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### Holland City News, Volume 19, Number 35: September 27, 1890

Holland City News

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Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 19, Number 35: September 27, 1890" (1890). *Holland City News: 1890*. 39.

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1890.

NO. 35

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, MICH.

MULDER & NAGELKERK,  
PUBLISHERS.

Rates of advertising made known  
on application.

## Property for Sale!

Now is the time to purchase Holland  
City property. For a few days only  
I will offer:

Small house and lot, east part of city,  
for \$200. Easy payments.  
House and lot, nicely located east part of city,  
\$500. Easy payments, \$50 cash.  
New house and lot, on 12th street, \$1,250.  
Large and beautiful house and lot, 10th street,  
\$3,200. One of the finest places in the city.

I have a few finely located lots on 12th and  
Marked streets for sale.  
Property bought and sold.

W. C. WALSH.

## The First State Bank.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Organized under the Michigan Banking Laws.

ISAAC CAPPON, President,  
J. W. BEARDSLEE, Vice President,  
ISAAC MARSH, Cashier.

Transacts a general banking business. Also  
has a savings department, in which deposits of  
\$5.00 or more are received. Interest paid on  
all time and savings deposits. Savings depart-  
ment also open every Saturday evening.

DIRECTORS:

I. Cappon, J. W. Garvelink,  
J. W. Beardslee, G. W. Mohm,  
Paul Steketee, G. J. Diekmann,  
G. J. Kollen, I. Marsjile,

J. C. Post.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

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

### Bakeries.

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

### Barbers.

BAUMGARTEL, W., 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  
store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

DOESBURY, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Patents and Oils, Brushes, Toilet  
Articles and Perfumery, Imported Havana, Key  
West, and Domestic Cigars.

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

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

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

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Furniture.

BROUWER, JAS. A., Dealer in Furniture,  
Carpets, 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. 62  
Eighth street.

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

### Hotels.

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

HUNTLEY, A., Practical Machinist Mill and  
Engine 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. Kleyer,  
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 SPEIJER, Manufacturers of  
Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs. Sole  
owners of LXL Patent Wagon. Special attention  
to Horsehoesing 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 VEEBE, 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.

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

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

MARSH, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office  
at Walsh's drug store, in the house formerly  
occupied by L. Spruietman. Office hours: 9 to  
10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

### Saloons.

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

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

STEVENS, C. A., successor to H. Wyl-  
huysen, Jeweler and Optician, Eighth street  
opposite Walsh's drug store.

### Miscellaneous.

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

WEST, 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,  
and cut and planed material. 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, 14c Butter, 15c

Eggs, 12c Eggs, 13c

Flour, 10c Flour, 11c

Onions, 10c Onions, 11c

Potatoes, 75c Potatoes, 75c

#### GRAIN, FEED, ETC.

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

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 50c Buckwheat, 60c

Barley, 100 lbs. \$1.00 Barley, 100 lbs. \$1.00

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

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

Corn Meal, 100 lbs. \$1.00 Corn Meal, 100 lbs. \$1.00

Corn, new, 50c Corn, new, 50c

Corn, new, 50c Corn, new, 50c

Corn, new, 50c Corn, new, 50c

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### Chronological.

Sept. 28.—Capture of Strasburg, 1870.

Daily Free Press, 1887.

29.—Lord Nelson born, 1758.

30.—Peace between France and U. S., 1800.

Oct. 1.—Maj. Andre hanged, 1780.

W. E. Gladstone died, 1842.

First trip of Fulton's steamboat, 1807.

2.—First troops at Boston, 1768.

First railroad in U. S., 1833.

3.—Battle of Corinth, 1862.

Black Hawk died, 1837.

Siege of Larden abandoned, 1574.

4.—Geo. Bancroft born, 1800.

### CITY AND VICINITY.

Beautiful weather for September.

Flaming posters everywhere announce  
the coming fair.

The gravel put on Land and Thir-  
teenth streets, is of an excellent qual-  
ity.

The Hackley Library building at  
Muskegon will be dedicated on Wed-  
nesday, Oct. 15.

Among the many demands of the  
day there is none so strong and urging  
in Holland as a house to live in.

De Man, the convicted murderer of  
Grand Rapids, was taken to Jackson,  
Monday, to serve 15 years in the peni-  
tentiary.

Secretary Humphrey visited the  
schools at Nunica on Thursday and  
from there proceeded to Coopersville,  
to attend the examinations for teach-  
ers on the day following.

We were shown this week by Messrs.  
Kuite & Koning a sample of the Bur-  
bank potato, raised by A. Visscher, of  
North Holland, several of which weighed  
17 and 18 ounces. So there will be some  
potatoes, any way.

The scarcity of dwelling houses, of  
all kinds, is becoming a terrible incon-  
venience and drawback. It is no un-  
common thing for a tenant suddenly  
to find himself without house or home,  
with no other alternative but to go into  
the country, in order to secure a tem-  
porary lodging place.

Every lady who has on hand any  
kind of fancy or needle work should  
bring it to the fair. If you have any-  
thing in the house that would help fill  
up and add to the display, bring it along.  
Let all unite in making the exhibit at  
our coming fair the finest and largest  
ever seen in Western Michigan.

Our merchants, appreciating the  
merits of the News as an advertising  
medium, desire to call the attention of  
those coming in from a distance to at-  
tend the fair, that they will find the  
stores in Holland well stocked, and  
goods at reasonable prices and as square  
dealing as in any town in the state.

The old Cedar swamp east of the  
city, and the bottom lands along Back  
River are being gradually converted  
into celery gardens. There is a marked  
increase annually in the acreage that is  
being utilized for the raising of this  
popular and profitable vegetable. At  
the rate this industry is at present be-  
ing developed in this vicinity, it will  
be but very few years and Holland  
celery will be a recognized staple in  
the market.

There is no investment that does  
more for the appearance of the city  
and the satisfaction of the resident  
tax-payer, than a graded and graveled  
street. A drive over our many miles  
of improved streets confirms this state-  
ment. And the latest evidence in this  
line can be had by an inspection of  
Land street. What was heretofore an  
abandoned sandhole, shunned and  
evaded by everybody, is now one of  
the finest drives in the city.

Whitehall had a disastrous fire, last  
Friday, destroying over 40 buildings  
and one-half of the business part of  
the town, involving a loss of \$80,000,  
with a moderate insurance. The Mus-  
kegon fire department was sent for and  
checked the progress of the flames.  
The people realize this visitation keenly.  
Owing to the decline of the lum-  
ber industry there, the business of the  
village has been exceedingly quiet this  
year. And yet on the next day after  
the fire the place voted, by a large  
majority, to bond itself for the con-  
struction of water works. Pluck.

The following young gentlemen,  
from this place and vicinity, graduates  
or students of Hope College, will at-  
tend the Michigan University this  
year. Some of them have left already;  
others will leave Monday or Tuesday:  
Medical—Abr. Leenhouts, Beaver  
Dam, 3rd year; Hubert Mauritz, Vries-  
land, 2nd year; Henry Poppen, Dren-  
the, 2nd year.

Literary—Ed. Pieters, Holland, 2nd  
year.

Dental—Chris De Vries, Holland, 3rd  
year.

Besides the above we might also  
notice D. J. Werkman, Hull, Ia., 2nd  
year, and Jas. Van Der Ven, Grand  
Rapids, 3rd year, both medical; also  
D. L. Betten, Orange City, Ia., 1st  
year, literary.

"Do you know where I can get a  
house?"

The Fair opens a week from next  
Tuesday.

You can bring that wood now, and  
bring it at once.

Forty teams are hauling gravel on  
Thirteenth street.

Dr. B. J. De Vries has bought the  
Crispell premises, on Twelfth street.

A fitting monument to Horace Gree-  
ley was unveiled in New York city,  
Saturday.

South Haven had a \$70,000 fire last  
week, destroying 11 business buildings,  
with their contents.

The Straus Concert Company passed  
through here on the C. & W. M. Tues-  
day night, on the way to Indianapolis.

Don't fail to purchase a family  
ticket to the fair, this year, and take  
everybody and everything along you  
can think of.

Mrs. Cha's Dupont again calls atten-  
tion to her greenhouse, on Land  
street. A fine selection of imported  
bulbs just received. See notice.

W. Verbeek has retired from the  
furniture business and disposed of the  
balance of his stock to Messrs. Jas.  
Brouwer and Wykhuyzen & Rinck.

There are more and better potatoes  
raised to the acre around Cedar Springs,  
says the *Clipper*, than in any other part  
of Michigan, and buyers are wanted  
there on the first train.

The old-line abolitionists of New  
England held a re-union in Boston, on  
Monday the 22nd inst., that being the  
25th anniversary of President Lincoln's  
first emancipation proclamation.

The Germans of this city will meet  
again next Wednesday evening, at the  
same place, to complete the arrange-  
ments for attending "German Day" at  
Grand Rapids. "Und wir sitzen so froh-  
lich beisammen."

The following is encouraging, if true:  
It is said that at Menominee the young  
men that married school teachers have  
secured such good wives that every  
school man who comes to town is  
carefully looked over.

Married, at West Olive, Thursday  
afternoon, at the residence of the  
bride's parents, Frank C. Johnson, of  
this city, and Miss Christina Van Der  
Heide. The new couple will take up  
their residence south of the city.

List of letters advertised for the  
week ending Sept. 24, '90, at Holland  
Michigan Post Office: Pieter Hoeve,  
Will Hine, Mills H. Nixon, Mrs. Cora  
Orsborn, Miss Sena Sulch, J. N. Saint,  
J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

We learn from the *Albion Recorder*  
that Rev. H. D. Jordan, formerly of  
Holland, but lately from Cedar Springs,  
has rented a house in that city and  
moved into it with his family, with a  
view of making Albion his future home.

The P. of I. friends of Mr. Wachs in  
this city have been getting in readi-  
ness the building of Dr. Wetmore, on  
Eighth street, preparatory to the ar-  
rival of the printing material of the  
G. H. Express, for which they are daily  
and constantly on the look-out.

Flags were up at the C. & B. tannery,  
Thursday, in honor of the wedding of  
Gunder Anderson, one of the employes,  
with Miss Louisa Elferdink, daughter  
of Mr. and Mrs. John Elferdink, of this  
city. The ceremony took place at the  
residence of the bride's parents, on  
Tenth street, Rev. W. Jennings officiat-  
ing.

The Y. M. C. A. of Hope College  
gave a reception Wednesday evening  
to the new students that entered the  
institution this fall. The affair took  
place in the chapel and was a decided  
success, socially and otherwise. Very  
happy remarks were made by J. Van  
Der Meulen, president of the Associa-  
tion, Prof. G. J. Kollen, and others.  
Refreshments were served under the  
supervision of the lady members.—The  
total of new students enrolled this year  
is about 35. The Freshman class num-  
bers 8.

Died at Grand Haven, Tuesday,  
Capt. David Miller, an old resident of  
that place. He will be remembered by  
our citizens for the gallant part he took  
in saving the lives of twelve sailors  
from the steamer "Akeley," which  
went down nine miles off Holland, Nov.  
13, 1883. At that time he was captain  
of the schooner Driver, and seeing the  
Akeley in distress, went to her assist-  
ance, and with the aid of his brother  
Dan and Patrick Daley, saved the lives  
of twelve men, who otherwise must  
have surely perished. A terrible sea  
was running at the time, but those  
three men bravely faced death to save  
others. For this act of bravery Congress  
awarded Capt. Miller a gold medal.

A boy, at Ed. Glerum's



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE WORLD OVER.

### MIRROR OF THE OCCURRENCES OF A WEEK.

Things That Do Happen—A Complete Record of Interesting Events the World Over—Shocking Accidents, Startling Crimes, and Other Topics.

### WORK OF THE SOLONS.

The Republicans in the House Finally Secure a Quorum.

In the Senate, on the 23d, Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, for the erection, in the District of Columbia, of a memorial building which shall be a suitable monument to the memory of U. S. Grant, which is to contain a military and naval museum, etc., and in the inner court of which may be placed to rest the mortal remains of distinguished Americans. (The title indorsed on the joint resolution reads: "In the vault of which shall be placed the mortal remains of Ulysses S. Grant.") In the House a quorum was finally secured, enough Republicans being present to take up the contested-election case of Langston vs. Venable and seat Langston, the Republican contestant from Virginia. T. E. Miller (Rep.), of South Carolina, was also declared elected to the seat now filled by Elliott (Dem.). By its action in seating Mr. Langston, the House ended what was probably the most protracted and bitterly contested election case it has ever decided. During the closing days of the last Congress the Democrats made a strenuous effort to unseat Felton and put in Sullivan as a Representative from California; but they were defeated by the refusal of the majority of the Republicans to vote upon the proposition.

### IN THE BASE-BALL WORLD.

Standing of the Clubs in the Various Leagues.

Ranking of the Clubs in the Various Leagues.							
National.	W.	L.	P. C.	Players'	W.	L.	P. C.
Brooklyn.....	80	43	650	Boston.....	77	43	642
Chicago.....	78	51	605	Brooklyn.....	73	52	584
Philad'phia.....	74	50	597	New York.....	70	52	574
Boston.....	74	50	597	Philad'phia.....	67	57	537
Cincinnati.....	73	52	584	Chicago.....	69	61	531
New York.....	59	64	480	Pittsburgh.....	54	65	458
Cleveland.....	41	62	333	Cleveland.....	50	72	410
Pittsburgh.....	41	108	163	Buffalo.....	33	90	271

Western. W. L. P c.	American. W. L. P c.
Kaa. City.....76 38 .607	Louisville.....77 40 .601
Minneapolis.....74 43 .592	St. Louis.....70 49 .592
Milwaukee.....73 43 .529	Columbus.....67 51 .563
Denver.....55 60 4.8	Rochester.....60 54 .522
St. Louis City.....52 62 .456	Toledo.....60 55 .517
Omaha.....46 64 .418	Athletic.....55 63 .462
Lincoln.....46 70 .397	Syracuse.....41 69 .398
St. Paul.....36 78 .316	Baltimore.....32 85 .279

### DON'T LIKE RAILROADS.

Chinese Strongly Opposed to Their Introduction.

The Department of State at Washington has received from the United States Legation at Peking, China, a report relative to the recent heavy floods in that country. The report says that the floods have been the most serious ever known. It is supposed that an area of three thousand miles and a population of several millions were affected by them. Many people have been drowned, and tens of thousands are refugees from their homes, living on charity. One result of the floods, the report says, may have far-reaching consequences. Near Lutai, which is a point on the railroad from Tongku to Tongshan, the railway embankment has been destroyed by the people for several miles. It was alleged that the embankment dammed up the water and flooded the country. Forcible possession was taken of the embankment, which was cut in many places, the trains were stopped and the employees driven away. The Tongshan colliery is stopped and 3,000 men are thrown out of employment, and the operation of the railroad is, of course, suspended. This destruction was wanton and unnecessary for letting off the water. All these proceedings indicate an anti-railroad excitement, which may result in postponing indefinitely any further railroad enterprises in China.

### FABLES FOR FOREIGNERS.

Si-y Stories Published in Europe About American Meat.

As a specimen of the misinformation industriously circulated in the foreign press regarding America, which now is in especially bad odor in consequence of the probable passage of the McKinley bill, the letter of a Chicago correspondent that appears in one of the Berlin papers may be quoted. In referring to the management of the stock yards of that city he asserts that the rule is to slaughter diseased animals for export, while the healthy meat is reserved for home consumption. He further adds that he writes in behalf of thousands of his fellow German-Americans who desire that the true condition of things in Chicago shall be known throughout the Fatherland. The President of the Police of Frankfurt has ordered that all pictures of actresses must not only be removed from the shop windows where they are now displayed but from the packages of American cigarettes kept for sale.

### Another Dangerous Counterfeit.

A NEW counterfeit \$2 in circulation. It is on the issue of the \$2 silver certificates and was discovered by an employee in the United States Treasurer's office at Washington, D. C. The certificate has a small round pink seal, W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury, C. N. Jordan, Treasurer of the United States. The paper has no distributed fiber and no parallel silk threads. The genuine note has both. In the counterfeit a few hairs of Gen. Hancock's mustache curl upward, in the genuine the whole mustache is slightly drooping.

### Married Women Win.

The married women in the Cincinnati public schools have won a great victory. The Board of Education has reinstated as teachers the married women recently dropped from the rolls. The vote was 17 to 11, and this settles the fight which has been going on for a year, and has occasioned considerable bitterness.

### To Suppress the Slave Trade.

The Anti-Slavery Conference recommends that the work of the suppression of slavery be divided among national committees, which shall have a common aim, but which shall act separately, chiefly through missions, to teach the natives.

### Six Shocks of Earthquake.

Six distinct shocks of earthquake have been reported from Columbia, S. C. The last shock was noticeable for nearly a minute. A rumbling accompanied the shocks, which came from the south.

## CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

### EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

HORACE M. PORTER, a son of General Horace Porter, died in Philadelphia of typhoid fever, aged 25 years. The deceased had been employed by the Reading Railroad Company.

At Portsmouth, N. H., Fred Hein, a cooper, enraged over the conduct of his wife, who had deserted him, fatally shot Charles W. Taylor, a stone dealer, of whom he was jealous, next shot his three daughters, killing two of them, and then committing suicide.

The J. H. Salter Silk Company of Boston has made an assignment.

At New York the stable and coopershop of Valentine Loewer's Gambrinus brewery was destroyed by fire, and two employees, Conrad Hosbeck and Chris Tschanin, perished in the flames. Emil Goldenburg and Casper Stapf were also seriously burned about the head.

DION BOUCAULT, the playwright and actor, died in New York after a long illness.

At New York Gustave G. Koch, a crayon artist, killed himself under the window of a room occupied by Emilie Rossi, an actress, and a moment later the woman mentioned shot herself through the heart in her apartment. It is believed the double suicide had been prearranged, as the mother of the actress had opposed her marriage with Koch.

A TROY (N. Y.) dispatch says: Sycaway villa, the country residence of Mr. Manchester, a New York broker, situated three miles east of this city, has been totally destroyed by fire. Part of the family escaped in their night clothes. Mr. Manchester jumping from a two-story window. Later it was discovered that Mr. Manchester's 12-year-old son was missing and his charred remains were found in the ruins of the house.

WILLIAM L. SCOTT is lying at his home in Erie, Pa., very ill. He came home from New York a month ago and has been confined to his house ever since. His ailment is of the stomach and bowels. While he is a very sick man his family physician is hopeful. His family were called home two weeks ago.

### WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

At the meeting of Ohio wool-growers at Columbus, resolutions were adopted indorsing the schedule of wool duties contained in the McKinley tariff bill as affording the best protection to be obtained under the circumstances. The provisions of the McKinley bill are pronounced wise and patriotic.

At Cleveland, Ohio, while cleaning furniture with gasoline, Mrs. McNaughton stepped on a match. The gasoline exploded, burning Mrs. Edgar, a domestic, to death, and seriously injuring Mrs. McNaughton and Mrs. Goodhue.

FRED PAUL shot and killed Mrs. Louis Buclon, near Bear Head, Minn., and cut off her ears. The murderer then went home and shot himself.

COL. GEORGE R. DAVIS, of Chicago, has been elected Director General of the World's Columbian Exposition. He was recommended by the Directors of the Exposition Company at their last meeting, and was, after a good deal of discussion regarding the merits of other candidates, elected to the vitally important place of Director General. His election was unanimous.

Reports of a cyclone near Manning, Iowa, have been confirmed. William Ferry and child were killed and a number injured. The loss of property will amount to several thousand dollars.

The population of Cincinnati is announced as 296,309, an increase of 41,170.

A DISASTROUS wreck occurred on the Washburn Railway eight miles southeast of Council Bluffs, Iowa. A freight train from St. Louis, consisting of eighteen cars, all loaded with merchandise, ran into a burning bridge or trestle-work and the engine and thirteen cars went through to the ground, forty feet below. The bridge is over a deep ravine. When the fire was sighted by the engineer it was too late to prevent a wreck. The killed were: Martin Eskridge, the engineer; Joseph Burke, fireman; Robert Williamson, head brakeman. Eskridge was buried under his engine and was burned to death. The fireman was caught under a car containing a tank of oil and met a horrible death. His clothes were saturated with the stuff, and when the fire reached him he was literally roasted alive. When discovered by the conductor and another brakeman he was not yet dead, and talked freely about his perilous situation. His companions could do nothing but console him. The head brakeman was thrown about fifty feet. He lived two hours.

At Springfield, Ohio, Charles Drumm in a fit of jealousy shot his wife dead, then killed himself with the same weapon. Two small children survive.

An incendiary fire swept away the business portion of Whitehall, Mich. Thirty dwellings were consumed. Careful estimates place the loss at \$100,000.

C. P. McBRIDE, senior member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, has arrived at Springfield, Ill., and issued a circular to all the miners in Illinois authorizing a demand upon the operators for an advance of 75 cents per ton for mining coal. In case this is not granted by Nov. 1, a general strike in Illinois will be ordered, and if the operators then still hold out the strike will extend through the entire competitive district, including Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and a part of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

CHARLES CLARK STEVENSON, Governor of Nevada, died of typhoid fever, at his residence in Carson. His attending physicians had entertained little hopes of his recovery for the previous ten days. The funeral services took place in Carson City with military honors, and the body was taken to Oakland, Cal., for interment. Governor Stevenson was 64 years of age, and was born in Ontario County, New York. Lieutenant Governor H. C. Davis died a little over a year ago.

The importance of the stock of wheat held by private elevators in Minneapolis is steadily becoming more manifest. Elevators "A" and "B" at St. Paul have always been private houses, but nevertheless their stock was reported to the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, to be included in the visible supply. The "A," which was lately sold to the Great Northern Road, has taken out a license under the State law, and on this crop will alone be reported by the chamber. This action relegates

elevator "A" to the class of houses whose stocks do not enter into the visible statement. Figures compiled by the Northwestern Miller show the stock in private houses to be 909,000 bushels, against 796,000 last week. The stock at the three terminal points are in detail as follows: Minneapolis, public, 2,042,870 bushels; private, 909,000; Duluth, 906,910; St. Paul, 15,000. Total, 3,873,780 bushels; decrease, 251,876 bushels. The Market Record estimates that the stocks of wheat in the country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas increased 615,000 bushels last week, making the amount thus held 1,745,000 bushels, or a grand total in all the elevators of the three States of 5,616,780 bushels.

The great Indian Council of the Sioux Nation, which has been in session up Bad River some fifteen miles from Pierre, S. D., was more in the order of a great revival meeting, as all the tribes are now greatly stirred up over what they believe is a coming of their great spirit to visit them. This idea seems to have taken complete possession of their minds, and their time is mostly spent in dancing and other ceremonies and waiting for the great event. Emissaries have been sent recently from tribes up in Montana, filling them up with stories of the coming of an Indian Messiah, who is expected every day. He is to cover the earth with another great stratum of soil some 30 feet deep, covering up everybody but faithful good Indians, who will manage to squirm through on top to find the new earth covered with grass waist high, buffalo and other wild game everywhere; plenty of wild horses will be running around and not a pale face will be seen. In other words, the Indians will prevail. Those who have faith in the new fad think they must dance for hours at a stretch until they fall down and are dragged out for others to take a whirl. There is no hostility among the Indians, they seem to think that the utter destruction of the whites will be accomplished entirely through divine mediation.

A BELL weighing 10,500 pounds has been cast in Milwaukee for the Wisconsin Central's new depot in Chicago. It is said to be the largest American bell cast since 1862 and is the third largest in the country, none of the bells now in Chicago comparing with it. In a suitable location on land it is estimated that the bell can be heard ten miles and twenty miles on the water.

F. W. SANGER, a wealthy cattleman living at Weleaka, forty miles west of Muskogee, I. T., was shot and instantly killed by his half brother, George Sanger. The cause of the trouble was intimacy on the part of the murdered man with his half-brother's wife. The murderer was arrested.

### SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

An Arkansas City dispatch says: An east-bound train on the Warren branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad was wrecked. The engine, in passing over a weak rail, broke it, and the baggage car and passenger coach jumped the track, rolled down the embankment and were badly smashed. Fifteen of the passengers sustained injuries.

At Jackson, Miss., the Constitutional Convention adopted the fifth section of the franchise bill, which provides that after the 1st of January, 1896, "every qualified elector shall be able to read any section of the constitution of this State, or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him and give a reasonable interpretation thereof."

The mare Sulson, owned by J. E. Madden, of Lexington, Ky., has been sold to H. S. Henry, of Morrisville, Pa., for \$11,000.

The boiler at the gin house of Hugh Boyce, near Charlotte, N. C., exploded, killing Will Boyce, son of the owner of the gin house, and severely injuring several other people.

CHAS. S. WALLBORN was arrested at Birmingham, Ala., charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. His letter-heads represented him to be the representative of the "American Timber Land Company," with a capital of \$10,000,000. No such company exists.

### POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

An Augusta (Me.) dispatch says: Official returns of the vote for Governor are as follows: Burleigh, 64,199; Thompson, 45,259; Clark, 2,349; scatterer, 956. Total, 113,363. Burleigh's plurality, 18,940. There has been no change in the list of Senators as published. The next House will stand 110 Republicans to 41 Democrats.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention has nominated the following ticket: Governor, William E. Russell; Lieutenant Governor, John W. Corcoran; Secretary of State, Elbridge Cushman; Treasurer, E. L. Munn; Auditor, W. D. Trefry; Attorney General, E. B. Maynard.

THE Senate has confirmed the following appointments: Theodore M. Schleier, of Tennessee, Consul at Amsterdam; Charles R. Nunehamer, Postmaster at Ashland, Kan.; Charles Scoville, Surveyor of Customs, Evansville, Ind.

### FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The last official act of Senhor Ribeiro as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal was to recognize the Government of Brazil. Senhor Frenas has resigned as Portuguese Minister to England.

At Buenos Ayres, the following Cabinet appointments have been announced: Minister of Finance, Senor Cane; Minister of the Interior, Senor Pinedo; Minister of Public Works, Senor Huelgo. Dr. Plaza is about to start for London to arrange a loan to pay off public indebtedness coming due. There is a report that Senor Casares, President of the Provincial Bank, will soon resign his office.

ADVICES from Higo state that the Turkish man-of-war Ertogroul has foundered at sea, and that 500 of her crew were drowned. Osman Pasha, whose victory over the Russians at Plevna gave him high rank as a fighting general, was on board and was lost. He had been on an official visit to Japan, having been intrusted with a special mission from the Sultan to the Mikado.

The Ertogroul was a wooden frigate-built cruiser of 2,344 tons displacement. She mounted forty-one guns of small caliber and was built in 1863.

At Sydney, N. S. W., two thousand special constables have been enrolled. The labor conference has finally decided to call out the shearers and carriers.

ADVICES from Higo state that the mail steamer Misaki Maru has been lost off Cochi, and that all of her crew, with the exception of one Japanese, were drowned.

The editor of the *Cocarde*, the Boulangist organ, has been imprisoned for infringing the press law at Paris.

A Swiss waiter in a London restaurant has informed the police that Castiglioni, the assassin of General Rossi, of Ticino, is in London. The waiter recognized Castiglioni, who had entered the restaurant to take dinner. He addressed him, but the murderer denied his identity and hurried away.

A DISPATCH to the London *Times* from Calcutta says that the Government is inquiring into the question of age in Hindoo marriages and will probably legislate on the subject.

### FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE Board of Trustees of the new Chicago University have accepted an additional bequest of \$1,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller and have elected Prof. William Rainey Harper, of Yale, President of the institution.

THERE is every reason to believe that within a short time the St. Paul & Duluth Road will have passed under the control of the Northern Pacific.

At Woodstock (Ont.) the Grand Jury rendered a true bill against J. Reginald Burchell for the murder of Frederick C. Benwell.

NEAR Windsor, Ont., a two-inch dynamite cartridge was found fastened to the Michigan Central Railroad track, and was removed just before the north shore limited west-bound train came by. It had evidently been placed there with the intention of wrecking the train. An examination of the cartridge showed it to contain enough explosive to have blown the whole train to atoms.

THREE shots from an eight-inch gun were fired at the naval proving grounds, opposite Annapolis, in the presence of Secretary Tracy and the Naval Board, at the Cruzet point, the nickel plate, and the Camel plate armor for naval vessels. The two first-named are French plates, the last the plate armor used on English ships of war. The nickel plate stood this test, as it did the first test made last week, the best of the three. The English plate was battered to pieces.

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

The root of the present financial difficulty is that wheat is quoted at 93 3/4 cents at Chicago, \$1.02 1/2 here, and only about \$1.03 at Liverpool for the same grade, so that no free and natural movement to the seaboard, or hence to Europe, can take place. Similar objects check the movement of some other products. Exports of wheat and corn are not half those of last year at corresponding dates, while imports are coming forward in large volume, anxiety to get goods entered here before the new tariff goes into effect being great. The interior money markets are generally closer, with the strong demand which an unprecedented volume of business naturally causes. The business failures during the last seven days number 193 as compared with 102 last week and 203 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 198.

THE Signal Office at Washington furnishes the following weather crop bulletin for the past week:

The daily average temperature for the week has been above the average in the districts on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. In the lake region and central valleys the daily average has been from 2 to 4 degrees below normal except in Illinois, where it has been about 6 degrees. In extreme Northern Minnesota the deficiency has ranged from 5 to 10 degrees. The temperature for the season continues in excess, except in northern portions of the Upper Lake region, and the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys. In the Northwest the deficiency ranges from 1 to 2 degrees. The rainfall for the season has been in excess in the districts on the Atlantic coast, and in Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Eastern Kansas. There has been a deficiency in all other districts. In the Lake Region there has been from one-half to three-quarters of an inch. There has been no rain on the Pacific coast, and only light showers in the country from the Dakotas southward to Northern Texas. Harvesting has been completed in Dakota, but has been delayed in Minnesota by the excessive rains. Killing frosts have occurred in Nebraska and Iowa, with slight damage to late corn. Corn is considered safe in Indiana and Illinois, where wheat seeding and corn cutting are progressing. The temperature and sunshine have been below the average in Kansas and Missouri, and warm weather is needed for corn in the latter State.

### MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.25	5.50	
Hogs—Shipping Grades.....	4.01	5.00	
SHEEP.....	3.51	5.00	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	37	58	
CORN—No. 2.....	47 1/2	48	
OATS—No. 2.....	37	38	
RYE—No. 2.....	61	62	
HAY—Bellevue.....	23	25	
CHEESE—Full cream, Dan.....	28 1/2	31	
EGGS—Fresh.....	17	18	
POTATOES—Hebron, per bu.....	35	30	

INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.50	5.00	
Hogs—Cholera.....	3.00	4.75	
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.30	4.75	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	39	50 1/2	
CORN—No. 2 White.....	45 1/2	49 1/2	
OATS—No. 2 White.....	37	38	

ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE.....	3.50	5.00	
Hogs.....	4.25	4.75	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	39 1/2	50 1/2	
CORN—No. 2.....	45	46	
OATS—No. 2.....	36	37	
RYE—No. 2.....	58	63	

CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE.....	2.50	4.00	
Hogs.....	3.50	4.50	
SHEEP.....	3.00	4.25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	38	50 1/2	
CORN—No. 2.....	45	46	
OATS—No. 2.....	36	37	
RYE—No. 2.....	58	63	

MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	35	46	
CORN—No. 3.....	48	49	
OATS—No. 3 White.....	38 1/2	39 1/2	
RYE—No. 1.....	64 1/2	65 1/2	

DETROIT.			
CATTLE.....	3.00	4.50	
Hogs.....	3.00	4.75	
SHEEP.....	3.00	4.75	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	38	50 1/2	
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	52	53	
OATS—No. 2 White.....	40	41	

WHEAT.....	37 1/2	50 1/2	
CORN—Cash.....	50	50 1/2	
OATS—No. 2 White.....	38	39	

ATTLE—Good to Prime.....	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.....	4.75	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	1.12	@ 1.15
CORN—No. 2.....	.52 1/2	@ .53
EAST LIBERTY.		
ATTLE—Common to Prime....	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS—Light.....	4.00	@ 5.00

WHEAT—Medium to Good.....	4.25	@ 5.25
LAMB.....	4.50	@ 5.00
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.75
SHEEP.....	4.00	@ 5.50

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.02 @ 1.04
CORN—No. 2.....	.55½ @ .56½
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.44½ @ .45½

## SITE FOR THE BIG FAIR.

### IT IS NOW DEFINITELY AGREED UPON.

The World's Fair Will Be Located on the Lake Front, Jackson Park and Washington Park—The Tender of Washington Park.

[Chicago dispatch.] The site for the Fair is to be Jackson and Washington Parks.

The Lake Front will have two or three handsome buildings on it containing such exhibits as will be particularly attractive at night, but the commission is almost unanimous in its desire for a major portion of the Fair at the southern end of the site. In fact, the fear that the southern end would be discriminated against in the interests of the Lake Front inspired some of the Commissioners to object to the Lake Front being made a part of the site at all, and the assertion that the commission would have the apportionment when deciding on plan and scope was the only thing that quieted them.

Final action, however, was hampered. "Gentlemen," said President Palmer as he put the question, "it looks to me as though this were all going one way, so I may say that applause is in order." The applause came and was long continued. In the galleries there was shouting even; yet the gavel never fell.

There was cause for applause. The site matter had been settled, after months of wrangling, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Chicago had given the best it had, and the Commissioners could go back to their States and say so. It had given three parks, practically, including that the live-stock and agricultural interests should have the best of treatment—a pledge that was not needed, by the way.

Progress has been rapid in the last twenty-four hours in the site matter. The South Park Board met and agreed to give the park if the request were made strong enough. The Board of Directors met and made its request strong. Then it passed the question on to the Commission, which clinched it by passing a resolution introduced by Martindale, of Indiana, which was passed without a dissenting vote.

After reciting the decision of the South Park Board to offer Washington Park if the Commission should insist, the resolution concludes with the following:

Resolved, By the National Commission, that this commission does not insist that the space needed for the exposition, and to make the same adequate and satisfactory to this commission, requires that Washington Park be added to the several plots of ground heretofore tendered to this commission as a site for the exposition, and that the addition of Washington Park may be made by this commission with the understanding that only so much of the several plots as may be required for exposition purposes will be used; and that the presentation of said park and its acceptance, with the acceptance of the Midway Plaisance, shall be a final settlement of all questions relating to the site for said exposition.

And when the South Park Board meets it will be handed by its Secretary, H. W. Harmon, a polite note which that official received from Secretary Dickinson of the commission. This note contains a copy of the resolution last mentioned, and a courteous request that the board take action on it at its earliest possible convenience, as the National Commission cannot adjourn until the board's reply is received.

Then the whole procedure will begin all over again. The South Park Commission will pass its ordinance, the directors will pass it, and then the commission will close the matter by accepting it.

Then comes the question of its use



## ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

### IT WILL BE MUCH DIFFERENT IN 1892.

Effect of the Reapportionment as Proposed by Mr. Durnell—Under This Scheme New York Will no Longer Be the Pivotal State, But With Indiana She Would Give a Balance in Favor of the Democrats.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

According to the reapportionment bill introduced by Mr. Durnell, the house of representatives elected in 1892 will consist of twenty-four members. This is an increase of twenty-four. One member is given for 180,000 population. On this basis the distribution is made to the states. The electoral vote in 1892 must change to correspond.

Mr. Durnell is chairman of the committee which will report the electoral bill at the next session of congress. This fact tends to give considerable importance to his plan. If this basis of one member of congress for 180,000 people is adopted the electoral college to be chosen in November, 1892, will number 442. The successful candidate for the presidency will have to receive at least 222 votes. The electoral votes of the states as they will be the Durnell basis is adopted are given below. The classification as democratic and republican is based simply on the way the states went in 1888.

Republican States—Electoral vote in 1892:

California.....	9	Nevada.....	3
Colorado.....	4	New Hampshire.....	4
Illinois.....	21	New Jersey.....	10
Indiana.....	16	Ohio.....	22
Iowa.....	13	Pennsylvania.....	33
Kansas.....	11	Rhode Island.....	4
Maine.....	6	Vermont.....	4
Massachusetts.....	14	Wisconsin.....	22
Michigan.....	14	Wyoming.....	3
Minnesota.....	10	Total.....	210
Nebraska.....	8		

Democratic States—Electoral vote in 1892:

Alabama.....	11	Missouri.....	17
Arkansas.....	8	New Jersey.....	10
Connecticut.....	6	North Carolina.....	11
Delaware.....	3	South Carolina.....	9
Florida.....	12	Tennessee.....	12
Georgia.....	12	Texas.....	14
Kentucky.....	13	Virginia.....	11
Louisiana.....	8	West Virginia.....	6
Maryland.....	8		
Mississippi.....	9	Total.....	173

New States—Electoral vote in 1892:

Idaho.....	3	Washington.....	4
Montana.....	3	Wyoming.....	3
North Dakota.....	3		
South Dakota.....	4	Total.....	30

The most significant deduction to be drawn from these figures is that New York ceases to be the pivotal state. The thirty-five votes of New York transferred to the democratic column of 1888 gives only 200. That is thirteen less than the number necessary to elect. Indiana and New York added to the democratic column carry the presidency with two electoral votes to spare.

### WESTERN INTERESTS.

Secretary Blaine's Talk to New England Manufacturers—Inexpedient and Injurious for Eastern Representatives to Disregard a Measure Which Will Promote the Interests of the West.

In response to an invitation to the annual banquet of the Boot and Shoe Club, Col. Clapp, editor of the Boston Journal, received a letter from Mr. Blaine, in which the secretary of state, referring to the portion of the invitation saying that the members of the club are in hearty sympathy with his views regarding the best methods of extending American trade, that he regrets that engagements will not permit him to address the meeting. The members of the club, he says, can do great good by counteracting a certain phase of New England's opinion, which he regards as hurtful to New England's interests. New England is to receive in the new tariff the amplest protection for every manufacturing industry within her borders, and it will be, in the judgment of the secretary of state, both inexpedient and injurious for her representatives to disregard a measure which will promote western interests.

Mr. Blaine refers to a letter recently received from Mr. Imbs, president of the late convention of millers at Minneapolis, referring to the excessive duties on American flour in Cuba, and stating that Americans would be unable to retain any part of the Cuba flour trade unless immediate relief was secured.

"In view of these facts," says Mr. Blaine, "it is possible that a protectionist congress can even think of opening our markets to Cuba's products free, while allowing a great western industry to be absolutely excluded from her markets by a prohibitory tariff? With reciprocity the west can annually sell many hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour in Cuba and Porto Rico, together with a large mass of other agricultural products. Without reciprocity she will be driven more and more from these markets. Giving the fullest protection to all eastern interests as the proposed tariff bill does, surely no man of good judgment, certainly no protectionist of a wise forecast, wishes to expose a western interest to a serious injury; especially when it is manifestly easy to protect and promote it—manifestly easy because at this very time boards of trade, chambers of commerce and public opinion in Havana are demanding reciprocal trade with the United States. Certain wise men asked how can we sell farm products in South America, when the same things are produced there? Cereals are undoubtedly grown in the southernmost portion of South America, but the wise men will remember that cereals and sugar do not grow in the same soil, and the sugar countries of South and Central America and the West Indies contain 40,000,000 people who import the largest part of their breadstuffs. Indeed the largest portion of the sugar product of Latin America is at our doors, and we can greatly enlarge our exchanges there if congress will give us an opportunity for reciprocal trade. Another class observe that they want time to study the system. To this I might reply that the best method of studying the system is to observe its practical workings. While studying in the abstract and refusing to take some object lessons these gentlemen propose to open our markets to Latin America products free of all charge, without asking Latin America to give us in turn, some freedom in their markets. The object lesson immediately before us is the treatment of the sugar question. Shall we make Latin America a gift of that trade? When we have studied that lesson we shall be prepared for the second. The worst proposition of all is put forth by those who say: 'Let us put sugar on the free list now, and next year take up the subject of reciprocity.' If I understand their logic it is to make sugar free this year without condition, and next year to ask Spain if she will not kindly consent to grant us reciprocity.

cal trade. Holding the complete vantage ground themselves, the proposed policy transfers the vantage ground to Spain. Those who take this ground belong to that class of careful guardians of property who prepare a strong lock for the stable after the horse is gone.

"I do not mean in anything I have said to imply that reciprocity is only a western interest. It will prove beneficial and profitable both to the farm and shop. The many forms in which our business interests will be promoted by reciprocity cannot be known until the active commercial men of the United States shall have developed those forms of investigation and experience. We shall not realize the full benefits of the policy in a day or a year. But shall we, therefore, throw away countless millions of trade in addition to the \$60,000,000 we have already thrown away and then ignorantly declare without trial that 'the system won't work'? Finally, there is one fact that should have great weight, especially with protectionists. Every free trader in the senate voted against reciprocity. The free trade papers throughout the country are showing determined hostility to it. It is evident that the free trade senators and free trade papers have a specific reason for their course. They know and feel that with a system of reciprocity established and growing, their policy of free trade receives a most serious blow. The protectionist who opposes reciprocity in the form in which it is now presented knocks away one of the strongest supports of his system. The enactment of reciprocity is the safe guard of protection. The defeat of reciprocity is the opportunity of free trade."

### SILVER PROFITS.

Under the New Bill the People Make the Profits Instead of the Speculators—\$8,000,000 Saved to the People Annually. [Council Bluffs Nonpareil.]

Pull out your pencil and do a little figuring. Every silver dollar is worth now, in the market about 85 cents. A month ago they were worth but 72 cents. It is proposed now to coin or to buy bullion for coinage to the amount of four and a half million a month. On every silver dollar coined or on every silver certificate issued there is now a difference of about 15 cents between the fixed value and market value. When the government takes 85 cents and makes it into a standard dollar, it pockets this difference. That is to say, in the end, it goes to the people. The republican idea is to coin just as much money as the volume of business demands. This is free coinage in effect. For free coinage is simply the right to take to the mint the legal amount of silver and have it coined as a legal dollar. This would mean that silver would be coined until the demand would be equalled and then it would stop. Given then that the government coinage is adequate, limited coinage and free coinage are in effect, identical. But with this difference: When the government buys bullion and coins, it receives the "rake off," if any exist; at present that is 15 cents on the dollar. Under free coinage, the government simply does the coin and the holder of the bullion receives the "rake off." Now who is the bullion holder? The people, the farmer, the laborer? Have they any silver bullion to coin? Whence comes then the cry for free coinage? From the bullion holders, the mine owners, the silver speculators. They are the clamorous ones, and why? Because under free coinage they would make what the government now makes. Supposing four and one-half millions per month is now needed. Give us free coinage and at present prices, that means 15 cents on every dollar, or \$675,000 per month, pocketed by the silver speculators. That means eight millions a year. Under the present law, the republican plan, every cent of that now goes to the government, that is to say the people. Under democratic free coinage, every cent of it would have gone to enrich the millionaire owners of silver mines.

That is the meaning of the cry for free coinage. It is what the working people, the farmers and merchants desire.

### THE PANIC MAKERS.

[New York Press.]

No words of condemnation can be too strong for the double leaded financial dynamite which the democratic newspapers are exploding in their editorial columns in their anxiety to score a point against the republican party in the matter of stringency, growing out of the demand for money to pay duties on goods in bond. A republican administration is doing all it can to prevent any evil effects of stringency, so far as the government can prevent them under existing laws. The republican secretary of the treasury was in town yesterday and is in town today to receive suggestions for the relief of the money market. The republican congress, represented by a conference committee of the two houses, is reasonably certain to extend the time for taking goods out of bond under present duties. It has been shown beyond cavil that the value of the goods in bond and the amount of money required to pay duties on them have been exaggerated. And yet here are the democratic partisan newspapers trying their best to create a panic and bring about a disaster that would ruin innocent people for the sake of scoring a party victory in the congressional elections. The ghoulish spirit that is willing to profit by such methods deserves the indignant abhorrence of every right minded man of any party.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

In most of the figuring on the next presidential election, Missouri is placed in the democratic column. This is an error that all political arithmeticians should carefully avoid. Missouri has made a fool of herself in that way for the last time, and will hereafter be found among the republican states.

In the three states where members of the next house have been chosen—Oregon, Vermont and Maine—not a single democratic candidate has succeeded. There isn't much sign of a republican calamity this year in such a beginning as that.

There is such a thing after all as a man being loved for the enemies he has made. Look at Reed, for instance, and consider how the malice of the democrats has endeared him to the hearts of a large majority of the American people.

Ohio would lose a congressman by the Durnell apportionment, and is almost the only state which would thus suffer. The Ohio man has lost the pull which he had with Providence a few years ago.

WYOMING gives a handsome republican majority as a mark of gratitude for her admission into the Union by a republican congress. It is a victory of reciprocity, in other words.

## HE IS FOR RECIPROCITY.

### MR. BLAINE WRITES ANOTHER LETTER ON THE QUESTION.

He Explains Why, According to His Views, Such a Policy Would Be of Advantage to the West—Free Trade Touches Upon.

Boston dispatch: The following letter dated at Bar Harbor, Maine, is given out for publication:

"Col. W. W. Clapp, Editor Boston Journal—My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor asking me if I can attend the annual banquet of the Boot and Shoe Club of Boston in October. You add that the members are 'in hearty sympathy with my views regarding the best method of extending American trade, and would be glad to have me address them.'"

"I regret that my engagements will not permit me to accept the invitation, but you will please thank the club for the compliment they pay me. I am glad to hear that the members of the club are interested in a system of reciprocal trade with Latin America. They can do great good by counteracting a certain phase of New England opinion, entertained at home as well as in Washington—an opinion which I must regard as in the highest degree unwise and hurtful to New England interests. New England is to receive in the new tariff the amplest protection for every manufacturing industry within her borders, both great and small, and it will, in my judgment, be both inexpedient and injurious for her representatives to disregard a measure which will promote Western interests."

"I have lately received a letter from Mr. J. F. Imbs of St. Louis, a leading representative of the flour interests and president of the late convention of millers at Minneapolis. Speaking for the grain and flouring interest of that great section Mr. Imbs says that 'advices of recent date from Cuba state that the duties now collected on American flour are at a higher rate than was first supposed to be the case.' And he adds: 'I respectfully submit that the American miller will be unable to retain any part of the Cuban flour trade unless immediate relief is secured.'"

"In view of these facts it is possible that a protectionist congress can even think of opening our markets to Cuba's products free while allowing a great Western interest to be absolutely excluded from her market by a prohibitory tariff? With reciprocity the West can annually sell many hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour in the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico, together with a large mass of other agricultural products. Without reciprocity she will be driven more and more from these markets."

"Giving the fullest protection to all Eastern interests, as the proposed tariff does, surely no man of good judgment, certainly no protectionist of wise forecast, wishes to expose a Western interest to serious injury, especially when it is manifestly easy to protect and promote it—manifestly easy because at this very time the boards of trade, the chambers of commerce, and public opinion in Havana are demanding reciprocal trade with the United States. I select Cuba and Porto Rico for examples because in certain quarters it has been said that, while we might secure reciprocity with some little countries in South America, we could do nothing with the Spanish islands. Let us at least give the Spanish islands an opportunity to speak for themselves."

"Certain wise men ask: How can we sell farm products in South America when the same things are produced there? Cereals are undoubtedly grown in the southernmost parts of South America, but the wise men will remember that cereals and sugar do not grow in the same soil, and that the sugar countries of South and Central America and the West India Islands contain 40,000,000 of people, who import the largest portion of their breadstuffs. Indeed, the largest part of the sugar product of all Latin America is at our doors, and we can greatly enlarge our exchanges there if Congress will give us the opportunity for reciprocal trade."

"I do not mean, in anything I have said, to imply that reciprocity is only a Western interest. As I remarked in a note to Senator Frye, it will prove beneficial and profitable both to the farm and the shop. What, for instance, could be more natural or more just than that in giving a free market in the United States to hides from the Argentine Republic we should ask the Argentine Republic to give a better market than we now have for the product of leather from the United States? The many forms in which our business interests will be promoted by reciprocity cannot be known until the active commercial men of the United States shall have developed those forms by investigation and experience. We shall not realize the full benefit of the policy in a day or a year, but shall we therefore throw away countless millions of trade, in addition to the \$60,000,000 we have already thrown away, and then ignorantly declare, without trial, that the system won't work?"

"Finally, there is one fact that should have great weight, especially with the protectionists. Every free trader in the Senate voted against the reciprocity provision. The free-trade papers throughout the country are showing determined hostility to it. It is evident that the free-trade Senators and the free-trade papers have a specific reason for their course. They know and feel that, with a system of reciprocity established and growing, their policy of free trade receives a most serious blow. The protectionist who opposes reciprocity in the form in which it is now presented knocks away one of the strongest supports of his system. The enactment of reciprocity is the safeguard of protection. The defeat of reciprocity is the opportunity of free trade."

"Yours very respectfully,"

"JAMES G. BLAINE."

Why should we open our hearts to the world? It laughs at our weaknesses, it does not pity our sorrows.—Chateaubriand.

BROEN, Norway, was founded A. D. 1070, and was the royal residence during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

RUN if you like, but try to keep your breath. Work like a man, but don't be worked to death.—Holmes.

THE area of the United States embraces 3,570,271 square miles; that of Canada 3,470,392 square miles.

ECONOMY is the easy-chair of old age.—Franklin.

## CHILDREN IN A WRECK.

### EXCURSION TRAIN SMASHED IN A COLLISION.

Five Killed and a Large Number Mangled in the Ruins—Some One's Carelessness Responsible for the Horror—Heart-Rending Scenes at the Wreck.

Chicago Dispatch: Through the carelessness of the train hands of an Illinois Central train, who failed in the performance of their duty, two passenger trains came together Sunday night at the Kedzie avenue crossing of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad tracks, enacting a horrible death-dealing scene. Five persons were killed, two fatally injured, and eleven more or less seriously injured.

The killed: LILY DIENER, 17 years of age, living at No. 459 Ashland avenue. MARGARET DIENER, 14 years of age, living at Ashland avenue and Twentieth street.

OTTO SCHOLEFF, 30 years of age, living at No. 161 Center street. PETER BERGER, 22 years of age, living at 408 Hastings street.

UNKNOWN MAN, about 27 years of age.

The fatally injured are:

LENA RISWIG, No. 180 Orchard street, left leg broken and crushed about the upper part of the body.

LOUISA TOERNIS, 19 years of age, residence unknown, legs crushed and severe internal injuries.

FRED RISWIG, No. 180 Orchard street, left leg broken and hand crushed.

MISS BOURK, No. 116 Burling street, collar bone and right arm broken.

FRED PRISTER, right hand cut off.

JOHN KRAEMER, left arm broken and fingers of right hand mangled.

ALBERT BUNGER, No. 500 Hastings street, right foot cut off.

E. HOFFMAN, No. 30 Nutt street, left leg broken below the knee.

E. KORN, No. 30 Fisk street, right arm and three ribs on the right side broken.

ROBERT HOFFMAN, No. 290 Laflin street, right arm broken at the wrist.

FRANK BURLINT, right hand mangled and scalp wounds.

PETER KAHLMAN, right foot mangled.

HENRY HERRMAN, No. 486 Ogden avenue, severe cut on the neck and scalp wounds.

The accident occurred at 7:20 o'clock and was caused by the Downer's Grove express on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, crashing into the rear of an Illinois Central picnic train standing at the crossing only a few feet from the Douglas Park station.

At that hour the Illinois Central train bearing several hundred merry children who were returning from a picnic given by the German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan asylum at Addison Park, twenty-eight miles from the city, became stalled at the Kedzie avenue crossing, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, owing to a train crossing the track at Western avenue a few blocks further east. The picnic train was divided in three sections, the rear section containing eight passenger coaches. They had been warned by the semaphore of danger and had come to a complete standstill, when the C. B. & Q. Downer's Grove express came bowling along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and in full view of dozens of horrified spectators, crashed with terrific force into the rear car of the last section of the train.

An almost indescribable scene of horror and misery immediately followed. The crash of the collision was heard blocks away, while above the din could plainly be heard the shrieks of agony from the dying and injured, and the cries of the uninjured who, goaded to desperation by their impending fate, fought madly with each other to escape the awful wreck.

Station Agent Eagan was standing on the depot platform when the crash came, talking to an acquaintance, and together with several residents of the neighborhood ran to the scene only a few yards away. It was an awful sight. The three rear coaches of the picnic train were telescoped and piled up in great confusion. Beneath the debris of crushed timber and broken glass the groans of the dying and injured could be heard, and the rescuing party immediately began the task of extricating them from their perilous position.

A telephone call brought a patrol wagon with a squad of men. The members of truck company No. 12, with their axes and saws were also summoned. With these reinforcements the work of rescuing the unfortunates was speedily accomplished.

The dead and most of the injured were in the second and third coaches of the train. Axes and saws were brought into play and in a few minutes the dead body of Lily Diener was taken from the wreck. The poor girl's body was fearfully mangled and was carried into the depot and laid on the floor. Then two unknown men whose faces were crushed beyond recognition were taken out and carried to the depot.

The injured were speedily taken out and carried to neighboring houses. Physicians who had been summoned, alleviated the sufferings of the injured and they were then taken to the county and Presbyterian hospitals. A few of the injured lived within a few blocks of the scene of the accident and these were taken to their homes.

There seems to be a division of opinion as to the real cause of the accident. The engineer of the Burlington train, Robert Dixon, claims that the picnic train displayed no danger signals on the rear car, while his fireman, Frank Marsh, admits that he saw one from his side of the engine, but it was burning so low as to be almost indiscernible and could not be seen five car lengths away.

L. Voss, who lives at No. 954 Spaulding avenue, was in his back yard talking with a neighbor, John Fellows, and says that two bright red lights were displayed from either side of the rear platform of the last car. However that may be, the Illinois Central train is in part or wholly to blame from the fact that the rear brakeman disregarded the rules of the company and failed to go back with danger signals to warn approaching trains after his train had come to a stop.

### SHORT SERMONS.

[From the Ram's Horn.]

No man can sleep his way to heaven. The first step toward God is repentance.

It is always safe to expect great things from God.

The best news ever heard on this earth is that God loves the sinner. The man who knowingly does wrong is the biggest of all cowards.

Whenever we admit a doubt the bank of heaven immediately closes.

## THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST IN A WRECK.

### AN EXPRESS TRAIN THROWN OVER AN EMBANKMENT WHILE RUNNING AT FULL SPEED—AWFUL SCENES OF HORROR AS THE DEBRIS IS CLEARED AWAY.

Reading (Pa.) dispatch: A fatal and disastrous wreck occurred on the Reading railroad, seventeen miles above this place. The train which met with disaster left this city ten minutes late. It was running at the rate of thirty-eight or forty miles an hour. It had on board 125 to 150 passengers, and it consisted of engine, mail and express cars and three passenger cars.

Above Shoemakersville, about fifteen miles above this city, there is a curve where the railroad is from eighteen to twenty feet higher than the Schuylkill river. Here, shortly after 6 o'clock a freight train ran into a coal train, throwing several cars of the latter train on the opposite track. Before the train hands had time to go back to warn any approaching train of the danger the Pottsville express came around the curve and ran into the wrecked coal cars on its track.

The engine went down the embankment, followed by the entire train with its human freight. Some of the passengers managed to crawl out of the wreck and arouse the neighborhood. Word was telegraphed to this city and help summoned. Physicians and surgeons and a force of 300 workmen were taken to the spot by the company, and the work of clearing away the wreck was at once commenced.

Work was slow and the dead and dying were taken out with great difficulty. Up to 2 o'clock a. m. fifteen dead and thirty wounded had been taken out. Of the latter some were brought to this city and others taken to the miners' hospital at Ashland. The dead so far discovered are still on the ground.

The dead taken out and identified up to this time are as follows:

WILLIAM D. SHOME, Reading; badly mangled.

JOHN WHITE, engineer, Pottsville, Pa.

JAMES TEMPLE, fireman, Pottsville, Pa.

HARRY LOGAN, conductor, Pottsville, Pa.

DAVID AUGUSTADT, Mahanoy City; died after being taken from the wreck.

LOGAN, baggage-master Shenandoah.

MAIL AGENT GREENAWALDSBERY.

TWO FIREMEN.

JOHN L. MILLER.

The injured so far taken out are:

HARRISON RILAND, Philadelphia; leg broken and internally injured.

 JOSEPH SOUTHWOOD, Centralia; badly cut and internally injured. || JAMES F. MENKEL, Bethlehem; badly out about head and internally injured. |
| JOHN THOMAS, Leesport; badly cut about head and body; seriously injured. |
| JOSEPH NOLL, Shenandoah; cut about head and left shoulder broken. |
| FRANK B. HOLL, manager of Frank Mayo's company; cut about head and body, bruised about arms and legs. |
| JOHN CARROLL, St. Clair; back and internally injured. |
| JOSEPH ASHFIELD, Mahanoy City; bruised about body and legs. |
| WILLIAM GLASSMAYER, Port Clinton; badly cut about breast. |
| THOMAS COONEY, Philadelphia; head and legs injured. |
| ROBERT COLLING, Pottstown; injured internally. |
| SAMUEL SHOLLENBERGER, Hamburg; legs injured. |
| B. W. CUTHLER, Girardville; foot and leg smashed. |
| JOHN CULICK, Mount Carroll; hurt internally and badly smashed. |
| W. W. JOHNSON, Shenandoah; head badly cut and leg broken. |
| GEORGE SAUNDERS, Reading; badly hurt about back and neck. |
| BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Shenandoah; left hip badly cut and leg hurt. |
| JAMES BERNHART, Shenandoah; left hip crushed and leg hurt. |
| JOHN HESS, Mahanoy City; leg badly hurt. |
| DAVID G. YOUNG, Mahanoy City; head badly cut and legs sprained. |
| LYMAN DICK, Hamburg; both legs broken. |
| DR. B. F. SALADE, New Kingsford; right arm badly hurt. |
| JACOB ELMER, Pottsville; both legs broken. |
| SAMUEL COOMB, Mahanoy City; badly hurt about body and legs broken. |
| WILLIAM SIMMERS, Ashland. |

The wrecked train is still lying at the bottom of the river. The exact number on the passenger list is not known, but conservative people estimate the number killed at thirty-five.

At 1 o'clock Mail Agent Greenawaldsbery was taken out, followed by the horribly mangled bodies of two Mahanoy City firemen.

Prof. Mitchell of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, is among the injured at the Reading hospital. Lawrence Barnes of Philadelphia has his arm dislocated. The body of John L. Miller of Cresonia was taken out at midnight.

George B. Kaecher, Esq., the eminent railroad lawyer of Pottsville, who had also a law office in Philadelphia, is among the killed. Persons who were well acquainted with him have identified the crushed body in the debris of the Pullman car. William D. Shome, one of Reading's wealthiest citizens, was a passenger on the train and was one of the first persons reported killed. He leaves a widow and two sons.

A gentleman who escaped from the wreck said:

"The train was going at a lively rate of speed. The passengers appeared a happy crowd, many of them ladies, chatting and laughing after a day's pleasure at the Berks county fair. I was viewing the country through which we were passing, when there was a terrible crash. I was hurled from my seat, while the cars rolled down the twenty-foot embankment, and I was thrown from one side of the car to the other. One end of the car went into water and I was thrown against the side of the car with a force that partially stunned me. I quickly recovered and upon the seats on that side of the car which lay against the embankment. I was a prisoner in the car, unable to get out. Around me were human beings struggling in the water, screaming in their fright, and some almost dragged me back into the water again. A few saved themselves as I did and the remainder struggled in the water and then quietly sunk out of sight."

THE three reasons which a good woman presented for objecting to a preacher were striking ones. She said that, in the first place, he read his sermon; in the second, he did not read it well; and in the third place it was not worth reading.

TO rejoice in the happiness of others is to make it our own; to produce it is to make more than our own.

IT is simple enough to be a great man. Keep your mouth shut, and when you see a dollar grab it.

## 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 Newberry Celery Company will have another large tract of land ready for planting next year, says a local paper. The sales of celery this season will more than double those of last year, and the demand is still increasing.

CHEBOYGAN Democrat: Last Saturday evening a serious accident occurred out on the Mackinac road. A couple had been recently married, and that night a crowd of boys went out there for a time. As near as can be learned they were quieted with a reception from a shotgun, and now a young chap who was not with them is in bed, the doctors having located fifty shots in his body. He will recover.

SOME time ago Congress passed an act in aid of the agricultural colleges in the different States. Before anything can be done, however, the State must give its assent, and at the same time certify that the college is established and recognized by the State, and entitled under its provision to the aid. The certificates also state that no distinctions are made for color. Last week Gov. Luce forwarded the assent for Michigan to the Secretary of the Interior and a certificate to the effect that the Michigan college has complied with all of the provisions.

THE number of horses in the State last May, as shown by the farm statistics just issued, was 397,883; milch cows, 403,675; cattle, other than milch cows, 363,519; hogs, 450,748; sheep, 1,938,254. Compared with the statistics of a year earlier there is an increase of 11,893 in the number of horses, and of 2,842 in the number of milch cows, and a decrease of 36,586 in cattle other than milch cows, of 5,258 hogs, and of 26,725 sheep. The number of sheep reported sheared in 1889 is 1,944,297; pounds of wool, 11,983,491, an average per head of 6-1-6 pounds. At the same average per head as in 1889 the wool clip of the present year amounts to 11,754,844 pounds.

A HORSE belonging to Lewis T. Jennings, of Huron, Shawansee County, was bitten in his leg by a rattlesnake. The leg swelled to four times its normal size, but by careful doctoring it was finally cured.

FARMER AUSTIN, of Belford, Oakland County, thinks that chickens will keep indefinitely in sand. He has accordingly encircled his entire henhouse, interred them in a sand hill, and will sell spring chickens in midwinter.

ANN ARBOR has decided to let the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti Railroad into the city.

THE Bay City Trades Council will actate for a central market and the weekly pay system.

EZRA J. DAY, who was serving a five-years burglary sentence in Iowa, and another convict named Monroe cut their way through the roof with a table-knife the other day and escaped.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1890.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

### State Ticket.

For Governor—JAMES M. TURNER, of Ingham.  
For Lieutenant Governor—WILLIAM S. LINTON, of Saginaw.  
For Secretary of State—WASHINGTON GARDNER, 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. BALLOU, 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, 2nd 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—PETER BORST.  
Pro. Ass'y—WALTER I. LILLIE.  
Surveyor—EMMETT PECK.  
Circuit Court Com'rs—AREND VISSCHER.  
WALTER G. VANSLYCK.  
Coroners—CURTIS W. GRAY.  
OSCAR E. YATES.

### South Ottawa and West Allegan Fair.

As the time for holding the next fair approaches, every energy is being exerted by the board of directors, secretary Van Duren, and superintendent Diekema, in charge of the grounds, to have the new site in readiness, and the buildings in perfect order for the opening day, Tuesday, Oct. 7.

The fences around the grounds are about completed, and with a view of accommodating the gathering of vehicles during fair time the north fence along the highway has been placed 50 feet inside the line. The main entrance and ticket office will be located in the north-west corner of the grounds. The farm-house situated on the premises is left outside of the enclosure, and will remain there, as a residence, to be occupied by some one charged with a supervision over the premises, the year round.

The principal avenue or lane runs east and west, through the centre of the entire tract, and on this lane the several buildings designated as art, agricultural and pomological hall have been located, fronting south. The horse barns and cattle sheds are placed along the west fence, running all the way to the south line. Along the east line of the grounds suitable sheds are being erected for the display of agricultural implements. Here also is found machinery hall. This part of the arrangement is a decided improvement upon the former grounds, inasmuch as it places exhibitors in this department on an equal footing with others, so far as any choice of location upon the grounds is concerned.

The spacious barn on the premises will not be moved this year, but fitted up where it now stands for the poultry department, and will be devoted to this object until such time as the society can erect a building, specially designed for this purpose. The stalls for swine and sheep will run north and south, somewhere west of agricultural hall.

The race course is located on the south half of the tract. In order to secure the right dimensions and have the curves in accordance with the prescribed regulations and also save the grove of young trees near the track, the society secured a strip of ground two rods wide along the south side of the tract, of Mr. G. Van den Belt, in exchange for a strip one rod wide along the east side between the fair grounds and Dutton's. This gives Mr. Van den Belt an exit from his farm to Sixteenth street, and also saved to the society the grove of trees above mentioned. This grove is being trimmed and cleared of underbrush and will no doubt in course of time develop into a very attractive spot.

The contractors have completed the grading of the track and are now engaged in hauling the clay, which will be put on 4 inches thick. This clay is taken from the cut in the highway east of the site—the same which furnished the material for River street. The grading of the track involved the removal of over 4,000 yards of earth, and was let for 74 cents a yard. Those competent to judge pronounce the track, with its curves and grades, as A No. 1, second to none in this part of the state. The grand stand is near the north west curve, and faces south. Its elevation from the ground will be higher than heretofore and the arrangements for dining hall below greatly improved thereby.

As regards the water supply, it is contemplated, instead of one large pump and windmill in the central part of the grounds, to have three smaller pumps scattered in different localities, one near the art hall and the others at the west stables and at machinery hall.

The fact that the grounds for the present are not quite so accessible from the city, for want of graded streets and sidewalks, is to a large extent made good by the judicious selection and location of the site. Whatever sentiment might have presented itself at first, by reason of their near proximity to our cemeteries, is largely removed by a personal view of the grounds and their surroundings, and the plan upon which everything is being arranged. Besides, this inconvenience is only temporary, inasmuch as it is generally understood that at an early date that entire locality will be included within the corporate limits of the city, when Sixteenth street also will be improved from the cemeteries west towards Black Lake, and made the equal of any other of our graded and graveled streets, sidewalk and all—the very location of the fair grounds and the cemeteries, as well as the growing occupancy of that locality, making such an improvement imperative.

In regard to the Fair proper, this year, the board of directors rely upon the general enterprise and good will of the public within the jurisdiction of the association to make it a success. It is true, that the two last years, by reason of the very unfavorable weather, have not been very encouraging. Against this no precautionary measures could be taken. One objectionable feature of the former site, where the people were exposed to the inclemency of the fall winds sweeping direct from Black Lake, has however been overcome by the change of location.

What the society is in need of, not only to-day, but for the future prosperity of the enterprise, is a spontaneous effort on the part of all to make this first exhibition upon the new grounds an attractive one. This will give encouragement to the officials in charge, secure permanency, and add new spirit and zeal for each succeeding year. Let each and all consult the premium list, copies of which have been copiously distributed and can still be obtained upon application to the secretary, and see to what extent he can be an exhibitor, in any of the departments named.

The superintendents for this year are as follows:

Cattle—Gardner Avery.  
Horses—Jacob Bos.  
Sheep and Swine—Jacob Kuite.  
Poultry—J. Chapel.  
Agriculture—C. Schilleman.  
Farm Implements—G. J. Boone.  
Pomological Dep't—Luke Lagers.  
Floral Dep't—Jacob J. Van Dyk.  
Dep't Woman's Work—Mrs. R. N. DeMerrell.

Miscellaneous Dep't—

For various reasons the board saw fit to make a change in the manner of appointing and announcing the judges. Heretofore the names were published with the premium list; this year they will be announced upon the grounds, when the entries are closed, at noon of the second day.

### Our Candidate for Congress.

The Republican nominee for Representative of the Fifth Congressional district, Charles W. Watkins, of Grand Rapids, was born at East Salem, Washington county, N. Y., March 4, 1844. His father died in 1855, leaving a mother and three children to provide for themselves. Charles attended the common school and the academy at Cambridge, N. Y., until 12 years of age, and came west in 1856, settling on a farm in Leighton, Allegan county, where he worked until 1858, attending school for one term during the winter. He started for himself at the age of 15, and from that time up to his enlistment in the army, he worked in a shingle mill at Wayland; on a farm in Portage, Kalamazoo county, during the summer of 1858, for \$7 a month; for the Kalamazoo Stave Company, Grand Rapids, and in the old National Hotel, where the Morton House now stands.

August 8, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Sixth Michigan Cavalry; served in the ranks until May 1864, when he was promoted to the lieutenantancy of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry. On March 16, 1865, he was breveted captain for gallantry in action.

After the war he worked in a mercantile house in Philadelphia for a year, and in 1867 he settled in business at Wayland, Allegan county, where he remained six years. He represented Allegan county in the State Legislature for two terms, having been elected when but 26 years of age. He moved to Grand Rapids and was appointed by President Arthur collector of internal revenue for this district in Sept. 1882, and held the office until May, 1885, when he resigned voluntarily, because of his feeling that the Democrats were entitled to the office.

He is at present engaged in the insurance business at Grand Rapids, having been very successful in building up a large clientele. He has to a marked degree the confidence and esteem of his fellows, and is identified with a number of enterprises in that city; is director in the Kent Furniture company, Gleason Wood Ornament company, treasurer of the Mutual Loan and Savings Association, and director of the Fourth National Bank.

His early struggles for a livelihood have placed him in the fullest sympathy with men who perform honest toil as their pursuit, while his practical experience as a business man, manufacturer, and farmer, especially fit him to represent the manifold interests of this important district in the halls of our national legislature.

Mr. Watkins is also a good speaker, and during the campaign will personally present the issues of the day to the people whose suffrages he desires to enlist.

### Our Prospects.

The recent visit to this place of Capt. T. W. Kirby, the well-known ship builder of Grand Haven, and the informal conference had with a few of our citizens, has led to some exaggerated statements in the press outside. It is true, that the citizens of Holland would very much desire to re-instate the ship-building interest here, and that in this connection the interview with Capt. Kirby has had a stimulating effect. The mere locating of a shipyard is one thing, however, while the building of vessels, such as are demanded by the trade at present, is another. This requires capital, and financial connections of no mean consideration.

Hand in hand with this project comes also the fitting out and establishing of a direct steamboat line to Chicago, to start with the opening of navigation, next season; possibly also a line to Milwaukee.

This entire scheme has been referred to one or two committees of our citizens, to investigate and report. Thus far the lion's share of the work has been assumed by Capt. P. Pfanstiel. In several quarters he is meeting with a good deal of encouragement, but whether on the whole the scheme receives that cordial co-operation on the part of our citizens which its importance merits is a question which we submit for individual consideration. The fact is, that in matters of local enterprise, where it involves a sacrifice of personal time and effort for the benefit of the whole community, the number of those who are to engage therein is so small, compared with others, equally interested, that are willing to look on and reap the first benefits derived.

To say that the advantages for Holland, to be obtained from such an undertaking, are not realized by our citizens, would be erroneous. Right well do they appreciate this. The trouble is, that too many hold back, waiting for a select few to do all the "booming." And this is not as it should be.

In connection herewith it may also be proper to state that there is no bonus involved in this project. All that is required is to provide ways and means, either at home or abroad, sufficient to guarantee that after a ship-building plant, of the size as contemplated, has been erected here, there will be something for it to do. And as to location, facilities, site, deep water and harbor, these are all that can possibly be desired.

Besides the above there is another project pending, which, if it should properly mature and culminate in favor of this city, will secure us a manufacturing plant, second to none of the many enterprises with which we are already favored. Beyond this we are not at liberty for the present to go.

### The City Mills.

A few months ago we made mention of the contemplated overhauling and rebuilding of the City flour-mills, and it is with no small degree of satisfaction that we can mention the completion of the work, which has been in progress since. The tearing down of the old Plugger Mills enabled the proprietor, Mr. C. P. Becker, to utilize much of the material and machinery of that plant. With it he has added some of the latest and improved machinery, and to-day the City Mills, completed and in running order, can be put down as a modern flour mill, fully equipped to compete with its peers, and to demand its share of the trade of the agricultural district which surrounds this city and of which Holland is the natural market.

The improvements and repairs made involved an outlay of not less than \$4,000. For this the mill is now provided with ten pair of rollers for custom and merchant work, one run of burs for rye, one for buckwheat and one for feed. It is also the intention to add a stone for hulling barley. The capacity of the mill will be 75 barrels in 24 hours. The height of the mill and of each floor enabled Mr. Becker to dispense with conveyors, and with few exceptions spouts are used altogether. A new grain elevator has been added, with sufficient room and bins to keep the various kinds of wheat separate. The space on the several floors has been so utilized, as to admit of the placing of new middling purifiers and bolts and a flour dressing machine, eliminating every specie of middling from the flour; also a scalper machine and an improved bran duster.

The engine room also has been enlarged and all the machinery thoroughly overhauled; while on the first floor it is intended to fit up a neat and convenient office. Another thing the pro-

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prietor boasts of, are the commodious stables connected with the mill, for the convenience of farmers and those having custom work.

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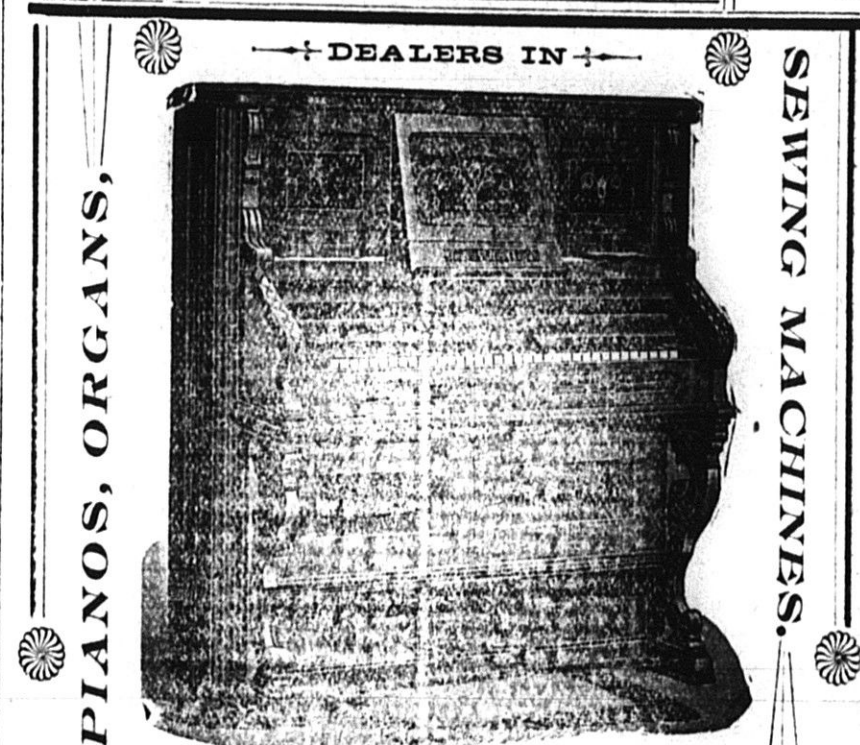
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## AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

### A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

#### THE FARM.

##### Feeding Dearer Grain.

For two or three years past grain has been naturally cheap. The effect has been to encourage its more extensive use, and wherever it has been fed judiciously, farmers have profited by it. Now the test of good farming is coming into the question whether with dearer grain the old-time liberality in feeding will be maintained. All dairy produce must feel the effect of dearer grain in higher prices. So also will all kinds of meats. It was the observation of John Johnston, in a long experience with winter sheep feeding, that he never lost money when grain was high-priced. At such times few were feeding, and by the time his sheep were fattened they brought enough better prices to pay the extra cost of grain and a good profit besides. But to do this Mr. Johnston always selected his sheep carefully, and gave them all the benefit of his great skill in feeding.

##### Keeping Farm Accounts.

Mr. J. Bennett writes to the *Indiana Farmer* that every person engaged in agricultural pursuits should by all means keep a regular book in which is noted down every transaction. A book is of just as much importance to the farmer as it is to the merchant, or to the man in any other class of business, for that matter. Unless we know exactly what money we have paid out or taken in we are running on a very uncertain, hazardous kind of plan. Mr. Bennett says he knows of a rather distressing case in point. There was a settlement of heirs a few years ago. All seemed to be settled satisfactorily. Later, for some cause, one of the heirs is accused of owing a note of \$100, and it was hinted that he made away with the note, though he is sure the note was paid fifteen or more years ago, and can prove it by one witness. Still, how consoling it would be if the accused could present a neat account book, with a plain and complete statement of facts. He would feel compensated for the time spent in putting down accounts for a score of years. Farmers, continues Mr. Bennett, should by all means keep a strict account of every farm transaction.

To this the editor of the *Farmer* adds his full indorsement of Mr. Bennett's position. It is an easy thing, he says, to jot down items of expense, agreements, appointments, etc., in a pocket memorandum, and any one who has kept such a book from year to year will testify to the fact that it pays many times over for the little time and trouble. At a leisure moment when there is nothing else to do the pocket memorandum notes may be transferred to a larger and better book for preservation through all time to come.

##### Firming the Soil for Wheat.

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* says most wheat growers must have noticed that where the land has been somewhat trodden after seeding they have the best yield. Let the observant farmer notice where the horses turned at the corners and where by any other means the ground gets a little more trodden than in the center of the field and there surely will be found the heaviest yield and the finest wheat.

One of the most successful Indiana wheat growers noticing this fact turned all his cattle into his field so soon as his land was seeded. Of course he made choice of a dry time—it would not have done to turn his stock on with the land soft and muddy. The animals trampling around in search of pasture pressed the ground so firm and to such good effect that the crops were double of what he had previously been able to raise. He kept this up for fifteen years, retiring worth \$100,000.

A heavy roller does good service in compacting the seed bed, but experience gives the palm to the tramping of animals. However apart from the service performed by animals we must do our part with the plow and harrow in preparing the seed bed. We must not deceive ourselves by thinking the seed bed is perfect when only the surface is smooth. There must have been deep work and thorough pulverization. After this compacting the surface is in order, bringing the soil particles into close contact, allowing the plant roots freedom to raise the necessary moisture for their support from below by capillary action. Each particle of the soil must be distinct, although solidly compacted on the surface. But all that compacting must be performed in a dry time or not at all. Trampling clay land when wet would convert the surface into a cement, which would not be putting it into an overly good condition for the growth of wheat.

#### THE DAIRY.

##### Winter Dairying.

The man who changes his dairy from summer to one of winter milk, says John Gould, in *Dairy Column*, has many new things to learn, and his profound wisdom in the management of the dairy in summer, has but little value to him in the production of winter milk, and the care of the milk cow in the cold months. A man who makes this change should at once become a student, an investigator, travel a new road, and one in which "truts" form no part of the traveled way.

It is a long task to change the same dairy from spring to fall calving. When we adopted winter dairying, we sold all of the old dairy, and in October bought a dairy of "Springers" calving in October and November, and started in fresh. During the previous summer, we had built a big silo, and in September we filled it to the brim with the finest of silage. A car load of second line shorts was purchased and put in the bins, a nice mow of clover hay was handy by and everything made snug for the winter. The stanchions were taken out of the stables, and a half box stall made six feet four inches wide, for each two cows.

Neck chains were provided so to give the largest freedom of movement, consistent with safety to the herd, and plenty of sawdust, straw, etc., provided for bedding.

The first fall the weather was not so cold, and stabling nights began by October 15, and by November 10 the cows were practically in winter quarters. After December 1 they were not turned out of their stalls until April 10. And this is now our custom. The cows are

watered twice per day in their stalls, from an iron tank of water standing in the stable, but closely covered, and is fed into daily from a deep rock well, so that an even temperature of fifty degrees is maintained for the water, and warning it does not pay so far as I can find out.

The cows have a daily ration made up of fifty pounds silage, six pounds shorts, the silage and grain divided into two feeds, and three to five pounds clover hay, the latter fed at noon. The ration is varied a little according to the size and performance of the individual cow. Water is given at 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Each cow is watered separately, and then one knows when they have drank, and how much, and if refusing at one time they are especially looked after later. The milking, as well as feeding, is regular, the latter always immediately after the feeding. The manger is divided off so that each cow eats her own ration, and can be added to and not stolen. A record book is kept, giving the time of coming in, service, etc.; then at regular periods the cow is turned into a large box-stall with the bull, and the good cow may be continued in the dairy another year, and in regular season.

The barn is made warm by double boarding, and tar-paper lined. Windows are provided for in abundance, so that the cows can have a sun bath. Fresh air is provided, and things so ordered that the temperature of the stable does not fall below 45 degrees. On this treatment and ration, the cows give a uniform mess from October to June 15. Then they begin to dry off, and by August 1 are resting in the summer pasture, taking exercise and getting ready to take their places in the dairy again during October and November.

I am now wholly convinced that cows stabled in such a barn as mine, warm, dry, clean, and given plenty of light and air, if tied with chains so as to have a certain amount of freedom of movement, that exclusive confining in stalls for eighteen or twenty weeks is not an injury to the cows, but a positive advantage. My cows are never off their feed, show no symptoms of being lame or stiffened up, and show a decided disposition to gain in flesh. The winter milk, with good June pastures, will give fully one-third more by calving in October, than if she comes into the dairy in April, and the needed amount of grain will not greatly exceed the amount that should be fed to the summer milk. Such is our experience.

#### THE POULTRY-YARD.

##### The Case of Laying Hens.

If you want your hens to lay give them food best calculated to furnish egg-forming material and gently stimulate material to furnish lime for the shell and meat to make blood. Remember that there is a continual drain on the resources of the regular laying hen. In summer on extended runs hens will almost or entirely find their own egg-making material. But in winter and in confinement these must be supplied regularly. One simple rule with adult fowls is to give them as much food as they will eat eagerly and no more. When practicable make laying hens scratch and work for their feed. Exercise conduces to prolificacy, while moping about and over-feeding results in too much fat to allow the production of a full quota of eggs. Food for laying fowls is one of the subjects considered in the poultry report of the experiment farm at Ottawa, Canada. Following are some of the directions given:

In the cold weather of winter a warm meal in the morning is necessary to start and keep up a steady supply of eggs. A good plan is to throw all the waste of the kitchen, in the shape of scraps, pieces of bread, uneaten vegetables, etc., into a pot, heat up in the morning until nearly boiling, and then mix bran, provender, shorts or whatever is most abundant or cheap on the farm into a hot mess, dusting in a small quantity of red pepper before mixing. Let the mixture stand for a few minutes until the meal is nearly cooked; then feed in a clean trough, with laths over it, to keep the hens from jumping in and fouling or wasting the feed in their eager anxiety.

Feed only enough of this soft stuff to barely satisfy, never enough to gorge, when a hen has had so much food that she will go into a corner and mope she has had too much, and if the over-feeding is continued will soon cease to lay. The laying hens are the active ones. If food is given at noon it should be oats, and scattered among the litter on the floor. This meal should be light. The last feed in the afternoon should be generous. Each hen should be sent to roost with a full crop to carry her over the long night. Green food, in the shape of vegetables usually grows on every farm, will be relished by the layers.

Cabbages, turnips or carrots are generally the most convenient. Small potatoes boiled and mixed with provender or bran is a good change for the evening meal. Some of the above named vegetables should always be in the pens of the layers. Red clover hay, steamed, chopped and mixed with bran, and given while hot is one of the healthiest foods for the morning meal. Meat in some shape must be given at least twice a week, to furnish blood-making material. Hens fed on meat lay well. If given no meat the hens will eat their eggs and pick feathers from one another.

As cold weather approaches provision must be made for keeping laying hens warm, especially at night. Hens will bear a great deal of cold in the sunshine, and will not stop laying if they roost warm. The importance of warm quarters, with good ventilation, can hardly be over-estimated. A very good arrangement for a hen house for winter, suggested by one authority in such matters, consists in making the ceiling of rails about six feet above the floor. These rails are covered with soft hay or coarse swamp hay of any kind. The roosts are placed about three feet high above the floor.—*New York World*.

#### THE APIARY.

##### Ants in the Apiary.

In cold climates ants do little, if any, harm, but they are troublesome at the South, and California beekeepers complain of them. *Scientific American* recommends the following method when ants become annoying: "Buy one-half pound or more of corrosive sublimate, powder it very fine and strew the same sparingly on the ground, also in the crevices, nests and trails of the ants, and I guarantee the ants will leave your lawn and premises as quick as they have come. Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison, and should be handled with care."

##### Remedies for Bee Stings.

The remedies for bee stings are as numerous as are the cures for colds. Prof. A. J. Cook advises in case a person

is stung that he should step back a little for a moment, as the pungent odor of the venom is likely to anger the bees and induce further stinging. By forcing a little smoke from the smoker on to the part stung the odor will be obscured. The sting should be rubbed off at once—not grasped at with the finger nails, as that crowds more poison into the wound, but rubbed off. If the pain is troublesome apply a little ammonia. The venom is an acid and is neutralized by an alkali. A thin solution of saltpetre is advised by some. Others have used ice-cold water with good effect, while others again apply salt and soda mixed and slightly moistened to the part stung. Quimby advised, when the sting was severe enough to cause blotches on the skin, camphor taken internally as well as applied externally. An important point is the removal of the sting, which, as Prof. Cook advises, should be extracted in such a way as not to force any more poison into the wound. The sting may often be scraped off with the blade of a knife, and the part be squeezed a little to force the poison out.

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

##### Removing a Cinder from the Eye.

The proper way to get a cinder out of the eye is to draw the upper lid down over the lower, utilizing the lashes of the lower as a broom, that it may sweep the surface of the former and thus get rid of the intruder. Or, gently drawing the lid away from the globe, pass a clean camel's hair brush, or fold of a soft silk handkerchief, two or three times between them. This procedure will, in nearly all cases, suffice; when it does not, the services of a physician are necessary. It is a remarkable fact that a very minute body will give rise to intense pain, and even after it has been extracted, the sensation remains for an hour or more. After the intruder is out, gently bathe the lids every fifteen minutes in feed water till the feeling subsides.—*Home Journal*.

##### Boxing the Ears and Its Results.

The following from the *Kansas City Medical Record*, although containing nothing new, indicates that a very common evil is attracting the attention of medical men, and points out the possible result of thoughtlessly boxing a child's ears. Parents and teachers should be informed of the danger of this method of punishment, and that nature has provided for such applications a much more suitable region, where there is no danger of injuring important structures;

We would fain hope that, in deference to repeated warnings from various quarters, the injurious practice of boxing the ears once common in schools, is fast and surely becoming obsolete. It is too much to say that this desirable end has yet been realized. Certainly the recent observations of Mr. W. H. R. Stewart do not give color to this view. In a pamphlet on *Boxing the Ears and Its Results*, lately published, and illustrated by appropriate cases, he summarizes his own experience in the matter. He reminds us that, notwithstanding the toughness of the aural drumhead, its tense expanse will rupture only too readily under the sudden impact of air driven inward along the meatus, as it is in the act of cuffing; and he shows that in one instance at least this injury resulted from a slight, though sudden blow. Given early and skilled attention the wound may heal very kindly; but if the beginning of the mischief be overlooked, as it often has been, further signs of inflammation soon follow, and a deaf and suppurating tympanum is the usual result. When chronic suppuration exists already, and it is only too common, a random knock on the ear may result, as in a case related in the *Lancet*, in a fresh otitis, with fatal brain complications. The close connection between the ear and brain should never be forgotten, and the reflection that injury to the former organ most easily terminates in total deafness, and in supuration, which may any day take a fatal course, should assist in the preservation of a sometimes difficult patience.

##### Hints to Housekeepers.

PAINT the tongues of your fever patients with glycerine, says a physician; it will remove the sensation of thirst and discomfort felt when the organ is dry and foul.

THE silk underwear now so much worn should not be rubbed on the washboard, nor have soap rubbed on it, unless on specially spoiled spots. It should be gently squeezed in the hands in a lather of tepid water.

HAVE your dress bound with velvet or velvetene instead of dress braids if you would prevent your shoes from receiving the purple blemish on the instep, caused by the rubbing of the skirts when walking. The velvet should be the narrowest line possible on the right side of the skirt.

PEOPLE in the country who are annoyed by flies should remember that clusters of the fragrant clover which grows abundantly by nearly every roadside, if hung in the room and left to dry and shed its faint fragrant perfume through the air, will drive away more flies than sticky saucers of molasses and other fly traps and fly papers can ever collect.

#### THE KITCHEN.

##### Jelly Toast.

Cut stale bread into neat rounds or squares; fry each slice in boiling deep fat; spread it thickly with some fruit jelly and serve very hot.

##### Gold Feather Cake.

One and a half cups sugar beaten to a cream with half a cup of butter, half a cup of cold water, two cups sifted flour, 1½ teaspoons of baking powder, three eggs. Flavor with one teaspoonful of lemon extract.

##### Vanilla Snow.

Cook one cupful of rice in a covered dish to keep it white. When nearly done, add one cupful of cream, a pinch of salt, the beaten whites of two eggs and a cupful of sugar. Flavor with vanilla. Pile in a glass dish and dot with jelly. Serve with cream and sugar.

##### Sugar Cakes.

One cup butter, one cup sugar, four cups flour, two eggs, one teaspoonful vanilla. Cream butter and sugar, mix with the beaten eggs, add the flour and the flavoring, roll out very thin, and bake in a moderate oven, sprinkling the cake with granulated sugar just before baking.

##### Small Cucumber Pickles.

Wash and wipe 100 small cucumbers, and place them in jars. Cover them with boiling brine, strong enough to bear an egg; let stand twenty-four hours. Then take them out, wipe, place in clean jars, and cover with hot vinegar spiced with an onion, twelve whole cloves, one ounce of mustard seed and three blades of mace. They will be ready to use in two weeks.

## GOD WILL REFORM THEM.

### DR. TALMAGE ON GOD'S METHODS OF PURIFICATION.

The Bible Promises Are for Men in Business and Social Life, Politics and Marriage, as Well as in Purely Spiritual Matters—Be Anxious Prayer.

The subject of Rev. Dr. Talmage's sermon, preached last Sunday at Brooklyn, was "Crooked Things." Text, Isa. xl, 4: "The crooked shall be made straight."

Geometry, from the time it was discovered on the banks of the Nile, which, by its overflow annually obliterated the landmarks, and the restoration of these landmarks made such a science necessary—I say geometry ever since then has been busy with lines, straight lines, curved lines, lines in angles and cones and spheres, but has never been able to evolve any beauty from a line that was merely crooked. The circle and the square were always considered admirable. Isaiah recognizes the circle and says, "The Lord sits upon the circle of the earth. The altar of the ancient tabernacle was 'four square,' and the breast plate of the priests 'four square,' and Heaven, according to St. John, is 'four square.' But the Bible has no admiration for lines that are merely crooked. Indeed, my text in prophesy declares the world's complete ratification declares, 'The crooked shall be made straight.'"

There have been so many moral earthquakes that many things have got into a terrible twist—crooked laws, crooked governments, crooked fortunes, crooked dispositions—and many of the efforts to straighten things have only made them more crooked. And some good people sit down in despair and become pessimistic, and give up life, and the church and the world as dead failures. With suchlachrymose behavior I have no sympathy. It is a promise of the Lord Almighty, "The crooked shall be made straight." I propose, as I may be divinely helped, to mention some of the crooked things that are going to be straightened.

Much of the wealth of the world is in the hands of the profligate, while many of the best people are subjected to distressing privation, and there is going to be a redistribution of property. If it were possible it would be a bad thing to have things divided equally. Some men are able to endure more success than others, and prosperity that might not unbalance you might destroy me. The Declaration of American Independence declares that all men are born equal, but the opposite is the truth, for they are born unequal. In no respect is this more evident than in their capacity to endure success, financial or social. I have seen men by the acquisition of fifty thousand dollars made arrogant and overbearing, and I have known others with their millions of dollars childlike and unassuming and Christian. We would all be affluent, but the Lord cannot trust us. I am glad there are those who can trust.

Much is said against capitalists, but the world would be a very shaky world without them. Who built the great railroads which, while they give such facilities of travel, employ tens of thousands of laborers, supporting them and their families? Capitalists. Who built great ships that stir the rivers and bridge the ocean? Capitalists. Who reared the thousands of factories all over the land in which hundreds of thousands of employees earn their daily bread? Capitalists. Who endowed our colleges and opened free libraries and built asylums for the orphan, the crippled, and the insane? Capitalists! But for them there would not be an academy of music, or a picture gallery, or a free library, or a steamboat, or a railroad in America. Who put the world on seventy-five years beyond what it would have been in enterprise, in comforts, in educational advantage, in good things without number? Capitalists.

The more money a man gets the better, if it comes honestly and is employed righteously. Nevertheless we all see that there needs to be a redistribution of property. Communism proposes to make that distribution by torch and dagger and dynamite. Throw the midnight express train off the track and put the factory into conflagration. Disrupt society, burglarize, assassinate. Such people believe neither in God nor man nor woman, and they know how to make things worse, but never have made and never can make anything better.

I tell you how there will come a redistribution of property. Under the divine blessing good people will get more alertness and acumen and assiduity. Many good people are kept in straitened circumstances because they have been indolent or lacked courage to take honest advantage of circumstances, and were too stupid to get on. With the very same surroundings others went on to competency. In the better days to come good men will have their faculties awakened, and will in consequence rise to larger share of prosperity. On the other hand, estates wrongfully accumulated will dissolve. If not the sons, then the grandsons will make the money fly, and it will gradually scatter in their hands and become a part of the general wealth.

Then, as to vast properties righteously gathered—and there are thousands of them—such estates will contribute toward helping the unfortunate, not more by charities than by helping struggling people into lucrative business, and the man who has amassed enough and a surplus will say, "There is a young merchant without any capital; I will start him on Fulton street," and "there is a young mechanic who has no means of his own, and I will put him on a career of prosperity," and "there is a farmer with too big a mortgage on his land, and I will help him lift the encumbrance." The fact is that if the kindliness and generosity manifested by moneyed men toward the struggling during the last fifty years increases in the same ratio for the next fifty years there will be a condition of society paradisaic. We are going to have a multiplication of William E. Dodges and Peter Coopers and James Lenoxes and George Peabodys. So will come redistribution, and the crooked will be made straight.

Mind this: God never yet undertook a failure. The old book, which is worth all other books put together, makes it plain that God has undertaken to regulate this world by gospel influences, and if He has the power He will do what He says. He will, and no one who amounts to anything will deny his power. God has said a hundred times "I will," but never once has said "I cannot." We may with our tack hammers pound away, trying to mend and improve and straighten the financial condition of the world, and be

disappointed in the result, because our arm is too weak and the hammer we wield too small; but the most defiant difficulty will flatten and disappear when God with a hammer made of summer thunderbolts strikes it, saying, "The crooked shall be made straight."

In your business concerns there are influences perplexing. Your affairs may seem all right to outsiders, for business firms do not advertise their private troubles; but where one firm has everything just as it wants it there are a hundred firms at their wits' end what to do with that partner who draws more than his share of the profits, or with that stockholder who comes in just often enough to upset things, or with that disappearance of funds which you cannot account for, although you have suspicious you cannot mention; or with that investment which was made contrary to your judgment because there was a determination to push it through, or because you are going behind month by month, without any prospect of extrication. The trouble is putting a wrinkle on your forehead that ought not to appear there for ten years yet, and you will be forty years old when you ought to be only thirty, or sixty when you ought to be only fifty, or seventy when you ought to be only sixty. Stop worrying; either by the dissolution of that firm or by readjusting matters you will be brought safely through if you put your trust in God.

When commercial houses fail the suspension is advertised, but of the tens of thousands of men who are every day extricated no public mention is made. Yesterday was Saturday, and I warrant that at the windows of banks, and in counting rooms of stores, and on every street of every city God appeared for the deliverance of good men as certainly as when with His right foot He trod Lake Galilee into placidity, and made Daniel as safe among the lions as though they had been house dogs asleep on a rug before a winter's fire. Throw yourself on the text, or a hundred other texts meaning about the same thing.

I never yet asked God to do anything but He did it, if it were best, and in all the cases where my prayer has not been answered I have found out afterward that it was best not to have been answered in my way. But none of us has tested the full power of prayer. It is a force very like some of the forces of nature that were in existence but not employed. For ages electricity was thought good for nothing but to burn barns and kill people with one fell stroke. The lightning rod on top of houses was the spear with which the world charged on the thunderstorm, as much as to say, "If you dare to come this way I will hurl you into the ground." But now electricity lightens homes and churches and cities and Christendom, and moves rail cars, and he is a rash man who mentions anything as impossible to this natural energy.

So the power of prayer was to the world rather a frightful power, if it was any power at all. But that has been changed, and men begin to use it in some things, and the time will come when it will be used in all things, and there will be a Bible in every counting room and a supply will ascend from every commercial establishment, and when business firms are formed the question will not only be asked as to how much this one and that one put in of capital, but the question will be asked: "Do you know how to pray?" Mightier agent than any natural force yet developed will be this Gospel electricity flashing heavenward for help, flashing earthward with divine response. God in business life. God in agricultural life. God in mechanical life. God in artistic life. God in every kind of life.

Your religion for the most part is hung up so high you cannot reach it. It is hung up on the cloudy rafters of the sky, where you expect to snatch it up as you finally go through for heavenly residence. Oh, have your religion within easy reach now! Religion is not for heaven, but for this world. Once in heaven we will need no prayer, for we shall have everything we want. We will need no repentance, for we shall have forever got rid of our sins. We shall have no need of comfort, for there will be no trouble. The Christian religion is not for heaven, where everything is all right, but for this world, where so many things are all wrong.

Washington Allston, whose name you recognize as that of a great American painter, was reduced to extreme poverty, and one day got on his knees and asked for a loaf of bread for himself and his starving family. While he was bowed in that prayer there was a knock at the door, and a man came in and said: "How about your painting, the 'Angel Uriel,' that received the prize at the royal academy? Has it been sold?" "No," said Allston. "How much do you want for it?" Allston replied, "I am done fixing a price, for I cannot get it." "Will four hundred pounds be enough?" asked the stranger. "Why, that is more than I asked," said Allston. The four hundred pounds (two thousand dollars) were paid, and the purchaser introduced himself as the Marquis of Stafford, who thereafter was one of the most liberal patrons of the rescued artist. "Oh, that all just happened so!" Did it? Tell that to some ignorant man, some benighted woman, who has never heard the promise, "Call upon me in the day of trouble, I will deliver thee," or that other promise, "The crooked shall be straight."

It is remarkable how many crooked things are in the providence of God being made straight. About thirty years ago our national affairs were as crooked as depraved American politics and bad men and Satan could make them. From the top of Maine to the foot of Florida the nation was red with wrath. It was wrangle and fight all the way through, and one of the mildest things that the North and South promised each other was assassination. During this summer I have traveled through New York and Ohio and Indiana and Nebraska and Missouri and Texas and Louisiana and Georgia and North and South Carolina and Virginia and Pennsylvania, and I have shaken hands with men of all sections and degrees, and I have to tell you it is all peace, and in all the States of the Union you could not now marshal a military company of one hundred soldiers to fight against the United States Government unless you got your men out of the Penitentiary. Did the corrupt and gangrened political parties do this work of rectification and pacification? No! It was by divine interposition that the crooked has been made straight.

On the 2d of December, 1851, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte rode down the Champs Elysee, of Paris, and under the hoofs of his horse a republic was trampled as the rider went to take a throne. It was the outrage of the century. For nineteen long years the wrong triumphed. The will of one man

who wanted to remain emperor kept down a nation who wanted a republic. But September, 1870 arrived, and Sedan unrolled its crimson scroll. The Emperor surrenders with 83,000 troops, 419 field guns, 6,000 horses and 60,000 muskets. From that day the ballot box was up and the throne was down. Free institutions have been substituted for an infamous monarchy. Thank God! The crooked has been made straight.

In many a domestic life are difficulties to be removed. There are thousands of matches that were not made in Heaven. Some of the loveliest women have been united to some of the meanest men, and some of the grandest men to the most worthless women. There may be no sufficient cause of divorce, but there has never been any accord. For them the wedding march ought never to have been played. The twain divergent in sentiment, the north pole and the south pole might just as well have been married. A twist of nettles would have been more appropriate than a garland of orange blossoms. The unutterable mistake was made to please parents, or for the acquisition of estate, or for heightening of social position, or from thorough thoughtlessness. I call the attention of such to the rapid dissolution of families.

This thought, which is a sadness to a happy marital state, might be consolatory to those unequally yoked. A very short path is the path of life. The rolling years will give quick emancipation. Everybody for discipline must have some kind of trouble, and that is your trouble. Put in a song now and then to cheer your spirit. Make the best of things. Find in God that peace which no one else can bestow. The days and months and years are crowding past, and the last of the procession so far as you are concerned will soon have gone by. Remember that some of the best men and women who have ever lived have had the same lifetime misfortune. They bore up under it, and so can you. The expiration of the life of one of you will after a while remove the affliction. Let the one that remains make no hypocritical mourning at the obsequies of the one that goes, or imitate those whom we have all noticed who fought like cats and dogs all their married state and then could not get organs to sound dirges doleful enough, or furnishing stores to prepare weeds black enough, or tombstone cutters to chisel epitaphs eulogistic enough.

It is a matter of congratulation that the unhappiest conjugal relation will terminate. The crooked shall be made straight. In the ages of the world when people lived five or six or eight or nine hundred years such consolation for any kind of trouble would have been inapt. It would have brought no relief to some of those old patriarchs to say "you will have only seven hundred more years of this." But life has been abbreviated by the cutting off of century after century until we can console people, whether their trouble be financial or social or domestic, by saying it will not be long before the crooked shall be made straight.

But to those who were once happily united on earth, but are now separated, the same thought comes in a good cheer. Not long separated! Tradition says that two bells were molded and sent from Spain for a distant land to chime in a church tower. But while in a storm at sea one of these bells was wrecked, and only one reached the shore and was hung in the church tower. And some people thought that when, standing on the land, they heard that bell ringing for worship or in a wedding peal they could at the same time hear from the sea the lost bell ringing as if in response. Some of our friends and kindred have crossed the stormy sea and are in the tower of God on high. But we are still in the tempest, and sometimes the surges beat over us, but our souls are still in accord with those who are gone, and they ring down to us and we ring up to them, and there is a sympathy between us that cannot die.

"Oh," says some one, "the crook in my lot you have not mentioned, and I sit clear outside of all the consolations you have offered." Well, I will take after you with gospel comfort and reach you before I close. Do you think your wound is so deep the divine surgeon cannot treat it? Have you a trouble that overmasters God? Is your annoyance of such a nature that you must suppress it? Ah, that is what is killing you. Trouble must be told, or it stings to death the one who carries it. If there is no man or woman you can trust with the secret you can trust God. He away to Him. Tell Him all about it. Lock your door and tell Him aloud, and if you do not get relief you will be the first soul in the six thousand years of the world's existence and the only one of the hundreds of millions of the human race who ever called on God for help and did not get it. In all the universe, in all eternity, there is not an exception. Stop brooding and commence praying.

I bless my God that, while there are so many crooked things in life, there are some things so straight God Himself could not make them straighter. Divine help comes straight to those who will have it. The angels of mercy fly straight when they undertake a rescue. The hour of your final deliverance marches straight out of the eternities. And as the carpenter puts down his rule on a piece of timber, and with his axe hews away until the last inequality and irregularity disappears, so when God in the last great day shall put down his unerring measuring rule beside that event which seemed the most twisted in our lives or in the world, it will be found out that the last discrepancy has vanished, and the last wrong has been righted, and the last crooked thing has been made straight.

##### A Generous Widow.

It is learned that S. Quale, who died at Eau Claire a few weeks ago and left a wish, but no will that when his estate reached the value of \$1,000,000 it should be used in erecting and maintaining in Madison a hospital for cripples, said a short time before his death that he then owned property, which, if he could only live to dispose of it, would net him \$1,100,000, but that if sold by others would probably not bring more than \$800,000. Thus it seems that some years are to elapse before the cherished hope of the dead humanitarian will be realized. Mr. Quale's wife voluntarily and with perfect understanding signed the deed before the death of her husband, by which he conveyed all his property to three trustees for management in accordance with his known wishes, and it is given out that not only she, but the other relatives, are earnest in their intention to see that the desires of Quale are carried out.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

The cold neutrality of an impartial Judge must be just-ice.



# IT IS TOO OFTEN THE CASE.

Together at the garden gate  
The blood until the hour was late,  
And hushed and kissed and sighed,  
A maiden fair with golden hair,  
A stalwart youth with many air  
Who sought her for his bride.

And they were wed. Still at the gate  
She stands until the hour is late,  
But he is with her not.  
She waits, the while her heart it burns,  
To guide him in when he returns,  
About three-quarters shot.

Too often it is thus, alas!  
The honeymoon they quickly pass,  
And then the little wife  
At home is left alone at night,  
The husband at the club gets tight  
And then—But such is life!

—Boston Courier.

# LOST DIAMONDS.

The Story of an Old Detective.

BY H. C. FULTON.

During my twenty years' experience as a detective I have had a great many very complicated, mysterious and exciting cases; but when you ask me about a strange case, I can give you one that is not very old.

It was a cold day, and the ground was covered with snow, when a servant entered my office and handed me a letter written by a lady for whom I had done business. I will call her Mrs. Harris, for she is a prominent woman in New York society, and I don't care to give her true name. She is very wealthy, and lives on Fifth Avenue.

The letter informed me that her diamonds had been stolen, and asked me to accompany her servant to her house at once. I looked at the servant, and fell to thinking, without being in any apparent hurry. It don't do for a detective to be too much in a hurry. Something may be overlooked, if he is. Of course, as yet I knew nothing of the particulars, but before me stood a man who might have had an opportunity to steal the jewels.

"Can't you come?" asked the man. "Were you told that I was to go with you?" I said, quickly, and looked him straight in the face.

"No, I only thought so," he answered. I knew that he was lying.

I looked at the envelope that he had brought me, and could see that it apparently had been opened with the point of a pencil and then sealed again. I thought that he was entirely too inquisitive.

I then bundled up, and, going to the street, entered a carriage in waiting, and was soon in Mrs. Harris' drawing-room.

When she entered I asked her to give me the full particulars, which she did by saying: "I knew it was very careless, but I left the diamond earrings on the table in the hall last night, wrapped in my handkerchief, and this morning the handkerchief was found on the floor, but the diamonds were gone."

"Are you sure that you left them there?" I asked.

"Yes, certain," she said.

"How did you happen to do so?" I inquired.

"It was just this way," she answered. "As I got from the carriage last night after the theater, I caught one of the earrings in the lace on my sleeve, and couldn't unfasten it until I came into the light of the hall, and to loosen it, I had to take it from my ear. When it was out I thought I would take out the other one, which I did. Then I wrapped them both in my handkerchief and laid it on the table beside my fan. When I retired I forgot about the diamonds, and now they are gone."

"Who saw you place them there?" I asked.

"No one."

"Who was first in the hall this morning?"

"Either William, the man I sent for you, or Mary, who sweeps on this floor. But, dear me! I would never suspect either of them," she answered.

"Yet they may be able to give information that will aid me. Send for William," I said.

I don't believe that I had so much confidence in William as Mrs. Harris had.

When William came I allowed him to stand for a moment before I spoke, and he appeared to be very ill at ease. Then I asked: "Was Mary the first one in the front hall this morning?"

"I think she was," he said, "for I saw her there sweeping when I came down. But, I tell you, she never stole anything."

I was a little surprised at his answer, for I had about concluded that he would want me to think that Mary had taken the jewels.

"Have you searched for the diamonds?" I asked.

"Indeed, we all did, and poor Mary has been crying her eyes out because she might be suspected."

"Send her here," I said.

Mary came, and it was quite apparent that she had been crying; but I have had considerable experience with women's tears. She said that when she went to sweep the hall she found the handkerchief on the floor, but saw nothing of the diamonds; and that she was still sweeping when William passed her on his way to clear the snow from the front walk.

I concluded that Mary knew nothing about the diamonds, but was not quite so sure of William.

"Did William go to the table?" I inquired.

"No," she said. "He walked apart it, on his way to the door."

"Did he pick up the handkerchief for you?"

"No, he did not, I had picked it up before he came. He didn't pick up anything. And if he had picked up the diamonds he would have said so."

The girl was evidently shrewd enough to see the purpose of my questions. And her very shrewdness aroused my suspicion.

"Now, Mary," I said, "do you say that William passed through the hall without stopping?"

"No, I don't," she answered, and I noticed a little color come to her cheeks.

"What did he stop for?" I asked.

"Perhaps because he wanted to," she answered, snappishly.

"Mary," said Mrs. Harris, "you must answer the question. If William

stopped in the hall this morning, you must tell the gentleman what for."

"Then, if you must know, he stopped to kiss me." With this she ran out of the room.

I now understood the relationship between the two servants, and why each thought the other incapable of stealing. I also saw a motive for William wanting the money that the earrings might bring him, and felt that it would be difficult to either recover the diamonds or discover evidence enough to convict the thief.

The first thing was to put an assistant on the track of William, and to pump the pawnshop. He might have visited one on his way to my office. I told Mrs. Harris that I would return by car, and that she might expect soon to see me again.

William showed me to the door. After he had closed it behind me I stood a moment on the step, and glanced at the front of the house. As I did so I caught sight of a woman's head at a window in the house next door. When she saw me looking toward her she sprang back and closed the blind. I must have frightened her.

I rang the bell at Mrs. Harris' door, and surprised William by my sudden return. I asked for Mrs. Harris, and inquired of her how the door had been locked the night before.

"It was only on the night latch," she said. "Mr. Harris is out of the city, and I thought he might return, and I left the door so that he could get in."

At my request Mrs. Harris gave me the night-latch key, and again I left the house. I looked at the windows of the next house, and saw no one. Then, stepping to the front door, I inserted the Harris-house key, and was able to open the door with it. I knew that the key of that lock would open Mrs. Harris' door. The key was put in my pocket, and I rang the door bell. Then I heard a slight noise inside, as though something had fallen to the floor. The door was opened by the same woman who had been at the window. I walked in. On the floor was a silver-plated card-receiver and a number of cards. The girl had evidently thrown it from the table near by.

I inquired for the lady of the house, and said that I would take a seat in the hall until she came. The woman took my card and ascended the stairs. The mistress of the house appeared to be in no hurry. As my card showed me to be only a detective I suppose she thought that I could wait. I wanted her to know who I was.

The minutes began to pile, and I amused myself by reading the names on the cards scattered about the floor and on a steel-wire mat that was just inside of the front door. I did not read the names of any of the "four hundred" on them.

One card on the mat that seemed to bear a remarkably long name, attracted my attention, and I picked it up. As I raised it I dropped to my knees, for near it, in the meshes of the mat, was one of Mrs. Harris' diamond earrings. It was no sooner in my vest pocket than the lady of the house descended the stairs.

I told her of Mrs. Harris' loss—the fact of which she had heard before through the servants. She proved to be quite talkative, and answered all of my questions, and, at my suggestion, she sent for the woman who had admitted me to the house. Her name was Margaret Newell.

Margaret was also ready with information, and, in the course of her remarks, she informed me that "the Harris help was a thieving set." I made up my mind that I would learn something more of Margaret.

After expressing my thanks for the information I left the house, and, walking to Broadway, entered a south-bound car, which soon took me to my office. When I had removed my boots, which were wet from the snow, and placed them under the wash-stand, in the place of a dry pair, I sent for Walter Savage. Walter is the smartest young man that I ever had in my employ.

I soon acquainted him with all the facts that I knew, and also with my suspicions, and started him off to look up the pedigree of Margaret Newell, and to do any work that his fertile mind might suggest.

A week passed, and Walter said nothing to me about the case. I was a little surprised, for I knew he would come to me and report any new developments, and ask my advice before taking any action. In the meantime Mrs. Harris was kept in ignorance of the fact that I had one of the diamonds.

It was about eight days after my visit to the Harris house—and just such an other day—when I jumped from a car in front of my office, landed in a pool of slush, and entered my room with wet feet, as Walter was about leaving. He turned back.

"There is nothing in it," he said.

"In what?" I asked.

"In your theory about the Harris diamonds," he said.

"Do you think I am wrong?" I inquired.

"Dead wrong. I have worked on your theory until there is nothing left of it. You are away off."

"Do you know any more about it than I told you?" I asked.

"No," he said, "there is no accounting for the diamond you found in the hall or for anything else in the case. I am entirely beat."

"Haven't you struck any clew at all?" I asked him.

"Not the shadow of one. It beats any case that I ever touched. I can't even find a smell of a suspicion."

"It won't do to give up," I said.

"Here, help me off with the wet boots, and get me that pair under the wash-stand, and we will start new on this matter."

He helped me off with the boots, and, as he got the other pair from under the washstand, he rolled upon the floor, laughing at the top of his voice.

"What's the matter?" I asked in alarm.

"I see it! I see it! I see it!" he cried out.

"See what?"

"The Harris case. The diamonds. Oh, I will burst! I know the thief!" he cried.

"Who?" I asked.

"You!" he answered, and laughed again. "See," said he, "here is the other diamond," and he held it in his hand.

Sure enough. There it was, though the gold was battered about the stone.

"Where was it?" I asked. Before answering he rose from the floor, and with an effort calmed himself enough to say: "It was under your boot. You brought it here with the snow on your sole, when you came from the Harris house. I see it well enough now. The handkerchief and diamonds had fallen from the table, and Mary picked up the handkerchief, and swept the diamonds out of the door, and William shoveled them over the curb. You picked them up on your foot, and left one on the wire mat when you went to see Margaret, and brought the other one here."

That was evidently the correct explanation. And I think the case was, indeed, a very strange one.

# Mint Juleps.

Mint juleps are the most refreshing beverages known to modest drinkers this weather. There is much demand for the essence of the sweet-smelling leaf, but of all those who smack their lips after tasting the delicious mixture there are few who know the origin of the very pleasing drink. Some years ago when passing by a farm in the State of Kentucky a traveler stopped at the farmer's house on the roadside, and, getting off his horse, asked the smiling old lord of the big estate if he could have a glass of water.

"Why, yes," was the reply, "and maybe you would not object to a little of the good old stuff in it."

"Not a bit, my friend," answered the traveler, and the old man went to supply the wants of the weary rider. While on his mission of charity the traveler's nasal organ came in contact with the sweet odor that emanated from a large bed of mint in an adjoining kitchen garden, and on receiving a glass of clear spring water with a bumper of "genuine old grog" thrown in, asked the benefactor if he would not kindly give him a bunch of the mint. He got it and dipped it into his glass several times until nicely flavored and then drank.

The old gentleman was surprised and asked what in the name of heaven he had done that for, to which the thankful traveler replied by asking if he would permit him to mix one for him. The farmer consented, and after drinking smacked his lips and said "Grand!" The traveler continued on his way after thanking his host for the hospitality shown him, having mixed the first mint julep heard of.

Four years later he passed the same way again and stopped at the same old farmers house for a glass of water. Instead of his old friend, he was met at the door by an old lady wearing a nicely-bordered cap. "May I have a glass of water Ma'am?" asked the traveler. "Certainly," was the kind reply. "But where is your husband?"

Asked the stranger as he drank a glass of plain water. "Well, you see, sir, about four years ago a stranger passed this way and taught my poor husband how to drink his whisky with grass in it. He never drank his whisky after that without grass in it, and when the grass gave out he died."

# Quit Being an Archduke.

Johann Orth is the name on a business card which is now to be found in many of the chief country houses throughout Chili and the Argentine Republic. A supplementary line indicates that the bearer of it is a member of a wealthy English company extensively engaged in the nitrate of soda trade.

Mr. Orth is none other than that famous rebel Hab-burg, the Archduke John of Austria and Tuscany, son of the last reigning sovereign of the Italian Duchy. He went to Valparaiso last spring as second mate of the bark Santa Margaret, from London to the Plate. Committees were appointed to prepare for a prodigious public demonstration, and a deputation waited upon the illustrious visitor. They found him at his duties aboard ship, and were much taken aback when he greeted their reverential address with a hearty peal of laughter.

"Why, gentlemen," said he, "I'm not an archduke any more. I'm just plain Johann Orth. You must not get up any public welcome for me. I could not think of accepting it. No, no! All that is left behind forever!"

In this he persisted, and the whole demonstration had to be abandoned. Months before his final rupture with his family, the burden of his cry was that he wanted to work.

"I claim the right to be a worker in the hive." But the laws of the Habsburgs forbade him to work, and the Emperor was deaf to his appeals for an exception in his favor.

"Very well, then," he said at last, "if it is forbidden to a Habsburg to work, I will not longer be a Habsburg. Johann Orth can work, if Johann Habsburg cannot!"

# Grammar in Prison.

A writer in the Boston Transcript describes the school in the State Reformatory at Concord, Mass. The greater part of the men gladly avail themselves of its privileges, though others make all kinds of excuse, and one boy bruised his right forefinger regularly for two weeks in order to be exempt from writing.

Of course the school is not without its dunce. One boy could never remember the word "conjunction." The teacher labored in vain till one day he had an inspiration. The close proximity of the institution to Concord Junction gave him an idea.

"Now, Tom," he said, "you can remember conjunction by thinking of Concord Junction."

Tom's face beamed. At last the bothersome word was conquered; he should never forget it.

Weeks went by, and the incident passed out of mind. The old difficulty was no longer heard of. One night visitors entered the room, and the teacher called up Tom to analyze a sentence. All went well till he came to the word "and." Then he stopped, and a cold chill crept over the teacher.

Tom glanced at the door and then at the ceiling. Suddenly his face brightened.

"And—and," said he, "and is a Concord Junction."

# A Reprieve for the Condemned.

Wretched men and women long condemned to suffer the tortures of dyspepsia, are filled with new hope after a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This budding hope blossoms into the fruition of certainty if the Bitters is persisted in. It brings a reprieve to all dyspeptics who seek its aid. Flatulences, heartburn, sinking at the pit of the stomach between meals, the nervous tremors and insomnia of which chronic indigestion is the parent, disappear with their hateful progenitor. Most beneficent of stomachics! who can wonder that in so many instances it awakens grateful eloquence in those who, benefited by it, speak voluntarily in its behalf. It requires a graphic pen to describe the tortures of dyspepsia, but in many of the testimonials received by the proprietors of the Bitters these are portrayed with vivid truthfulness. Constipation, biliousness, muscular debility, malarial fevers and rheumatism are relieved by it.

# From New York to London by Rail.

The project of bridging Behring Straits, which is said to be attracting discussion, is a somewhat startling one, but there do not seem to be any insuperable difficulties in the way. The distance between Siberia and Alaska is between fifty and sixty miles, but this distance is broken into convenient sections by three or four islands, which would form stations in a route from Cape Prince of Wales on the American shore to East Cape on the Russian. The undertaking would, of course, be an enormously expensive one, but who will say it will never be accomplished? With a railway to Alaska, another across Siberia and a tunnel under the British Channel, our descendants, if they do not succeed in bridging the Atlantic, may yet journey by rail from New York to London.—Western World.

# A Progressive Company.

In addition to the splendid passenger equipment now furnished by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, the management have arranged to run vestibuled parlor cars on the through day trains, commencing with Sept. 1. These cars are the product of the Pullman Company shops, and are considered by many railroad men to surpass in elegance and completeness any parlor cars which have as yet been placed on the rails.

Before the winter travel commences, all passenger trains will be provided with safety steam-heating apparatus, which is connected with the engines and receives its steam from this source, thereby obtaining an even temperature in the car at all times.

These improvements are made for the convenience of the traveling public and reflect credit upon the liberal policy adopted by the management of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad.

EXTREME ugliness is on the list of disqualifications laid down by the medical department for French conscripts. "Excessive ugliness," says the chief of the department, "makes a man ridiculous, prevents him from having authority over his comrades, and leaves him morbid and sensitive." "Male hysteria" is another valid plea for excuse from military service. The army doctors say it exists among French conscripts, and it is the more objectionable as it is contagious.

M. L. THOMPSON & CO., Druggists, Condorport, Pa. say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

AN American millionaire has astonished the natives of West Midland County, England, where he has taken a country vicarage for two months, by the magnitude of his establishment, to accommodate which a large extra house has been hired. It includes thirty servants, twenty horses, twelve dogs, four cows and fourteen cats.

DR. JOHN BULL of Louisville, Ky., showed his love for little children when he invented those dainty little candies he named Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer. It's fun for the children but it's death to the worms.

A TEN-DOLLAR loan that was never repaid, caused Poots to speak of the borrower as his X-friend.

"TWILL PROVE that wisdom is worth more than strength." Are you weak? Save your strength by using S.A.P.O.L.I.O. Try a cake of it and judge for yourself.

# Distress After Eating

Indigestion  
And Dyspepsia  
Are Cured by

# Hood's Sarsaparilla



# ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PENSION JOHN W. ROBERTS, Washington, D.C. Specially Prepared for Old Soldiers. Pension Agents. Suits in last war, 15¢ judgment, 1¢ claims, 1¢ suits.

# The Homeliest Man in This Town.

As well as the handsomest, and others, are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits, and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption. Large Bottles, 50 cents and \$1.

# A Well-Bridged Town.

No city in the world presents such a variety of bridge architecture as Pittsburgh. Within the city limits fourteen bridges span the two rivers—seven over the Monongahela and seven over the Allegheny. There are three more in prospect, already chartered. Of these the Monongahela will get two and the Allegheny one. The former river will be crossed by a new bridge at Ross street and another at South Twenty-seventh street. The new Sixth street bridge will be the crowning glory of the river.—Pittsburgh Post.

THE Carson (Nev.) Appeal says that from the fact that the sage hens ate six weeks behind in their hatching and numerous other signs, the Indians predict a short, mild winter, and will not begin stealing wood until November.

A SOAP that is soft is full of water, two-thirds its weight probably; you pay seven or eight cents per pound for water. Dobbins' Electric Soap is all soap, and therefore the cheapest and best. Try Dobbins'.

WITH the blind there is but one test of faith in an oculist—seeing is believing.—Texas Siftings.

For a disordered liver try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

OLD and full of days—an ancient almanac.

BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists, 50c.

If afflicted with Hore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it, 25c.

PENSIONS NEW LAW. \$20.00 soldiers, widows and relatives entitled. \$10.00 on. Blank and instruction for. SULLY & CO., 427 1/2 Washington, D.C.

NORTHWESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY HIGHLAND PARK, ILL. COLONEL H. P. JACOBSON, Superintendent. Graduates commissioned in State Militia.

PENSIONS OLD CLAIMS Settled under NEW LAW. Soldiers, Widows, Parents sent for blank applications and information. FREDERICK O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D.C.

# FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.

# Tutt's Pills

give tone and strength to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder.

# MOTHERS' FRIEND

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY. IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT.

BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAIL-FREE. BRADFIELD REG'D. LATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

# Ask Him! Who?

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y. What? Why on Scales "He Pays the Freight."

# Elys Cream Balm For CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE. ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

# FAT FOLKS REDUCED.

EVERY PERSON Can have small and pretty feet by using a simple, natural method, the discovery of a noted French chiropodist. A lady writes: "I have used two packages of PEDINE, and the result is wonderful. I wear a No. 3 shoe now with ease, although heretofore requiring a large 8. It has exceeded my most sanguine expectations." If you're interested in the subject, send for free illustrated pamphlet. PEDINE is safe, harmless, and unailing. By mail, securely sealed, 50 cents.

THE PEDINE CO., 238 Broadway, NEW YORK.

# RUBBER

Sample mailed free if you STATE SIZE OF ROOF.

GEO. E. GLINES, ROOFING

41 West Broadway, N. Y.

# LEWIS' 98° LYE

POWERED AND PERFUMED. (PATENTED.)

The strongest and purest Lye made. Will make the BEST Perfumed HARD SOAP in twenty minutes without boiling. It is the best for disinfecting stoves, closets, drains, washing bottles, barrels, paints, etc.

PENNA. SALT MANUF'G. CO., Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

# PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

# "Who wins the eyes, wins all."

If you regard your appearance, you will certainly use SAPOLIO.

in house-cleaning. Sapolio is a solid cake of scouring-soap. Try it in house-cleaning.

YOU ARE JUDGED

by your house just as much as by your dress. Keep it neat and clean and your reputation will shine. Neglect it and your good name will suffer. Do not think that house-cleaning is too troublesome; it is worth all it costs, especially if you reduce the outlay of time and strength by using SAPOLIO.

We've heard of a woman who said she'd walk five miles to get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription if she couldn't get it without. That woman had tried it. And it's a medicine which makes itself felt in toning up the system and correcting irregularities as soon as its use is begun.

Go to your drug store, pay a dollar, get a bottle and try it—try a second, a third if necessary. Before the third one's been taken you'll know that there's a remedy to help you. Then you'll keep on and a cure'll come.

But if you shouldn't feel the help, should be disappointed in the results—you'll find a guarantee printed on the bottle-wrapper that'll get your money back for you.

How many women are there who'd rather have the money than health? And "Favorite Prescription" produces health. Wonder is that there's a woman willing to suffer when there's a guaranteed remedy in the nearest drug store.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Mild and effective.

PENSIONS Thousands entitled under the NEW LAW. Write immediately for blank applications and information. J. B. CHAFFIN & CO., 427 1/2 Washington, D.C.

WM. FITCH & CO., 108 Corcoran Building, Washington, D.C. PENSION ATTORNEYS

of over 25 years' experience. Successfully prosecute pensions and claims of all kinds in shortest possible time. \$2.50 FEE. SUCCESSFUL.

# PENSIONS!

The Disability Bill is a law. Soldiers disabled since the war are entitled. Dependents of soldiers who died from effects of



## ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

J. H. Nibbelink has the office in his livery barn neatly papered.

For sale:—A good second hand buggy for sale cheap. Apply at this office.

Adrian Wagenaar, of New Holland, late of Co. D, 8th Mich. Inf., has his pension increased.

The widows of Gens. Fremont, McClellan and Crook have each been granted a pension by Congress, of \$2,000 a year.

The Chautauque Circle will have their first meeting, this season, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at their rooms on Eighth street. All interested in this work are cordially invited to attend.

There was an error in the C. & W. M. posters announcing the annual excursion to Manistee, Traverse City and Petoskey. Instead of leaving Traverse City Friday, it should be Wednesday morning, of next week.

The delivery wagon of the Zeeland Pump Co. went dashing through the streets Wednesday, without a driver, making every street corner as nice as could be. J. Lokker managed to stop them before any damage had occurred.

Wednesday evening the three-year old child of Mr. and Mrs. H. Roseboom, Sixth street, took a teapot off the edge of the stove, and scaled itself terribly along the throat. Dr. Wetmore is attending the child and fears there is not much hope for its recovery.

During the last three weeks we have only had one death of diphtheria and one new case reported, at the house of V. De Vries, Fourteenth street. The death referred to is that of Willie, child of Mr. and Mrs. S. Lieverse, on Fish street, aged 8 years. It died Monday.

## Port Sheldon.

There is some sign of getting our new bridge at last, for the contractors, Messrs. Goodin & O'Connell, have the piles on the grounds and the lumber is nearly all ready at the mill of Any Bros.

We have had a visit in our port, in the shape of a yacht, belonging to Mr. Beil of Spring Lake; there was also to have been a steamer here, from Grand River, but the winds prevailing from the south and northwest have kept our harbor closed so that they were not able to get over the bar.

Real estate has begun to boom here, in anticipation of our park. Mr. Goodin has sold 11 acres, close to the bridge, to Frank Jaques and Bro., of Waukegan, Wis., who will bring a pleasure steamer here. They contemplate to come, hence some improvements this winter.

Rumor has it that R. Merritt, of East Olive, has sold part of his land at the mouth to parties from Seattle, Colorado.

Farmers are busy getting in grain, but the weather keeps too dry for seed to start good.

## Hamilton.

Married—On Thursday last at the house of the bride's parents, Miss Anna Klein to R. K. Dykstra, one of our prominent businessmen. Rev. Strabbing read the conjugal knot in the presence of a large number of friends.

Last Wednesday Oscar Willard left for two weeks trip to Tennessee, with a view of locating there, if favorably impressed with the soil and climate.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Randolph are spending a few weeks with friends in Paw Paw.

John Kolwood is overhauling his saw mill, putting in new saws and carriage, and new splices under the building, so as to be in readiness for fall work. All this does not seem as though the nomination for Representative troubles him very much.

Hal Sears is home for a few days. He has been news agent on the G. & I. trains since last winter and reports a great deal of business during the past year.

Mr. & Mrs. P. Benjamin, from Zeeland, spent Thursday in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey.

## Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 20th, 1890.

Adjourned session.

Present: Ald. Ter Vree and Habermann, and the Clerk.

There not being a quorum present, adjourned to Tuesday, September 23rd, 1890, 7:30 p. m.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 23rd, 1890.

Adjourned session.

Present: Ald. Carr, Hummel, Kramer, president pro tem, Breyman and Habermann, and the Clerk.

Reading of the minutes and regular order of business suspended.

The Superintendent of the graving of land and street reported the work completed according to contract.

The following bill was ordered paid, viz: Geo. H. Sipp, setting stakes for graving land street and superintending work, \$21.75.

The Board of Assessors of the city of Holland were directed to make special assessment of the lots and lands comprising the following special street assessment districts, viz: West Twelfth, South Cedar, Market, Seventh, Thirteenth, and Land streets.

On motion of Ald. Habermann the committee on streets and bridges were instructed to open First avenue from Ninth street to Lake street.

Adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

## Bulbs for Sale.

Hyacinths, Maricissus, Tulips and Crocus, imported direct from F. Faase, Overveen, Netherlands. Prices low for the quality of the bulbs.

House plants and Cutflowers always on hand. Floral designs, Baskets and Bouquets made up to order.

Greenhouse on Land street, and always open to visitors, who will be welcome.

MRS. CHAS. DUPONT.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 27, 1890.

## Return Tickets.

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

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

Leave your watches with the skilled workman of L. P. Huse. First-class work done, or money refunded.

## Notice.

Having secured the services of J. H. Raver, the popular and well known jeweler and optician, I take pleasure in announcing to the people of Holland and vicinity, that I have placed in the drug store of Dr. H. Kremers, a careful and well selected stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware. Also a full line of optical goods. We would be pleased to have you call and examine our stock, whether you wish to purchase or not. Remember, we have come to stay, and hope to receive a share of your patronage.

Yours truly,

L. P. HUSEN.

Grapevines at SOUTER'S & SON.

A fine line of Ladies and Gents Gold and Gold filled Watches, at L. P. Huse. If you contemplate purchasing, please call in and examine our goods and prices. It will pay you.

## For Sale!

Two first-class dwelling houses in the city of Holland—one on Ninth street, and the other on Eleventh street. Terms very reasonable.

M. JONKMAN.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 11, 1890.

Order your potatoes and produce of Kuite and Koning.

Ornamental Trees at SOUTER'S & SON.

## 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.

Getting your watches repaired at L. P. Huse means correct time and money saved. Give us a trial and be convinced.

## Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years, standing I used three bottles of Electric Bitters and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by P. W. KANE'S Drug Store.

Call and have your eyes tested, free of charge, at L. B. Huse.

## The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shrout, Pastor United Brethren Church, Blue Mound, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My Lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 20 lbs. in weight."

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousands friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at P. W. KANE'S Drug Store. Regular sizes 50c and \$1.00.

Shade Trees at SOUTER'S & SON.

## Public Auction.

On Thursday, Oct. 2nd, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, a public auction will be held at the place of Evert Van Kampen, on the old North Holland road, about 2 1/2 miles north-east of the city of Holland of the following: 1 horse, of which two are heavy draught horses, weighing 2,800 pounds, one a heavy 3 year old, one a 2 year old, and one a 1 1/2 year old gelding, one a 1 1/2 year old mare, and one a 4 months old colt, five by Schippers' "Percheron"; 13 cows, of which 6 are new-milched or soon will be, two 3 year old steers; 1 yoke 1 1/2 year old steers, well matched; 3 hogs; one 1 1/2 year old bull; 2 fat hogs; 2 wide tire wagons; one 2 seat spring wagon; 1 top buggy; 1 road car; 3 pair lumbering bobs; 1 light bob sleigh, with 2 seats; 1 small box car; one 1200 lb. sleigh; 1 McCormick self-binder; 1 Champion reaper; 1 Champion mower; 1 hay rake; 1 spring tooth drag; 1 butt-rdy drag; 3 good plows; 5 cultivators; 1 shovel plow; 1 patent ox-yoke; 2 but-rdy rollers; 1 wind mill; 1 corn sheller; 1 Superlor Shoe Grain Drill; 3 heavy harnesses; 3 heavy harnesses; 1 large milk tank with 6 milk cans; 25 50 lb. tubs of hay, and other articles, too many to mention.

Next will be offered the farm known as the Evert Van Kampen place, lying on the S.W. 1/4 of the S.W. 1/4 of Sec. 16, town 5 north, range 15 west, containing 40 acres of cleared land with good house and barn, orchard and vineyard, and running stream; 6 acres are in wheat, the balance in pasture.

One year's credit will be given, without interest upon all amounts exceeding \$3, with 5 per cent discount for cash; all sums below \$3 a cash.

Come one, come all.

GEO. H. SOUTER, Auctioneer.

## Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Jan L. Bos, deceased. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises herein after described, in the village of Zeeland in the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, pursuant to license and authority granted to me on the Fifth day of July, A. D. 1890, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the estate, right, title and interest of the said deceased of and in the real estate situated and being in the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, known and described as follows to-wit: That parcel of land situated and being in the Township of Zeeland, Ottawa County, Michigan, described as follows to-wit: The undivided two thirds part of the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section thirty-three (33) in Township five (5) North of Range fifteen (15) West, excepting about three (3) acres in the North-east corner of said parcel used as a cemetery. Said lands will be sold subject to the power interest therein of Wilhelmina Witterseu formerly widow of Frederick Van Den Belt.

Terms will be made known at time and place of sale.

Dated, September 11th, A. D. 1890.

JANES VAN DEN BELDT, Guardian.

33-7w

## Guardian's Sale.

In the matter of the Estate of Tonia Van Den Belt and Johannes Van Den Belt, Minors. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder on Tuesday the 24th day of October, A. D. 1890, at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the premises to be sold and herein described, in the Township of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, pursuant to License and authority granted to me on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1890, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the right, title, interest or estate of said Minors, in or to that certain piece, or parcel, of land situated and being in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, known and described as follows to-wit: The undivided two thirds part of the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of Section thirty-three (33) in Township five (5) North of Range fifteen (15) West, excepting about three (3) acres in the North-east corner of said parcel used as a cemetery. Said lands will be sold subject to the power interest therein of Wilhelmina Witterseu formerly widow of Frederick Van Den Belt.

Terms will be made known at time and place of sale.

Dated, September 11th, A. D. 1890.

JANES VAN DEN BELDT, Guardian.

33-7w

# We Claim, Stoves!

You will do well to call and examine our line of

## STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS

unsurpassed on the east shore.

## Black Silks & Velvets

Ladies, Gents & Children

## UNDERWEAR,

Dress Goods and Linens.

Ladies and Gents Handkerchiefs.

Shawls, Skirts, Yarns, Table Spreads, Buckles, Hosiery.

CELEBRATED

Duchers' Overalls

and Jackets.

GOLD HEADED

Sateen Umbrellas,

only \$1.25.

## Groceries,

Flour and Feed,

CLOSING OUT

## Hats and Caps,

BELOW COST.

## G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

Holland, Mich., Sept. 18th, 1890.

## 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. 5, 1888. 1-ly

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } SS. COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Wednesday, the twenty fourth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Bessel Frens, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Gertrude Frens, executrix in said will named, praying for the Probate of said instrument in writing filed in said Court purporting to be the last will and testament of Bessel Frens, late of the Township of Holland in said County deceased, and for her appointment as executrix thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Twentieth day of October, next,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted; And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) Attest

CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } SS. COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Monday, the fifth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estates of Douwe Wytegard, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jacob Den Herder, administrator with the will annexed of said estate of Douwe Wytegard, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account and that he may be discharged from his trusts, have his bonds cancelled and said estates closed.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Thirtieth day of October, next,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) Attest

CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

## Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, vs. WILLIAM LEONARD, Complainant.

WALTER A. WILLIAMS, FRED. METZ, and MINTA A. WILLIAMS, Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree made, in this cause, September 15th, 1890, I shall sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House of said county, on the third day of November, A. D. 1890, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the Township of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, bounded on the East by the West line of lot No. one (1) of Scott's Macdawa Grove and by the line commencing at the Southwest corner of said lot No. 1, and running thence South 25° 30' magnetic meridian East until it strikes the center line of a public highway running from Holland to Macdawa Park, being a distance of about 75 feet and six inches from the water's edge of Black Lake; bounded on the South by a line commencing in the center of said highway on said East line and running thence North 92° 30' magnetic meridian until it strikes the West edge of Black Lake, being a distance of about 75 feet; and bounded on the West and North sides by the waters of Black Lake; the said premises being part of Sections 34 and 35 Township No. five (5) North of Range sixteen (16) West.

Dated, September 19, 1890.

AREND VISCHEER, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.

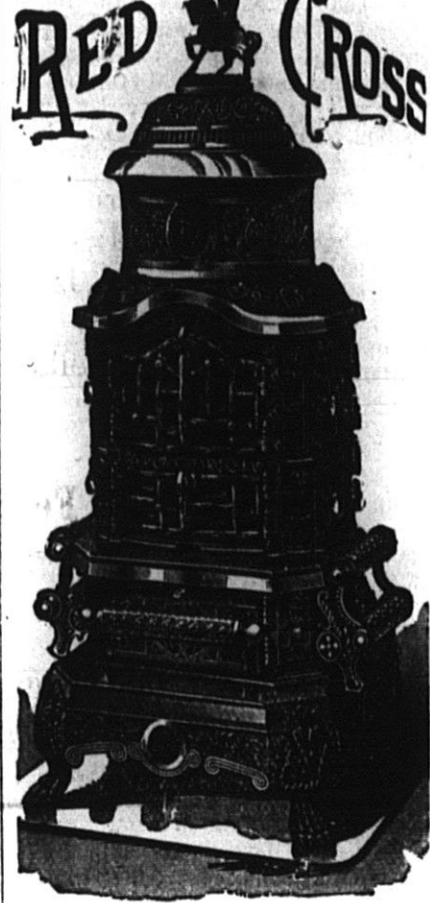
TATEM & QUINCY, Solicitors for Complainant.

34-7w

## Coal & Wood Heating Stoves,

before buying elsewhere. We also have SECOND HAND STOVES at a low price!

## RED & CROSS



PIONEER

## HARDWARE,

## E. Van der Veen,

Cor. River and Eighth Sts.

Gasoline always on hand.

13-ly.

## J. G. HUIZINGA,

PHY. & AN. AND SURGEON

HOLLAND, MICH.

OFFICE—COR. RIVER & EIGHTH STS.

23-ly

## J. E. HOEK,

House, Sign and Carriage

PAINTER.

Leave your orders at No. 23,

Twelfth Street,

HOLLAND, - MICH.

Paper Hanging a Specialty.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } SS. COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Martius Van Ekelembur, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Cornelius Van Lo, administrator of said estate, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account, that he may distribute said estate, be discharged from his trusts, have his bond cancelled and said estate closed.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Thirtieth day of October, next,

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and of the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) Attest

CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage executed by James H. Foster, of the township of Fruitport, county of Muskegon and state of Michigan, to C. Tuxbury, of the township of Springport, county of Kent and state of Michigan, dated the fifth day of December, A. D. 1887, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1887, in Vol. 35 of mortgages, on page 320, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of One Hundred Sixty-seven dollars and Sixty-six cents, (\$167.66) and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest as provided therein and legal costs of foreclosure and sale under this proceeding and including the attorney fee provided by law. Said sale to take place at the front door of the Ottawa County Court house, at Grand Haven, Michigan, on Wednesday the

Fifth day of November, A. D. 1890

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day. The mortgaged premises to be sold, being: all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Olive, in the county of Ottawa, and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The south half (1/2) of the south-west quarter (3/4) of the south-east quarter (3/4) of section eleven (11) town six (6) north of Range sixteen (16) West, and containing twenty (20) acres of land more or less, and being in the town, county and state aforesaid.

Dated July 24th, A. D. 1890.