the United States, and all desired for domestic consumption could be grown here as well as elsewhere if it were not for the necessarily high prices our farmers are compelled to pay for labor. In fact, under the heading of "commodities which might be termed products of agriculture," the Treasury Department has classified over 47 per cent. of all imports of merchandise, and 2nd 4th Cobden

Club attorneys have the effrontery to reiterate the fallacy that the farmer's interests would be best promoted by free foreign trade.—American Economist.

SOME ELECTORAL PROBABILITIES.

The Democrats Will Have Hard Work to Capture the Presidency in '92.
(Washington special.)

Some interesting electoral probabilities are drawn from Superintendent Porter's revised census figures. Taking the actual increase in population in twenty leading States—ten Republican and ten Democratic—on the vote of 1888 it is shown that the increase in the ten Republican States was 6,313,000, while the Democratic showing was 3,498,000. New York with its million increase comes under the Republican column, but the Empire State in making political calculations must always be put in the doubtful column. The proportion of gain, however, in the majority of States is favorable to the Republicans, enough to make the chances of controlling the electoral college in 1892 a little better. But of sweeping advantage there is none. It can safely be assumed in making guesses that the present basis of representation will be increased, but not enough to leave the present membership of the House stationary. Were the present basis, which is 154,000, retained, there would be an Electoral College of 497 members. On the vote of 1888, with the new States added, the probable Republican States would have 297 electoral votes as against 200 Democratic ones. On this basis New York would not hold the balance of power in '92. There is every probability, however, that the rate of representation will be nearer 200,000 than 154,000. On the former basis the Electoral College would increase only from 401 to 406, the losses in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the Southern States nearly balancing the gain in the admission of the new States. Under the new apportionment, still keeping in mind the electoral vote of 1888, the chances would be for 345 Republican electors as against 161 Democratic 161 Democratic ones. This assumes that all the new States will be Republican, though the Democrats look upon Montana and Idaho as their property. But the Republicans could lose those two new States and New York also without losing control of the Electoral College. It looks as though the Democrats must carry every State they did in 1888 in addition to New York and Indiana, if they are to win in 1892. These conclusions are drawn by Mr. Leslie J. Perry, a census expert, who fortifies them by tables based on the census returns, as heretofore reported.

The Tariff and Wages.

Roger C. Mills, of Texas, in the House of Representatives: What then is it that makes higher wages? It is coal and steam and machinery. It is these three powerful agents that multiply the product of labor and make it more valuable, and high rate of wages means low cost of product. A high rate of wages means that cheap labor has got to go; and the history of our country in the last fifty years demonstrates that as clearly and as conclusively as any mathematical problem can be demonstrated.

Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, in the House of Representatives: Oh, no; tariffs have nothing to do with wages. It is coal and steam and machinery. But what set up the machinery? What caused the cotton factory to be built? Why, the tariff. So, then, the tariff built the mill, set up the machinery, the machinery increased the wages, but the tariff did not. Is not that very much like saying your father was your progenitor, but your grandfather wasn't. How could you improve machinery you didn't have? How could you increase the efficiency of machinery that didn't exist?

Samuel J. Randall: To increase wages products must be increased, for in the end wages are but the laborer's share of products. While a dollar may buy more in another country than here, a day's labor, which is the crucial test, will exchange for more of the necessities and comforts of life here than anywhere else. Under free trade this advantage which accrues to labor would disappear.

It is impossible that it should be otherwise; for if a tariff does not in itself give higher wages to labor, it does preserve from destructive competition a system in which labor can and does receive as its reward better wages or a larger share of the fruits of its own toll than in any other system.

No two industrial systems side by side, with labor in one receiving double the wages of labor in the other, could long exist under free trade between them. Too much stress cannot be laid upon such facts as these, because on them hinges the necessity of protecting American industries, in order to preserve the advantages to labor that have arisen under them; and who would wish to see that system overthrown and reconstructed on the basis of other countries, with labor kept at the level of a bare existence, and with no hope of ever bettering that condition.

Congressman Kerr, of Iowa, in the House of Representatives: The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Bynum) gravely informs us that the rate of wages in factories is determined by the rate of wages in independent pursuits, but this is not more true than the converse of the proposition that the rate of wages in independent pursuits is determined by the rate of wages in factories, and that it therefore follows that any system that tends to hold up or raise wages in any one branch of business or industry operates as a benefit to the labor employed in all. The result has been that farm hands in all of the country have had their wages raised more than 50 per cent., and in my own State from \$10 to \$12 per month before the war to \$18 and \$20 since the war, as the result of the policy of protection.

A Good Way.

The papers are discussing the question, "How to tell a good egg?" but it seems to us the easiest way is to break it open and smell it.—Ram's Horn.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Next Thursday is circus day.

"Ben Hur" has had a greater sale even than "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

An orderly and well behaving band of gypsies are camped north of the bridge.

It is none other than French & Co.'s circus and menagerie that will be here Thursday.

The grading of the race track at the fair grounds is being rushed with great speed. Seven teams are daily employed.

C. Van Loo has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Zealand furniture company, vice J. Wabeke, deceased.

Satisfactory arrangements will be made with any one holding return tickets on the steamer Bradshaw, by calling at the store of Boot & Kramer.

The latest exemplification of the McGinty business was on Pine Creek bay, Monday. The next day they had canvass-back duck for dinner at Prof. Boers—with the canvass part hanging out to dry.

List of letters advertised for the week ending Sept. 4th '90, at Holland Michigan Post Office: Jacob Arnold, Mr. Elmer Candler, 2, Mr. Wm. Hecklander, Tennis Bos Janzoon, Mr. Luback. J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

The right of way for the new railroad is being procured with all possible dispatch. But very few instances are met where landowners are unreasonable or obstinate. Most of the time and efforts this week was spent in the township of Holland.

The fall session of the Classis of Holland of the Reformed Church was held in this city on Monday. No business of special importance was transacted. Mr. Wormser, lately deposed, sent in a communication requesting to be heard on his case. The reply was that they would receive his written communication.

Circus is Coming!

Some one near Saugatuck has a melon plantation of 30 acres. On Thursday he came down with two wagon loads and in a few hours disposed of over 100 bushel-crates of muskmelons. He says he's coming down again on circus day.

Return Tickets.

Parties holding return tickets on the steamer Bradshaw, will call at the store of Boot & Kramer, and have the money refunded.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 3, '90. 32-4w

Order your potatoes and produce of Kuite and Koning.

The Greatest of All!
GRAND GALA DAY!!

Holland, Thursday, Sept. 11
FRENCH & CO'S
RAILROAD SHOW,
CIRCUS, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE
AND ROMAN HIPPODROME.



100 STAR PERFORMERS. STARTLING WONDERS OF THE BRUTE CREATION.

The finest Bare Back Riders, the most charming Lady Equestrians, the Bravest Athletes and Gladiators, the most Fearless Areal Artists, the Wonderful Hindoo and Persian Jugglers, the greatest number of Champion Acts.

The best Somersault Riders, the most Hazardous High Wire Artists, the most Grotesque and Comic Clowns, the Best Performing Horses and Ponies, the Best Tight Rope Performers, the Largest Performing Elephant, the Big Herd of Camels, the Greatest Collection of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, etc.

WORTH COMING ONE HUNDRED MILES TO SEE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—No gambling or catch-penny games with this show.

PURELY LEGITIMATE ENTERPRISE.

REMEMBER THE DATE IS POSITIVELY FIXED

ADMISSION TO COMBINED SHOWS:

Adults, 50 Cents
Children under 9 years, 25 Cents

Board of Education.

HOLLAND, MICH., Aug. 30, 1890.

The Board met in adjourned special session. The secretary reported the annual school census, just taken. Number enrolled 1,975.

Com. on teachers reported satisfactory examination of Mr. J. W. Kitch, and Misses Minnie Van Raalte, Mary H. Humley and Rosina Mohr.

Upon recommendation of same committee it was ordered that certificates, for one year, be issued as follows:

First Grade—Mr. J. W. Kitch, Miss Jennie E. Osborn.

Second Grade—Mrs. S. J. Higgins, Misses L. Reimer, R. Verbeek, M. B. Pfaltzheim, M. Mohr, A. A. Cunningham, A. Clark, R. Teikoller, A. M. Pfaltzheim.

Third Grade—Misses R. Mohr, M. H. Huntley, M. Van Raalte, M. C. Post.

Gov. P. Hummer resigned his position on the com. on school books and furniture, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of J. C. Post.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Board had adopted the courses of study and the introduction of text books for new studies, was lost.

Adjourned.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Secretary.

Wanted.

Accommodations in a barn, sufficient to stable one horse and cart. Apply at News office.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 4, '90. 1w.

Lost!

A gold pen and holder. The finder can obtain reward by leaving at the shoe store of

VAN DUREN BROS.

No More Pain.

We want everybody to know we extract teeth without pain, by the use of our safe Vitalized Air, at the dental rooms of D. M. Gee.

HOLLAND, MICH., Aug. 20, 1890. 30-1f.

Cheaper than the cheapest. The only reliable. The Masury liquid paints are the best manufactured. For sale only by Dr. Wm. Van Putten. 14f.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

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

HEBER WALSH, Holland Mich.

There is one remedy, which every family should keep at hand. Mr. John Carpenter, of Goodland, Indiana, says of it: "I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for diarrhoea and severe cramps, and pains in the stomach and bowels, and with the best results. In the worst cases I never had to give more than the third dose to effect a cure. In most cases one dose will do. Besides its other good qualities, it is pleasant to take." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Heber Walsh.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions; and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at P. W. Kane's Drug Store.

FOR CASH!

\$1,000

WORTH OF MEN'S SHOES

I offer the Public \$1,000 worth of Men's Shoes for

75 Cents on the Dollar.

The Greatest Bargain ever offered in Holland.

L. HENDERSON.

CHICAGO Clothing Store

Better Than The Best

Is the Grand Rapids Business College and Practical Tailoring School. (Established 1884.) Send for Catalogue. Address, C. C. O'BRIEN, Grand Rapids, Mich.

UNEXCELLED.

Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes, unexcelled for quality and workmanship, at the store of

J. D. HELDER.

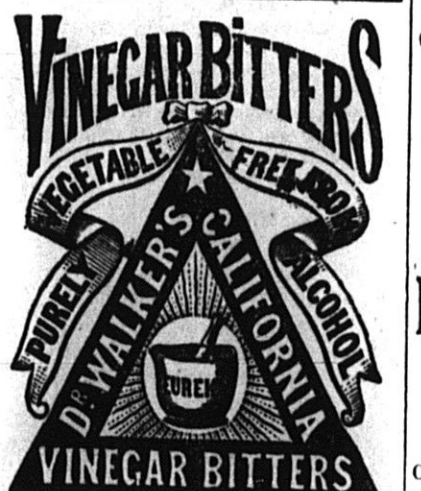
River St., Holland, Mich.

Also a large assortment of all kinds of

BOOTS and SHOES

If you want a good fit, low prices, and better quality, call on me and convince yourself.

J. D. HELDER, River Street.



The only non-Alcoholic Vegetable medicine put up in liquid form ever discovered.

It is not a vile fancy drink made of rum, poor whisky, or any use liquors, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, but a purely vegetable preparation, made from native California herbs.

Twenty-five years' use have demonstrated to millions of sufferers throughout the civilized world, that of the medicines ever discovered Vinegar Bitters only possesses perfect and wonderful curative effects upon those troubled with the following diseases, viz:

Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Bile, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Jaundice, Gout, Piles, Erysipelas, and all other diseases arising from blood impurities, and as a Vermifuge it is the best in the world, being death to all worms that infest the human system.

It is always safe to take at any time, or under any condition of the system, for old or young or for either sex. It is put up in two styles. The old is slightly bitter, and is the stronger in cathartic effect. The new style is very pleasant to the taste and a perfect medicine for delicate women or children. Each kind is distinctly marked on top of carton.

Many families keep both kinds on hand, as they form a complete medicine chest.

As a Family Medicine, for the use of ladies, children and men of sedentary habits, the New Style Vinegar Bitters has no equal in the world. It is invaluable for curing the ill that beset childhood, and gently regulates the diseases to which women at every period of life are subject.

Ladies, get a bottle from your druggist and try it. If your druggist has not the New Style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send for it. If you once try it you will never be without this priceless remedy in the house.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health.

GEO. W. DAVIS, of 109 Barronne St., New Orleans, La., writes under date May 20th, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the springs. It is the best medicine made."

JOSEPH J. EGAN, of No. 75 West St., New York, says: "Have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in my family."

MRS. MARTIE FERGUSON, of Dryden, N. Y., says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life."

T. F. RILEY, of Humboldt, Iowa, says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ago, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The Great Blood Purifier and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache, also Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Send for a beautiful book free. Address, R. H. McDONALD Drug Co. 832 Washington Street, New York City.

Bay View Addition!

A request of Purchasers of Lots in this Addition the manner of Selling will be by Private Sale, permitting Purchasers to Select their Lots.

Many of the Best Lots Are Still Unsold.

For Terms Apply to—

Holland Real Estate Exchange,
J. C. POST, Manager,
F. C. HALL, Agent.



H. MEYER & SON,
HOLLAND, MICH.
4-m16.

Abstracts!

Abstracts!

Reduction in Prices!

Hereafter Abstracts of Title of Ottawa County Lands, carefully prepared, will be made at following reduced prices:

Fifty cents for first transfer, twenty-five cents each for next nine, and fifteen cents for each subsequent transfer.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Call on or address

JACOB BAAR,
Grand Haven, Mich.

GET YOUR WORK

DONE BY

D. M. GEE,
DENTIST.

DR. E. B. CRANDELL,
ASSISTANT.

All Dental work skillfully performed and guaranteed.

VITALIZED AIR

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

EIGHTH STREET,
HOLLAND, MICH.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL,
SCOTT & SCHURMAN,
PROPRIETORS.

Dealers, Manufacturers & Builders.

GOOD WORK AND REASONABLE PRICES.

Hemlock, and Pine Piece Stuff, Sheathing and Finishing Boards, Flooring, Ceiling and Siding, Side Walk Material.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casing and Base, Door and Window Frames, Paints, Oils and Glass.

We do a General Planing Mill Business

AND MAKE TO ORDER

STORE FRONTS, DOORS, SASH,

Window and Door Screens, Brackets, Veranda Posts, &c. Special Attention Given to the Summer Cottage Trade.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE CLOSING A BARGAIN.

Mill and Office on River Street, Cor. Tenth,

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

CITY

Meat Market.

Corner Eighth & Fish Streets,

W. Van der Veere, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salt Meats.

A full and complete line of the choicest meats constantly on hand.

Cash Poultry.

Orders taken at homes when requested.

Meat delivered free of charge.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 1, 1890. 1-1y

American Cycles!

If you are going to buy a BICYCLE or TRICYCLE buy the best, and

The American Cycles

are second to none. For description and prices apply to

JOHN J. CAPPON,

HOLLAND, MICH., July 10th, 1890.

SAVE YOUR STRENGTH

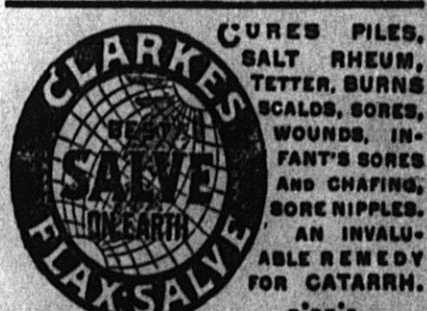
By Using ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S

GOOD CHEER SOAP

LATEST AND BEST INVENTION—LITTLE NO RUBBING OF CLOTHES REQUIRED—ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CLOSELY.

HOUSE FURNISHING

By mail. Send ten cents for postage and receive our Illustrated Catalogue 20 pages all bargains and the Grand Rapids Cook Book, 50 pages, every receipt signed. Price \$1.00 but sent free if you cut this out and mention this paper. Silver, China, Glass, Tin, Iron, Wagon and Willow Ware, Toys and Fancy Goods. Old Reliable House. H. LEONARD'S SONS & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.



CLARK'S EYE SALVE

CURES PILES, SALT RHEUM, TETTER, BURNS, SCALDS, SORES, WOUNDS, INFANT'S SORES AND CHAFING, SORE NIPPLES. AN INVALUABLE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

25 CTS. RELIABLE DRUGGISTS SELL IT ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

GERMAN MEDICATED STOCK FOOD

Nothing like it. The VERY BEST stock food ever offered. A long and successful use demonstrates that it will cure nearly every disease that HOGS, CATTLE, COWS, CALVES, SHEEP, PIGS, and SWINE are afflicted with. Fortifies blood, gives healthy action to liver and kidneys, aids digestion, promotes general health, highly medicated, gives new life and vigor, and saves 15 grains. Large can for 50 cts. Very cheap in bulk, ask your druggist or dealer for it. Take no other. Send for "How to Cure Hog Cholera."

GERMAN MEDICINE COMPANY,
Minneapolis, Minn.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S HAPPENINGS.

The Latest News as Flashing Over the Wires from All Parts of the World—Regarding Politics, Religion, Casualties, Commerce, and Industry.

TALKING ABOUT RECIPROCITY.

Senator Hale Makes an Argument on His Amendment.

Mr. HALE offered the reciprocity amendment in the Senate, on the 2d, of which he had given notice on June 12, and addressed the Senate upon it. The desirability of such an interchange of products as the amendment proposed, he said, had been a subject which had given rise to the closest attention, and had resulted in grave and pertinent suggestions from eminent public men of the United States during the last thirty years. Whoever had seen the gradual falling off of American trade with Central and South America and the islands of the sea must have witnessed those conditions with the greatest impatience. The people of all those countries had a common interest with the people of the United States. Alluding to the late Pan-American Congress, Mr. Hale said that it proved that the same considerations which had their influence in the United States were also moving in the minds of the eminent men from the sister republics who took part in the proceedings of that congress, and that they pointed to the one sure and inevitable end—the increase of trade and commerce between the United States and those peoples. Those considerations which applied to an extension of trade and an increased interchange of products, applied not only to the nations of Central and South America, but to the islands of the Spanish Main. In the House the Clayton-Breckinridge election case was called up, but was not disposed of.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Standing of the Clubs in the Base-Ball League.

Players.	W.	L.	P.	Per.	W.	L.	P.	Per.
Boston.....	58	41	623	58.7	Boston.....	58	41	58.7
New York.....	55	46	590	54.8	New York.....	55	46	54.8
Philadelphia.....	52	52	535	50.0	Philadelphia.....	52	52	50.0
Chicago.....	50	54	522	48.0	Chicago.....	50	54	48.0
Pittsburgh.....	46	58	442	44.2	Pittsburgh.....	46	58	44.2
Cleveland.....	42	64	396	39.6	Cleveland.....	42	64	39.6
St. Louis.....	39	67	373	36.7	St. Louis.....	39	67	36.7
Western.....	36	70	340	34.0	Western.....	36	70	34.0
St. Paul.....	32	74	310	30.0	St. Paul.....	32	74	30.0

WORKING FOR DELAY.

Citizens Want to Stay on the Cherokee Strip a While Longer.

PRESIDENT ED HEWINS, of the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association, in an interview at Kansas City said that strenuous efforts were being made to influence the President to extend the time for the evacuation of the Cherokee strip by the cattlemen two months, or until Dec. 1. "This," said Hewins, "is not only desired by us, but by the farmers and stock growers of Kansas and Missouri. If the President's order goes into effect by Oct. 1, it will necessitate the rushing of fully one-quarter of a million head of cattle on to the market, which will virtually have the effect of sending the prices of cattle down to a figure a great deal lower than the market has been for years. It will simply have the effect of paralyzing the cattle business for a considerable length of time. I am daily expecting a telegram from Washington informing me of the President's final decision. We have on the Cherokee strip about 300,000 cattle, about 50,000 of which cannot be marketed and must be fed during the winter. If two months be given us we will make arrangements with Kansas farmers for feeding fully one-half, and possibly two-thirds, of our stock until such a time as the market is favorable for shipment."

GAVE A MILLION DOLLARS.

James J. Hill's Rich Gift for an Educational Institution.

It has been made public that James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad Company, has presented \$1,000,000 to the archdiocese of St. Paul, of which \$750,000 is to be devoted to the construction of the finest theological seminary in America and the remainder to form an endowment fund for its equipment and maintenance. Archbishop Ireland, who authorized the announcement, said the site would be selected by himself and ground broken in the spring. The seminary, which he said would be second to none, would be opened in the spring of 1902, on the fifth anniversary of the dedication of the first chapel which gave St. Paul its name.

International Farmers' Congress.

COUNT FALKENBERG opened the International Agricultural Congress which is now in session at Vienna. Delegates were present from almost every country in the world, including America. Count Marshall received the delegates on behalf of the Emperor, and the Burgo-master gave a brilliant reception in their honor. The discussions will proceed mainly before committees, but there will be two general meetings.

Now He Will Go to Siberia.

At Nijni Novgorod, in Russia, a young man named Vladimiroff accused Governor General Baranoff and requested an interview, on the pretense that he had an important secret to impart. The Governor General was about to acquiesce, when the young man suddenly drew a revolver and fired at Baranoff. The bullet went wide of the mark, however, and before he could fire a second shot the man was seized by bystanders and handed over to the police.

Cars Run Into a Hotel.

A COAL-TRAIN on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad left the track at Mayville, near Carbondale, Pa., and crashed into Grier's Hotel, killing a boarder named William Lyons, who was asleep in bed. Twenty-five cars were piled about the hotel. The accident was caused by a train breaking in two.

Value of N. Y. Property.

The New York Equalization Board announces the assessed value of all real and personal estate in that State at \$3,683,653,062.

CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

PAPERS have been sent from New York to London by which the Florida phosphate farm of Mr. Isaac Whittaker, of Kansas City, passes into the hands of a London syndicate at the round sum of \$500,000. The company will be capitalized at \$1,500,000, with \$250,000 for working capital, and will begin immediate operations.

Among the crowd of immigrants who left the barge office at New York the other day for different points in the West was a pretty little 12-year-old boy who arrived from Hamburg on the steamer Waeland. The young traveler was Douglas Ross, who has already visited Australia, Chili, and Panama, and always went alone. The little satchel which contains his clothes was plastered all over with railroad, steamship, and express companies' tags from the countries he had visited. He is bound now for Washington Territory, where his parents reside.

At Newark, N. J., a number of workmen swung a scaffold from the roof of the house of Mrs. Josephine Rogers, in order to reach the house adjoining. Mrs. Rogers ordered the scaffold down, but the command was not obeyed with sufficient alacrity to suit her and she cut the rope holding one end of the scaffold, precipitating William McMahon thirty feet to the pavement. McMahon received internal injuries from which he will probably die. Mrs. Rogers was arrested and held for the grand jury.

A MORTGAGE of \$3,000,000, from the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, has been filed in the county registry office at Jersey City. The money will be used in making improvements on the railroad.

E. C. ANTHONY, of Taunton, Mass., broke the world's bicycle record for a quarter-mile at Hartford, Conn. Time, 32 2-5 seconds.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

THE marriage two years ago of Doug Carlin, who had previously been a great society man in Pierre, S. D., to a half-breed Indian maiden, the daughter of Fred Dupree, occasioned a great deal of comment at the time. The old man has several more daughters, to whom he is very much attached. Recently he made the declaration that when he found suitable young men who would promise to treat them well he would give their hands in marriage, whether the girls were willing or not, and would present each couple with \$10,000 worth of horses and cattle and 400 acres of land. It is more than likely the young men will put in an appearance before long and claim the girls. Among the dozen or more families of "squaw men" near Pierre the most domestic felicity prevails, and the young half-breeds are generally promising youths.

WATERLOO, Iowa, is the first city in the State to avail itself of the provisions of the school-book law passed by the last General Assembly. Contracts have been let with publishers for furnishing the books wanted by the schools for the next five years, and, after paying freight and allowing local dealers a commission for handling them, the saving will be fully 30 per cent.

Mrs. A. L. STEVENSON, of Dubuque, Iowa, has received a letter stating that herself and brother, residing in Chickasaw County, Iowa, will become heirs to an estate in Ireland worth \$9,000,000. Their father, 97 years of age, has just fallen heir to the estate.

THE twenty-first annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland will be held in Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 17 and 18. The local Executive Committee has about completed all the details necessary to make the event a conspicuous one in the history of the society. The annual address will be delivered by Gen. Gates P. Thurston, and the annual banquet will be held at the Boody House Thursday evening Sept. 18, at which distinguished members of the society will make short speeches.

A SANTA FE passenger train near Kansas City was fired upon by marksmen who were hidden in the high grass some distance from the railway track, and could be located only by the puffs of smoke from their rifles. Several of the shots passed through the cars. No one was hit by the flying bullets, but the passengers were badly frightened. No reason for the attack is known.

PROBABLY the largest mining transaction ever carried through in the United States will be consummated at Denver in a few days. Already \$500,000 has been paid down by J. B. Bates, representing a syndicate of London capitalists, which has been organized to purchase all the paying mines in the Aspen district for the colossal sum of \$27,000,000. According to the terms of the option as soon as it is demonstrated that the mines are what they are represented to be \$20,000,000 spot will be paid down and the balance within one year from date.

STATISTICS have been obtained from district courts throughout Kansas as to the number of foreclosures on farms during the first six months of 1899. From these it appears that 1,103 farms have been sold by sheriffs in forty-three counties, an average of about twenty-five in each county, or less than one a week. Many of the foreclosures were on land mortgaged for what it would bring when money was easy.

THE grave of Annie Rutledge, the early love of Abraham Lincoln, will soon have a fitting monument. The body, which for nearly fifty-five years has rested in the cemetery at New Concord, Ill., was recently exhumed and buried in Oakland Cemetery in Petersburg, Ill. A monument will soon be erected.

A MINER of West Point, Cal., shot his wife, fatally wounding her, killed his boy, then committed suicide. He had been drinking.

PRESIDENT HATHUSON has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of the Wisconsin Indian convicted of assaulting his own child.

SAMUEL LUTZ, of Circleville, Ohio, aged 102, a veteran of the war of 1812, died a few days ago.

THE young wife of O. B. Turner, a photographer of Findlay, Ohio, has eloped with Charles Sinclair, who boarded at the same place. Turner and his wife were married a week ago. He has followed the couple to Toledo, vowing vengeance.

W. C. PRESTON, a school principal at Davenport, Iowa, was instantly killed by

an electric car breaking loose and crashing into a railroad crossing.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

THE Baltimore Manufacturers' Record's annual review of the crop situation in the South notes the largest cotton crop ever produced, and states that farmers are less in debt than at any time for twenty-five years. For five years the cotton crop has steadily increased from 6,505,000 bales in 1895-1897 to from 7,500,000 to 8,000,000, the estimate for the present crop. The price has advanced with the increase in production, the total value of the last four crops, including cotton seed, being about \$1,500,000,000. The value of this year's crop is estimated at \$500,000,000, thus bringing the total value for five years up to \$2,000,000,000. While cotton has thus been adding so enormously to Southern wealth, corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, rice, sugar, grasses, fruits, and vegetables have made great gains, and while some of these crops—corn, for instance—will this year fall a little short of last year this difference is the corn yield will be more than counterbalanced by higher prices. From all over the South bankers write of the "best outlook for farmers since the war." The South's agricultural products will this year reach at least \$1,000,000,000, or about \$400,000,000 more than in 1890.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL FRANK HATTON is very sick, and it is feared by his friends that his death is not far distant. He is suffering from a very serious attack of rheumatic fever, and has been confined to his room at Washington for the past ten days.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A DISPATCH from Santiago de Cuba says that in the excitement attending an alarm of fire on a towboat, some of the persons on the vessel jumped overboard, and three women were drowned.

THE sugar crop of Cuba is reported to amount to 665,333 tons, an increase of 102,930 tons, or 24 per cent., as compared with that of last season.

A TERRIFIC storm has visited Trieste, in Austria, causing great loss of life and property. Many wrecks are reported on the Adriatic Sea, and the crews of several vessels have perished. At Wittingen three persons were killed by lightning and much damage was done to property.

SEVERAL earthquake shocks were felt in the Danube Valley, Thursday, from Ansteln to Grein. The shocks lasted ten minutes. The river rose in long lines, similar to the waves caused by a steamer's paddles.

It is reported that the Russian Minister of War is enrolling tribes in the Caucasus and other departments to form an Asiatic army which shall be able to operate independently of the European army in the event of war with Asiatic countries, the European troops to be removed from Asiatic Russia to Western Russia.

BLOOD has been shed by the riotous strikers at Valparaiso, Chili. It was early known that the longshoremen and stevedores had struck and that they had threatened to attack the custom house, the workmen in which were compelled to join the mob. The strikers demanded payment in coin—not in notes—and this demand caused the doors of the custom house to close—a step which was promptly followed throughout the city. The mob swept the city, plundering stores, shops, drinking places, and warehouses, and carrying off everything portable. At some places rife-shots were fired, but as the cart-ridges were soon exhausted the defenders had to leave the property at the mercy of the mob. Meanwhile the police were assembled in strong force at the very spot where no mob was to be seen. Two hours after these disorders had occurred, and after eighty had been wounded and twelve killed, the authorities determined to send out artillery and infantry pickets and defend the intendents' and other public offices. When the day closed the streets were filled with people, and everything indicated that rough scenes were about to occur. The Union printing office was soon attacked and the mob had to be driven off. At the Bellavista station one of the mob hoisted a red flag on a pole, and from that moment this flag was the banner of the movement. After an hour had elapsed a picket appeared, only to ask the plunderers to withdraw, and as they did not do so the soldiers withdrew and the plundering continued. Meanwhile similar and even worse scenes were being enacted in the Baron quarter. The railroad shops were completely destroyed and their contents thrown into the sea. The female drivers' house was completely demolished.

THE prospects of the Panama Canal are said to be again brightening. A new proposition has been submitted to the Colombian Government.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

OLIVER DALRYMPLE, the most extensive wheat grower in America, says: "The 64,000,000 people of the United States are consuming for bread and seed nearly 1,000,000 bushels of wheat per day, leaving from this crop only about 40,000,000 bushels of wheat for export, while the average production of the country for the last ten years is 445,000,000 bushels and the average export for the last ten years 133,000,000 bushels per annum. If the present ratio of increase of population over production continues for the next ten years the United States will be changed from an exporting to an importing wheat country."

THE American Reporter of Boston has a letter from Bradford, England, announcing the recapitalization in Bradford of the worsted mills of Charles Fletcher of Providence, R. I., anticipatory of the passage of the McKinley bill. The stock is being offered to the English public on a capitalization of \$1,750,000, and the profits of the mills during the last three years are vouched for by public accountants as being \$334,349 in 1897, \$422,993 in 1898, and \$471,903 in 1899. This proposed purchase of a great American woolen manufacturing establishment by English capitalists will attract much attention, and has been kept very quiet on this side of the water.

THE Census Bureau has issued a bulletin on the financial condition of counties. The work has been done under the direction of Mr. T. Campbell Copeland. The inquiries have been made since June, 1899. The aggregate bonded county debt of Illinois is \$11,468,000, a decrease of \$2,000,000 since 1890. Indiana has a trifle under \$6,000,000, nearly one-half of which has been incurred during the last ten years. Iowa's bonded debt is \$3,217,000, an increase of \$536,000, of which \$445,000 has grown since 1890. Wisconsin shows \$1,615,000, a decrease of \$465,000. Minnesota has a growing debt, for its counties are now bonded for \$3,120,000, as against \$798,000 in 1870. Throughout Indiana, more particularly in the northern counties, the gross debt is very considerable. Illinois has a large group of counties in the northern section and another group, consisting of Woodford, McLean, Livingston, Iroquois, Vermilion, and Edgar counties, without debt of any kind. The southern counties—of Minnesota, particularly those of Faribault, Freeborn, Mower, Fillmore and Houston, together with Waseca, Steele, Dodge, Olmsted, Murray, Cottonwood and Watonwan, have at present no outstanding debt. The same may be said of the group formed by Dakota, Goodhue and Wabasha counties. The northwestern counties of Iowa are somewhat heavily involved.

FROM information received by the schooner Arago, just arrived at San Francisco from the north, it is learned that the revenue cutter Rush was at St. Paul's Island Aug. 15. She is not making any seizures, but is simply ordering sealers out of Behring Sea under threat of seizure. In every such case sealers have left Behring Sea. The Corwin had not arrived at Onalaska when the Arago left.

FRUIT and vegetables will be scarce and high this year, and those who contemplate laying in a winter supply had better begin before the prices get much higher. The near-by crops in these lines are a failure this year, and although there is plenty of California fruit coming in the demand is so great for the Eastern markets, as well as for home consumption, that it has a tendency to make prices much higher. In the fruit line the almost total failure of the apple crop will be felt by the people generally. The Eastern States have hardly any apples at all, and will not be able to supply the West as heretofore. Good apples are bringing \$2.25 to \$2.50. Among vegetables, potatoes are causing great anxiety. Careful calculations places the shortage at about 100,000,000 bushels, and the possibility of this record being lowered will depend entirely upon rain. Michigan, a great potato section, will only have about 60 per cent. of an average crop. South Dakota and Minnesota are not up to the average, and Kansas and Nebraska will only have enough for their own requirements. Tomatoes are plentiful and Illinois stock coming in. Onions are short and not of particularly good quality. Cabbages are fine this year, and although the crop is not as large as usual the quality makes up for the lack in quantity.

R. G. DUX & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The great relief in the money market in New York caused by the Treasury purchases of 4½ per cent. bonds, the refusal of the labor federation to take up and extend the strike on the Central Railroad, and the prospect that the Senate will soon reach final action on the tariff bill have all tended to improve the state of business. At the same time better crop prospects have brought a distinct reaction in the speculations which more retarded exports. Thus, while the volume of domestic trade continues greater than in any previous year at this season, the bank clearings for August outside New York exceeding last year's by 21 per cent. the outlook for the future is clearer and brighter. Chicago reports money plenty at 6 per cent. on call and collections easy, a better trade than last year's in dry goods and clothing, a reduction of 75 per cent. in Stock Yards business since the strike, a decrease of 50 per cent. in butter compared with last year, 20 per cent. in wool, and steady decrease in dressed beef, but large increase in cured meats, lard, cheese, cattle, hides, and 100 per cent. in hams.

THE crop year for Minneapolis has just closed, and with the exception of one year, that of 1888, shows the largest figures in all branches of the market within the city's history. The entire receipts of wheat amounted to 43,393,950 bushels, an advance over last year of 6,000,000 bushels in round numbers. For the same period the shipments amounted to 10,231,325 bushels. The number of barrels manufactured since September, 1898, is 6,713,052, that of the period from September, 1888, reaching 5,696,586 barrels. The corn market showing is the most remarkable of the lot; receipts were 4,451,230 bushels, and the shipments 2,230,600, a clear gain of 300,000 bushels over the 1889 yield. The oats total, as well as that of flax, give these results: Oats, receipts 3,360,000 bushels, shipments 1,889,600; flax, receipts 38,000 bushels, and shipments 25,000. The Duluth corn receipts for the year ending Aug. 31 were 1,532,863 bushels, and shipments 2,015,005; oats, receipts were 1,579,790 bushels, and shipments 1,589,703.

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MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Prime.....	5.00	4.50
Fair to Good.....	4.50	4.00
Common.....	4.00	3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.75	4.50
Butcher.....	3.00	5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.12	1.08
CORN—No. 2.....	.86	.84
OATS—No. 2.....	.36	.34
RYE—No. 2.....	.45	.46
BUCKWHEAT—Choice Creamery.....	.21	.23
EGGS—Fresh.....	.28	.24
POTATOES—Iowa, per bu.....	.85	.86

INDIANAPOLIS.

CATTLE—Choice Light.....	3.00	4.75
HOGS—Common to Prime.....	3.00	4.25
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	2.00	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.99	1.01
CORN—No. 2 White.....	.50	.51
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.40	.40

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE.....	4.00	5.00
HOGS.....	3.75	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.98	.99
CORN—No. 2 Red.....	.88	.90
OATS—No. 2.....	.34	.35
RYE—No. 2.....	.33	.34

CINCINNATI.

HOGS.....	3.25	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.01	1.03
CORN—No. 2.....	.88	.90
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.35	.36

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.98	1.01
CORN—No. 3.....	.48	.50
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.16	.18
RYE—No. 1.....	.61	.62
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.62	.64

DETROIT.

CATTLE.....	3.00	4.50
HOGS.....	3.00	4.25
SHEEP.....	2.00	4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.02	1.03
CORN.....	.32	.34
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.38	.39

TOLEDO.

WHEAT.....	1.02	1.03
CORN—Cash.....	.51	.52
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.38	.40

BUFFALO.

CATTLE—Good to Prime.....	3.75	4.75
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.....	3.50	4.25
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1.18	1.22
CORN—No. 2.....	.51	.51

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.50	5.25
HOGS—Light.....	4.00	4.75
SHEEP—Medium.....	4.25	5.00

NEW YORK.

CATTLE.....	3.25	5.00
HOGS.....	4.25	5.00
SHEEP.....	4.50	5.75
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.01	1.01
CORN—No. 2.....	.85	.85
OATS—Mixed Western.....	.33	.33

PROSPECT FOR CROPS. THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

CORN NOT UP TO ITS USUAL STANDARD.

The Moisture Came Too Late to Help It Much—Only Half a Crop of Oats, and That of Poor Quality—Pastures and Meadows Improving.

[Chicago dispatch.] There has been a general increase of moisture in the West, Northwest and Southwest during the present week. The effect has been to partially restore the pastures and meadows, freshen up the leaves of the corn, and put the ground in very fair condition for plowing.

In the oat belt the rains have not been heavy enough to prevent thrashing, and another week will see this important crop all secured.

A year ago at this date thrashing of oats had hardly commenced. Even then, at the low prices which were ruling, oats were moving very freely. Country elevators were nearly full of oats.

Grain dealers

AS YOU GO THROUGH LIFE.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Don't look for the flaws as you go through life; And even when you find them, Don't look for the virtue behind them. It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind. And look for the virtue behind them. For the cloudiest night has a hint of light Somewhere in its shadow hiding; It is better by far to hunt for a star, Than the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs ever away To the bosom of God's great ocean. Don't set your foot against the river's course And think to alter its motion. Don't waste a curse on the universe—Remember, it lived before you. Don't butt at the storm with your puny form—But bend and let it go over you.

The world will never adjust itself To suit your whims to the letter. Some things must go wrong your whole life long. And the sooner you know it the better. It is folly to fight with the infinite, And go under at last in the wrangle. The wisest man, shapes into God's plan As the water shapes into the vessel. —Ladies' Home Journal.

AN INSANE FRENZY.

A Leaf from Tolstoy's "Kreutzer Sonata."

The first thing I did was to take off my boots; then in my stockings I went to the wall where my guns and daggers were suspended above the sofa, and took down a crooked Damascus blade that had never been used, and was exceedingly sharp. I unsheathed it. The scabbard slipped from my hands and fell down behind the sofa; and I remember saying to myself, "I must look for it afterward, or it may get lost." Then I divested myself of my great-coat, and stepping out softly in my stockings, I went there; and, stealing up inaudibly, I suddenly threw open the door. I remember the expression of their faces. I remember it, because it afforded me an exquisite pleasure. It was an expression of terror, and that was precisely what I desired. To my dying day I shall not forget the regard of mingled despair and terror on their faces. He was seated, I think at the table, and soon as he saw me, he started to his feet and stationed himself with his back leaning against the cupboard. His features were expressive of unmistakable abject terror. Her face wore the same expression, but there was something else there besides; and had it not been for that something else, had I discovered no trace of anything but terror, perhaps that which happened a little later would have never taken place. For an instant, and only for an instant, she looks betrayed—to my thinking, at least—the disappointment, the vexation she felt at being disturbed in her love-making. Both of those expressions lingered but a second on their faces; his was instantaneously replaced by an interrogative glance at her which said: "Is it possible to right things by lying? If so, then it is time to begin. If not, something else will take place; but what?" Her look of vexation and disappointment was succeeded, I fancied, the moment her eyes met his, by solicitude for him. For an instant I stood on the threshold, holding the dagger behind my back, and that instant he smiled and began to speak in a tone of voice so studiously unconcerned that it seemed positively comical. "And we were at our music."

"Well, this is a surprise," she exclaimed, the same moment, following up the cue he had given her. But neither he nor she finished what they were going to say. The insane frenzy I had felt a week before again took possession of me; and I gave myself up to it, body and soul. They never finished the sentence they had commenced. That other alternative happened which he was so greatly afraid of, and it swept away in a trice all that they were going to say. I threw myself upon her, hiding all the time the dagger, lest he should hinder me from plunging it into her side, under her breast. I chose this spot from the very first. Just as I was flinging myself upon her, he saw what I was about, caught me by the arm, and shouted out at the top of his voice: "Bethink you of what you are doing! Help!" I freed my arm and rushed upon him without uttering a word. His eyes encountering mine, he all at once turned as pale as a sheet, his very lips became bloodless and white, his eyes glistened with an unwonted luster, and he dived under the piano and fled from the room. I rushed after him, but felt a heavy weight suspended from my left arm. It was she. I struggled and tried to tear myself from her, but she prevented me from moving. This unlooked-for hindrance, the dragging weight, and her touch, from which I shrank as from a loathsome thing, served only to inflame me still more. I struck backward with my left arm with all the force I could gather, and I hit her with my elbow in the face. She screamed and let go my arm. I turned round to her. She had fallen on the couch, and, pressing her bruised eye with her hands, was looking at me. Her face was expressive of terror and of hatred for me, her enemy. I saw nothing but fear and hatred in her features, just such fear and hatred for me which love for another would inevitably call forth in her. Still I might, perhaps, have restrained myself yet, and might not have done what I did, if she had only remained silent. But she all at once began to speak and to clutch at my hand, the hand that held the dagger. "Think what you are doing. Nothing has passed between him and me, nothing. I swear to you, nothing." I might still have wavered, had it not been for those concluding words, from which I inferred that the opposite was true. "Do not lie, hell-hag," I screamed, seizing her arm with my left hand. Then, without relinquishing my hold of the dagger, I caught her with my left hand by the throat, threw her over on her back and began to strangle her. How tough her neck seemed! She seized my arms with both her hands, tearing them away from her throat; and, as if I had only been waiting for this, I struck the dagger, with all the strength I could muster, into her left side and under the ribs.

Whenever people assert that in a paroxysm of madness they do not remember what they are doing, they are talking nonsense or lying. I knew very well what I was doing, and did not for

a single second cease to be conscious of it. The more I fanned the flame of my fury, the brighter it burned, within me, the light of consciousness, lighting up every nook of my soul, so I could not help seeing everything. Thus I was aware that I was striking her below the ribs, and that the blade would penetrate. The very moment I was doing this I knew I was doing something terrible, but that consciousness was instantaneous, like a flash of lightning, and the deed followed so close upon it as to be almost simultaneous with it. My consciousness of the deed and of its nature was painfully distinct. I felt and I remember the momentary resistance of the corset, and of something else, and then the passage of the knife cutting its way through the soft parts of the body. She seized the dagger with both her hands, wounding them, but without staying its progress.

Then having plunged the dagger into her body, I instantaneously drew it out, anxious thereby to remedy what I had done, to stay my hand. I then stood motionless an instant, waiting to see what would happen, whether in was possible to remedy it.

She suddenly sprang to her feet and screamed out, "Nurse, she has murdered me!" The nurse, having heard the noise, was already on the threshold. I was still standing motionless, expectant, incredulous. Suddenly the blood welled forth from under her corset, and then I saw that what I had done was past remedying, and the same instant I perceived that it was not desirable that it should be remedied, that this very thing was what I wanted and what ought to have been done. I lingered on still, till she fell, and the nurse, exclaiming, "Good God!" ran to her assistance; it was only then I flung away the dagger and went to my room.

"What must I do now?" I asked myself, and I at once knew what. Going into my study I went up to the wall, took down the revolver, examined it—it was loaded—and placed it on the table. I next picked up the scabbard from behind the sofa, and then seated myself on the sofa. I remained thus seated for a long time, thinking of nothing, recollecting nothing. I was conscious, however, of a considerable stir in the other rooms. I heard a vehicle driving up to the door with some one; then another. Then I heard and saw George coming. "Did you hear what had happened?" I asked him. "Tel the durnik to go and inform the police." He went out. I rose from the sofa, and got out my cigarettes. Before I had smoked one, I was overcome by drowsiness and fell asleep.

I slept for about two hours. I dreamt that she and I were living on terms of affection, that we had quarrelled, but were making it up, there was some little obstacle in the way, but that at bottom we were friends.

I was awoke by a knocking at the door. "That's the police," I thought. "I fancy I murdered her. But perhaps it is she herself who is knocking, and that nothing at all has happened." The knocking at the door was continued. I did not answer it, but strove to decide the question. Had all that really taken place or not? Yes, it had. I remembered the resistance of the corset and the passage of the blade through the body, and the recollection sent an icy cold chill along my back and made my flesh creep. Yes, it had taken place. There was no mistake about that. Now it's my turn, I thought, but even while I was still saying that to myself, I knew that I would not kill myself. And yet I rose and took up the revolver again.

It seemed strange. I remember how many times before that I had been on the point of suicide—it always seemed such an easy thing to do. But now I could not even harbor the thought. "Why should I kill myself?" I asked. And no answer was forthcoming. The knocking at the door continued. "Ah, yes, I must first see who it is at the door. There will be always time enough for this," and I laid the revolver down on the table and covered it over with a newspaper. I then went to the door and drew back the bolt. It was my wife's sister—a well-meaning, silly widow. "Vasa, what's all this?" she exclaimed, and the tears—always ready with her—flowed abundantly. "What do you want?" I asked, turning to her gruffly. "Vasa, she's dying; Ivan Zakharievitch said so." Ivan Zakharievitch was the doctor—her doctor and adviser. "Is he here?" I inquired, and all my hatred for her revived. "Well, and what if she is?" I continued. "Vasa, go to her." "Shall I go to her?" I asked myself. And I at once decided that it was my duty to go to her, that it was the correct thing to do in such cases; that when a husband kills his wife, as I had done, he is bound to go to her. If it is always done, I reasoned, then I suppose I must go. Yes, if it should prove needful, I said to myself, thinking of my intention to commit suicide—I shall have plenty of time to do it afterward, and I followed my wife's sister.

Strange as it may seem, as I left my study and passed through the familiar rooms, I once more conceived a hope that all this had not really taken place; but the pungent smell of the abominable drugs, of iodine, of carbolic acid, overpowered me, and I knew it had really taken place. Passing along the corridor by the nursery, I saw Liza; she gazed at me with a terrified look in her eyes. I fancied the whole five children were there and were steadfastly looking at me. I went up to the door of her room, and the maid opened it and went out. The first thing that struck me was her light gray dress lying on a chair, all black with blood. She was in bed, in my bed, which was of easier access than her own, lying on pillows in a very sloping position, her knees upraised, her camisole unbuttoned. Something had been laid on the place where the wound was. A nauseous smell of iodine pervaded the room. What impressed me in the first place, and more profoundly than anything else, was her swollen, bruised face, the eyes and part of the nose being of a bluish-black color; these were the effects of the blow I had struck her with my elbow. No trace of beauty was left; but instead of it I noticed something repulsive. I stopped at the threshold.

"Go up to her; go up to her," exclaimed her sister. "Nurse, she has murdered me!" The nurse, having heard the noise, was already on the threshold. I was still standing motionless, expectant, incredulous. Suddenly the blood welled forth from under her corset, and then I saw that what I had done was past remedying, and the same instant I perceived that it was not desirable that it should be remedied, that this very thing was what I wanted and what ought to have been done. I lingered on still, till she fell, and the nurse, exclaiming, "Good God!" ran to her assistance; it was only then I flung away the dagger and went to my room.

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claimed her sister. "Yes, she probably wants to repent," I thought. "Shall I forgive her? Yes, as she is dying I may forgive her." I decided within myself, striving to be magnanimous. I then went up close to her bedside. With difficulty she raised up her eyes to me, one of which was greatly bruised, and said falteringly, stammering over the words: "You have your way now; you have killed me." And I noticed on her face the expression which was struggling with physical pain for the mastery; in spite of the nearness of death, it was the old, familiar, cold, animal hatred. "The children—you shall not have; I will not give them to you! She [her sister]—will take them." As to that which was the most important of all for me—her guilt, her faithlessness—she did not consider it deserving of even a passing allusion. "Yes; admire what you've done!" she exclaimed, slowly turning her eyes towards the door, and sobbing. On the threshold stood her sister, with the children. "Yes; see what you have done!"

I looked at the children and then at her bruised, blue face, and for the first time I forgot myself, my rights, my pride; for the first time I saw in her a human being, and so frivolous and mean did everything appear that had wounded me, even my jealousy, and so grave, so fearful the thing that I had done, that I was ready to fall at her feet, take her hand in mine, and say, "Forgive me!" But I did not dare. She closed her eyes and remained silent, evidently too weak to speak. All at once her distorted face quivered, a frown passed over it, and she pushed me feebly away from her. "Why has all this happened? Oh, why?" "Forgive me," I exclaimed. "Forgiveness! all that is rubbish. Oh, if I could only keep from dying!" she ejaculated, raising herself up a little and fixing on me her eyes, that gleamed with feverish lustre. "You have worked your will. I hate you! Oh, ah!" she exclaimed, evidently frightened of something, as her mind began to wander. "Kill me now; kill me! I'm not afraid. Only kill them all; kill him too. He's gone; he's gone!" The delirium continued to the very end. She recognized no one. The same day at noon she passed away.

The Dust of Ages.

All the world is covered thickly with the dust of ages, writes James C. Purdy. What of that? Nothing; only the dust of ages—much of it—is the dust of dead people. In dry weather we sprinkle the ground to keep down the dust of remote ancestors. In wet weather we wade through mud compounded of forgotten generations. We are curiously thoughtless of all that. We fence in our cemeteries and protect the graves there with reverent care. The man who carelessly steps on a sodded mound feels that he has desecrated the home of the dead. Yet he will tramp for miles along roads and across fields with never a thought of the mortality beneath him.

Plenty of people are afraid to live near or even pass through a graveyard because of possible ghosts. If ghosts rise from graves, think of the disembodied Indians and Mound Builders likely to exhale from every cellar in America! We moralize over the skull of poor Yorick, because it happens to have kept its shape. But when the dead Caesar has turned to clay we plaster up a crack with him, never bothering our brains about the wonderful as he is used to be. Well, that is as it should be. It is natural, inevitable and very desirable. For there would be small cheer in life for any of us if we had to keep thinking of the dead people who count up the largest total of the human census. There are so many of them that we never could think of anything else if we thought much of them. And in comfortably forgetting them we may justify ourselves, if we choose, with this reflection. A thousand years from now our posterity will be dealing with us precisely as we are dealing to-day with those old ancestors of ours.

He Had Lost His Hustle.

Two men sat on a bench at the court house to enjoy the sunshine, one at either end of the bench. One was apparently well fed and well to do; the other had apparently staked his all and gone down with the crash. For the first five minutes not a word was spoken. Then the hard up man ventured the observation: "Fine day."

The other nodded. About five minutes later hard up remarked: "Time to think of leaving town."

A second nod. The interval was only three minutes this time, when the speaker inquired: "Think you could cash a check for me?"

A third nod. It was exactly a minute and a half before he continued: "It would be a great favor."

The other put his hand into his pocket, but let it remain. The hard up man was now breathing in an excited manner, but he held himself back for fifty seconds before he said: "It's a small check—one for a quarter."

The other extended a quarter in his fingers and looked up to say, "Might have had it fifteen minutes ago."

"But I was afraid of working you too fast. I've been over to Missouri for three months, and they took all the hustle out of me. Why, they are so slow there that they were three weeks sending me to jail for five days, and it took me two days to make up my mind to break out and two more to dig through the wall. I'll soon be all right again. By next week I'll be able to ask you for \$1 without losing ten seconds' time."—Des Moines Graphic.

Trautlich History.

Tourist (out West).—I presume this neighborhood is full of exciting history. Guide.—You bet. Dye see that point o' rocks? When the sheriff's posse got after Buffalo Jim, they chased him to the top of that there peak, three hundred feet high, and the only way he could escape them was by jumping.

Tourist.—Goodness me! The fall killed him of course?

Guide.—No. He didn't jump.—New York Weekly.

JAS. M. TURNER NAMED

AS THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Other Nominees for State Offices—Text of the Resolutions Adopted—Resumption of the Work of the Detroit Convention.

The Republican State Convention met at Detroit on Wednesday, the 27th ult. Nothing was accomplished on the first day beyond a temporary organization and the appointment of the usual committees. Chairman Hopkins, of the State Committee, called the body to order and Judge Philip T. Vanzile was made temporary Chairman. After the delivery of speeches by Gen. Alger, ex-Gov. Blair, Jay A. Hubbell, Col. Deland, and others, the convention adjourned until Thursday morning.

Permanent organization was effected upon reassembling by the selection of ex-Gov. Blair, of Jackson, as Chairman, and James Von Kleck, of Bay, as Secretary.

Gov. Blair, on taking the chair, made a brief address, which was loudly applauded by the 944 delegates. The Committee on Resolutions then reported the platform, which was unanimously adopted. Each and every plank was received with applause, but the greatest enthusiasm was manifested for the section which calls for the abolition of free passes on railroads. Following is the text of the platform:

The Republicans of Michigan in convention assembled do hereby adopt the following platform:

1. The Republicans of Michigan heartily commend President Harrison for the dignity, wisdom and faithfulness displayed by him and his Cabinet in administering the affairs of the nation both at home and abroad.

2. We applaud the patriotic course of Speaker Reed and the Republicans in Congress for so amending the rules that legislation can proceed in spite of an obstructive minority, and we heartily endorse the course of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

3. We believe in the purity of the ballot-box, and that any abridgment of the right of suffrage is perilous to the safety of the nation, and we urge the speedy enactment by Congress of such laws as shall protect every American citizen in the exercise of this sacred right.

4. We are in favor of such a revision of our national tariff laws as will protect producers, laborers and farmers against the ruinous competition of foreign productions and cheaper labor, and especially commend those features of the McKinley bill which provide for the protection of farm products as well as manufactured articles.

5. We endorse the action of Congress in its legislation upon the silver question, and favor the unlimited use of gold and silver bullion as a basis for legal-tender paper currency interchangeable with coin.

6. We endorse and commend the action of the Republican party in carrying out its pledges in relation to pension legislation.

7. We commend the able, economical and business-like administration of Gov. Luce.

8. We favor such changes in our State tax laws as shall provide for a more equal and just assessment of real, personal, and corporate property, to the end that all property in the State not exempted shall contribute its equal share in maintaining the public burdens.

9. We favor such a change in our tax laws as will compel no person to pay taxes on a greater interest in property than he owns.

10. We reaffirm the position of the Republican party heretofore expressed in its State platforms of 1886 and 1888 upon the temperance question.

11. We oppose the further issue of free passes to members of the Legislature and all other public officers, and urge the passage of laws that will inflict heavy penalties upon such officers for accepting such passes, and upon any individual or corporation who shall give or offer to give them to such officers.

12. We favor the most rigid economy in the management of our State Government and State institutions, and demand shorter and less expensive sessions of the Legislature.

The contest for the nomination for Governor was short but spirited. Both candidates were eloquently presented to the convention, and it ended in the nomination of James M. Turner, of Lansing, who received 498 votes on the first informal ballot to 443 for John T. Rich, of Elba. Amid loud cheers, the ballot was declared formal, and Mr. Turner made the unanimous choice.

After repeated calls, Mr. Turner, accompanied by his wife and children and his opponent, John T. Rich, appeared before the convention, and, amid loud applause, thanked the convention. Among other things he said: "I never have anything good but what I want my family to share it with me. That's why I insisted that my wife and babies should come on the platform with me." When he spoke of Gen. Alger as "the nation's standard-bearer of 1888 and 1892" the delegates shouted themselves hoarse.

There was a spirited fight for Lieutenant Governor, J. W. Giddings of Cadillac, Ryan S. Waite of Menominee, and William S. Linton of Saginaw being put in nomination. Waite, the Upper Peninsula man, was opposed by a large number of delegates from that portion of the State and withdrew, as did also Mr. Giddings, before a ballot was taken and Mr. Linton was unanimously chosen.

The Rev. Washington Gardener, of Jackson, was presented as a candidate for Secretary of State without much opposition, and then began the most determined and fiercest struggle of the day—the triangular fight for State Treasurer. The Upper Peninsula almost solidly demanded the nomination of James A. Wilkinson, of Marquette. Daniel McCoy, of Grand Rapids, was the champion of Kent County, while the Wayne County men held up Joseph B. Moore, of Detroit, with a determination not usually found in this delegation. After nominating speeches from all sections of the State, the most remarkable skirmishing of the day began. In the first informal ballot Moore got 345, Wilkinson 295, McCoy 296. The next ballot gave Moore 390, McCoy 316, Wilkinson 232.

A motion to adjourn at this point was successfully fought down by the Moore men, and the Wilkinson faction tried to deliver the entire sixty-six votes of the Upper Peninsula to McCoy, by withdrawing Wilkinson and making that announcement, but amid the greatest confusion and cries of "Moore" and "McCoy" several delegates from Detroit denounced the scheme and the second formal ballot was ordered. As the roll-call proceeded cheer after cheer greeted the slightest gain for either candidate, but when Wayne swung into line with 96 votes (the solid delegation) for Moore the climax was reached, and with wild cheers his nomination was made unanimous.

The ticket was then completed as follows, all of the nominations going by acclamation: Auditor-General, Theron F. Giddings of Kalamazoo.

Commissioner of State Land Office, John G. Berry of Osego County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. Orr Schurtz of Charlotte.

Member of State Board of Education, James M. Ballou of Allegan.

Justice of the Supreme Court, Edward Cahill of Lansing.

The convention elected Senator James McMillan as Chairman of the State Central Committee and then adjourned.

James M. Turner was born in Lansing in 1850 and brought up amid the pioneer surroundings of Ingham County. He was educated in the common school at Lansing, and finished his rudimentary training with a course in the academy at Cazenovia, N. Y. Showing early in life an aptitude for business, he found employment when sixteen years of age in a country store. He remained there two years and then entered the land office of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, now the Saginaw Division of the Michigan Central, which his father had built. He was given charge of surveys and the examination of lands.

He was made President and General Superintendent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, now the middle division of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and occupied the position from 1876 to 1879. In 1876 he was elected to the State Legislature, where he served one term with signal ability. He was the first paymaster of the Ionia and Lansing Road, now the Detroit, Lansing and Northern.

In 1889 he was elected President of the State Agricultural Society and Mayor of Lansing. He was also made President of the Iron Star Company, which operates the Great Western Mine at Crystal Falls. He lately became interested in enterprises in Marquette, Ontonagon, and Gogebic Counties in the Upper Peninsula, and is President of the Michigan Condensed Milk Company of Lansing.

REGISTERED PHARMACISTS.

Annual Report of the State Board of Pharmacy—A Decrease.

The State Board of Pharmacy has forwarded to Gov. Luce its report for the year ending July 7. The board reports that at its three meetings for examinations during the year there were 294 applicants for certificates as registered pharmacists, and thirty-nine for assistant pharmacists. Of this number 165 were passed as registered pharmacists and sixty-six as assistants, the excess in the latter class being accounted for by a rule of the board granting assistants' certificates to those who failed to pass the full examination, yet ranked sufficiently high to warrant the board in issuing certificates as assistants. The year's receipts are as follows:

244 applicants for examination as registered pharmacists at \$5.....	\$ 1,220.00
67 registered pharmacists' assistants, \$1.....	67.00
244 renewals, \$1.....	2,740.00
136 renewals, assistants, 50 cents.....	68.00
Total.....	\$5,035.00
On hand at last report.....	1,363.38
Total.....	\$6,398.38
Disbursements.....	3,734.84
On hand.....	\$2,663.54

The numbered of registered pharmacists in the State one year ago and at present is as follows:

	Reg. Phar.	Assists.
Highest number registered, 1890, 3,312	3,312	374
Dropped from rolls.....	403	123
In force, July 7, 1890.....	2,909	251
Added during year.....	165	39
Dropped during year.....	3,444	318
In force July 7, 1891.....	3,399	290
Dropped to date.....	571	204
Highest number registered, July 7, 1891.....	3,477	400

During the year there have been seventy complaints for violation of the pharmacy law, making a total of 219 since the law was enacted. Ten cases are in the hands of the board's attorney and there have been fifteen convictions during the year, bringing the total number of convictions up to thirty-five. The total cost of prosecution has been \$2,347.03, and the amount of the fines \$434.

PARSON ARNEY NOT AFRAID.

He Thinks His Explanation Will Be Satisfactory to the Conference.

The Rev. J. W. Arney, of Saranac, who is to be hauled over the coals and probably disciplined to the extent of being asked to choose between the horses he loves so well and his pulpit, has been interviewed by a correspondent. He was clad in overalls, attending to the shoeing of one of his flers. He is intelligent, well educated, and earnest; his single failing, if failing it be, is his fondness for horses. He talked about as follows:

"I do not expect I shall have any serious difficulty at the conference. I shall make any necessary explanations that may be asked for, but shall not go out of my way in the least to apologize or attempt a vindication. I have done nothing wrong, and I am perfectly willing to abide by the result. I am confident that my explanation will be satisfactory, and that the report of the investigating committee will be satisfactory. I am not sorry for anything I have done, have not a single regret, and have not allowed the matter to disturb my slumbers."

Mr. Arney's parishioners sanction his cause, and declare their intention of standing by him. He also says that in the event of the worst happening the conference can only suspend him. "The church cannot dictate to me what I shall do and what I shall not do, beyond a certain limit. If I see fit to give another horse race in the future that is my affair, and I do not concede that the church has any right to interfere with me so long as I serve my people acceptably as pastor."

DEATH OF DR. DOUGLAS.

The Oldest Survivor of the Ex-Professors of the University of Michigan.

Dr. Silas H. Douglas, the oldest survivor of the ex-professors of the University of Michigan, is dead. He had a paralytic stroke three years ago and has been an invalid since.

Dr. Douglas was born in Chautauque County, New York, in 1816. He graduated from the University of Vermont and afterward took a master's degree from the same institution. In 1838 he came to Michigan, locating in Detroit, where he studied medicine with Drs. Rice and Pitcher. He graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland and returned to Detroit, where he was connected with the geological survey and with a Government party negotiating Indian treaties. In 1843 he moved to Ann Arbor and began practice. In 1844 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry, and two years later was advanced to a full professorship of the same branch, filling this and other positions in the University until 1875. His name was brought prominently before the people by the celebrated Rose-Douglas investigation, in which the disappearance of certain moneys belonging to the University was brought out, and which investigation and decisions of the various courts and the Supreme Court entirely vindicated Dr. Douglas.

THEY TOOK AN OUTING.

HOW LABOR'S GREAT HOLIDAY WAS CELEBRATED.

The Workmen of Chicago Lay Aside Their Tools on One Day of the Year and Go Out to Make Merry in the Streets and Parks—A Great Procession.

A day especially reserved for the American workman to march out on the highways and, as it were, exclaim: "We are the people!" has a fixed place in the calendar of this big town of workmen. Public offices close, school does not keep, sixteen feet of Stars and Stripes are flung from the flag-staff on the City Hall.

Nobody labors on Labor Day—nobody to amount to anything. The streets, the parks and the newspapers are given over for once to the man with the strong hands and the sweating brow. And he takes them proudly and just barely says: "Thank you." They belonged to him before, says he, but he only cares to use them once a year.

Yesterday's demonstration was not so boastful as previous labor parades have been. The banners were a trifle more modest and less inclination was shown to bump into men with plug hats on the corner.

There were 8,740 men in line, and perhaps they had good reason to feel proud, but the people who watched the line drawn like a cable through a sheathing of spectators ten feet thick on Jackson street were astonished, not so much by the size of the procession, for 8,740 men is not a drop in the veins of this place, as by the evidence that half the thousands of men and women who cheered on the marchers themselves belonged to the organizations represented in the parade.

The tramp began at Lake-Front Park. Not long after daybreak the bands were playing and young men in the stunning clothes a Chicago workman loves to don once in a while could be met on any down-town street plodding over to the rendezvous from the West and North Sides. At 10 o'clock the park was jammed from the Illinois Central fence to Michigan avenue with a crowd in which no man was capable of individual motion. It surged to and fro as if it were set on rockers, and when it moved forward it went with a huge lunge that drove a handful of boulevard policemen flying before it. All one could see of the throng was a vision of the printers' stove-pipe hats and a hundred transparencies waving around them.

The crowd took the jam good-naturedly enough and the women were noticeably jolly about it, and no wonder. They were the best treated women that ever fell into a hurly-burly throng. The men gave way to them and allowed them to occupy the parquetry seats on the curb. A tall girl with a blue hat received almost an ovation near Wabash avenue when the plumpers tramped down Jackson street. They all knew her, evidently, and when she waved her handkerchief at them a chorus of "Why, hel-lo, Nellie!" went up and the plumpers stopped to shake hands with her until the machinery men bumped into them.

The procession started about 11:30 o'clock, and for two hours it wound through the streets. For an hour after the boom-boom-boom-boom of the bass drum sounded it seemed that the procession would be interminable. The people were so thick on the street that they left only a narrow alley for the men to march through. It was so narrow when a sudden movement caused a bulge in the walls that marching by fours became almost impossible, and most of the organizations were compelled to form in threes or twos. At times the line became so thin that it looked like a bright thread in the black blanket covering the street.

There was a pleasant incident connected with the arrival of the carpenters' house in the line. A young man wearing a blue badge tried to stop it and quarreled with the driver. While his friends were holding him the driver whipped up and got in line. The young man followed with the intention of slugging the driver, but he fell in with some marching carpenters, and, while he was talking to them, a large man stepped down from the back stoop of the house and batted this aggressive person on the nose. Then he went back into the house and the young man withdrew, bleeding unpleasantly.

This was only an incident, though, and a rare one. The procession was unusually jolly and it banded jokes with its friends along the line.

"Why don't ye byes

