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### Holland City News, Volume 19, Number 33: September 13, 1890

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1890.

NO. 33

## 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.

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

## Transact a Commercial Banking Business.

Will 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.

## The First State Bank.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Organized under the Michigan Banking Laws.

ISAAC CAPPON, President.

J. W. BEARDSLEE, Vice President.

ISAAC MARSHALL, Cashier.

Transacts a general banking business. Also  
a savings department, in which deposits of  
cents or more are received. Interest paid on  
time and savings deposits. Savings depart-  
ment also open every Saturday evening.

DIRECTORS:

I. Cappon, J. W. Beardslee,  
J. W. Beardslee, G. W. Mokma,  
Paul Steketee, G. J. Diekema,  
G. J. Kollen, I. Marshall,  
J. C. Post.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Attorneys and Justices.

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

HAIBANKS, 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 Cedar streets.

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

### Bakeries.

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

### Barbers.

DAUMGARTEL, W. Tonsorial 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  
cor. corner Eighth and River streets.

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Perfumes and Cosmetics, Imported Havana, Key  
and Domestic Cigars.

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

WALSH, HEBBER, Druggist and Pharmacist:  
a full stock of goods pertaining to the  
business.

WATERS & 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 Furnishings Goods, Eighth street.

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

FRANDALL, S. B., 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.

TEKETEE, BASTIAN, general dealer in Dry  
Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed. The  
best 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, Crocovey, Hats and  
Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc. River street.

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

### Furniture.

BROUWER, JAR. A., Dealer in Furniture,  
Carpet, Wall Paper, etc. Meyer, Brouwer  
& 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,  
Steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 92  
Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, B., 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.  
Renovated and renovated throughout. Rates,  
1.50 a day.

## Manufacturers, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TAKKEN & DE SPELDER, Manufacturers of  
Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs. Sole  
owners of IXL Patent Wagon. Special attention  
to Horseshoeing 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 VEERE, WILLIAM, First Ward  
Meat Market. Choice meats always on  
hand. Eighth street, near Fish.

## Photographer.

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

## Physicians.

HUTZINGA, 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.

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

MARBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office  
at Walda's drug at No. 12. Residence, corner  
of Eighth and Fish streets, in the house formerly  
occupied by L. Spruietema. 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. Edouin 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 Walda'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, 10c

Eggs, 10c Eggs, 10c

Honey, 10c Honey, 10c

Onions, 10c Onions, 10c

Potatoes, 75c Potatoes, 75c

## GRAIN, FEED, ETC.

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

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 50c Buckwheat, 50c

Barley, 100 lbs., 75c Barley, 100 lbs., 75c

Med. Clover, 100 lbs., \$1.00 Med. Clover, 100 lbs., \$1.00

Med. Clover, 100 lbs., \$1.00 Med. Clover, 100 lbs., \$1.00

Corn, 100 lbs., 75c Corn, 100 lbs., 75c

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## CITY AND VICINITY.

The Gypsies have left for Saugatuck.

It requires 243 teachers to instruct  
12,000 school children in Grand Rapids.

The hot weather of Saturday and  
Sunday was followed by a delightful  
shower.

Julius Radeker, an old resident of  
Grand Haven, died Monday, at the  
residence of his son.

Mrs. Gov. Bagley of Detroit, has  
been appointed one of the lady man-  
agers of the World's Fair.

The new Methodist and First Re-  
formed churches at Grand Haven are  
each to have a bell in their tower.

The floral pride of Eighth street is  
the beautifully arranged and well kept  
flower garden of L. De Groot, east of  
the City Hotel.

The Zeeland Old Settlers' Association  
will hold its annual meeting on Tues-  
day, Sept. 16, at 2:30 p. m., at the vil-  
lage of Zeeland.

The mysterious death of Wm. Quig-  
ley, in Tallmadge, continues to be the  
subject of much discussion and of  
family recrimination.

Arrangements have been made for a  
farewell hop this (Saturday) evening at  
the Hotel Ottawa. A special will be  
run from Grand Rapids to Ottawa  
Beach, both ways.

Our neighbor J. Alblas, the enter-  
prising fish dealer, has built him a  
smoke house in the rear of his premises,  
and is now prepared to supply fish,  
fresh and smoked, every day of the  
week.

Rogers & Bird of Saugatuck will  
build a new steamboat this winter, the  
largest ever constructed in their yard.  
It will be 170 feet long and do service  
next summer on the Charlotte and  
Thousand Islands line.

The fall trade is being more than an-  
ticipated by our enterprising milliners.  
Whatever is needed in this line has  
been selected with the greatest care  
and offered to the public at the popu-  
lar millinery of Mrs. P. C. Whitbeck.  
See ad.

Trains on the Ottawa Beach exten-  
sion of the C. & W. M. railroad, for  
this season, were discontinued Mon-  
day, and at the request of the Company  
the steamer Macatawa resumed her  
four regular trips a day, continuing the  
same during the week.

Mrs. M. Bertsch has returned from  
her visit to Detroit and, as will be seen  
in another column, is the better pre-  
pared to attend to the wants of the  
trade. Her stock of millinery goods is  
large and choice and will no doubt be  
pleasing to all. Call and see.

The state fair held at Lansing this  
week was a grand success. It was the  
biggest exhibit of the kind ever given  
in Michigan. The live stock entries  
alone amounted to 3,115, over a thou-  
sand in excess of last year. The lar-  
gest exhibit in this line was by James  
M. Turner, president of the association  
and republican candidate for governor.

Next week will appear the new ad-  
vertisement of Messrs. Wykhuyzen &  
Rineck, furniture dealers on Eighth st.  
This firm having succeeded W. C. Walsh,  
they will continue to make their estab-  
lishment a centrum for all those in  
need of furniture, plain and upholster-  
ed, curtains and wall paper, mattresses  
and springs. In carpets they carry a full  
line. They have also added a fine dis-  
play of hanging lamps. It will be well  
to give them a call and make a personal  
examination.

The neighboring village of Fennville  
has met with another disastrous fire,  
sweeping away the greater part of its  
business portion. The fire originated  
at the rear of Swarts & Son's drug  
store, cause unknown, and being near  
the center of the block, which was a  
solid wooden row, the flames were  
rapidly communicated to the buildings  
adjacent and raged with such uninter-  
rupted fierceness, that within two hours  
the entire block was a mass of smoking  
ruins. The entire loss is estimated at  
about \$35,000, with an insurance of  
half that sum.

The rail and tub factory of J. & A.  
Van Putten will shut down a week for  
a needed enlargement. The dry kiln is  
to be increased in capacity one-third,  
and will receive a hot blast apparatus  
of the latest improved sort; the steam  
piping will be changed in accordance  
therewith and a new wing will be added  
to the mill, to place more machinery.  
All of which will increase the capacity  
of this plant from 800 tubs a day to  
1,200, and give employment to 12 or 15  
additional hands, making the total  
number employed over 50. The firm  
reports a steady demand for their ware  
and shipments are made as fast as the  
goods are finished.

## Hudsonville wants a grist mill.

A law and order league has been or-  
ganized at South Haven.

Among the attractions at the Coopersville fair will be a public wedding.

The attendance at the circus Thurs-  
day was fair. Many were there to see  
the animals.

Notier & Verschure's new delivery  
wagon is a "daisy"—or rather will be,  
when relettered.

Only one case of diphtheria in the  
city—the 10-year old daughter of M.  
de Boe, on Eleventh street.

Prof. G. J. Kollen has bought the  
premises of W. H. Beach, on Twelfth  
street, east of Dr. Kremers.

The Vandalla Railway Company will  
build a viaduct at Benton Harbor and  
erect a fine passenger and freight depot  
there.

At South Haven the interest in the  
G. R. C. & St. L. railroad project has  
been revived, and its promoters are en-  
gaged in getting right of way.

D. Miedema has made a good job of  
work in widening and graveling the  
approaches to Ottawa Beach railroad  
crossing on the Grand Haven road.

There is great danger to our youth,  
who in the evening climb fences in  
close proximity to grape vines. That  
part which gets over the fence last  
night run foul of another kind of  
grape.

Kuite & Koning, produce buyers on  
River street, will have about 15 bushels  
of crab apples at retail next week.  
They also retail and deliver free apples,  
potatoes and grapes, and other country  
produce.

Geo. P. Waring, of Adrian, member  
of the State Central Prohib. com., was  
in the city Saturday, arranging for the  
grand prohibition rally to be held in  
this city, at which ex-Gov. St. John of  
Kansas is expected to be the principal  
speaker.

A pleasant surprise was that collec-  
tion of fruit Geo. Souter left us Satur-  
day. Among the grapes he raises the  
Concord, Brighton and Niagara stand  
approved by the unanimous voice of  
News office. Same as to his Lombard  
and Orleans plums.

The casualties of Michigan railroads  
for 1889 were 572, an increase of 40 over  
the previous year. Of these 8 passen-  
gers, 60 employees and 110 citizens were  
killed, and 28 passengers, 282 employees  
and 88 citizens injured. Those result-  
ing from pure accident were 116, neg-  
ligence 453, trespassers and trams 97,  
drunks 28, suicides 3.

Parties intending to make a trip to  
Europe will do well to take advantage  
of the special rates offered by the  
Netherland line. An excursion boat  
will sail from New York for Amster-  
dam, Nov. 15, and the return tickets  
are good for one year from that date.  
The price for one kind of tickets espe-  
cially is placed within reach of all:  
outward 3rd class and return 2nd class  
for \$75; other rates correspondingly  
low. For further information we refer  
to Messrs. Mulder & Verwey, agents.

Alexander H. Morrison, who was at  
the head of what is now the C. & W.  
M. railroad when it was built through  
here and for some time thereafter its  
manager, and for many years a well  
known citizen of St. Joseph, where he  
conducted a large woodenware busi-  
ness, died at the residence of his  
daughter in Chicago last week, from a  
stroke of paralysis. He was for a long  
time prominent in Michigan politics.  
The funeral was attended by a large  
delegation of citizens from St. Joseph.

Mr. J. B. Nykerk, late of Hope Col-  
lege, has accepted the position of in-  
structor of mathematics and other  
branches, in the North Western Acad-  
emy at Orange City, Ia., and left for  
his new field of labor Wednesday. The  
departure of Mr. Nykerk is generally  
regretted. By his enthusiasm and  
devotion to the art of vocal music and  
his proficiency as a teacher thereof,  
both at Hope College and in the Public  
Schools, he had won for himself the  
due appreciation of this entire comu-  
nity, and as such his absence will be  
greatly felt.

For several years the eastern part of  
Eighth street was made the rendezvous  
of second-hand store buildings. It  
seems, however, that the general build-  
ing boom prevailing in the city has also  
struck that part of the town and that  
the pride of the first-warders will not  
longer tolerate this dumping process.  
Since Mr. Prins got hold of the Schad-  
delee premises he has put up a fine  
two-story brick addition in front of  
the old building, which is now com-  
pleted, and with its plate glass front  
and modern fixtures inside presents a  
marked and favorable contrast with its  
surroundings.

## Wheat is 94 cents to-day.

Judge Christiancy died at Lansing  
Monday evening.

The river and harbor bill is in the  
hands of the president, awaiting his  
signature.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## DOINGS OF THE DAY.

### SUMMARY OF LATE NEWS BY WIRE

Eventful happenings in Every Known Hemisphere—Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Politics, Religion, Commerce and Crops, Sandwiched with Minor Affairs.

### READY FOR A VOTE.

All the Paragraphs of the Tariff Bill Agreed To.

AFTER a debate that has lasted practically without intermission since July 22 the tariff bill was read a third time in the Senate on the 9th inst., and is now ready for its passage. The Senate met at 10 o'clock and resumed consideration of the tariff bill. A number of amendments were proposed and rejected, after which Mr. Aldrich moved to insert a proviso that imported merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse prior to Aug. 1, 1890, may be withdrawn for consumption at any time prior to Nov. 1, 1890, on payment of the duties in force prior to the passage of the act. Agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 27. Mr. Aldrich's amendment authorizing the President to remit under certain conditions taxes on sugars, molasses, coffee, and tea imported from countries where duties are abolished on the principal agricultural products of the United States was adopted—yeas, 37; nays, 28. All the Democrats and two Republicans (Edmunds and Evans) voted against the reciprocity amendment. The next vote was on the amendment to paragraph 703, lowering the sugar standard to be admitted free of duty from No. 16 to No. 13. It was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 24. The bill was then reported to the Senate and all the amendments that had been adopted in committee of the whole were agreed to in the Senate except those on which separate votes were demanded. The first of these was Mr. Plumb's amendment for a customs commission, on which Mr. Gorman demanded a separate vote. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 23. The commission is to be composed of five disinterested persons, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The commissioners are to continue in office six years, but any of them may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. No more than three of them are to be appointed from the same political party. By a vote of 38 to 25 a strict party vote—the Senate ordered the tariff bill to a third reading and engrossment. The House wasted the day in an ineffectual attempt to call up the Virginia election case of Langston against Venable.

### IN THE BASE-BALL WORLD.

Standing of the Clubs in the Various Leagues.						
Players.	W.	L.	P. C.	National.	W.	L.
Boston	72	42	631	Brooklyn	77	40
New York	68	46	586	Boston	72	44
Brooklyn	70	50	583	Philadelphia	70	46
Chicago	63	55	580	Chicago	69	47
Philadelphia	62	55	529	Cincinnati	65	47
Pittsburgh	50	60	454	New York	56	62
Cleveland	44	68	382	Cleveland	53	77
Buffalo	30	81	270	Pittsburgh	30	90

  

Western.						
Players.	W.	L.	P. C.	American.	W.	L.
Minneapolis	68	35	600	Louisville	68	37
Kansas City	66	36	592	Louisville	63	40
Minneapolis	67	39	630	Philadelphia	49	43
Denver	62	50	500	Toledo	50	49
St. Louis	48	56	461	Rochester	36	49
Omaha	44	60	423	Athlete	52	50
Lincoln	40	66	371	Syracuse	44	61
St. Paul	32	73	364	Baltimore	29	80

### HARRISON'S CHOICE APPROVED

The Senate Confirms a Number of Executive Appointments.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

John H. B. Amick, special examiner of drugs at Philadelphia; George L. Dobson, of Norvel, Iowa, register of land office at Buffalo, Oklahoma; W. T. Walker, of Harper, Kan., receiver of public moneys at Buffalo, Oklahoma; Thomas P. Hawley, United States judge for the district of Nevada; John W. Ross, a commissioner of the district of Columbia. Collectors of Customs—John Gifford, at Cherrystone, Va.; James Brady, Jr., at Fall River, Mass.; William E. Blunt, Boston and Charleston, Mass.

### Congressional Nominations

Among the recent Congressional nominations are the following:

For the Twenty-third Pennsylvania District, the Hon. W. A. Stone, Republican; for the Sixth Pennsylvania District, John B. Robinson, Republican; for the Fifth Indiana District, Major Dunbar, Union Labor; for the Sixth Wisconsin District, Charles B. Clark, Republican; for the Fourth Iowa District, Walter H. Butler, Democrat; for the Third Kansas District, the Hon. B. W. Perkins, Republican; for the Eighth Michigan District, A. T. Bliss, Republican.

### Kansas Democratic Ticket

The Kansas Democratic convention nominated the following ticket, which the Resubmissionists also endorse: Governor, Charles Robinson; Lieutenant Governor, D. A. Banta; Treasurer, Thomas Kirby; Auditor, Joseph Dillon; Superintendent of Public Instruction, M. H. Wood; C. J. Supreme Court, M. R. Nicholson; Attorney General, John Ives.

### Minnesota Democrats

The Minnesota Democratic Convention at St. Paul nominated the following ticket: Governor, Thomas Wilson; Lieutenant Governor, E. G. Pahl; Secretary of State, A. T. Lindholm; Auditor, Adolph Bierman; Treasurer, Charles M. Foote; Attorney General, David T. Calhoun; Clerk of Supreme Court, T. E. O'Hare.

### Kurds Ravaging Armenia

ADVICES from Armenia are to the effect that the Kurds are ravaging the country. Bands of them are raiding the villages and destroying the crops, which have just been harvested. The Turks remain passive.

### Appointed National Bank Examiner

The Controller of the Currency has appointed Charles H. Brush of Campbell, Minn., an Examiner of National Banks.

### A California Stag Robbed

NEAR Auburn, Cal., a masked highwayman robbed the Georgetown stage, securing a Wells-Fargo express box.

### Regular Dividends Declared

The directors of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company recommended that the directors declare the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent.

### Disaster on an Electric Road

In Kansas City by a collision on the South Side electric line two persons were seriously and several others more or less severely injured.

## CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

### EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

The striking employees of the Westinghouse Works at Pittsburgh, to the number of 1,200 men, went to the shops and requested their old places on the old terms.

JOHN LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, the prize fighter, has evidently made quite a hit so far as the fair sex is concerned in the new play in which he is appearing at New York. The following is one of the "billy doos" he received after the performance at Niblo's from one of his lady admirers:

Dear John, this is the greatest hit you've made for many a day, And I could stay right here and sit All night and see you play. Don't fight no more, and don't get tight, And let the only "ring" You think of be a wedding one, Which you to me will bring. SUSIE T.

THE fifth annual reunion of the Lutherans of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia at Pen Mar, Pa., was attended by 20,000 persons.

DOMINICO GALUTCHI, a poor Italian, is the last victim of the vengeance of the hated secret Italian organization known as the Mafia. The society, for some unknown reason, issued a decree that Galutchi, who lived in New York, should die, and he was consequently murdered. The assailant escaped, but was subsequently arrested. His name is Antonio Chialadano, and he keeps a restaurant at No. 40 Mulberry street. He confesses that he did the stabbing, but claims that he acted in self-defense.

VERIFIED returns from 243 towns in Vermont show a total vote of 33,318 for Page, 10,214 for Brigham, and 1,216 for Allen and others. These returns make Page's plurality 14,104, and his majority 12,888. In 1888 Dillingham's majority was 27,682. The five towns not heard from gave in 1888 a Republican majority of 262, which will not be materially changed. The Senate will be made up of twenty-nine Republicans and one Democrat. The House will consist of 177 Republicans, 58 Democrats and 2 Farmers' League.

As a result of a prize-fight fought Aug. 29, it is reported in New York that Peter Noud, a barkeeper, who fought a man known as "The Jersey Spider," has died from the poisoning he received.

A MAN named Dickson walked a wire rope stretched across the Niagara river gorge, between the suspension and cantilever bridge.

PERHAPS the biggest seizure of diamonds ever reported to the New York Custom House officers has just been made by Special Treasury Agent Wilbur and his staff. The diamonds were seized from a young Englishman named Medhurst, who arrived on the steamship Tower Hill, from London. The diamonds are worth \$20,000.

### WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

LAST winter there was but a small area in North Dakota where the crops were an utter failure, most of the aid being called for in South Dakota. This year it seems that the conditions are reversed. It is not thought that outside aid will be necessary this year in any locality. Samples of irrigated wheat are shown with straw 36 to 40 inches long, and heads that are well filled, while samples from adjoining fields that were not irrigated showed straw from 18 to 22 inches in length, with berries that are shrunken and discolored. The one grades No. 1 hard and much of the other is rejected.

A NEW political party has been born at St. Louis. The National Reform party—for such it has been named—is the outcome of the recent convention. The platform favors the abolition of national banks; prohibition; Government control of railroads; uniform marriage laws; protests against the alien ownership of lands; favors tariff reform; the regulation of corporations; and the restriction of pauper immigration. A National Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of W. W. Jones, Chicago; Mrs. F. F. Williams, President of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. S. E. V. Emery, Lansing, Mich.; Edward Evans, Tonawanda, N. Y.; and Hiram Main, Marlon, Ind.

LAST Monday the dead body of Elvira Owensby, an old negroess, was found in an orchard near Kearney, Mo. A bullet-hole was found in the head, and the body had been partially consumed by fire. Lewis Griffith was suspected of the crime and was arrested. At his preliminary hearing he pleaded guilty to the crime. He said he shot the negroess because she had defamed his character.

MR. W. J. HART and his family, living at Westwood, Ohio, six in all, were poisoned by eating lemon pudding into which a powder called "pudding" had been placed. It was recommended by his sister, Mrs. Watts of Springfield, Ohio, who was visiting them at the house. All who ate the pudding were attacked with symptoms of arsenic poisoning. Under the aid of a physician they were relieved, but they are still in a critical condition.

THE most serious accident which has happened on the Rio Grande Railway for years occurred four miles east of Florence, Col. Sections 1 and 2 of freight 61 left Pueblo at 3 o'clock for the West. The first section had attached a passenger coach loaded with forty-seven laborers. The first section had either stopped in the cut near Florence or had greatly reduced speed when the second section, the engineer of which was prevented from seeing the head section by a sharp turn in the cut, dashed into the coach, tearing it into a thousand pieces and throwing the debris and the men, wounded and dead, into the Santa Fe track a few feet away. Twelve loaded freight cars ahead of the coach were derailed and completely wrecked. Of the forty-seven men known to have been sleeping on the car five were killed instantly and thirty-seven wounded. The names of the dead are: H. L. Winters, Idaho Springs, Col.; Jonathan Falks, Pueblo; A. M. Evers, Pueblo; James Donovan, Pueblo; C. B. Williams, Leadville. It is not yet known who was responsible for the accident, and an investigation will be made at once. The damage to the company's property will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

ADAM AMALUNG, of A. & W. Amalung, hosiery manufacturers, proprietors of three establishments, committed suicide at Cincinnati, by shooting. His business was unembarrassed and very prosperous. The cause was worry and overwork.

A SPURGE FALLS (Wash.) dispatch says: A premature blast killed sixteen men and possibly more. The full extent

of the disaster is unknown at the time of this writing. It was just before the hour of quitting work, and a large force of men were engaged in the task of blasting out a huge rock pile in the Northern Pacific freight yards in the eastern part of that city. From fifty to seventy-five men were at work in a cut at the time. Fifteen have been taken out dead, a number are injured, and six others have come out alive. One blast had been prepared, and in putting it in it exploded a second, the jar also touching off the first blast. Twenty-five thousand cubic feet of rock was thrown over upon the unsuspecting mass of humanity, with terrible results.

An engine dashed out from behind a freight train standing at the Wilson avenue crossing in Cleveland. An electric motor car was on the track and it was hurled into a ditch. A dozen persons were seriously injured and one was killed.

BUTTE CITY, MONT., is excited over the discovery of a silver lead sixteen feet wide and assaying \$100 a ton. Laborers were excavating a cellar for a business house and struck the ore at the depth of twelve feet.

A PORT HURON (Mich.) dispatch says: The barge W. E. Tremble, owned in Cleveland, was cut down and sunk near Fort Gratiot by the steamboat W. L. Wetmore. The crew was saved with the exception of William M. McEwen. The Wetmore was considerably damaged.

FIREMEN in convention assembled in San Francisco endorsed Chief Sargent's course, and also the Federation's action in regard to the strike on the New York Central.

### SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

JAMES PENNINGTON, a business man of Covington, Ky., was drowned while bathing in the Ohio River.

Boys employed in the glass factories of Bakker Bros. & Co. and Swindell Bros. at Baltimore to the number of 100 struck for higher wages, shutting down the flint department in each and throwing 800 men out of work. The remainder of the boys, it is expected, will go out and sit entirely shut down both factories.

IN Gordon County, Georgia, a white man who had hired a negro to kill his wife has been convicted of murder and will be hanged. Three months ago the wife of R. G. Collins was shot dead by a negro farm hand. The peculiar conduct of the husband attracted attention and he was arrested. At the trial the negro turned State's evidence. It seems that Collins was in love with a young lady in Guilford County, North Carolina. He hired the negro to kill his wife and paid him \$50 therefor.

JUDGE ALVEY, at Hagerstown, Md., ordered that the property and franchises of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal should be sold. He declares that the canal can not be restored so as to produce a revenue applicable to the payment of the bonded indebtedness.

IN a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio at Littleton, W. Va., fifteen freight cars were wrecked. Brakeman James Toothman and Engineer Jeffers were killed. Engineer Charles Leukho and Fireman Lee were both seriously hurt, and Brakeman Loudon received severe bruises.

### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

SOME time ago Senator Plumb brought to the attention of the Signal Service Bureau the phenomenon of the hot winds that occasionally sweep over Kansas, destroying or damaging the vegetation. They occur irregularly, and the theories of their origin are many and diverse. This year the winds extended into Iowa, Nebraska, and Dakota. Senator Plumb has been advised by Gen. Greeley, Chief of the Signal Service, that an investigation into the causes which produce the winds would be made, and an effort made to ascertain whether or not the disastrous effects of their presence can be averted.

### POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

A DISPATCH from Cresson Springs, Pa., announces that the President has sent a budget to Washington containing the nomination of Mr. Charles Seville, of Indiana, as Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Evansville, Ind. He has also issued an executive order in pursuance of a section of the naval appropriation bill providing for the appointment of a commission to select a suitable site for a dry-dock on the Pacific coast north of the northern boundary of California. The members of the commission are: Capt. T. O. Selfridge, United States navy; President; Col. George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, United States army; the Hon. Thomas C. Platt of New York; the Hon. Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, and Lieut. Andrew R. Wyckoff, United States navy.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR has appointed as Commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Gen. Joseph S. Fullerton of Missouri, Gen. Alexander P. Stewart of Tennessee, and Col. S. C. Kellogg of the army.

### FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A MELBOURNE cable says: The employees decline to confer with the strikers. The Broken Hill miners struck to forestall an announced stoppage affecting 9,000 men and \$750,000 capital. Other stoppages are imminent. At a meeting at Sydney to-day several speakers advocated a compromise with the employers. They complained that the employers were delaying the proposed conference with the strikers.

A LONDON cable reports that the Elbe is still sixteen feet above the normal height at Dresden, but it is gradually falling. The Austrian Government has granted \$100,000 for repairing the damage done by the floods and assisting the sufferers. The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says it is estimated that the losses by the floods in Central Europe will reach \$200,000,000.

THE Labor Congress in session at Liverpool, England, has passed a resolution requesting Parliament to make it a penal offense to work more than eight hours a day.

### FRESH AND NEW.

THE anxiety occasioned by the reports of the potato crop has been somewhat allayed, and the outlook is not as bad as was supposed. The receipts are fair, and buyers who held off on account of high prices are purchasing readily. Southern stock is not up to the average and in sorting shows a shrinkage of about 25 per cent. Wisconsin and Michigan Rose and Hebron are quoted in Chicago at 75 to 80 cents per bushel, Eastern Rose at 90 cents, and other vari-

eties in proportion. Sweet potatoes have dropped in price considerably as the result of a splendid crop. Jerseys now bring \$3.25 to \$3.75 per barrel. Baltimores \$2.50, Illinois \$3.25, and Kentucky red \$2 to \$2.25. This is a reduction of over \$1 per barrel during the week. Packers of corn and tomatoes claim to have done a losing business during the last three years. Small cannery factories have been erected at a hundred places in that time, to pack these vegetables principally, although a fair share of them put up a per cent. of peas, string beans, squash, pumpkin, etc. Tomatoes are fully 25 per cent. higher than in May, despite the fact that this is the harvest time for garden truck. In any event prices will average much higher in 1890-'91 than for the season of 1889-'90. That much is certain. Peas and beans are also up, and the packing season has closed with a substantial advance on these goods that is likely to be increased materially when winter consumption begins.

SECRETARY WINDOM and the Director of the Mint have had a consultation in regard to the new silver law, one result of which was a decision that the department will purchase 4,500,000 ounces each month, reckoning from Aug. 13, when the law took effect. It was suggested that the department purchase 54,000,000 ounces a year and merely average the monthly purchases. But this plan was thought to be open to objection, and it was decided to adhere strictly to the letter of the law.

A GUATEMALA dispatch to the authorities at Washington says:

"Death to Yankees!" was the cry of an angry and excited mob that surrounded the United States Legation to-day. Threats of stoning the building and mobbing the inmates were freely uttered, but no overt act was committed in the face of the strong force of police that guards the premises day and night. Every visitor is closely questioned before being admitted to the offices, and is more or less under surveillance while inside. Whenever Mr. Mizner has occasion to leave the Legation he is surrounded by a bodyguard of armed police. But he is not the one to be succeeded by blue jackets from the United States are also to form a cordon of safety about the Legation. Sympathy grows for Gen. Barundia's daughter, who is kept a close prisoner for her attempt upon Mr. Mizner's life.

A NEW counterfeit \$10 bank note is in circulation, and the Government detectives say that it is one of the most dangerous that have yet made their appearance. This is because it is such a perfectly engraved and printed copy that it requires the skill of an expert to tell the difference between it and a genuine bill. It is on the Germania National Bank of New Orleans and in appearance is a perfect counterfeit of the regular \$10 bank note of the issue of 1882.

R. G. DUN & Co.'s weekly review says: Another large failure—that of Sawyer, Wallace & Co.—comes at a time when the effects of the Potter-Lovell failure at Boston prove more disturbing than was expected. The prospect of speedy action on the tariff bill in the Senate, and considerably better sales by clothing dealers, have made the wool manufacturers more hopeful, and purchases of wool are larger, at Boston reaching 3,000,000 pounds. The dry-goods trade is decidedly larger than last year. The accounts of trade from most parts of the country are encouraging this week. At Boston the money market is pretty stiff, which affects some trades; leather is more quiet and hides firm. Chicago reports smaller receipts of grain than last year, except of barley; a decrease of half in dressed beef, because of the Stock Yards strike; and a large decrease in butter; but an increase of 36 per cent. in cured meats, 200 per cent. in lard, and a heavy increase in cheese and wheat, while sales of merchandise and specially dry goods, must exceed last year's.

THIRTEEN Chinamen passed through Montreal in bond on their way to Yokohama via Vancouver. They came from New York and are going home for a holiday, having made considerable money in the tea and laundry business. One of the Chinamen who could speak English said in forcible language that China would soon retaliate on Englishmen and Americans by preventing them from entering China except under certain conditions. The Chinamen felt angry at being conveyed in bond like freight.

W. T. FOSTER, the weather prophet of Omaha, Neb., predicts a dangerous storm period from Sept. 13 to 23, extending in that time from the Pacific coast to New York.

THE visible supply of grain, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, is as follows: Wheat, 17,500,391 bushels; decrease, 137,353. Corn, 8,251,146; decrease, 1,039,301. Oats, 3,843,678; increase, 493,745. Rye, 571,300; increase, 54,351. Barley, 562,288; increase, 91,485.

OX account of ill-health E. C. Brown is relieved, at his own request, of the duties connected with the position of General Superintendent of the Michigan Central system and becomes assistant to President Ledyard.

### MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime	3.00 to 5.25
HOGS—Shipping Grade	2.75 to 4.75
SHEEP	3.00 to 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90 to 1.00
CORN—No. 2	.45 to .47 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.25 to .36
BARLEY—No. 2	.30 to .40
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.21 to .23
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	.09 1/2 to .10 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.16 to .17
POTATOES—Hebron, per bushel	.65 to .80
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping	3.00 to 5.00
HOGS—Choice Light	3.00 to 4.50
SHEEP—Common to Prime	3.50 to 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90 to .92 1/2
CORN—No. 2 White	.41 to .42 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.37 to .38
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE	4.00 to 5.00
HOGS	4.00 to 4.50
SHEEP	3.00 to 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.90 to .92 1/2
CORN—No. 2 White	.41 to .42 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.37 to .38
CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE	2.00 to 4.00
HOGS	3.10 to 4.75
SHEEP	3.00 to 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88 to .89 1/2
CORN—No. 2 White	.48 to .49 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	.37 1/2 to .38 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.85 to .86
CORN—No. 2 White	.39 to .40
RYE—No. 1	.62 to .63
BARLEY—No. 2	.64 to .65
DETROIT.	
CATTLE	3.00 to 4.50
HOGS	3.00 to 4.25
SHEEP	3.00 to 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87 to .88
CORN—No. 2 White	.40 to .41 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.37 to .38
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT	.98 to .99
CORN—Cash	.49 to .49 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.35 1/2 to .36 1/2
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE—Good to Prime	3.75 to 4.75
HOGS—Medium and Heavy	3.50 to 4.30
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	1.03 to 1.05
CORN—No. 2	.51 to .51 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime	3.30 to 4.75
HOGS—Light	4.25 to 4.75
SHEEP—Medium	4.50 to 5.35
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	2.35 to 3.75
HOGS	4.25 to 4.75
SHEEP	3.00 to 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.00 to 1.02
CORN—No. 2	.38 to .40
OATS—Mixed Western	.38 to .40

## FIGURES FROM MAINE.

### THE REPUBLICAN TICKET GETS A LARGE MAJORITY.

Speaker Reed's Re-election by an Increased Vote—The Estimated Plurality on the Republican Ticket Approximately 19,000—Figures from the Towns—The Successful Ticket.

Governor.....EDWIN C. BURLINGHAM  
CONGRESSMEN.  
First District.....THOMAS B. REED  
Second District.....NELSON DINGLEY  
Third District.....SETH L. MILLIKEN  
Fourth District.....CHARLES A. BOUTELLE

Portland (Me.) dispatch: Gov. Burlingham and the four Republican Congressmen, including Speaker Reed, are elected by majorities larger than were expected. Mr. Reed's majority will be almost double that of 1888, and the vote cast all over the State was much larger than the Republicans had even hoped for.

In this city four Republican legislators and one Democrat are elected—the latter on account of local dissatisfaction. There is great enthusiasm in the city among the Republicans over the result of Reed's election, and a big meeting was held in City Hall, with an address by Reed, under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican club.

Chairman Manley of the Republican State committee sent at midnight the following dispatch to President Harrison:

"Maine gives the largest Republican majority thrown in an off year since 1886 and a larger majority than given in a presidential contest since 1868, with the single exception of 1884 and 1888. Gov. Burlingham is re-elected by a majority exceeding 15,000. Speaker Reed is re-elected by the largest majority he ever received, exceeding 4,500. Representatives Dingley, Boutelle, and Milliken are elected by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 5,000. The Pine Tree State endorses your administration and remains firm in its advocacy of protection to American industries and American labor."

Two hundred and ten give Burlingham 40,345; Thompson, 37,427; Clark, 561; scattering, 958. The same towns in 1888 gave a Republican vote of 50,351; Democratic, 37,244; prohibition, 1,370; scattering, 1,089. Republican plurality, 13,508; against 13,007; Republican gain, 501. If the towns to hear from fall off in the same proportion the final vote should stand: Republican about 64,500; Democratic, 35,500; scattering, 3,900; total, 113,000.

In 1886, the last off year, the vote stood: Republican, 68,991; Democratic, 55,291; Prohibition, 3,998 scattering, 23; Republican plurality, 13,702.

This year the plurality will be about 19,000, a gain of 5,300 and 1,000 ahead of the Presidential year. The Prohibition vote comes united with the scattering or omitted, so it is classed as scattering and may be considerably larger. The members of Congress are all re-elected by large majorities, Mr. Reed's being doubled. The county officers are mostly Republicans. The Senators are probably all Republican, as in the last Legislature, and the Representatives must stand fully as strongly Republican—namely, 125 Republicans to 26 Democrats.

Forty-eight out of fifty-three towns in the First district give Reed 16,991; Frank, 11,339. Reed's plurality, 1,752, against 2,439 in 1888. The remaining towns are small and will not materially change these figures. Cumberland county is incomplete, but no doubt the Republican county ticket was elected by pluralities ranging from 1,500 to 2,000.

Lewiston (Maine) dispatch: Returns from a large portion of the cities and towns in the Second district show that ex-Gov. Dingley is re-elected to Congress by nearly 4,000 majority over Allen (Dem.)

### JUDGE HOWARD DEAD.

Sketch of the Well-Known Michigan Lawyer and Pioneer.

Flint (Mich.) dispatch: Judge Sumner Howard died Sunday after nearly a year of feeble health. He was born at Brockport, N. Y., in 1833 and came to Michigan with his parents in the following year. He learned the printer's trade, but left it, an early age to become a lawyer. In 1858 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Genesee county. During the rebellion he served in the Second Michigan Infantry. In 1876 he became district attorney in Utah, where he assisted in convicting John D. Lee for complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre. In 1882 he served as Speaker of the Michigan Legislature and in 1884 he was appointed Chief Justice of Arizona. In 1888 he returned to Flint and resumed his law practice.



## THE WIFE'S COMMANDMENTS.

BY JOHN S. GREY.

At the early morn thou shalt aspire  
To get up first and light the fire.  
Not any morning shalt thou miss  
Bestowing on thy wife a kiss.  
If in the night the baby cries,  
Thou shalt the infant tranquilize.  
Thou shalt take care thy wife can find  
Here pocketbook with bills well lined.  
Thou shalt not criticize her cakes,  
Her cooking, nor the bread she makes.  
Thou shalt not rail at Easteride,  
To keep her with new hats supplied.  
A sacred duty thou shalt deem  
To treat her daily to ice cream.  
Thou shalt not speak in temper rash  
If she desires some extra cash.  
Thou shalt not come home "full" at night,  
With lame excuses for thy plight.  
This is the tenth—thou shalt not chide,  
But shalt by all her laws abide.  
If to these ten she adds ten thousand more be-  
side,  
—Munsey's Weekly.

## A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

BY A. H. MODRICKER.

One evening as I was walking down Broadway, and just as I had turned into Courtland street, some one slapped me on the shoulder and called out: "Hello, Herron, my old fellow! how are you?" Turning my head I saw my genial friend, Vance Tremaine, generally known as "Old Cap. Vance."

I shook hands warmly, and, as we had some leisure time on our hands, we entered Emerson's Hotel and sat down at the front, Vance locating himself in an advertising chair, while I sat near him. There it was we enjoyed one of the many pleasant conversations I've had with him, and in response to my request that he should tell me another story of his adventures, he told me substantially the following interesting narrative:

"About four years ago," he began, "I was sent from Washington to a certain section of a Western State, where it was suspected the headquarters of a gang of counterfeiters were situated. The bills, which were mostly of large denominations, were so cleverly executed as to deceive even an expert."

"As I have said, it was suspected that the headquarters of the gang were situated in this part of the country, but it was only a suspicion, resting only on the fact that the bogus bills were more numerous in that locality than elsewhere."

"The first thing to do was to disguise myself so completely as to utterly sink my identity, and on this occasion I chose to represent the character of an Englishman, traveling for pleasure, and secured from the department several letters of introduction, stating that I was such."

"But after weeks of investigation I seemed no nearer the fountain-head of the mischief than ever, although I informed the chief of my mission, and also visited the banks and other principal places of business, showing them an infallible test by which to discover the counterfeiters, and requesting them to have any person tendering them at once arrested."

"Finally I spotted a shaver and followed him for three or four hours. He was evidently out of the 'queer' and wanted to be supplied again, and yet was exceedingly cautious. I followed him to the outskirts of the city, when he suddenly disappeared as if by magic, and I quietly walked along to 'pipe off,' but I finally got my eye upon him again, and I caught him just in the act of passing a counterfeit ten dollar bill on one of the city banks, and at once arrested him."

"But do what I might, I could not make the fellow squeal in any respect, and it was evident that he had a good backing somewhere, and did not fear the result of an arrest."

"The next day after the arrest of the 'shaver' I struck for the mountains where I had followed the fellow, but this time, however, I directed my steps away from the beaten course, and after following a winding road for a couple of miles, turned aside and pushed directly into the wilder solitudes that I knew lay undisturbed beyond."

"The cool, crisp air and sunshine invigorated me, and the joy of being alone with nature filled my heart."

"For several hours I walked steadily on until, as the sun crept toward the meridian, I found myself in a portion of the mountains entirely new to me and seldom visited by the foot of man."

"Great rifts tore the rugged peaks about me, forming chasms often half filled with mighty boulders, while the growth of timber was stunted, gnarled and often matted into dense thickets, as though nature herself were in a fierce and angry mood in this strange solitude."

"Suddenly a flow of chilling wind swept about me, bringing with it a dash of rain, and looking upward, I saw that a heavy storm was about to break."

"Hastily I looked about me for some shelter, when my eye caught an apparent recess a few rods higher, within which I might hide myself, and rapidly I sought to avail myself of it."

"Nor was I too soon, for just as I reached the little cave—for such it proved to be—the storm broke with all the fury of a mountain tempest, rain and wind mingling with a wild fury."

"I found a convenient stone and seated myself to await the passage of the storm. This occupied perhaps half an hour, and I had arisen, when through the silence and blackness behind and beyond me, came shrill and clear to my ear the sudden stamp of a horse's hoofs, and the ring of a horse's neigh. Motionless, I bent my head and listened. The sounds were fine as fairy echoes, yet clear as the tone of a far away bell. Again the blow of horse's feet, and then the voice of a man."

"For a moment my brain could not unravel this mystery of the mountain; then a solution of the puzzle came to me and carefully I penetrated a little further into the obscurity beyond. As I did so all the sounds ceased."

"This certainly was strange. For fully five minutes I waited in absolute silence, so complete that the beating of my own heart was like the dull tones of a trip-hammer."

"Then I turned to retrace my steps toward the entrance, when at the very spot where I had been first standing, I was a second time halted by the echo of voices sharp and clear but far away. Now I comprehended all. This was a whispering cave, connecting by some strange passage either large or small, with a greater cave on the opposite side of the mountain's summit, and at this especial point the acoustic properties were such as to bring to my ear all sounds in the other opening."

"I listened intently. For a while the words that I caught had in them no especial interest; but suddenly a new voice floated out of the darkness, new ideas were expressed, and I became master of the situation."

"I found myself the unseen spy upon the councils of the counterfeiters. 'I listened long and intently. So long, that the shadows of the cave crept thicker and thicker about me, and the chill of the coming night touched me with its frosty finger.'

"Forbes is right," one of them was saying. 'We've got the plates and the 'queer' all stowed away, but if they once begin to search they would soon find them.'

"Yes," another said, 'but suppose they come down on us?'

"Then we've got to fight, that's all. Suppose we move right up to the mouth of the cave and wait there till morning. We'd have a dead advantage then, while if they once get inside the chances would be about even."

"This proposal met with universal approval."

"Night had now fallen, but I could plainly see them coming towards me where I was concealed—in a small niche in the wall of the cavern."

"Presently they moved a little distance beyond me and now my position was far from a pleasant one—to be sure I had found the counterfeiters, but my retreat was cut off and I was a prisoner."

"To make a dash and attempt to fight my way through them, was out of the question. My only plan was to wait as patiently as might be until morning."

"It seemed to me that the night would never pass, nevertheless it did at last, and the men set to work to prepare breakfast."

"What is the use of any of us staying here? one of them asked after breakfast. 'Let us all go or stay. If that cursed detective who "pinched" Jerry should come here and find the cave empty, he would go away again; but if he found two or three he'd be dead sure to think he'd struck the right spot.'

"The force of this reasoning seemed to strike his companions forcibly, and at last it was agreed that they should leave the cave, and that no more counterfeiters should be passed until they were absolutely certain that the coast was clear."

"For an hour or two they continued to talk and smoke, and then by twos and threes they began to leave the cave."

"After they had departed I emerged and proceeded to the office of the chief of police."

"It is needless to say that the plates as well as an immense amount of bogus money was found secreted in the cavern and all the counterfeiters captured and sentenced to various terms in the penitentiary."

"As the leader was arrested he called me to one side, and asked: 'Who gave us fellows away?'

"No one gave you away," I replied. 'You told your secrets to a whispering cave, and the cave gave me the tip, old man—you see?'

Too Shy.

Henry Cavendish, a distinguished philosopher of the eighteenth century, was so shy that even his female domestics were compelled to keep out of his sight, and the housekeeper received her orders by notes placed on the hall-table. So controlling was his constitutional infirmity that the only way of conversing with him was not to look at him, but to talk, as it were, in vacancy. Only thus could he be drawn into conversation."

Once at a company of men of science, an Austrian savant complimented Cavendish by declaring that his chief motive in visiting London had been to converse with the illustrious philosopher to whom he had just been introduced. Cavendish stood with eyes cast down, and uttered not a word. At length, seeing an opening in the circle, he darted through it, ran down-stairs to his carriage, and drove home."

The late Duke of Portland used to shelter himself from observation, while walking in his park, by hiding under a huge umbrella. The back of his London residence was guarded by a wall so high that the neighbors could not see the Duke's house, much less its inmates when he was walking in the yard."

Both of these gentlemen were victims of an excessive self-consciousness. They thought too much about themselves, and were deluded by the notion that every one was looking at them."

Sydney Smith, in his youth, was very shy. He cured himself of the disease by making two discoveries: first, that people were not employed in observing him; and next, that the world estimated a man at his true value."

Abernethy, an eminent London surgeon of the last century, was noted for his independence, and for his indifference to people of rank and wealth. A certain nobleman once presented himself at the surgeon's office and without waiting for his turn demanded to see Abernethy. He was refused, and when it came his turn he entered the consulting room in great anger."

"Do you know who I am?" he asked. "No, sir," was the cool reply, "but I am John Abernethy, surgeon, and if you wish to consult me, I am now ready to hear what you have to say in your turn."

Yet this man, so indifferent to lords and ladies, when he had to lecture before several hundred medical students was often painfully embarrassed. As he was about to begin he would be obliged to retire in order to collect his thoughts. The consciousness of his great reputation, and the anxiety to stand well with the students, made him shy."

Uzz, do not abuse; neither abstinent nor excess ever renders man happy."

## OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

### THE DUTY OF AMERICANS TO ENLARGE IT.

Not Seeking Annexation of Territory, but "Annexation of Trade"—Statistics Showing How Reciprocity Will Increase Our Wealth—A Masterly Address by Hon. James G. Blaine.

WATERVILLE, Me., Aug. 30.—A public mass meeting was held last night, and, after Gov. Burleigh had spoken, President Smith, of Colby university, introduced "the leader of the republican party and the famous advocate of a progressive protective tariff, Hon. Jas. G. Blaine." In regard to the national question Mr. Blaine said:

"I wish to declare the opinion that the United States has reached that point where one of its highest duties is an enlarged area of its foreign trade. Under the beneficent policy of protection we have developed a volume of manufactures, which in many departments overruns the demands of the home market. In the field of agriculture, with the immense population engaged in it and by the aid of improved agricultural implements, we can do far more than produce breadstuffs and provisions for our own people; nor would it be an ambitious destiny for so great a country as ours to manufacture only what we can consume, or produce only what we can eat. We are already, in many fabrics and in many products, far beyond that, and our great demand is expansion; I mean expansion of trade with countries where we can find profitable exchange. We are not seeking annexation of territory. Certainly we do not desire it, unless it should come by volition of a people who might ask the priceless boon of a place under the flag of the union. I feel sure that for a long time to come the people of the United States will be wisely contented with our present area and not launch upon any scheme of annexation. At the same time I think we should be unwisely content if we did not seek to engage in what the younger Pitt so well termed, 'the annexation of trade.' For nearly thirty years now the United States has had the great advantage of a protective tariff, by far the longest unbroken period that its industrial policy has been in force since the federal government was organized. Happily that great majority of our people, without regard to party lines, believe the results to the American people from the protective policy have been incalculably beneficial, aggregating in a quarter of a century a national and individual wealth beyond anything ever dreamed of before in the history of the world. I do not mention protection because I do not intend to speak in reference thereto before this audience. That would be a needless, if not an impertinent effort. I merely wish to proclaim its victories. Without protection the United States would have been reduced to the ravages of war from 1861 to 1868; with protection every section flourished and prospered and has grown and gained. Even where revenue duties have been laid with no expectation of developing industries there have, in many instances, been great financial and industrial results. The duty on silk was levied primarily, not for protection, but simply to secure a large revenue from one of the luxuries of the rich, and as a consequence the silk industry has increased so rapidly that it constitutes one of the leading factors of New Jersey, one of the largest manufacturing states of the union. I could readily advance other illustrations to the same effect."

"As I have already intimated, I am here to speak of the expansion of our foreign trade, but not by any novel process, not by any mode that will shock or disturb home industries, not by any mode that will invite our people to rash experiments or that will launch us in doubtful and dangerous investments. What I mean to speak of briefly is the protective tariff, the supplementary tariff, and the present a field of enterprise that will richly repay the efforts and energy of the American people. We shall find it instructive and valuable to examine into the sources of our imports and the destination of our exports and to strike a balance between the two. Take last year, 1889. In that year our whole exports to all the countries in the three continents of Europe, Asia and Africa and Australia, Canada and Hawaii, amounted in round numbers to \$658,000,000, and our imports from all those countries amounted in round numbers to \$529,000,000, showing that from that vast trade we had a balance of \$129,000,000 in our favor, equivalent to that amount of gold among our people. But when all accounts are closed, instead of having \$129,000,000 in our favor, we had a balance of \$13,000,000 against us from foreign trades. We must therefore have lost \$142,000,000 in our commerce with countries outside of those to which I have referred. Where could we have found such a large adverse balance? Let me tell you. We lost \$14,000,000 in silver from which our imports of \$2,000,000 and to which our exports were only \$11,000,000. Forty-one million is a pretty large sum to lose in that island in a single year. In the republic of Brazil we lost \$51,000,000, our exports to Brazil being \$9,000,000. In Mexico we lost \$19,000,000, our imports from Mexico being \$21,000,000, and our exports to Mexico being \$1,000,000. To sum it all up our imports from the countries south of us were \$216,000,000, and our exports to them were \$74,000,000. The balance against us was \$142,000,000. The countries that lost \$142,000,000, exceeding our gains from all the rest of the world by \$113,000,000."

"By no figure of speech can we flatter ourselves into the belief that our trade with our American neighbors is in a prosperous condition. How can this state of affairs be remedied? You have heard a great deal said within the past ten years by our democratic friends about the iniquity of the republican party in keeping up the war tariff. As a matter of fact the war tariff has not been kept up, but has been amended over and over again until the revision of 1883 left scarcely a trace of the actual tariff that was in operation at the close of the war and for a few years afterward. During the war we were compelled to tax almost everything—in the air, in the water, on the earth and under the earth. The necessities of the government were so great that we could allow scarcely anything to be imported without paying tribute, and I think no patriotic man can deny that that was a wise policy. We were not then studying the philosophy of trade relations, but we were saving the life of the nation. Money was the primal necessity, and we seized it wherever we could reach it lawfully, but during the last eighteen years a great change has been made. So entirely has the war tariff been abolished that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the articles admitted free were considerably more than one-third of all the imports. To be exact, the imported articles that paid duty exceeded \$188,000,000 in value, and the imported articles that paid no duty exceeded \$256,000,000 in value. The inalienable tendency is, I think, toward an increase of the free list. Our great mistake was made when we began to repeal war duties on so large an amount of imports. Any duty repealed was a favor and advantage to an exporting country, and we have asked nothing in return. Instead of this course (which I must say was one of carelessness and wastefulness by both political parties) every repeal of duty should have been preceded by a most thorough investigation and whenever it was found practicable to export anything from the United States and thus establish reciprocity of trade, it should be done. I do not, of course, intend to declare or imply that we could have secured the free admission of \$256,000,000 of American products into countries whose products we purchase annually to that amount. A rich country cannot expect to get complete reciprocity in amount from countries, less wealthy, but whatever we should have received would have been clear gain, and in all future repeals of duties whatever we may be able to

get will be clear gain. It is not a question of setting deliberately at work to establish reciprocal changes. But with all the duties we have thus far repealed it has been a question of whether we should get something or nothing. We have chosen, with our eyes closed, to get nothing. I hope now, with our eyes open, that we shall in the future choose to get something."

"We encounter opposition to this policy from those who declare that if we enter into reciprocity of trade with one country we must do so with all countries, and thus bring about complete free trade. I do not see logic in this and I am sure the fact will not prove what is predicted. We may enter into reciprocity with one nation because we find advantage in it. We may decline to enter into reciprocity with another nation because we see no advantage in it. Reciprocity is simply a policy of circumstances, to be determined favorably or adversely according as its operations may make or lose for us. To say because we enter into reciprocal relations with one country in one thing we must enter into reciprocal relations with all other countries in all things, is, to my mind, as absurd as to say that if I buy a horse to-day I must necessarily buy a drove of asses to-morrow. All objections of that kind are, I am sure, unfounded and will not stand the test of argument or practical trials."

"Our people do not realize the great fact that if specie payment is endangered by our present system of trade with the Latin-American states. The few millions of gold that have gone out of our country within the last three months have created an uneasiness in certain quarters as to our financial position. It is very extraordinary that the loss of those millions from the banks in Wall street should be accounted so serious an event when we have lost a much larger amount during the same period from the condition of our trade with countries south of us without exciting the least observation. When our merchants and bankers come to thoroughly appreciate this fact we shall receive aid and influence in the reform of our trade from a quarter which thus far it has been impossible to enlist."

The vast audience listened with the profoundest attention and the speech met with great approval. Hon. Wm. E. Mason, of Illinois, followed, indorsing in an enthusiastic speech the principles of reciprocal trade. The meeting closed with an earnest speech by Henry Cabot Lodge, advocating before the people the federal election bill, and warning voters that the government must protect all its citizens in the right to vote."

### MCKINLEY'S KEY NOTE.

(Lincoln, Neb., Journal.)

Mr. McKinley has been renominated for congress in his district, which has been gerrymandered for a big democratic majority by the democratic legislature, and he is full of fight and will not be easily gerrymandered out of office."

His speech of acceptance was a well considered document and is full of good republican meat. He first called for the repeal of the reform in the rules of the house by the republican majority, whereby gentlemen drawing good pay for alleged work are no longer able to obstruct business and defeat measures for the good of the country by sitting dumb in their seats when the roll is called."

Then he recalls the platform of the republican party in 1888, and shows that the majority in congress has lived up to the principles therein enunciated. Among other measures the house has passed. Not a bill to secure honest returns of elections of members of congress. Of this bill he says:

"To cast upon it prejudice and opprobrium, to give it a character which does not belong to it, it is designated by our political adversaries as a 'force bill.' It is wrongly named. It is a misnomer, and a wilful one. It is, in fact, an anti-force bill. It is a bill to prevent force from seizing our elections and overriding a constitutional majority. It is to protect the ballot box from the fraud and the force of the minority. It is called a 'force bill' because it will rest lightly upon every honest voter who is willing to accord to every other honest voter the same right which he enjoys. If it is harsh, it is only so against the law breakers; if severe, only upon the nullifiers of the constitution, the stuffer of ballot boxes and those who would 'doctor' returns to reverse the will of the people. It will never be needed and never be enforced if every section of this country will protect its citizens in the fullest enjoyment of the constitutional right of suffrage."

He then speaks of the great effect of the "customs administrative bill" for the protection of the revenues from fraud in undervaluations; of the joint resolution for the better protection of the silk and worsted industries that had been greatly injured by decisions adverse to them by the revenue department under the preceding administration; of the bankruptcy bill, recommended by the boards of trade and business men of the country; of the bill creating a circuit court to relieve the supreme court of its tremendous pressure; of the "original package bill," the "anti-lottery bill," of the bill making an annual appropriation to the various state agricultural colleges; of the meat inspection bill, calculated to restore confidence of foreign nations in our exported meats; of the compound land bill, requiring that article to be correctly labelled as in the case of oleomargarine; the anti-trust bill striking at combinations of capital to fix prices, so that they reap undue profits; of the admission of the new states that were kept out of the four years of "conventioneer" rule, though fairly entitled to admission into the union; of the bill that restores 8,000,000 acres of unearned lands that had been reserved for railroads to the public domain, and of the disability pension bill the most liberal legislation for old soldiers that has ever been made by any nation."

Then he devotes a little attention to the silver bill as follows:

"We made another pledge, 'that the republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money,' that the one should not be discriminated against, but that both should be equal and alike recognized by the government. That pledge has been kept. The congress of the United States has passed a law which utilizes every ounce of the silver product of the United States, and even more utilizes it for money and turns it into the channels of trade and avenues of business, and as a result silver is nearer a parity with gold to-day than it has been in the last fifteen years. By this law we have not only increased the circulating medium of the country, but we have made safe, making all the money of the country interchangeable with gold and silver, and redeemable in either or both of these metals. Not a single democrat voted for the silver bill. It passed in spite of democratic opposition. The democrats had the house of representatives and the presidency for four years and did nothing for silver but to discredit its Cleveland's first act was to demand the suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar. We pledged the restoration of silver to its true and safe relation in our monetary system, and it has been done. When Cleveland went out of office the silver dollar was worth 71 cents. Our legislation has brought it up to 92.1-2 cents. Our 360,000,000 of silver dollars, measured by the world's standard, were worth \$266,400,000 then; they are now worth \$323,000,000, or \$56,600,000 more than under Cleveland's management, an enhanced value to the people of \$56,000,000."

Of his tariff bill he says:

"Another purpose was declared in Chicago, another pledge we made to the people, to revise the tariff on the lines of protection. How? Let me recall the platform: 'By such revision as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duty those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home.' No one questions but that the house has kept that pledge in every re-

vision of the bill which is sent to the senate of the United States. It has lowered duties when they were in the interest of the people, and it has had the courage to raise them when to do so was to inaugurate or promote great industries, and enlarge the field of employment for American men and women. If any doubt ever existed that the house tariff bill was a piece of American legislation for the benefit of the American people, and in the line of the country's largest prosperity, that doubt must have long since been removed by the manifestations of opposition which have come from the leading and competing nations of the world."

To the charge of extravagant appropriations he says:

"It has been charged that we have been extravagant in our appropriations. To this I want to say that our appropriations will be larger this year than last because of the growth of the postal service and the increased facilities given to the people in the transmission of the mails, and the large sums carried by the river and harbor bill, for we made no appropriations last year for the great waterways of the country. The appropriations this year, though large, are made necessary by the increasing business of the country, and it must not be forgotten that the great lakes and rivers furnish the cheapest transportation to the farmer and producer, and therefore cheaper products to the consumer."

To this must be added the increased appropriations for pensions under existing laws with additional pension legislation. I assert that, omitting these three items, the appropriations otherwise will be less than last year. Who will say they are not justified and necessary?"

Concerning the difference of the two great parties in the matter of our financial policy he says:

"The financial department of the government has been managed prudently and ably by that distinguished financier, Secretary Windom. That large sum of money which was deposited by the Cleveland administration with banks, principally in the east, is being withdrawn and used for the payment of the debts of the government as rapidly as it can safely be done. Since the advent into power of this administration the average purchase of bonds has been \$8,200,000 monthly, while during the preceding administration no bonds of the government were bought from the 4th day of March, 1885, to the 3d day of August, 1887. The debt has been reduced \$140,000,000 under the present administration. The interest-bearing debt of the government to-day is a little short of \$700,000,000, while three years ago it was \$988,000,000. The government finds the greatest difficulty in getting its own bonds. They are valued almost above price. The credit of the government is so high and this character of security so safe that investors are slow to part with their bonds, and it is a serious problem as how to get them, the government having the money in the treasury to pay them. This is in great contrast with the condition of the treasury when the democrats yielded control of the government in 1861. Then we could not get anybody to take our bonds at any price; they could not pass the scrutiny of the broker or the money lender. Now we cannot get the people holding them to give them up without a large premium. Then we relied upon borrowing to meet the current expenses; now we have a large surplus of our current needs, and instead of loaning it, without interest to the banks, as was the custom of the last administration, we are striving to apply it to the extinguishment of the national debt, and to provide against a future surplus where we are proposing to remove taxation where it falls heaviest upon the people."

Upon the whole the utterances of Mr. McKinley at Cleveland are of great importance and his speech will be an excellent campaign document, not only in the Ohio campaign, but all over the country, and ought to be extensively circulated among the farmers and business men of the nation."

### THE FRENCH PRESS ON PORK.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

The most widely circulated newspapers of the French republic insist upon the old terms of a moderate tariff duty. It is the democratic newspapers of the United States that insist upon its exclusion from France until the American protective system shall be supplanted by the British free-trade system. The democratic party would limit the foreign market of the American farmer, if by so doing it could create agricultural distress, and then use it as a lever for the overthrow of protection. The democratic party never is happy except when it is making some great part of the industrial community unhappy."

The French people need our pork; we do not need their wines and laces. We can make our own wines and laces. They cannot make their own pork. If they admit our pork at a moderate duty we will continue to admit their wines and laces at a moderate duty. If they don't we won't. If they don't they will lose the sale of 400,000,000 of francs worth of exports which we now take from them, and will have just as many months to be fed with meat enhanced by the exclusion of American pork. But if we manufacture for ourselves the 400,000,000 francs worth of stuff which we now import we shall give employment to a large number of American citizens who will go far toward supplying a home market in place of that foreign market for pork which French obstinacy has closed to our farmer for nearly nine years. The French newspapers recognize the logic of the situation; the American free trade newspapers don't. They very seldom do."

EX-MAYOR JOHN A. ROCHE, of Chicago, says a writer in the New York Press, is at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He has dropped politics entirely since he was defeated for re-election, although he still keeps a close watch on affairs in Illinois. I asked him yesterday what affect the democratic tom-tomming in his state would have on the election this fall. "It will serve to bring out the republican vote," said he. "The democrats cannot win. They have kept Gen. Palmer at work all summer, and I will be mistaken if he doesn't break down before the real canvas begins. They are making a great hue and cry, but they will not get the votes."

MCKINLEY'S friends have got up for the congressional fight a badge that is a badge. On the top is the gallant major's picture. Below, with the motto, "In Spite of All!" is a facsimile of McKinley's district as gerrymandered by the desperate Ohio democracy. What the district now resembles no fellow can describe, for it looks like nothing conceived of in geometry or devised by a decent politician."

A GEORGIA editor in resigning a country postoffice writes: "The receipts for the last month have been \$6.40, the rent \$1, and clerk hire \$10. Being a democrat, we can no longer get our consent to hold office under a republican administration; hence, we resign."

THERE is a young man in Belfast, Me., but 35 years of age who is the father of three daughters all by a different mother from legitimate marriage. One is 7 years of age, another 3 years and the last 3 months old."

In 1860, when the population of England and Wales was a little below 20,000,000, there were over 800,000 paupers. Now, with an estimated population of 29,000,000, the number has fallen to 685,000.

## MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

### INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

The forthcoming report of the State Railroad Commissioners gives the following casualty record for the year: Whole number of accidents reported in Michigan..... 573 Previous year..... 533

Increase..... 40

KILLED. Year covered. Previous by report. year.

Passengers..... 8 7 Employees..... 65 62 Officers..... 110 99 Total..... 175 163 Increase..... 12

INJURED. Passengers..... 31 21 Employees..... 292 239 Citizens..... 86 69 Total..... 399 329 Increase..... 70

CAUSES. Purely accidental..... 115 101 Negligence and lack of caution..... 456 421 Trains and tramps..... 97 113 Drunk..... 26 25 Suicides..... 8 1

The encampment at Camp Custer, Mt. Pleasant, called together a larger number of old veterans than was ever seen in Isabella County. The feature of the affair was a midnight bombardment. It was a surprise and the majority of the vets and citizens of the town had retired to sleep after a very pleasant day which had been all the more enjoyable by Corp. Tanner's speech. Just as the clocks were tolling the midnight hour a single cannon at the extreme right of the camp boomed out, followed immediately by a brisk cannonading all along the line. Everybody turned out. Lines were hurriedly formed and the defense was in position to repel any attack by the time the rudely awakened citizens went tearing to the camp to see what was the matter. The next reunion will be held at Alma."

The weekly crop bulletin of the Michigan weather service gives the temperature for the past week at 63.1 degrees, or 3.5 below the normal. The rainfall was .25 of an inch, or 49 below the average. The sunshine was above the average, and the effect on growing crops was favorable all along the line. Late corn and potatoes continue to improve and the pastures are picking up. Corn cutting is progressing in the southern sections. Plowing and wheat seeding are steadily progressing and the ground is in much better condition than a year ago, and on account of this a larger acreage than usual will be sown."

NEARLY 400 men employed on the Tittabawassee boom, at Saginaw, went on a strike last week. They demanded an advance of 25 per cent in wages, but on account of a strike for shorter hours, early in the season, to which the company acceded, the last demand was refused and work ordered stopped. The company has rafted 215,000,000 feet of logs this season and the mills are generally well supplied, and, aided by the railroads, the mill-owners can stand the strain until Oct. 1 without inconvenience."

POLICE CAPTAIN SIMMONS, of Bay City, has a grudge against Bowery dances and all that sort of thing, and he is leading the promoters of that kind of dances a merry waltz to the tune of police court fines."

GEN. FRANKLIN, Treasurer of the National Soldiers' Home, has sent Gov. Luce \$8,000 of the amount due from the General Government, and says he cannot pay the other \$9,000 because of a shortage of funds in the treasury."

AMONG the attractions for the Alpena fair this year will be an old-fashioned barbecue."

CHEF, Manistee County, has been cut off from postal service with the outside world."

The Gladstone Delta says the town is but three years old, but it has already expended \$60,000 on pavements, \$35,000 on waterworks, erected a \$28,000 hotel and has \$10,000 in its inside pocket that it will give as a bonus to the firm that locates a furnace in the town."

ROCKS CITY, Presque Isle County, is to have the Pennsylvania tannery works and 600 new inhabitants in connection therewith."

PORT HUNOX has a chronic criminal in the person of Dick Forbes, who has been arrested more than fifty times, and keeps half the police force watching him. He has spent over half his life in prison."



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—JAMES M. TURNER, of Ingham.  
For Lieutenant Governor—WILLIAM S. LINTON, of Saginaw.  
For Secretary of State—WASHINGTON HARDNER, of Calhoun.  
For State Treasurer—JOSEPH B. MOORE, of Wayne.  
For Auditor General—THERON F. GIDDINGS, of Kalamazoo.  
For Commissioner of State Land Office—JOHN G. BERRY, of Otsego.  
For Attorney General—BENJAMIN W. HUSTON, of Tuscola.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—ORR SCHURZ, of Eaton.  
For Member of State Board of Education—JAMES M. BAILLOU, of Allegan.  
For Justice of the Supreme Court—EDWARD CAHILL, of Ingham.  
Congressional and Legislative.  
For Rep. in Congress, Fifth District—CHARLES W. WATKINS, of Kent.  
For State Senator, 21st District—  
For Representative in State Legislature—First District—GERRIT J. DIEKEMA.  
Second District—ROBERT ALWARD.

Ottawa County.

For Sheriff—EDWARD VAUPELL.  
Clerk—WALTER S. COLE.  
Register—JOHN W. NORRINGTON.  
Treasurer—FRED BOST.  
Pro. Atty—WALTER I. LILLIE.  
Surveyor—EMMETT PECK.  
Cir. Court Com'rs—AREND VISSCHER.  
WALTER G. VANSLYCK.  
Coroners—CURTIS W. GRAY.  
OSCAR E. YATES.

Political Notes.

The re-election of Speaker Reed, by double his former majority, is a republican triumph which augurs well for the party and the country. For it is more than the mere election of one man. It is an event in the history of the Republic. It marks the popular approval of a great political and parliamentary reform; and is likewise a tribute to the man, who, convinced of an existing wrong, had the moral courage to grapple with that wrong, and the ability to down it. Fillibustering had grown to be an evil, threatening the very possibility of government by majorities; and its eradication, under the magnificent and powerful leadership of Speaker Reed, was antagonized by the Democratic party, as all reforms before have been and are hereafter likely to be.

The P's of I. in this county have been reconstructing their county ticket somewhat, as was expected, in order to bring it in perfect unison with the Democratic nominations made at the recent memorable county convention. At a meeting of the P. of I. County Committee at Lamont, George F. Richardson's name was placed upon their ticket instead of Henry D. Weatherwax, who declined the nomination for member of the State Legislature in the 2nd District; Rev. E. R. Clarke of Spring Lake was substituted for John Owens of Olive, as candidate for member of the legislature in the First District; Chas. T. Pagelson of Grand Haven was substituted in the place of J. C. Post of Holland as Circuit Court Commissioner and Dr. Oscar Baert of Zeeland was put upon the ticket in the place of Dr. Huizenga of Holland, who declined to be a candidate. With the exception of one or two minor positions the ticket is now identical with that of the Democrats, thereby confirming the early suspicion that this entire P. of I. business, politically, was nothing more or less than an auxiliary to coax Republican voters into the Democratic camp. All of which might have been a success, were it not too glaring.

The hostile attitude the Democracy of Wisconsin have taken against the Bennett Law, so-called, a measure intended to promote the efficiency of the public school system and the instruction of the English language, causes them many desertions in leading and influential Democratic circles. The Democratic platform accuses the Republicans of advocating paternalism, because in view of the large foreign population in that state they insist that every parent shall send his child to a school where English is taught a certain number of weeks in the year, while the Democrats proclaim that it is not expedient to coerce the parent in this regard. Said a prominent divine, a Democrat, from his pulpit last Sunday: "The English language is and ought to be the language of our country. It is a fact not to be disputed that the true principles of our Government are not rightly interpreted, except in the English language. This being so, every child should be given the opportunity of reading the English language. It is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that either the Lutheran or the Catholic Church is being attacked when it is sought to promote the English language in this country. The question now agitating the State is a most serious one and worthy of the thorough consideration of every Christian." Upon this, as on every measure involving any progress, the Democracy is found on the bournside of the question.

The Democratic County convention of Allegan county will be held next Thursday.

The renomination of Mr. G. J. Diekema for representative is being favorably commented upon by the press throughout the state. Even the political circles at the capital have taken due notice of the matter. Says the Washington correspondent of the Detroit Free Press: "Talking to-day about long service in the Legislature, the renomination of Speaker Gerrit J. Diekema, of Holland, for his fourth term, was admitted to be a very unusual event. If he is re-elected he will have served eight years in the House continuously, a term exceeded by but one man now living in Michigan and equaled by but one. Jonathan T. Woodman served in the House constantly from 1861 to 1873, twelve years, and John T. Rich from 1873 to 1881, eight years. But each of these men was much older than Mr. Diekema, who has broken nearly all the young men records at Lansing. He is the youngest Speaker that ever presided over the Legislature save one (George W. Peck), and the youngest second and third term member. If re-elected he will have served eight years in the Legislature before he is 32. In that event he will be Michigan's fourth two-term Speaker. The others were Kinsley S. Bingham, Jonathan J. Woodman and John T. Rich."

The insincerity of the Democratic party in their opposition to the American system of protection to home industries was again brought out prominently last week in the Senate debate on the tariff bill. In view of new discoveries of mica in North Carolina and in order to encourage the development of these mines, eight southern Democratic senators voted with the majority in favor of retaining a duty of 35 per cent on this article.

Why this change of front, if the fostering of home industries is such an abominable doctrine?

Arkansas has gone Democratic, as usual, and with it come also the reports, daily increasing, of all sorts of intimidation, violence, and fraud, such as would place in the back ground the career of a Morgan and a Quantrill, in the days of active hostilities.

D. O. Watson, J. Van Der Veen, Thos. Malloy, J. H. Easterly and J. S. Walling constitute the Ottawa county executive Democratic committee,—in the make up of which the brethren of this locality appear to have been somewhat overlooked.

Allen C. Adsit, formerly prosecuting attorney of Ottawa County, and who two years ago is said to have engineered the election supervising business in this County, is the Democratic candidate for circuit judge in Kent county.

The republican congressional committee of the Fifth district met in Grand Rapids, Tuesday, and organized with the following officers: Chairman, Wm. M. Robinson; secretary, Dwight Goss; treasurer, Don J. Leathers.

G. J. Manting, our active local correspondent of the metropolitan press, will represent the democracy of Fillmore in the democratic congressional convention.

Judge W. B. Williams is being urged as a candidate for the state senate from the Allegan-Van Buren district.

Our New Enterprises.

Securing the right of way through the city, and for the eastern approach, has monopolized most of the time of the promoters of the new railroad, during the week, while Capt. McLaughlin and his corps have been busy in running the line where it has been finally decreed that the road is to be built.

In coming from Grand Rapids the road keeps south of Zeeland village. Nearing Holland it runs between Black River and the C. & W. M., crossing their main track about 500 feet west of the Waverly switch, and following the river until it crosses it at a point where it again intersects the C. & W. M. track, at the north end of the trestle work of the G. H. railroad bridge, and from there in a direct line to River street, crossing said street near the premises of Geo. Nauta; thence towards the head of Black Lake, crossing the Lake street switch near the intersection of Third street; thence south, touching the steam boxes of the stove factory, and circling through the marsh west along Seventh street towards Black Lake, following the shore somewhat closer than former surveys. At the bluffs in Bay View Addition the line encroaches upon the waters edge.

A few years ago Hope College Addition and the tract of land west from there were one stretch of commons, offering a fine field for estimated valuations and prospective building sites—and no more. The locating of the Fair in this vicinity had a salutary effect and made the first break in the dormant monotony and stagnation of that locality.

And how matters have since been gradually assuming a different aspect. New dwelling houses, of modern architecture, are dotting the western outlines of the city, and ere long the

Fourth Ward will equal in population those in the older and settled parts of the city.

At the new factory site all is bustle and commotion. The grounds are being leveled for the foundation of the main building; teams are hauling stone and brick, and barges unloading lumber; and among them all is the surveyor, drawing his chain for new railroads and building sites. The temporary desolation caused by the removal of the fair buildings is only the prelude for greater and more permanent activity.

Hope College.

Hope College will open its sessions, for the year 1890-91, on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, at 10:30 A. M. Punctual attendance is necessary, for the entrance examinations are to be conducted on that day, and the recitations will begin on the next morning.

This session begins the second quarter-century of the Institution, and all possible arrangements will be made to elevate the College and promote its educational scope and value.

Is it too much to ask, that the city and the districts around, so far as they can, shall aid in its prosperity and success? The welfare of the College will be the welfare and the growth of the whole community.

C. SCOTT, President.

HOLLAND, MICH., Sept. 11, 1890.

Attention, Germans!

The Central Committee on Arrangements of Western Michigan, for the celebration of "German Day," (Deutscher Tag,) requests the Germans of Holland and vicinity to organize at a meeting, in order to take such steps and measures as that meeting may deem necessary to partake in the procession and festival at the city of Grand Rapids, on Monday, October 6th, 1890.

All Germans and those who are able to converse in the German language are respectfully invited to attend the meeting on Wednesday evening next, 7:30 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland.

JOHN HUMMEL.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 11th, 1890.

Board of Education.

HOLLAND, MICH., Sept. 5, 1890.

The Board met in adjourned session. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The secretary reported contracts with teachers executed.

Also that J. B. Nykerk had declined the position of teacher of music.

Also communication of Ida Simpson applying for said position.—Referred.

Also communication of clerk of Water Board Com'rs fixing water rates for the Public Schools at \$30 a year.—Referred.

Com. on school books and furniture were charged with furnishing the new Ward school with necessary curtains or shades.

Bills allowed—J. Huntley, on building contract, \$1,234; P. H. McBride, neg. tinting, \$2.80; J. C. Hook, painting steps, \$3.90; C. St. Ives, census, \$15; M. H. Thompson, cleaning High School, \$2.63; Mrs. Dorenboos, cleaning Ward school, \$3; H. Kreuners, supplies, \$1.75; C. De Feyer, drainage and freight, \$5.27; Mulder & Nagelkerk, printing and advertising, \$36.40; T. Van Landeged, on furnace contract, \$2.00.

Com. on buildings and repairs reported completion of Fourth Ward School, and outhouses, and recommended also to place gutters and conductors on rear of hallway eaves and on inside eaves of buildings; construct coal bin in base ment; remove wood from shed to basement; construct ash bin and sifter to utilize ashes as absorbent in water closets; sell old woodshed and place urinals inside of boys' closets. Also recommending that the water commissioners be requested to turn water into service pipes at central yard.—Adopted.

The position of teacher of music was tendered to Miss Lada E. McKay, at a salary of \$200; the hours of teaching to be regulated between her and the superintendent.

The text books for new studies in the High School, recently adopted by the board, were stricken from the list and the Com. on School books and furniture instructed to report the necessary list of new text books to be used in the High School course during the coming year. The course of study was referred to the same committee for revision, to report at the next regular meeting.

Unaudited.

G. VAN SCHULVEN, Secretary.

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, 1890. 32-4w

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 tf.

On the 17th and 18th inst., all those that are afflicted will have an opportunity to consult Dr. M. Beatty by calling at his rooms in the City Hotel.

Grapevines at SOUTER'S & SON.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, August, 27, 1889. 11-1y

De Kraker & De Koster, Dealers in FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED MEATS.

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

SMITH'S BILE BEANS

Act on the Bile, Kidneys and Bowels, Cleansing the Body of all Impurities; Clear the Complexion.

THE BEST REMEDY KNOWN For Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, Headaches, Fullness after Eating, Wind on the Bowels, Pains in the Back, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Constipation, Foul Breath, Drowsiness, Dizziness, Dropsy, Colic, Coughed Tongue. Will positively

Cure Bilious Attacks. Use the SMALL Size (40 little Beans to the bottle); THEY ARE THE MOST CONVENIENT

Sold in Bottles only, by all Druggists Price of either size, 25 cts. J. F. SMITH & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. Proprietors of "BILE BEANS" and "BILE BEANS SMALL."

KISSING "7-17-70" PHOTOGRAPH. Mailed for 4 cents (coppers or stamps) J. F. SMITH & CO., makers of "BILE BEANS," ST. LOUIS, MO

LOOSE'S EXTRACT RED CLOVER BLOSSOM THE GREAT Blood Purifier.

PURE AND EFFICACIOUS. IT CURES Cancers, Humors, Sores, Ulcers, Swellings, Tumors, Abscesses, Blood Poisoning, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all Blood and Skin Diseases. Price, \$1 per Pint Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$5. 1 lb. can hold Extract \$2.50. J. M. LOOSE RED CLOVER CO. Detroit, Mich. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

This Space Belongs to  
**WYKHUYSEN & RINCK.**  
For Them **LOOK** Next Week.

To THE LADIES!  
Fall Stock of the Latest Styles, Just Received.  
**Hats, Caps, Tips, Wings, Birds, Trimmings.**  
ETC., ETC.  
LARGE STOCK AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.  
MRS. M. BERTSCH.  
Holland, Mich., Sept. 11, 1890.

**MILLINERY.**  
In choice selection of variety, my stock will not be equalled in the city.  
Being flattered by my success thus far I have determined to offer for inspection during the coming season a stock that will compare favorably with the FINEST. I have genuine  
**Novelties in Trimmings,**  
Oxidized Silver, Cut Steel and genuine Jet Buckles in endless styles.  
Fancy Feather Trimmings, and solid stock Tips and Plumes.  
Notice our line of Fancy Sailor Hats in Canton Braid, Roughaw's Ready etc., etc. Elegant Plush and Cashmere Fabrics, Hoods and Bonnets.  
My Fall stock of Hats, ready trimmed and otherwise, is ready for your notice. Remember my prices are as low or lower than any, and my stock will not be equalled.  
**Mrs. P. C. WHITBECK,**  
78 Eighth Street,  
Holland, Mich., Sept. 10th, 1890.

**H. Meyer & Son,**  
River St., Holland, Mich.  
DEALERS IN  
SEWING MACHINES.  
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED  
**United : States : Organ,**  
Sewing Machine Oil and Attachments for all kinds of Machines. Organs and Sewing Machines repaired on short notice. Also Sheet Music and Music Boxes, Guitars, Violins, Accordions, Etc.

The Finest Stock of Boots and Shoes  
—AT—  
**Van Duren Bros.,**  
EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.  
GIVE THEM A CALL.  
We have a first-class shoemaker in our employ, and all custom work and repairing brought to us will receive prompt attention 22-1y.

**De Kraker & De Koster,**  
Dealers in  
FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED  
**MEATS.**  
Parties desiring  
Choice Steaks and Roasts  
Are especially invited to call.  
Market on River Street  
DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.  
Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 1-1y

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## OF MUSIC IN HEAVEN.

### THE TOPIC OF DR. TALMAGE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

A Wonderful Discourse, Imbued with Living Faith in the Glories That Will Be Celebrated in the Home of the Blest in the Lamb's New Song.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's sermon for Sunday Sept. 7, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, was a glowing description of the melodies of the Celestial land. His text was, "And they sang a new song." Rev. v. 9. Following is the sermon:

Nearly all the cities of Europe and America have conservatories of music and associations whose object it is, by voice and instrument, to advance the art of sweet sounds. On Thursday nights Exeter Hall of London used to resound with the music of first-class performers, who gave their services gratuitously to the masses, who came in with free tickets and huzzared at the entertainment. At Berlin at 11 o'clock daily, the military band, with sixty or a hundred instruments, discourses at the royal opera house for the people. On Easter Sunday in Dresden the boom of cannon and the ringing of bells bring multitudes to the churches to listen to the organ peals and the exciting sounds of trumpet and drum. When the great fairday of Leipzig comes the bands of music from far and near gather in the street and bewilder the ear with incessant playing of flute and horn, violin and bassoon. At Dusseldorf, once a year, the lovers of music assemble and for three or four days wait upon the great singing festivals and about at the close of the choruses, and greet the successful competitors as the prizes are distributed—cups and vases of silver and gold. All our American cities at times resound with orchestra and oratorio. Those who can sing well or play skillfully upon instruments are greeted with vociferation and garlanded by excited admirers.

There are many whose most ecstatic delight is to be found in melodies, and all the splendor of celestial gates, and all the lusciousness of twelve manner of fruits, and all the rush of floods from under the throne of God would not make a Heaven for them if there were no great and transporting harmonies. Passing along our streets in the hour of worship you hear the voice of sacred melody, although you do not enter the building. And passing along the streets of Heaven we hear from the temple of God and the Lamb the breaking forth of magnificent jubilate. We may not yet enter in among the favored throng, but God will not deny us the pleasure of standing a while on the outside to hear. John listened to a great while ago, and "they sang a new song."

Let none aspire to that blessed place who have no love for this exercise, for although it is many ages since the thrones were set and the harps were strung there has been no cessation in the song, excepting once for about thirty minutes, and judging from the glorious things now transpiring in God's world, and the ever accumulating triumphs of the Messiah, that was the last half hour that Heaven will ever be silent.

Mark the fact that this was a new song. Sometimes I have in church been floated away upon some great choral, in which all our people seemed to mingle their voices, and I have in the glow of my emotions said: "Surely this is music good enough for him." Indeed I do not believe that "Luther's Hymn," or "Coronation," or "Old Hundred," or "Mount Pisgah" would sound ill if spoken by sainted lips or thrummed from seraphic harps. There are many of our fathers and mothers in glory who would be slow to shut Heaven's gate against these old time harmonies. But this, we are told, is a new song. Some of our greatest anthems and chorals are compositions from other times—the sweetest parts of them gathered up into the harmony; and I have sometimes thought that this "new song" may be partly made up of sweet strains of earthly music mingled in eternal choral. But it will, after all, be a new song. This I do know, that in sweetness and power it will be something that ear never heard. All the skill of the oldest harpers of Heaven will be flung into it. All the love of God's heart will ring from it. In its cadences the floods will clap their hands, and it will drop with the sunlight of everlasting day and breathe with odors from the blossoms of the tree of life. "A new song"—just made for Heaven.

Many earthly songs are written by composers just for the purpose of making a tune, and the land is flooded with note books in which really valuable tunes are the exception. But once in a while a man is wrought up by some great spectacle, or moved by some terrible agony, or transported by some exquisite gladness, and he sits down to write a tune or a hymn, in which every note or every word is a spark dropped from the forge of his own burning emotions. So Mendelssohn wrote, and so Beethoven and so Charles Wesley. Cowper, depressed with misfortunes until almost insane, resolved on suicide, and asked the cab driver to take him to a certain place where he expected to destroy his own life. The cab driver lost his way, and Cowper began to think of his sin and went back to his home and sat down and wrote:

God moves in a mysterious way  
His wonders to perform;  
He plants his footsteps in the sea,  
And rides upon the storm.

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take;  
The clouds you so much dread  
Are big with mercy, and shall break  
In blessing on your head.

Mozart composed his own requiem, and said to his daughter Emily, "Play that," and while Emily was playing the requiem Mozart's soul went up on the wave of his own music into glory. Emily looked around, and her father was dead.

This new song of Heaven was not composed because Heaven had nothing else to do, but Christ, in memory of cross and crown, of manger and throne, of earth and Heaven, and wrought upon by the raptures of the great eternity, poured this from His heart, made it for the armies of Heaven to shout in celebration of victory, for worshippers to chant in their temple services, for the innumerable home circles of Heaven to sing in the house of many mansions. If a new tune be started in church there is only here and there a person that can sing it. It is some time before the congregation learn a new tune. But not so with the new song of Heaven. The children who went up to-day from the waters of the Ganges are now singing it. That Christian man or woman who a few minutes ago departed from this very street has joined it. All know it—those by the gates, those on the river bank, those in the temple. Not feeling their way through it, or halting, or going back, as if they never before had sung it, but with a full round voice they throw their

soul into the new song. If some Sabbath day a few notes of that anthem should travel down the air we could not sing it. No organ could roll its thunder. No harp could catch its thrill. No lip could announce its sweetness. Transfixed, lost, enchanted, dumb, we could not hear it—the faintest note of the new song. Yet while I speak Heaven's cathedral quakes under it, and seas of glory bear it from beach to beach, and ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands sing it—"the new song."

Further, it is a commemorative song. We are distinctly told that it makes reference to past deliverances. Oh, how much have they to sing about! They sing of the darkness through which on earth they have passed, and it is a night song. That one was killed at Yorktown, and with him it is a battle song. That one was imprisoned for Christ's sake, and with him it is a prison song. That was a Christian sailor boy that had his back broken on the ship's halyards, and with him it is a sailor's song. That one burned at Smithfield, and with him it is a fire song. Oh, how they will sing of floods waded, of fires endured, of persecution suffered, of grace extended! Song of hail! song of sword! song of hot lead! song of ax! As when the organ pipes peal out some great harmony there comes occasionally the sound of the tremulant, weeping through the cadences, adding exquisiteness to the performances, so amidst the stupendous acclaim of the heavenly worshippers shall come tremulous remembrances of past endurance, adding a sweetness and glory to the triumphal strain. So the glorified mother will sing of the cradle that death robbed, and the enthroned spirit from the almshouse will sing of a lifetime of want. God may wipe away all tears, but not the memory of the grief that started them!

Further, it will be an accompaniment song. Some have a great prejudice against musical instruments, and even among those who like them there is an idea that they are unauthorized. I love the cymbals, for Israel clapped them in triumph at the Red Sea. I love the harp, for David struck it in praising the Lord. I love the trumpet, for we are told that it shall wake the dead. I love all stringed instruments and organs, for God demands that we shall praise him on stringed instruments and organs. There is in such music much to suggest the higher worship, for I read that when He had taken the book the four-and-twenty elders fell down before the Lamb, having every one of them "harps," and "I heard the voice of the harpers harping with their harps," and "I saw them that had gotten the victory from the beast standing on the sea of glass, having the harps of God."

Yes, the song is to be accompanied. You say that all this is figurative. Then I say prove it. I do not know how much of it is literal, and how much of it is figurative. Who can say but that from some of the precious words of earth and Heaven there may not be made instruments of celestial accord? In that worship David may take the harp and Habakkuk the shigionoth, and when the great multitudes shall, following their own inclinations, take up instruments sweeter than Mozart ever fingered, or Schumann ever dreamed of, or Beethoven ever wrote for, let all Heaven make ready for the burst of stupendous minstrelsy and the roll of the eternal orchestra.

Further, it will be an anticipative song. Why, my friends, Heaven has hardly begun yet. If you had taken the opening piece of music to-day for the whole service you would not have made so great a mistake as to suppose that Heaven is fully inaugurated. Festal choruses on earth last only a short while. The famous musical convocation at Dusseldorf ended with the fourth day. Our holidays last only eight or ten days, but Heaven, although singing for so many years, has only just begun "the new song." If the glorified inhabitants recount past deliverances they will also enkindle at glories to come. If at 9 o'clock, when the church opened, you had taken the few people who were scattered through it as the main audience you would not have made so great a mistake as if you supposed that the present population of Heaven are to be its chief citizenship. Although millions are already there, the inhabitants are only a handful compared with the future populations. All China is yet to be saved. All India is yet to be saved. All Borneo is yet to be saved. All Switzerland is yet to be saved. All Italy is yet to be saved. All Spain is yet to be saved. All Russia is yet to be saved. All France is yet to be saved. All England is yet to be saved. All America is yet to be saved. All the world is yet to be saved. After that there may be other worlds to conquer. I do not know but that every star that glitters in our nights is an inhabited world, and that from all those spheres a mighty host are to march into our Heaven. There will be no gate to keep them out. We do not want to keep them out. We will not want to keep them out. God will not want to keep them out.

I have sometimes thought that all the millions of earth that go into glory are but a very small colony compared with the influx from the whole universe. God could build a heaven large enough not only for the universe, but for ten thousand universes. I do not know just how it will be, but this I know, that Heaven is to be constantly augmented, and that the song of glory is rising higher and higher, and the procession is being multiplied. If Heaven sung when Abel went up—the first soul that ever left earth for glory—how must it sing now when souls go up in flocks from all over Christendom, hour by hour and moment by moment.

Our happy gatherings on earth are chilled by the thought that soon we must separate. Thanksgiving and Christmas days come, and the rail trains flying thither are crowded. Glad reunions take place. We have a time of great enjoyment. But soon it is "good-bye" in the hall, "good-bye" at the door, "good-bye" on the street, "good-bye" at the railroad, "good-bye" at the steamboat wharf. We meet in church. It is good to be here. But soon the doxology will be sung, the benediction pronounced, and the audience will be gone. But there are no separations, no good-byes in Heaven. At the door of the house of many mansions no good-byes. At the pearly gate no good-byes. The song will be more pleasant because we are always to sing it. Mightier song as our other friends come in. Mightier song as our other friends are set on the brow of Jesus. Mightier song as Christ's glories unfold.

If the first day we enter Heaven we sing well, the next day we sing better. Song anticipative of more light, of more love, of more triumphs. Always something new to hear, something new to see. Many good people suppose that we shall

see Heaven the first day we get there. No! You cannot see London in two weeks. You cannot see Rome in six weeks. You cannot see Venice in a month. You cannot see the great city of New Jerusalem in a day. No, it will take all eternity to see Heaven, to court the towers, to examine the trophies, to gaze upon the throne, to see the hierarchs. Ages on ages roll, and yet Heaven is new! The streets new! The temple new! The joy new! The song new!

I staid a week at Niagara Falls, hoping thoroughly to understand it and appreciate it. But on the last day they seemed newer and more incomprehensible than on the first day. Gazing on the infinite rush of celestial splendors, where the oceans of delight meet and pour themselves into the great heart of God—how soon will we exhaust the song? Never! Never!

The old preachers, in describing the sorrows of the lost, used to lift up their hands and shout: "The wrath to come! The wrath to come!" To-day I lift up my hands, and looking toward the great future cry: "The joy to come! The bliss to come!" Oh, to wander on the banks of the bright river, and yet to feel that a little further down we shall find still brighter floods entering into it. Oh, to stand a thousand years listening to the enchanting music of heaven, and then to find out that the harpers are only tuning their harps.

Finally, I remark, that it will be a unanimous song. There will no doubt be some to lead, but all will be expected to join. It will be grand congregational singing. All the sweet voices of the redeemed! Grand music it will be when that new song arises. Luther sings it. Charles Wesley sings it. Lowell Mason sings it. Our voices now may be harsh and our ears uncultivated, but our throats cleared at last and our capacities enlarged, you and I will not be ashamed to utter our voices as loudly as any of them.

Those nations that have always been distinguished for their capacity in song will lift up their voices in that melody. Those who have had much opportunity to hear the Germans sing will know what idea I mean to give when I say that the great German nation will pour their deep, full voices into the new song. Everybody knows the natural gift of the African for singing. No singing on this continent like that of the colored churches in the South. Everybody goes to Richmond or to Charleston wants to hear the Africans sing. But when not only Ethiopia, but all that continent of darkness, lifts up its hands, and all Africa pours her great volume of voice into the new song—that will be music for you. Added to this are all the sixteen thousand millions of children that are estimated to have gone into glory, and the host of young and old that hereafter shall people the earth and inhabit the stars.

Oh! the new song! Gather it up! Multiply it with every sweetness! Pour into it every harmony! Crown it with every gladness! Belt it with every splendor! Fire it with every glory! Toss it to the greatest height of majesty! Roll it to the grandest cycle of eternity!—and then you have but the faintest conception of what John experienced when, amidst the magnificence of apocalyptic vision, he heard it—the new song.

God grant that at last we may all sing it. But if we do not sing the praise of Christ upon earth we will never sing it in Heaven. Be sure that your hearts are now attuned for the heavenly worship. There is a cathedral in Europe with an organ at each end. Organ answers organ, and the music waves backward and forward with indescribable effect. Well, my friends, the time will come when earth and Heaven will be but different parts of one great accord. It will be joy here and joy there! Jesus here and Jesus there! Trumpet to trumpet! Organ to organ! Hallelujah to hallelujah! "Until the day break and the shadows flee away, turn, my beloved, and be thou like a roe or a young hart upon the mountains of Bether!"

#### Rooted to the Spot.

I heard a story the other day about the former assistant rector of one of the largest Episcopal churches in the city. The gentleman in question is now the president of a college so far away that he cannot mind if I relate the incident. He was a jolly good fellow when he lived in a boarding house here, and in his off hours he was accustomed to join in with the other good fellows of the house at a friendly game of whist or a smoke.

One evening when he was out at service two of the wags of the establishment remembered that it was his invariable habit upon returning home to doff his roundabout vest and clerical coat, put on an old smoking jacket and encase his feet in a pair of morocco slippers, which latter always occupied the same position on his bedroom floor preparatory to his coming. Accordingly, they firmly nailed these slippers to the floor, and awaited results in the next room.

Presently the dominie returned. They heard him moving about; they heard the thud of the shoes as they were taken off and thrown down, and then all was silence. They peeked cautiously in, and there beheld the young clergyman standing in his slippers, his face as white as a sheet, and a look of horror upon it, his eyes staring straight ahead. The sight was too much for them, but they managed to suppress their laughter, and ask in a tone of amazement what the matter was.

"Matter," he gasped, "there is matter enough, boys, I'm paralyzed, and can't move hand or foot. For mercy sake help me."

The man did actually, such is the force of imagination, believe he was paralyzed for a moment or two, but he finally set 'em up, in a manner appropriate to his calling, by buying cigars for the crowd.—*Brooklyn Life.*

#### Light at Last.

"What sort of a reputation has he for honesty?"

"For what?"

"For honesty?"

"What's that?"

"Do you mean to tell me, you blockhead, that you don't know what honesty is?"

"Never heard of it before. What is it?"

"What do you do for a living?"

"I drive a coal cart."

"That explains it; you may go."—*Ram's Horn.*

## RURAL TOPICS.

### INFORMATION FOR THE HUSBANDMAN AND HOUSEWIFE.

Some Practical Suggestions for the Farmer, Stock-Breeder, Poultryman, Nurseryman, and Housekeeper.

#### THE FARM.

##### Not Cost of Fodders.

Director Goessman, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, has prepared the following table, showing the gross cost, manure value, and net cost of a ton of fodder of different kinds, the estimates made on basis of Eastern prices:

Fodder.	Cost.	Manure value.	Net cost.
Corn meal.....	\$29 50	\$ 7 50	\$22 00
Wheat bran.....	17 00	14 50	2 50
Wheat middlings.....	20 00	10 75	9 25
Gluten meal.....	24 00	17 00	7 00
Cottonseed meal.....	26 00	10 75	15 25
Linseed meal (O. P.).....	27 00	21 75	5 25
Linseed meal (N. P.).....	25 00	24 00	1 00
English hay (mixed).....	12 00	5 50	6 50
Corn fodder.....	5 00	4 32	68
Corn stover.....	5 00	4 80	20
Sugar beets.....	5 00	1 15	3 85
Mangel wurzel.....	3 00	1 10	1 90
Skim-milk.....	4 25	2 25	1 80

It will be observed that the manure value of linseed meal is very nearly equal to its first cost. But this estimate is made at the East, where manures are more highly valued.

##### A Cure for Nervous Horses.

An exchange talks good horse sense as follows: Finely-bred, intelligent horses are often nervous. They are quick to notice, quick to take alarm, quick to do what seems to them, in moments of sudden terror, necessary to escape from possible harm, from something they do not understand. That is what makes them shy, bolt and run away. We can not tell what awful suggestions strange things offer to their minds. It may be that a sheet of white paper in the roadway seems to the nervous horse a yawning chasm; the open front of a baby carriage, the jaws of a dragon ready to devour him, and a man on a bicycle some terrifying sort of a flying devil without wings. Directly, however, he becomes familiar with these objects, and he is entirely indifferent to them. Therefore, when your horse shies at anything, make him acquainted with it, let him smell it, touch it with his sensitive upper lip, and look closely at it. He may not learn all in one lesson, but continue the lesson and you will cure your horse of nervousness.

##### Selection of Seed.

The principle of breeding is to be observed in the selection of seed for cereal crops as well as in the stock yards. The law of heredity exists and operates wherever there is re-production. The wise farmer will therefore exercise care in the selection and preservation of seed for the next year's crop. And this is the season for making observations preparatory to an intelligent selection. Those who raise winter wheat should carefully note the time of maturing and select the earliest varieties. It is worth a good deal to have wheat ready for harvest in June, especially in this latitude.

The White Fultz and Golden Cross are recommended as early and excellent varieties, and to obtain the best results the ground should be prepared and sown within the last ten days of August—never later than September 1, if it can be avoided. In selecting seed wheat a good plan is to go into the field and reap with a sickle or cradle the grain from the earliest ripened spots, before the general harvest is begun. The farmer who will practice this method a few years will be agreeably surprised at the result. The same holds good as to selection of all kinds of seed. Always save and plant the best.

#### THE DAIRY.

##### Beets as Food for Cows.

A bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station gives the result of an experiment in feeding sugar beets to milk cows, made during the past winter, together with a summary of two similar experiments, one made by the station in 1889 and one by the farm department of the Ohio State University in 1870.

In the last named experiment eight cows were kept under test for eleven weeks; in 1889, twelve cows for eight weeks, and in 1890, twelve cows for nine weeks, the cows in each case being weighed daily, as well as their feed and milk.

In each of the three experiments the cows ate more hay and more total dry matter when feeding on beets than on other foods, (hay, meal and bran in 1879, corn silage in 1889 and 1890) and in each case more milk was given from the beets than from the other foods, but it is not yet demonstrated that the increase of milk was produced economically.

For twelve years records have been kept on the farm now occupied by the station, which shows that the average yield of beets over this period has been nearly sixteen tons per acre, against an annual yield of about fifty-five bushels of shelled corn per acre.

But a crop of fifty-five bushels of shelled corn, with its fodder, will contain nearly twice as much dry matter as sixteen tons of beets, and these experiments indicate that, whether fed dry, as corn meal and dry fodder, or as corn ensilage, the dry matter of the corn crop will be found about as effective, pound for pound, as the dry matter of the beet crop.

It is possible to raise much more than sixteen tons of beets to the acre. One crop of two acres is reported at 37½ tons per acre, and smaller areas have given still larger yields, but such crops require very rich land and thorough culture. Whether it is possible to produce a pound of dry matter in beets as economically as it can be done in corn is not yet definitely settled, but the probabilities are against it.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

#### THE POULTRY-YARD.

##### Poultry-Raising.

I frequently hear farmers' wives remarking: "I wonder what has become of all my hens? several of the best are missing." Naturally she concludes that a fox or hawk has taken them, and there the matter ends until a dead body is found here and there in a partial state of decay; then she changes her mind and thinks it must have been a weasel, never seeming to think that a hen is as liable to take sick and die as "anybody."

It has sometimes seemed to me that chickens were the victims of more diseases than any other domestic animal. And right here let me emphasize the hint possibly thrown out before—don't make the chicken-yard a place to throw refuse of any kind. Someone throw an armful of ornamental vines into our enclosure. Soon after one of our most valuable hens

was apparently—taken very sick. She vainly tried to eat, and her whole manner indicated that something was wrong with her throat. At times she would spring high in the air and her comb turned almost black. Of course we examined her throat and dosed her with pepper-tea, but she only grew worse. At last her agony became so great that—there being no one else to do it—mother cut her head off—when lo! as she drew the body back a long twine was noticed connecting it with the head, and upon investigation we found that the poor creature had swallowed a tack to which was fastened a string looped at the end, and the loop had caught around her tongue, and as the tack and string digested it tightened the loop about the root of the tongue until that member was drawn into the throat. (The tack and string had been used in fastening up the ornamental vines, and were carelessly left among them.) We noticed what we threw in the hen-yard thereafter.

When fowls are sick or injured they should at once be removed to some place by themselves, and if after one week's treatment they show no signs of amendment, put them out of their misery; they will probably not recover.—*Practical Farmer.*

#### THE APIARY.

##### Bees Working in Sections.

When the bees take a notion not to work in sections, and crowd the queen by placing too much honey in the brood-combs, it is a difficult matter to get them to go into sections and work. There have been various methods proposed and adopted during the last few years to induce the bees to work in sections. But the prevailing idea is to reverse the combs in the hive, so that the honey which is in the top of the frames may be put in the bottom. This will induce the bees to uncap these and carry the honey up in the empty sections. This may work sometimes, but it certainly does not always fulfill the desired end.

But their is one plan that very seldom, if ever, fails, and it is one that can be easily adopted where trouble is experienced in getting the bees to work in sections. This is to get some drone brood and fit it into one or two of the sections, the best place being right in the center of the section cases. If honey is coming in from the fields, and the bees are busy gathering it, they will soon begin to build up on either side of this brood. In time the brood will hatch, and the bees will then store the comb with honey. This honey will not be of the best quality, but must be sold as second best, or it can be extracted, and the comb thrown into the wax extractor. This is the last and surest resort for the bee-keeper when the bees are obstinate, and it seldom fails.

There is another easy and simple way which will generally answer the purpose. Go to some colony where the bees are working in sections nicely, and place boxes of sections, bees and all, on top of them, and in a short time comb-building will begin. The work will also extend to all other sections. The bees will also in a short time unseal and carry to the sections the honey below, and put in its place plenty of eggs and larvae. The bees may thus be coaxed into sections more easily than driven. When forced to do anything like this they sometimes act obstinate, and it is next to impossible to get them to work. Some try to compel the bees to carry unsealed honey from the brood chamber into the sections, but invariably this method fails.—*American Cultivator.*

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

##### A Pretty Apron.

Materials: Two widths linen lawn, cut the desired length, and nicely seamed together. Press the seam flatly and have it as narrow as possible, so it will not interfere with your tucks; tuck the apron lengthwise, in narrow tucks, being careful to have the seam come under a tuck, with space between them to correspond with width of tuck. Mine is as narrow as a tuck as the machine will allow. Tuck to within about five inches of bottom of apron, leaving it to form a ruffle, that hangs below as nicely as if gathered in place. Lace or embroidery added to the ruffle completes the outline. At the top, lay each tuck up to the edge of the next tuck, to give fullness, and put a plain band over them. If the tucks are as narrow as mine, there will be enough of the material to tear strings off the sides. These are tucked across the ends.

Another pretty apron is made of one width of same material, turned up six inches at bottom and hemstitched. Three rows of narrow ribbon (any desired color) are run in and out through buttonholes cut lengthwise in the hem, and worked very neatly. The buttonholes are so cut that the ones in the top row are opposite those in the bottom row. Top finished with ribbon shirred in hem, and tied at side with bow.

##### Enjoyment at Home.

Don't shut up your house, lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, lest a merry laugh should shake down some of the dusty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they don't have it at their own hearthstone it will be sought at other and perhaps at less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand.

Don't repress the buoyant spirit of your children; half an hour of merriment around the lamp and firelight of a home blots out many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic circle. Put home first and foremost, for there will come a time when the home circle will be broken; when you will "long for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still," and when your greatest pleasure will be in remembering that you did all in your power to put a song under every burden to make each other happy.—*Albany Journal.*

##### Hints to Housekeepers.

If you are a tall woman arrange to have your work-table and ironing-board a few inches higher than they are usually made. This little precaution will prevent many a backache.

FUEL can be saved on ironing day by placing over the irons an old tin bucket or similar vessel bottom side up. You need a thick iron holder. Lined with

paper, to handle them with when seated in this way.

Don't allow the broom to stand on the brush end when not in use; hang it on a nail by means of a ring in the top of the handle. Don't forget that a broom will last much longer if, after using, it is dipped in boiling water for a few minutes.

In changing feathers, always put them into new ticks, as the feathers will surely prick through washed ticks. I believe our grandmothers rubbed the inside of the ticks with hard soap, to prevent this, but I should prefer new ones. Old ticking can always be put to good use.

The easiest way to clean shoes or rubber overshoes which have become muddy is with vaseline. A little "swab" of flannel on the end of a stick is good for this purpose. Even if the vaseline touches the hands, it forms a coating over them, so that the task is not so unpleasant as it otherwise would be.

PAINTED furniture can be wiped off with a little milk and water, and look bright as new. Bamboo, rattan and reed furniture can be cleaned with a damp chamois. I do not believe in the use of furniture polish; it may do for a time, but better use a soft flannel with a few drops of kerosene for polished furniture.

#### THE KITCHEN.

##### German Doughnuts.

One pound sugar, three eggs, three ounces of butter or lard, three-quarters of a cup of milk, one teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons of cream tartar, three pounds of flour; roll out in rings, fry a light brown in boiling lard.

##### Soda Biscuit.

One quart of sifted flour, two large teaspoons of cream yeast powder, one tablespoon lard, a little salt; mix thoroughly and add milk enough to stir nicely; roll out half an inch thick, cut the proper size and bake in a hot oven.

##### Chicken Fat for Cake.

The fat of chickens is said by a cake maker of great experience to be superior to the finest butter for making the most delicate cake. If the fat of boiled chickens is to be used, cook them without salt, and there will not be the slightest flavor of fowl.

##### Ginger Snaps.

Two eggs, two cups sugar, one cup butter, two teaspoons ginger, one teaspoonful cinnamon, flour to make a stiff dough. Roll into a thin sheet, cut into rounds, and sprinkle with granulated sugar before baking. Watch closely or they will burn.

##### A Disinfectant.

An excellent and simple disinfectant for sinks and waste pipes is made by mixing one large tablespoonful of copperas with one quart of boiling water. This solution is odorless and deodorizes instantly. The copperas may be bought at any druggist's for eight or ten cents a pound.

##### Veal Cutlets.

Cover each cutlet with a dressing made of minced veal, bacon, fine bread crumbs, chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Mix with an egg well beaten. Put the cutlets in a buttered pan and bake. When done, take the cutlets out of the pan, pour over them some strained gravy in which a little celery has been cooked and serve with slices of lemon.

##### Whipped Cream Sauce.

Set one cupful of cream on the ice for two hours before using, beat or whip it until it will stand alone, return to the refrigerator while you beat the whites of three eggs to a froth, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar, then the whipped cream and flavor to taste. Nice with fruit pudding, blanc mange, or nearly any sweet pudding.

##### Rhubarb Pudding.

Prepare the stalks as for pies; cover the bottom of a covered pudding dish with slices of bread and butter, cover with the rhubarb cut in short pieces, sprinkle abundantly with sugar; then put on another layer of bread and butter and rhubarb until the dish is full. Have plenty of sugar on the top. Cover so as to steam while baking half an hour. Remove the cover and brown nicely. Eat with any hot sauce.

##### Good Cake.

One cup of milk, one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, and the whites of five eggs. Bake in a good oven. Cover with frosting made with the whites of two eggs, the same quantity of cold water and enough of the finest powdered (confectioners') sugar, mixed together, to make the frosting of the proper consistency to spread on the cake. Any flavoring may be used. This frosting is quite soft.

##### A Spring Soup.

Wash, drain, and chop fine a quart of sorrel (rejecting any thick stalks), a dozen sprigs of chervil and a small head of lettuce. Put two ounces of butter into a stewpan and set it on a good fire. When melted add the sorrel, chervil, and lettuce, and stir until cooked; then add two quarts of broth and simmer gently for half an hour. Beat up the yolks of three eggs with one tablespoonful of water, and mix with the soup just as it is taken from the fire. Have some *croustons* in the soup tureen; pour the soup on them and serve.







# TRY IT.

They Say a Mosquito Can't Let Go While You Hold Your Breath.

Three or four men were sitting on the piazza of a seaside cottage smoking, says the Washington Star. It was evening. The stars were as thick in the sky as freckles on a red-headed girl's face. The waves came in on the beach with a swish-swish-swish just as they have done ever since the second day of the creation.

More piercing than the song of the waves were the notes and more multitudinous than the stars of heaven the number of mosquitoes that haunted that piazza, and every one of them was "looking for blood." The men had ceased smoking for fun. They now puffed their cigars to keep the mosquitoes away.

"Something funny about mosquitoes," said one rather absent-mindedly.

"Yes, rather," was the drawing reply.

"Funny how much blood it takes to fill one of them up."

"No, but honest, now, do you know that if a mosquito'd get down into your hand he can't pull it out while you hold your breath?"

"Don't believe it."

"It is true, however, for I have tried it."

"Bet you the cigars a mosquito can take his bill out any time he wants to do it, and we will try it right here. Is it, and I'll let them try."

A lamp was lighted, the cigars put out, and all waited. In less than a minute a mosquito had placed himself on Tom's hand and begun operations.

"Now," said Tom, and he placed the forefinger of the other hand down near the mosquito! It did not budge. He placed his nail against the abdomen of the insect and whirled it around. Still it remained fixed.

"You can do it every time," said Tom, as he killed the mosquito and drew a long breath.

"Is a fact. Go on and try."

To the Citizens of Holland.

Families supplied with potatoes and produce of all kinds for winter use. Leave orders at corner of Seventh and River streets, next to J. Flieman, KUTTE & KONING.

POOR WHOLESOME TO THE SOUTH.

Oddities of Life Among the Cracken and Tar-Heels.

Nature seems to have dealt hardly with them, says Good Health, for the drinking water, especially in the lowlands, is very poor. It is frequently obtained at a depth of only a few feet, necessarily receiving considerable surface drainage. The principal articles of diet are corn bread and pork. The bread is principally made of Indian meal and water, and is good "solid" material. If anything in the shape of vegetation is cooked, it is always completely saturated with pork fat. Coffee, as black and strong as the parched berry can make it, completes the menu from one year's end to another. Tobacco using is a very large part of their personal and social existence. I have known ministers to administer baptism to candidates with snuff brushes protruding from their mouths. One would suppose the medical fraternity would raise a voice of warning on some of these points, but they do not. On the contrary, they often advise the use of tobacco, and the use of an abundance of fat pork also. The average rural practitioner is fully twenty-five years behind the times. Quinine and calomel are his cathartics. In some places leeching and bleeding are still regarded as efficient remedies. There are two very significant facts that are observable in these sections:—(1) almost the entire absence in some localities of old people, and (2) the large number of children taken away by providence (3). In one neighborhood we heard of a family of six adult children and learned that it was commented upon for miles around. We visited the father of this family and learned that a good supply of fruit trees grew on his little farm. Strange to say many of the people regard fruit as unhealthful and will make little or no use of it when it grows indigenous around them.

A DAINTY FLORIDA FRUIT.

Something About the Rose Apple, Which is Useful as Well as Ornamental.

One of the daintiest of all the dainty fruits that grow under the Florida sun is the rose apple, or jambosade, or, as the botanists call it, Eugenia jambos, says the Orlando (Fla.) Times. A rose apple tree full of interesting fruit, is now growing in the grounds of L. P. Westcott, of this city. The foliage is small, pointed and shining and quite beautiful. The fruit looks like a small, oblong guava, creamy white, with a perfect odor of a full-blown rose. The flesh consists only of a thin, crisp shell, inside of which the large, brown seeds lie loose.

The flavor is sweet and the strong rose odor is all through it. It is altogether too light and airy for eating raw, but makes a jelly that is unsurpassed for delicacy of flavor. The rose apple is quite tropical and will not stand any more cold than a guava but everybody ought to have at least one tree as an ornament and curiosity.

Plenty of Exercise.

Friend—So you have another race booked? I haven't seen you taking the regulation exercise spins to get in condition, while I have met your opponent religiously preparing himself for the encounter.

Famous Sprinter—Oh! I take my exercise at night.

Friend—Where and how?

F. S.—At home. The baby gives me all the exercise I need, and more too.

# The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at P. W. KANE'S Drugstore.

## The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into Nervous Prostration. You need a Nerve Tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alternative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the Liver and Kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50c. at P. W. KANE'S Drugstore.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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I WANT A reliable paper that I can safely take into my family.

I WANT A paper which represents High Ideals and Sound Principles.

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I WANT To let me know what they think of matters of local interest.

I WANT Good, reliable Farm and Garden Articles, Written by Practical Men.

I WANT To know something of the Home Life of the American people, and of their Life, thoughts, and experiences.

I WANT Pleasant moral stories for the Young People, That the children may look upon the paper as they do for a friend.

I WANT Stories of Interest for us Elders, For we, too, like our hours of leisure.

THIS IS WHAT I DON'T WANT: Long, padded News Articles; The padding matter added to the value; And I haven't time to read them.

I DON'T WANT Feeble, one-sided Editorials, Written by special leaders, Who can see nothing good in any side but their own.

NOW, WHAT PAPER WILL FILL THE BILL? WE ANSWER: THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WITNESS.

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Drain Letting.

Notice is hereby given, That I, Harrod K. Munroe, Township Drain Commissioner of the Township of Holland, County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, will, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1890, at the barn of E. Barlow, in said Township of Olive, proceed to receive bids for cleaning out, deepening and widening a certain drain, known and designated as the Welton & Barlow drain, located on and extending from the Township of Olive, to the Township of Zeeland, in the County of Zeeland, in the State of Michigan, and now on record by section; the section of the drain will be let first, and the remainder of the drain will be let in one lot, in accordance with the diagram now on file with the other papers pertaining to said drain in the office of the Township Clerk, to which reference may be had by all persons interested, and bids will be made and received accordingly. Contracts will be made with the lowest responsible bidder giving adequate security for the performance of the work, in a sum then and there to be fixed by me, reserving to myself the right to reject any and all bids. The date for the completion of such contract and the terms of payment therefor shall be announced at the time and place of letting. Notice is further given that at the time and place of letting, or at such other time and place thereafter to which I, the drain commissioner, may adjourn the same, the diagram now on file with the other papers pertaining to said drain in the office of the Township Clerk, to which reference may be had by all parties interested, and bids will be made and received accordingly. Contracts will be made with the lowest responsible bidder giving adequate security for the performance of the work, in a sum then and there to be fixed by me, reserving to myself the right to reject any and all bids. The date for the completion of such contract, and the terms of payment therefor, shall be announced at the time and place of letting. Notice is further given, That at the time and place of said letting, or at such other time and place thereafter to which I, the Township Drain Commissioner, may adjourn the same, the assessment for benefits and the lands comprised within the "Number Eight Drain Special Assessment District," will be subject to review. The following is a description of the several tracts or parcels of land constituting the Special Assessment District of said drain, viz: E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 5, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 6, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 7, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 8, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 9, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 10, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 11, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 12, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 13, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 14, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 15, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 16, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 17, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 18, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 19, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 20, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 21, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 22, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 23, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 24, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 25, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 26, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 27, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 28, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 29, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 30, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 31, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 32, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 33, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 34, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 35, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 36, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 37, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 38, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 39, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 40, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 41, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 42, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 43, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 44, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 45, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 46, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 47, E 1/2 N 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1/2 N 1/2 Sec 146, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 147, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 148, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 149, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 150, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 151, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 152, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 153, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 154, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 155, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 156, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 157, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 158, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 159, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 160, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 161, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 162, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 163, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 164, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 165, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 166, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 167, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 168, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 169, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 170, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 171, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 172, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 173, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 174, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 175, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 176, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 177, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 178, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 179, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 180, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 181, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 182, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 183, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 184, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 185, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 186, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 187, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 188, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 189, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 190, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 191, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 192, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 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1/2 N 1/2 Sec 384, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 385, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 386, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 387, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 388, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 389, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 390, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 391, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 392, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 393, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 394, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 395, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 396, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 397, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 398, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 399, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 400, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 401, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 402, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 403, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 404, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 405, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 406, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 407, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 408, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 409, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 410, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 411, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 412, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 413, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 414, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 415, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 416, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 417, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 418, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 419, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 420, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 421, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 422, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 423, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 424, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 425, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 426, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 427, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 428, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 429, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 430, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 431, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 432, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 433, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 434, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 435, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 436, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 437, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 438, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 439, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 440, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 441, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 442, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 443, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 444, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 445, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 446, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 447, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 448, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 449, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 450, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 451, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 452, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 453, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 454, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 455, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 456, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 457, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 458, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 459, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 460, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 461, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 462, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 463, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 464, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 465, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 466, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 467, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 468, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 469, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 470, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 471, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 472, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 473, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 474, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 475, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 476, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 477, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 478, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 479, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 480, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 481, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 482, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 483, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 484, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 485, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 486, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 487, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 488, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 489, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 490, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 491, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 492, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 493, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 494, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 495, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 496, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 497, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 498, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 499, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 500, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 501, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 502, E 1/2 N 1/2 Sec 503, E 1/2 N