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### Holland City News, Volume 19, Number 36: October 4, 1890

Holland City News

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# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

### CONCISE HISTORY OF SEVEN DAYS' DOINGS.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World, Embracing Foreign Affairs and Home Happenings of an Important Nature.

#### DIDN'T LIKE THE BILL.

Three Republican Senators Vote Against the Conference Tariff Report.

The conference report on the tariff bill was adopted by the Senate on the 31st of September, by a vote of 33 to 27, three Republicans, Paddock of Nebraska, Plumb of Kansas and Pettigrew of South Dakota voting with the Democrats in the negative. In the House, on motion of Mr. Russell of Connecticut, a joint resolution was passed for printing 50,000 copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Labor. On motion of Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania, the joint resolution was passed appropriating \$10,000 to enable the Postmaster General to test at small towns and villages the system of free delivery. On motion of Mr. Morrow of California the bill was passed relinquishing to the city and county of San Francisco the United States title to certain lands near the Presidio Military Reservation. The Speaker laid before the House the bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of United States courts, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate bill was passed establishing a customs collection district in the States of North and South Dakota.

#### IN THE BASE-BALL WORLD.

Standing of the Clubs in the Various Leagues. National. W. L. P. C. Players. W. L. P. C. Brooklyn... 44 30 661 Boston... 49 46 592 Chicago... 41 38 604 New York... 44 34 578 Philadelphia... 37 51 502 St. Louis... 35 53 577 Milwaukee... 35 45 580 Cincinnati... 38 51 541 Cincinnati... 35 46 581 Philadelphia... 37 51 502 New York... 44 34 578 Cleveland... 42 37 526 Cleveland... 38 51 541 Pittsburgh... 39 43 570 Buffalo... 34 47 571

Western. W. L. P. C. American. W. L. P. C. Kaa City... 78 30 567 Louisville... 81 41 664 Kansas City... 45 34 584 St. Louis... 35 53 577 Milwaukee... 35 45 580 Cincinnati... 38 51 541 Cincinnati... 35 46 581 Philadelphia... 37 51 502 New York... 44 34 578 Cleveland... 42 37 526 Cleveland... 38 51 541 Pittsburgh... 39 43 570 Buffalo... 34 47 571

#### OVER A DOZEN CHILDREN.

A Thousand Big Families in the Dominion of Canada.

The papers recently gave the number of families in the province of Quebec then entitled to the hundred acres of crown land which the Quebec Government presented to every family comprising a dozen or more children. The list is now complete, and it appears that no fewer than 1,000 heads of families have sent in certificates to the effect that they have at least twelve children, and will consequently enter into possession of not less than 100,000 acres of the provincial domain. The thousand families represent a population of 15,000, and some of the claims sent to the department at Quebec show that several families are composed of twenty-two living children, and others of fourteen, sixteen, and twenty. The heads of families themselves will not take up this land, which is for the most part located in the Lake St. John district, but the lots will probably be given to younger members possessing agricultural tastes.

#### AGAINST THE LARD BILL.

Grocers of Philadelphia Enter a Protest Against the Measure.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of the Grocers and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia was held for the purpose of protesting against the passage by the Senate of the Conger lard bill. Two sets of resolutions protesting against the bill, both nearly identical in their import, were presented to the meeting. One of the resolutions asked of Congress the passage of a general food bill, but it was rejected by the meeting and the following agreed to:

To the Hon. A. S. Paddock, Chairman Agricultural Committee, United States Senate: The Grocers and Importers' Exchange of the city of Philadelphia most respectfully ask your honorable body to take into consideration their protest against the passage of the bill H. R. 11568, known as the Conger lard bill. While we are desirous of having laws regulating the sale of all compound articles used as food, the provisions of this bill are such that it legislates in favor of one article of food against another. The restrictions placed in this bill on all products in the least degree resembling lard are equal to a prohibition of their manufacture and sale. We consider cotton-seed oil wholesome and valuable as food. We are opposed to any legislation that favors one article of food at the expense of another.

#### Clothing Merchants Fail.

At Boston, Raphael & Lewenberg, clothing merchants, have made an assignment. Their liabilities, estimated at from \$175,000 to \$200,000, are chiefly due to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia firms. The outside business schemes of Lewenberg are said to have caused the failure.

#### Promiscuous shooting.

In a quarrel over money matters at Lowell, Mass., John G. Nichols fatally shot his sister, Mrs. Ida Cunningham, fired at and missed Fred A. Nichols and Walter Lyman, and then sent two bullets into his own head, inflicting mortal wounds.

#### A Telegraph Operator in Trouble.

FRANK GLOSSEN, telegraph operator at Leighton, Pa., was arrested for having caused by his negligence the wreck on the Jersey Central Railway, in which three men lost their lives.

#### Injured by a Gas Explosion.

An explosion of gas in the Stirling Colliery at Slanikoin, Pa., seriously injured eight miners. Ten others were slightly hurt.

#### Brutally Beaten by Burgars.

Mrs. HASS, a widow living at Fort Wayne, Ind., was so badly beaten by burglars that she will die.

#### A Test Case at Waterloo.

An original package house was opened at Waterloo, Iowa, the proprietors claiming that to be effective the prohibitory law will have to be re-enacted. The liquors were seized by the authorities, and a test case will be made.

#### Wisconsin Congregationalists.

The Wisconsin Congregational Convention is in session at Madison. The number of Congregational Church organizations in the State is 204, with a resident membership of 13,400 and a non-resident membership of 2,235.

## CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

### EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

In the case of Charles Arentzen and other peddlers of the "Kreutzer Sonata," who were arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of selling obscene literature, Presiding Judge Thayer rendered an opinion in which he decided that the retailers had committed no offense, and therefore discharged them.

The footings of the liabilities of the Potter-Lovell Company at Boston have been reached, and the indebtedness of all kinds is found to have been about \$6,900,000. The direct indebtedness to the banks is about \$3,000,000. The indirect liabilities are about \$3,900,000. The guarantees placed upon a great deal of paper. Before any settlement can be reached the amount of this guarantee paper that will ultimately fall within the note brokers' liabilities must be first ascertained.

Miss Dor HENRY, a young lady who was popular and prominent in church and society circles in New Brighton, Pa., shot herself through the heart while walking in the grounds surrounding the family residence. She imagined she had to be sent to an insane asylum and preferred death.

Four children of the noted infidel, Edwin T. Osbaldeston, were baptized by Bishop Potter of New York.

The centennial celebration of the introduction of cotton-spinning into this country by Samuel Slater is going on at Pawtucket, R. I.

### WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

The city of Aurora (Ill.) has a queer lawsuit on its hands. Two or three years ago, by an act of Congress, the city secured possession of an island in the river and located upon it the waterworks and well. Now W. F. Jobbins has brought suit for possession, claiming a prior claim under a deed.

THREE THOUSAND people poured into the corn palace at Sioux City, Iowa, when the doors were opened. There is still much to do in the placing of the exhibits as well as in putting finishing touches on the decorations. The failure to secure Secretary Blaine caused all formality in opening the palace to be dispensed with.

CAPT. TRIMBLETON, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, commandant at Fort Sill, says the greatest Indian uprising of recent times is certainly to come soon. The Indians, he says, have got the idea that the Great Medicine Man is coming to wipe out the whites and restore to them the ownership of the country. The result is that they have entered with the fervor of fanatics upon a series of incantations and religious orgies. The 5,000 Indians about Fort Sill have renounced Christianity, and he is certain that in a short time somebody will pretend to be the expected Great Medicine Man, and then the trouble will begin. He thinks all the United States garrisons should be doubled.

A NOVEL shipment was made this week by one of the fruit preserving establishments of Cincinnati, which illustrates the magnitude of certain branches of that business. It consisted of eighteen cars filled exclusively with bottled tomato catsup, sent to Chicago and St. Louis, whence it finds its way to consumers. It is said that the scarcity of fruits this year has largely stimulated the canning of vegetables in their various forms.

The cattle disease that is now prevalent in Hancock County, Ill., is thought to be black tongue, and the fatalities are increasing. The cattle become sick, their tongues swell and become covered with black scales, the animals become stiff in the joints and are unable to eat. Much cows dry up. The State Veterinary Surgeon will examine into the disease.

A SENSATIONAL suit which will create consternation among ex-members of the Cincinnati City Council has been begun in that city. The plaintiff, Andrew T. Moonort, was a member of the Council and was considered one of the incorruptible men of that body. The action is to recover a share of a pot of booze which Moonort says was put up by the Thomson-Houston Electric Lighting Company as a sort of eye-opener for the Council in order that the body of representatives might see the necessity of granting the applicant company a franchise, giving it the authority to use the streets and alleys of the city for the purpose of erecting poles, stringing wires thereon, and conveying light to patrons. These members were, according to the contract, to vote, talk, and use their influence in every way to secure the passage of the ordinance, acting at President Forbes' dictation. In return for this they were to receive certain sums of money Moonort's share being \$2,100. Forbes refuses to pay this, hence the suit.

The Redding and Cedarville stage was held up by two masked men about twenty-five miles from Redding, Cal. The Wells-Fargo express box and the Government way pouch were robbed of about \$800.

Eight men were killed in a collision between two freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway near Pleasant Valley, Ohio. The negligence of a telegraph operator caused the disaster.

Mrs. Dr. CHARLES C. HAYES, of Hyde Park, Mass., daughter of ex-Gov. Mills of Wisconsin, drowned herself in the Neponset River.

The Census Bureau announces the population of cities and towns as follows: Canton, Ill., 5,539, increase 1,827; Galesburg, Ill., 15,212, increase 3,775; Moline, Ill., 11,095, increase 4,195; Mognouth, Ill., 5,837, increase 837; Peoria, Ill., 40,758, increase 11,499; Rock Island, Ill., 13,596, increase 1,937; Butte City, Mont., 10,791, increase 7,328; Helena, Mont., 13,334, increase 10,210; Council Bluffs, Iowa, 21,388, increase 3,325; Creston, Iowa, 7,195, increase 2,114; Des Moines, Iowa, 50,067, increase 27,659; Kokomo, Ind., 8,224, increase 4,182; La Porte, Ind., 7,122, increase 927; Logansport, Ind., 1,239, increase 2,630; Michigan City, Ind., 10,794, increase 3,338; Peru, Ind., 6,731, increase 1,451; South Bend, Ind., 21,756, increase 8,506; Valparaiso, Ind., 5,082, increase 624; Oakland, Cal., 48,593, increase 11,035; Sacramento, Cal., 56,272, increase 4,582; Stockton, Cal., 14,376, increase 4,094.

FIGURES compiled by the Northwestern Miller of Minneapolis show the stock of wheat in private elevators of Minneapolis to be 1,803,000 bushels, an increase of 804,000 over last week. These figures, however, include 911,000 held by

the Union Elevator, which is this week for the first time omitted from the visible-supply statement of the elevators, having been changed from a public to a private house. This leaves stock at three points as follows: Minneapolis, public, 1,110,512 bushels, private, 1,803,000; Duluth, 991,649, and St. Paul, 35,000; total, 3,020,191 bushels; increase for the week, 46,411. The Market Record estimates the stock of wheat in country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at 2,911,000 bushels, against 1,743,000 one week ago. The wheat in the elevators of the three States thus makes a grand total of 6,831,190 bushels, an increase for the week of 1,214,410.

The sophomores and freshmen of the Northwestern University had a pitched battle at Evanston, caused by the freshmen carrying canes to the services at the chapel. The sophomores won.

### SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

THE rainfall in South Carolina amounted to over six inches within twenty-four hours. It has extended all through the cotton and rice regions of the State, and it is feared, has done serious damage to both crops, which are now in the midst of the harvest season. While it will not cut the yield of cotton short, it will damage the staple materially in grade. The rice farmers are in a much sadder plight, as their grain is mostly cut and exposed to the rain, which destroys it entirely.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED barrels of whisky were burned in the Richmond distillery in Kentucky, opposite Madison, Ind. The loss was \$100,000.

### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE fight for free sugar is won. The tariff legislation of the present Congress will provide for admitting free the grades which can be used by the consumer—that is, the grades up to No. 16 Dutch standard, which takes in the yellow and brown grades above No. 13. Senators Aldrich and Hisecock deferred to the wishes of Senators Allison and Sherman and authorized the latter to inform the House conferees that they would yield the duty of three-tenths, which the Senate put on the grades between No. 13 and No. 16. They thought, however, that the Senate increase from four-tenths to six-tenths of a cent on the grades above No. 16 should stand. The meeting in the Ways and Means room also discussed the matter of free binding twine. Maj. McKinley was extremely anxious to have the Western members consent to enough of a duty to save "the protection principle." He thought they ought to be satisfied with their victory on sugar, particularly since there would in any event be a very large reduction on binding twine. The conference report goes to the House first, and if the Western members ratify the rate agreed on, the Senators who carried free twine may not insist on anything they won. It was figured in the conference that a reduction from the present rate, 2½ cents, to three-fourths of a cent, would afford the farmers a good deal of relief. The consumption of binding twine last year was 55,000 tons, and the decrease proposed would relieve the Western farmers of a round \$2,000,000 burden.

THE Hon. S. J. Randall, who died at his Washington residence April 13 last, failed to execute a will, and Register of Wills Grant, of Philadelphia, has granted letters of administration on his estate to the widow, Fanny W. Randall. The entire estate left by deceased is valued at about \$5,000, and consists entirely of personal effects.

### FOREIGN GOSSIP.

TWENTY Armenians were killed in a fight at Igdry, and the village was reported in a ferment.

THE long expected prize fight between Joe McAuliffe, the American puglist, and Frank Slavin, the Australian, was fought at the Ormonde Club, London. McAuliffe was easily knocked out by Slavin. The hall where the fight occurred is about forty by twenty feet, and the ring in the center measured nineteen feet each way, the space being inclosed by stout ropes and sprinkled with sawdust. Two notices were posted on the walls, one cautioning gentlemen against approaching the ropes, and the second reading "seconds are cautioned against shouting during the contest. No instructions must be given men."

First round.—The men came up smiling, particularly McAuliffe, who kept a broad grin. Joe had a marked advantage and drew first blood by a slashing lunge on the nose, which he followed up by many of the same sort. Slavin seemed to have no chance whatever and only got in an occasional body blow with perhaps a few head hits. The American's chances were reckoned far better than those of his opponent.

Second round.—The men came up lively after ten seconds' interval. McAuliffe looked fresh, and Slavin bled over the left eye. Those who watched him closely, however, might have seen a wicked look under his heavy brows, and not only was there a wicked look but a wicked intention back of it. In less than two minutes the tables were turned, and so was America's proud bruiser turned over on his back, sprawling prone in the sawdust, knocked out entirely, and so dazed that when he attempted to rise he was so giddy that he fell back again, and bruised and bleeding was carried back to his corner defeated. Slavin's terrific body blows had done their unperceived but deadly work, and McAuliffe's apparently brilliant opening had been only a fictitious dash, worthless against the Australian's superior grit and science.

DURING the morning service in St. Paul's Cathedral in London a man named Easton horrified the worshippers by committing suicide by shooting himself twice with a revolver.

SCOTT ironmasters have given notice to their men that unless a settlement of disputes is had by Oct. 4 a wholesale lockout will take place. A crisis in the trade is impending.

THE cable dispatches concerning the willingness of Germany and Austria to make concessions regarding the importation of American meat products are credited at Washington. Minister Phelps has already explained the favorable outlook in Germany, but it was not known that Austria was also ready to move. One reason for the change of sentiment in the two German-speaking countries is probably the knowledge that France was getting ahead of them. The tariff bill as it will become a law does not seriously discriminate against French products. It is not on the free list, yet the duty is cut down from 30 to 15 per cent, while the increase on wines and champagne is not great. The understanding of the framers of the tariff bill was that Minister Reid had gotten so far in his negotiations that little doubt existed that France would remove its restrictions.

JOHN MORLEY, in a speech delivered at St. Helen's, described the recent tur-

bulent scenes at Tipperary, Ireland, and declared that the fact that there was any trouble was due entirely to the outrageous conduct of the Government's officers.

ANOTHER attempt has been made on the life of the Czar of Russia, a train on which he was supposed to be riding having been wrecked on its way from St. Petersburg to Warsaw by obstructions placed on the track.

### FRESH AND NEWSY.

INFORMATION received from an entirely reliable source gives the particulars of an attempt to assassinate President Diaz of the republic of Mexico, on the night of Sept. 15. The affair has been suppressed by the Mexican Government, and not a paper there has printed a hint of it. On the night of Sept. 15 the celebration of Mexican independence was in progress. The space in front of the Presidential Palace was thronged with excited people who were singing patriotic songs, firing rockets, etc., and making a terrible noise generally. At about 9:30 o'clock President Diaz, accompanied by some friends, stepped outside the palace to watch the sight and listen to the singing. While chatting and laughing with his staff some thirty-five men in the press of people fired on him simultaneously. The light was bad and the surging of the crowd rendered exact aim an impossibility. Three bullets struck the wall of the palace. The President spoke a few words to his attendants and the party quickly withdrew. The most curious feature of the story is found in the fact that the conspirators were all Liberals, which is the President's own party. The wife of the President is an earnest Roman Catholic, and in sympathy with the clericals. It has been alleged of late that Diaz has moderated his resistance to the demands of the clericals and shown a disposition to hear them with patience if not complaisance. This is ascribed to the influence of his wife.

The prospective passage of the McKinley bill has created a great demand for vessels to carry grain from Canada to United States ports. Lambs, sheep, and cattle are being hurried across the lake, and as transportation on United States railroads is impossible, farms at Cape Vincent and other points have been leased and are being stocked. Double as much barley as ever before at this date has been placed in Oswego warehouses this season.

THE Northwest has enjoyed a week of exceptionally fine weather for the maturing of the late corn and excellent progress has also been made with thrashing in the spring wheat belt and in the winter wheat belt the seeding of the coming crop has progressed without any delay or interruption. A year ago the first killing frost in the corn belt put in its appearance on Sept. 21. Reports covering elevators in Northern Minnesota and Dakota show that one-half to three-fourths of the wheat in that territory is now in stack. The rains have been heavy and have had the effect of lowering the grade on the wheat that was in shock from one to two points. The movement will be free as soon as thrashing commences again. Fall plowing is progressing and the ground is in excellent shape. All reports from North Dakota are unanimous with regard to the fact of a large percentage of the entire crop lowered by rains at least one grade since harvest. Movement of wheat so far is less than a year ago at this time. From elevators on the line of the Great Northern Railway reports show that only about 40 per cent. of the wheat crop has been thrashed up to date. For this reason the movement of wheat has been much lighter than a year ago. Taking the winter-wheat belt as a whole, the month of September has proved to be an excellent one for the preparation of the ground and the seeding of the winter-wheat crop. In some limited areas the ground has been a little too wet for seeding, but with the absence of all insect life, the ground in good condition, prices generally satisfactory, farmers intend to put out a full acreage this fall.

The President will leave Washington in a few days for the purpose of attending the Grand Army Reunions at Galesburg, Ill., October 8; at Ottumwa the 9th, and at Topeka, Kan., the 10th. The details of the trip have not been arranged, but the President expects to return to Washington by the 14th.

THE Western railroads have been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to explain why the rate on lumber from Eau Claire, Wis., to Missouri River points should be 6½ cents per 100 pounds above the Chicago rate.

STEPHNAK, the noted Russian nihilist, announces that he will come to this country and lecture in several of the cities.

### MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$ 3.25	@ 5.25
Hogs—Shipping Grades.....	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP.....	5.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	30½	@ 37
CORN—No. 2.....	.47½	@ .48½
OATS—No. 2.....	.38	@ .39
RYE—No. 2.....	.60	@ .61
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	21	@ 23
CHEESE—Full Cream flat.....	.08	@ .00
EGGS—Fresh.....	.17½	@ .18½
POTATOES—Western, per bu.....	.80	@ .90
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.50	@ 5.01
Hogs—Choice Light.....	3.60	@ 4.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.98	@ .99
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.53	@ .50½
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.40	@ .40½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.97	@ .98
CORN—No. 2.....	.47	@ .47½
OATS—No. 2.....	.37	@ .38
RYE—No. 2.....	.59	@ .58½
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.....	2.50	@ 4.25
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.01
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.97	@ .97½
CORN—No. 2.....	.30½	@ .37
OATS—No. 2.....	.30½	@ .40½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.94	@ .93
CORN—No. 2.....	.49½	@ .50½
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.42	@ .40½
RYE—No. 2.....	.66	@ .68
BARLEY—No. 1.....	.61	@ .62
DETROIT.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.97	@ .97½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.53	@ .51
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.41	@ .42
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT.....	.97	@ .98
HOGS—Cash.....	.50	@ .50
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.39½	@ .40
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Good to Prime.....	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.....	4.75	@ 5.21
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.18	@ 1.15
CORN—No. 2.....	.51½	@ .52½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS—Light.....	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP—Medium to Good.....	4.25	@ 5.21
LAMBS.....	4.50	@ 6.01
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 5.21
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	4.00	@ 5.21
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.01	@ 1.05
CORN—No. 2.....	.53	@ .56
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.48	@ .49½

## MUST THEY HANG FORIT?

### TWO MEN THOUGHT TO BE INNOCENT IN DANGER.

Later Evidence in the Harley Russell Murder Case Indicates that Calvin Holden and Albert Dunham Are Innocent of the Crime.

[Monticello (Ill.) dispatch.]

A little over a week ago Calvin Holden and Albert Dunham were convicted of the murder of Harley Russell and sentenced to be hanged Friday, Oct. 17. Public sentiment at the time demanded and approved the verdict. Now there is a strong feeling that the two men so recently doomed to suffer this extreme penalty are probably innocent, and that the Governor should interpose his executive authority.

John Holden and his family lived a few miles east of town on the Hale farm, which belongs to the father of Young Hale, of Cleveland, Ohio, that shot his brother-in-law in Canada. The Holdens were slow in paying rent and got far behind. Last spring W. E. Lodger, who has charge of Mr. Hale's property, took the farm away from the Holdens and rented it to Frank Craig, a well-to-do farmer, who wanted it for his son-in-law, Harley Russell. The Holdens were compelled to move. They came to town and Harley Russell, with his young wife, took possession of the farm.

The murder occurred upon the evening of June 21. Russell and his wife had been to town in a buggy, and had started to return. Just outside the town limits and a little beyond the Holden house two persons stepped out into the middle of the road. It was dark, and their faces could not be distinctly seen. One seized the horse by the bridle, while the other fired into the buggy several times. The horse ran away, and Mrs. Russell stopped it at the Mitchell farm, where Russell died a few hours later. His ante-mortem statement was that Cal Holden shot him, while a man who looked like the man who lives with the Holdens held the bridle. He did not know Dunham's name, but it was he who was meant. At the trial Mrs. Russell identified Calvin as the one who did the shooting. The two brothers look very much alike, however. She could not identify Dunham, but she identified his hat and coat. This is absolutely the extent of the evidence upon which these two young men were convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

Mrs. Holden was sentenced to twenty-five years and Ed Holden to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

The State set up the plea of conspiracy, and thus had all four indicted. Mrs. Holden was convicted under the impression that she was the instigator of the crime. Ed Holden was convicted on general principles. Judge Vail remarked afterward that there was no evidence against Ed and intimated that if he had asked for a new trial it would have been granted, but neither Ed nor his mother wanted a new trial.

Calvin Holden and Albert Dunham were arrested by the Sheriff the night of the murder, on the strength of Harley Russell's ante-mortem statement. Sheriff Miller found them in bed asleep, and he says now that he was strongly impressed at the time by their behavior that they were innocent.

Calvin had come home sick during the afternoon and he went to bed early, an hour and a half before the shooting. Dunham was tired with a hard day's work and he fell asleep on the front porch. He was awakened about 9 o'clock, half an hour before the shooting, by Edwin, who poured some water in his face to arouse him. Ed and Mrs. Holden advised him to go to bed. It was unusual for them to display such solicitude. He remembers also that early in the evening Mrs. Holden had asked him if he had seen Harley Russell in town that day. Dunham stumbled to bed and was soon fast asleep. His coat and hat, the identification of which by Mrs. Russell was the chief point of evidence against him, were found next day in Mrs. Holden's room. His shoes had also been misplaced. Dunham had no motive of revenge to gratify, and was not intimate enough with the Holdens to warrant the suspicion that he would have assisted them in committing a cold-blooded murder.

Mrs. Holden had frequently made threats that she would have revenge upon Russell and she said to Dunham the day of the killing, "If Ed don't do it I'll do it myself." The attorneys for the defense knew these things and others, too, which have lately become public property, but they advised Dunham not to go on the stand, as it would convict Mrs. Holden and would do him no good. Old John Holden advised his wife to ask for a new trial. "I don't want any new trial," she made reply. "What do you want to do? Hang the whole family!" Ed said he did not want a new trial. Dunham and Cal Holden insisted upon asking for a new trial, and they asked for it alone. Mrs. Holden and Ed requested that they be taken to Joliet at once. The Sheriff consented, and they got ready to go, and an hour later the two prisoners were conducted out of the jail to the train. Just before leaving, Ed said to his mother:

"Just rest easy. We had the satisfaction of getting even."

"For God's sake, mother," exclaimed Cal, as they parted, "tell the truth and save my life."

"Tell Charley Mansfield and Dr. Knott to come with me," she answered. "I have something to tell them."

"Can't you tell it here, mother?" he asked.

"No; I wouldn't live two hours if I told it now."

Mr. Mansfield, one of the attorneys for the defense, and Dr. Knott, a friend of Mrs. Holden, accompanied her and Ed to Joliet in obedience to her request. Mrs. Miller, the wife of the Sheriff, who had won her confidence, had just before been the recipient of an oral confession that she and Ed had killed Harley Russell, and that neither Calvin nor Dunham knew anything about it. A tide of public sentiment has set in strongly in favor of the two men who are condemned to die Oct. 17.

### Newsy Paragraphs.

THERE is a prospect for an entire census recount for Oregon.

THE coins of Siam are made of porcelain, those of Japan are made principally of iron.



## WHERE SHE COMES.

BY CHARLES E. GOING.

With heavy elders overhung,  
Half hid in clover masses,  
The tangled meadow-grasses,  
It makes a shade for lady-fery.  
Which must be close beside it;  
While clematis, at every turn,  
And roses almost hide it.

In shade of overhanging sprays  
And down a sunny hollow,  
By hazel-copse, and woodlar ways,  
The winding fence I follow.  
By rose, and thorn, and fragrant dew,  
In search of something sweeter—  
The orchard gap where she comes through,  
And I go down to meet her!

The sunlight slants across the fence,  
Where lichens gray it o'ers,  
And stirs a hundred dreamy scents  
From fern, and mint, and clover;  
But though the air is sweet to-day,  
I know of something sweeter:  
That she can only come this way,  
And I am sure to meet her!

And so, while chipmunks run a match  
To tell the wrens who's coming,  
And all across the briar patch  
There sounds a drowsy humming—  
The hum of honey-seeking bees—  
I seek for something sweeter:  
A gap among the apple trees,  
Where I am going to meet her!

—Scribner.

## BROTHER AND SISTER.

BY C. C. SCOTT.

Two children were playing in the yard under the grand old oak. They had built little houses of bits of moss that grew in the damp recesses of the gnarled roots that jutted out of the ground, and with broken twigs had fenced in the yards and gardens around the little mossy houses.

Scattered here and there were pieces of broken cups and dishes, some plain, others painted in bright colors, and a great variety of broken glass—which they had arranged as toilet sets and mirrors to adorn the homes they had built.

Several rag dolls of serious countenances and extreme age sat around, while chickens made of paper and pigs and cattle manufactured of potatoes were scattered around.

The children had spent some hours in this amusement, but at last had grown tired and looked at each other in a weary kind of way, each wondering what they should do next.

The elder of the two was a pale-faced boy about eight years old.

A pair of bell-ticking suspenders, or "galluses," as he called them, held up his blue cotton pants, through which a pair of little brown legs, primy with dust and rough with briar scratches, protruded; a dingy, homespun shirt and a straw hat on a second summer's duty, completed his costume.

The other child—a little girl of six, with brown eyes and a wealth of sun-browned hair—wore a pink calico dress, fashioned so short-waisted that her dumpy little figure looked as broad as she was tall.

Suddenly the boy's eyes brightened and he said:

"I tell you, little sister, let's go to the woods and find two little trees and bring them here and plant them, and they will be our tree, and when we get grown we can tell that we planted those big trees."

"Yes," chimed in the little girl, "and we can name them our names, too. Won't it be funny?"

Down into a tangle of shrubs and wild flowers they scampered, drinking in, as only children and lovers of nature can, the beauty of the sloping fields in their springtime holiday dress, each a poem of living green.

To these little ones, whose brown eyes and vivid fancies saw clearly and deeply, the odor of the flowers came as a heavenly incense, and the rustling of the leaves and grasses were whispered messages from the fairy land.

Down by the little stream which ran through the wood lot they found their namesakes—two tiny hawthorn sprouts growing side by side.

The boy, after much tugging, aided by digging about the roots, succeeded in uprooting the little twigs which were to be transplanted.

Delighted with the crowning of their effort, each took a plant and laughingly ran back to the play house. With an old skillet-handle the boy dug a hole for each little tree, while his busy companion brought, in a leaky tin coffee-pot, water from a tub which stood at the well.

Placing the trees in the holes prepared for them, the boy packed in the dirt while the little sister poured in the water she had brought.

And so they planted their namesakes, and for days watched and watered them and wondered if they would live. For a few days the leaves looked wilted and almost dead, but soon they began to take on a fresh look as the little roots began to take hold in their new home.

And so the little hawthorn trees flourished, and the children were correspondingly happy.

But the years went on, and there came a time after a while that the play-house was forgotten, for the children grew as did the trees, until the dark-haired, pale-faced boy became a man and the brown-eyed girl had blossomed into a fair, beautiful woman.

A stranger from far-away New England saw her, loved her, and she placed her hand in his and gave her heart into his keeping.

A few years they lived near the old home, and these years were full of happiness, but there came a time at last when dark clouds began to gather all over the land. Muttering thunder was heard along the lakes and around the Atlantic coast, and sudden answers came growling up from along the Gulf and the valley of the Great River. Soon a loud flash leaped out from Fort Sumpter and the storm began.

The husband turned to his own people, and she, bravely walking in the path of duty, went with him.

The parting was a sad one. With aching heart and streaming eyes the brother watched his "little sister" pass out of his sight.

She shed no tear, uttered no word; but the pallor of death held her face, and her figure trembled like a storm-shaken leaf as she turned her back on her brother and childhood's home with the little play-house under the hawthorn trees.

The war came on. Like a gigantic cyclone it swept over the land; before its terrible breath the whole land

trembled. Reaching out with its long arms, it gathered everything into its insatiate maw; the wealth of years melted before its tongue of fire like frostwork, and the shrieks of the dying victims were drowned in the fearful howling of the storm as it crashed and roared.

Backward and forward over the childhood home it swept, until at last its fury was spent, and the bright sunlight came again to paint with rosy fingers the ruin that was left. Then messages of love were sent out, at first vainly as the raven's mission, but after a while the dove returned with an olive branch.

The brother was alive, but that was all; all else was gone. He was left poverty-stricken in the cyclone's track; the sister a widow, and penniless in a strange land. She longed to see her brother, and he to hold his little sister once more to his heart; but both were helpless to cross the wide barrier of space that lay between them. And so the years went on. One day a letter came to the brother in a handwriting that was not hers. With trembling fingers he tore it open.

Weary with waiting and worn with toil, heart and hands were still; the soft brown eyes were closed, and on her fair young face death's seal was placed. The home-pleading was hushed!

It was years before the brother could make his way to where she slept, but at last he reached the place. Strangers pointed out to him the place on a bleak hillside, then reverently left him alone with his dead. Throwing himself upon the grass-covered mound, he buried his face in his hands, and in his deep agony and distress he called her name again and again, but from the sleeping dust no answer came; earnestly he prayed God that he might die and be laid to rest beside her.

They gave him the little she had left, a few trinkets, saved because they came from the far-away sunny home. The brother's heart bled at the sight as he held them in his hand—a little coral necklace she had worn when a child, a piece of her mother's hair, a bundle of letters from home, tied with a strip of faded ribbon.

He bowed his head, and the image of the dear little sister came and stood before him, so real that he almost felt that she was there.

Back to the grave for a last sad look, a last farewell, and he turned his face again to struggle with the world, and to-day, after years of wandering, he reached the old home again.

Only one hawthorn is standing now; the other, that bore the little sister's name, is gone—a decaying stump marks the place where it stood.

The little moss-built houses are gone, too, but a piece of a broken cup, once her "little cup," lies just as she left it, and through misty eyes he sees again the little sister with the soft brown eyes and sun-burned hair under the hawthorn tree.

Getting Two Lessons in Half an Hour.

A Maine boy, who is now a Professor in one of our New England Colleges, used to teach town schools while fitting himself for his university course. One strapping great girl, a woman grown, caused him considerable trouble, because of her indifference to the beauties of education in general and "gogery" in particular, for which neglect he caused her to put in considerable time after school in making up. It reached the teacher's ears one day that this maid had declared to an admiring group that she wouldn't have her lesson on that afternoon, and if the teacher kept her after school, he would have the privilege of sitting up one night with her at any rate before she would make the lesson up. This idea caused much excitement among the pupils, who are usually ready to enjoy a teacher's discomfiture.

When the session ended the other pupils lingered about with an air of expectancy to see the outcome of matters.

The teacher politely showed them out of the room, however, and then went in and shut the door. There sat the damsel with her arms defiantly folded and her book closed on the desk before her. The pedagogue cordially invited her to open her book and begin operations, but this had no effect whatever.

"All right," said he, taking out his watch, "I'll give you just thirty minutes to get that lesson, and if it is not ready at the end of that time I'll take you across my knee and give you one of the most comprehensive, unabridged and able-bodied spankings that have occurred since Julius Caesar was an infant."

Then he took a chair with his back to the enemy. Surprise, mortification, tears and sobs ensued, but at the end of the half hour the lesson had been learned—two lessons, probably.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Treacherous Arabs.

To prove how dangerous it was to show any clemency to the Arabs from among the enemy, the following incident, which occurred at Bellana, will afford a good example. An English officer of the mounted corps, returning from a reconnaissance, saw under a rock an Arab and two women. Approaching them alone, without any weapon in his hand, the officer called on the Arab to surrender. The Arab acquiescing, the officer approached within three yards of the party, and told the man to drive his spears into the ground. The Arab at once sprang to his feet, and made a thrust at the officer with his spear; the latter with difficulty evaded the blow by wheeling his horse round, while the spear grazed the saddle. Thereupon another English officer rode up and shot the Arab.

The next incident shows how ill-founded was the reproach cast on the Egyptian Army of undue severity toward the enemy. This same officer who had jeopardized his life in going out of his way to save one of the enemy, two or three days afterward met another Arab moving away from Najumi's camp with his wife. He again rode up, and called on the man to surrender. It is satisfactory to be able to state that on this occasion the Arab, in response to the officer's demand to surrender, handed his spears, five in number, to his wife, and told her to give them to the officer, which she did.

THERE is a double significance in saying of a dead shoemaker that he has gone to his last home.

## FROM PULPIT TO PRISON.

### A METHODIST MINISTER COMES TO GRIEF.

The Rev. A. M. De Ford, of Hortonville, Wis., charged with Raising the Face of Evil—He Goes to Jail in Default of Bail—His Novel Device.

(Milwaukee dispatch.)  
Transforming \$2 bills into "tens" and "twenties" and attempting to pass them as such is the charge against the Rev. A. M. De Ford, a minister from Hortonville, Wis., who occupies a cell at the county jail to-night in default of \$2,000 bail.

The reverend gentleman was on his way to Whitewater to-day to attend the Methodist conference when arrested here. For five years he has been connected with the Methodist Church in Wisconsin, the last year in the Hortonville circuit, and so enjoyed the confidence of the people that they had unanimously signed a call asking the Whitewater Conference to return him to them. That their confidence in him was misplaced is quite evident from the testimony produced at his preliminary examination this afternoon. Mutilated bills of various denominations found on his person were offered in evidence. There were good bills of \$10 and \$20 denominations, from which the corners had been cut to be pasted on bills of smaller denomination, \$2 bills thus raised to \$10 and \$20 having also been found with him. On his person, too, were found a pair of scissors, two sharp knives, and a bottle of mucilage, all of which had their part in transforming the bills. This scheme is a novel device which old counterfeiters might practice with even less success than the reverend gentleman, for, according to advices received here to-night, he found victims for his game in both Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, and a United States officer will leave to-morrow for those places to find further evidence of De Ford's evil.

The first witness at the preliminary examination was a saloon-keeper named Sullivan, whose place is opposite the Union Depot. Sullivan said the minister came into the saloon that morning and asked to have a \$10 bill changed. The witness identified a bill handed to him by the United States District Attorney as the one the minister asked him to change. The figure \$10 from a good bill had been pasted over the figure \$2 at the upper right-hand corner of the bill; but this would have been unnoticed except for a person seeing that the smaller figures on the back of the bill had been erased. Sullivan saw this and recognized it as a \$2 bill.

"Would two fives do you for this?" asked Sullivan, and the minister replied that it would. Then Sullivan said:

"You are more likely to get five years if you are caught attempting to pass a bill of that kind." The reverend gentleman showed no astonishment, but left the place. He crossed the street to Koenig's saloon and was noticed to walk past the door three times before entering. Mrs. Koenig was alone in the saloon. He asked for a glass of wine, saying he was not feeling well. It was given him and he tendered a \$10 bill in pay. Mrs. Koenig stepped into the dining-room to have her husband change the bill. In turning it over Koenig recognized it as a \$2 bill raised to \$10. Koenig told his wife he would get it changed at the depot and stepped out a side door, while Mrs. Koenig returned to the saloon, telling the minister that her husband had gone out to get the bill changed.

"Where did he go," said the minister anxiously, and as he stepped to the door he recognized the saloonkeeper crossing the street. The minister called to him to return, saying that he had plenty of change to pay for his drink, but the saloonkeeper did not pretend to hear him and entered the depot, while the minister took a seat to await his return.

When the saloonkeeper returned he had a policeman with him, and he ordered the minister's arrest on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

De Ford was asked if he had any statement to make. "I feel somewhat embarrassed at this time," he said, "as it is the first time in my life that I was ever charged with a dishonest act. I have a wife and four little babies, and we have been living from hand to mouth. I am now \$300 in debt. For five years I have been a Methodist pastor in Wisconsin, three years of which time I was in charge of the Waupaca circuit. The last year I have been in charge of the Hortonville circuit, including Hortonville, Medina, and Stephentown. Although my salary was but \$600 a year I was content to remain where I was, and in my valise I have a petition from my parishioners, which I was to present to the Whitewater Conference to-day, asking my return to that circuit. I had arranged to attend the Lawrence University at Appleton, as I was anxious to continue my ministerial studies, as I am still a young man, being but 28 years of age. Recently I collected about \$150 among my stewards, which was mostly in silver, and I changed that into bills, as you have there to-day."

"Where was it you changed the silver for the bills?" asked the District Attorney.

"I have been trying to recall where it was, but I don't just remember, although I think it was at a Jew's store in Appleton."

"But how came you to have that bottle of mucilage and pair of scissors in your pocket?"

"A minister has sometimes to take the amount of a church subscription out in goods in some small town and that bottle of mucilage I took from an Oshkosh drug store as part of a \$2 subscription."

"Who was the drugist?"

"I just don't remember, but think I could find the place."

"But how came it that you had some of your money in a pocket-book, while the mutilated bills you kept in a pocket almost entirely sewed up?"

"I always made it a practice to divide my money while traveling, so in case I was robbed while asleep the robbers might possibly overlook the money in one place or the other and I would not be broke."

Pithy Paragraphs.

An editor of a Georgia newspaper has been presented with a six-potato potato.

In Yokohama, with a population of 70,000, the number of electors is under three hundred.

In Buenos Ayres the police alone have the right of whistling on the streets. Any other person whistling is at once arrested.

ITALY has ordered the study of English to be added to the curriculum of all Italian universities, and has endowed the necessary professorships for the purpose.

## "Daughter of the Regiment."

It is not an uncommon thing in the European armies for a regiment of troops to take some poor abandoned child, and bring it up as a son or daughter of the regiment. "Daughters of the regiment" are oftenest found, perhaps, because it is more poetic and interesting for a battalion of rough troops to adopt and cherish a little girl than it is to take a mere boy, who may presently to rough and a soldier like the rest.

Many romances have been woven around these daughters of the regiment, but better than romance is the most recent way of bringing up such a daughter, which is illustrated in the case of a brave Russian regiment and its young ward.

In the winter of 1878, when a regiment of grenadiers of the Russian army, called the Kexholm Regiment, was passing through Bulgaria during the Turkish War, the men found a little girl in a village which had been abandoned by its inhabitants.

The soldiers took her with them. She was formally adopted as the daughter of the Kexholm Regiment, and given the name of Mary Kexholmsky.

In the long years of peace which followed, Mary had no lack of woman's tender care in the quarters of the regiment. The wives of the officers and others vied in caring for her. But she was early sent to school, as the daughter of any other well-to-do citizen might be, at the Alexander and Mary Institute at Warsaw, where the regiment was stationed. The cost of her education was paid by the regiment as a whole.

Mary was a bright scholar, and last June finished her studies at the Institute. Wishing to make some sign of her gratitude to her big foster-parent, and having certainly not sufficient money of her own with which to make a present to each of the grenadiers, she did what any other sensible girl would have done—she worked out a gift with her thread and needle, and sent it with her thanks.

The gift was a big cushion of silk velvet, upon which Mary had embroidered the number of the regiment, and a representation of some of the marks of distinction which had been awarded to it in token of its brave service.

Below these was the inscription, worked in silk, giving the date of the girl's adoption by the regiment and of her graduation from the school:

"Mary Kexholmsky, student of the Institute A. M. A. W."

"January 12, 1878; June 7, 1890."

The officers celebrated the reception of the cushion with a festival, to which all Mary's schoolmates were invited. Her education completed, the daughter of the regiment will be found some useful occupation, or a good husband by her big indulgent parent.—*Youth's Companion.*

How Gold Is Shipped.

When one recalls the fact that millions upon millions of dollars in gold annually seek Europe to provide for the necessities of our import trade, the question of how gold is shipped to Europe becomes an interesting one. The Bank of America is the largest single shipper of gold from New York, and indeed from the United States. Shipments are made in stout kegs, very much like the ordinary beer keg. Every one contains \$50,000 in coin or bar gold. The latter is the favorite for these shipments, since the Government has permitted the sub-treasury to exchange coin for bar gold, as coin, in a single million dollars shipment, is liable to loss from abrasion of from eight to twenty ounces or from \$128 to \$320, while the bars only lose about three-fourths of that value. Where coin is sent double eagles are preferred. They are put in stout canvas bags, each one containing 125 double eagles, \$5,000; and ten bags fill each keg. About the only precaution taken against tampering with a keg, is a treatment of keg ends technically known as "red-taping." Four holes are bored at equal intervals in the projecting rim of the staves about the head. Red tape is run through these crossing on keg's head, the ends meeting at the center, where they are sealed to the head by the hardest of wax, and stamped with the consignee's name. The average insurance is about \$1,500 on \$1,000,000. Then there is an expense of about \$2 per keg for packing and cartage aboard ship, or \$200 for the same sum and the inevitable loss by abrasion, whatever it may prove to be. There are great Wall street firms shipping from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000 annually.—*Exchange.*

An Incident at the Theater.

The other evening, while the audience at the Baldwin was listening spell-bound to the famous scene where Barrymore is discussing the foibles of women, a couple of San Mateo rustics, in the front row of the dress circle, began an earnest discussion as to the merits of a certain prize sow one of them had for sale.

Despite the angry looks and the s-s-s-h's of those near by the controversy waxed louder, until at last a gentleman sitting behind the talkers touched one of them on the shoulder and quietly said:

"Excuse me, my friend, but what will you take for that sow of yours?"

The granger stared for a moment, and then said:

"About \$6, I s'pose."

"Exactly," said the gentleman, taking out his pocket-book and handing over a greenback. "Here is a twenty. Now that sow's mine; just let her alone, if you please."

The audience snickered, and though the countryman made a woful attempt to turn the joke by pocketing the note and handing over the fourteen dollars change, the snub was crushing in its effect, and in the dead silence that followed, the philanthropic millionaire leaned back and modestly enjoyed his popularity.

But what the delegation from up the bay said when, after the performance, they tried to buy beer with the twenty and found it a bad counterfeit is unfit for publication.—*San Francisco News-letter.*

JUDGE no one by his relatives, whatever criticism you pass upon his companions. Relatives, like features, are thrust upon us; companions, like clothes, are more or less our own selection.

## ALMOST A CATASTROPHE.

### PASSENGERS HAVE A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Chicago Street-Car Goes Into the River and Gives Its Passengers a Terrible Fright—The Bridge Was Open and the Brakes Would Not Work.

(Chicago dispatch.)  
A Lincoln avenue street car which left the North Side terminus of the line at midnight went into the river at the Clark street bridge early this morning carrying the horses with it.

The car was filled with passengers, but almost miraculously they managed to escape, the last passenger jumping from the rear platform as the vehicle tottered and fell with a tremendous splash into the dark waters.

The bridge had been turned to allow the passage of the barge Howard just as the car came into sight on the viaduct north of the bridge. The grade from the viaduct to the bridge is very steep and descends without a break.

As the car reached the edge of the viaduct the driver applied the brake. It refused to work, and the car began to slide down the grade, gaining velocity as it sped on toward the river.

When within fifty feet of the river the driver with an almost heroic effort threw himself against the brake, snapping the chains with the force of his exertions. The car could not be stopped, and with great presence of mind the driver threw open the front door, exclaiming: "I can't stop the car. The bridge is turned. Jump for your lives."

Quick to realize the situation, the conductor joined in the cry and sprang into the car, shouting to the passengers to jump and shaking the sleeping ones vigorously. Almost instantly the passengers seemed to appreciate their dangerous situation and with a rush sprang to doors and windows.

As the car tottered on the brink it was seen that still one man remained inside. He had been asleep and awoke as the vehicle rocked on the verge. A cry of horror went up from the people who had gathered around, and his escape from death appeared to be impossible. As the car began to slide into the stream he made a desperate leap and gained the rear platform just in time to jump to the street as the car toppled over. His name is George P. McAdee, and he is the manager of a microbe killer company, with offices in the Owings building.

Mr. McAdee was very much excited when interviewed a moment after the accident, and said: "I was asleep in the car, when I felt a strange motion, and awoke suddenly to find myself sliding toward the end of the car. I can't tell how I ever managed to escape a dreadful death. I just jumped, and found myself in a big crowd without hardly knowing how I got there."

The other passengers were E. D. T. Townsend of 2032 Calumet avenue, Frank Swift of 178 South Water street, James K. Johnson of 426 Oak street, and Thos. May. The driver is Henry Schnatn, and he lives at 35 Edison avenue. The conductor is an old employee of the North Division company, and is known as "Gus." The car ran on Lincoln avenue, and is numbered 178.

Schnatn's story is as follows: "As my car came to the edge of the viaduct, I saw that the bridge was turned and tried to set the brake, but it would not work, and, seeing that we were bound to go into the river, I yelled to the passengers to jump, and they did so, and, thank God, were saved."

Mrs. James Minick, who lives on Division street, was in a cab with her husband on the north side of the bridge as the car came down the grade. She tells about the same story as the driver, and says that he used every effort to bring the vehicle to a standstill. Many bystanders spoke of the seeming indifference of the people on the barge Howard. The boat was not stopped, and no effort was made on the part of its crew to render any assistance whatever.

The horses were carried to the bottom with the car and came up a moment later disengaged from the harness and from each other. One swam upstream toward the LaSalle street tunnel and the other swam east. A tug in passing tried to rescue one of the animals, but it took fright at the boat and swam away. After swimming desperately for some time fatigue overcame them and they went to the bottom.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

A NEGRO at Perry, Ga., is said to weigh 500 pounds and to have gained 100 pounds within a year.

A MACOMB COUNTY, Michigan, farmer has harvested 604 bushels of good oats from twelve acres of ground.

A KENTUCKY widower has just married his seventh wife. He is 83 and his new wife over fifty years of age.

In 1889 Russian peasants killed or captured 318 bears, 85 wolves, 503 foxes, 14,834 hares, 71,960 squirrels, 539 martens, etc.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a clergyman whose benefice did not exceed £20 per annum was allowed to follow a trade.

A SNAKE cucumber seven feet long and resembling a hideous green snake coiled, is one of the curiosities of Los Angeles, Cal.

At the National Library of Paris a MS. of the Bible has been discovered. It was written in 1259 in a suburb of Perpignan and is richly illuminated.

It is illegal to sell cigarettes to boys in Cincinnati, and all boys found smoking are to be arrested and held until they tell where they got the prohibited articles.

A YOUNG woman who has a dressmaking establishment in New York makes her rent by storing furs, wraps, and winter dresses for her customers during the warm weather.

The military authorities at St. Petersburg have decreed that in future foreigners shall not be allowed to serve in the army unless they are willing to become Russian citizens.

THE total imports of bananas at New York during the year 1889 aggregated 3,636,593 bunches, to which Jamaica contributed about one-third, or 1,346,062, while Colon sent 216,528.

WHAT is probably the largest rose bush in the world grows alongside the residence of Dr. E. B. Matthews, in Mobile, Ala. It was planted in 1813, and now covers the entire house and neighboring trees.

It is now asserted that the ghost of Bartholomew, hanged at the Eastern County (Pa.) prison for the murder of Washington Dillard, visits the jail the first night following each new moon.

NEARLY \$30,000 worth of half francs were found among the effects of a rich lawyer who died recently in Paris. It was his stock of small coin from which he daily gave large sums to beggars.

## MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

### INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

A TERRIBLE tragedy was enacted in Saginaw last week. Albert Palmer, a well-known drayman, aged about 35 years, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by his brother, Wm. H. Palmer. Both men, while drinking in a saloon, got into an altercation. William went out and returned shortly afterward with a double-barreled shot-gun, which he pointed in a threatening manner at his brother. A bystander grasped the barrel of the gun and pulled it to one side, when Albert whipped out a revolver and fired at William, the shot passing through the finger of his right hand. Without further ado William again presented the gun at the breast of his brother and fired, the lead of buckshot passing through his victim's heart, making a ghastly wound. Alfred fell without a murmur, his legs bent under his body, and, with vivid, upturned face, he lay, while in his right hand he grasped, with the grip of death, the weapon with which he had tried to kill his brother.

THE final weekly crop bulletin of the Michigan weather service for the season shows the temperature for the past week to have been 51.4 degrees, or 7.8 below the normal. The rainfall was 16 inch, or .51 below the average, with the sunshine equal to the average. All the conditions have been favorable to growing crops, except in the northern section, where a killing frost did much damage to vines. Wheat is coming up finely and growing well. Corn is nearly all cut, and has been secured in good order, but the crop is much below the average. Late potatoes will be nearer an average crop than anticipated two weeks ago. The northern section will yield a good average crop. Pastures are steadily improving.

CADILLAC has a Hubbard squash that weighs seventy-five pounds.

IONIA COUNTY farmers have to sell grapes for \$10 per ton.

WEST BAY CITY is to build a \$41,000 bridge across the Saginaw River.

WEST BAY CITY streets are now numbered on the Philadelphia plan, and the people like it.

PARSON ARNEY's trotter Aimee was entered in the three-minute race at Saginaw, but was withdrawn before the race started.

EDDIE CONNOR, 13 years old, of Mt. Haley, Midland County, was thrown from a wagon near his home and instantly killed.

WILSON AMES, of Bay City, while trying to hit a stick of wood, hit his thumb instead and severed it from the hand at the first joint.

It is understood that when the Signal Service is transferred from the War Department to the Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the bill now about to become a law, it will be placed under the direct charge of Assistant Secretary Willis, formerly President of the Michigan Agricultural College.

GRAPES are quoted at \$40 per ton at Ionia. The crop is enormous.

HICKORY nuts are coming in at Monroe, and the buyers pay \$1 a bushel for them.

E. D. VERITY, of Portland, Ionia County, patented a novel flower stand. It is one of those detachable affairs that can be taken down or put together in an instant and is equally good as a flower stand, cutting table or trundle bed. Verity is making arrangements to put it on the market.

A BAY CITY syndicate will spend \$25,000 in making a park and cemetery out of some land they bought on the boulevard in that city.

The stockholders of the Ionia County Savings Bank will increase their capital stock from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

The Michigan railroads earned over \$8,000,000 during July, or over \$700,000 more than they earned during the corresponding month last year.

T. J. CHARLESWORTH has surprised a lot of people by resigning the Superintendency of the Michigan Division of the Lake Shore Road.

THE REV. CHARLES O'REILLY, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Detroit, has resigned his charge and will spend two or three years in Europe. Charles O'Reilly is a native of Michigan. He was born something over 40 years ago not two hours' ride from Detroit, raised on a Washtenaw County farm



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 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 CABILL, of Ingham.

### Congressional and Legislative.

For Rep. in Congress, Fifth District—  
CHARLES W. WATKINS, of Kent.  
For State Senator, 21st District—  
JACOB DEN HEIDER.  
For Representative in State Legislature—  
First District—GERRIT J. DIEKEMA.  
Second District—ROBERT ALWARD.

### Ottawa County.

For Sheriff—EDWARD VAUFELL.  
Clerk—WALTER S. COLE.  
Register—JOHN W. NORRINGTON.  
Treasurer—PETER BORST.  
Pro. Atty.—WALTER I. LILLIE.  
Surveyor—EMMET PECK.  
Cler. Com'r.—AREND VISSCHER.  
WALTER G. VANSLYCK.  
Coroners—CURTIS W. GRAY.  
OSCAR E. YATES.

### Wednesday Evening

next, Oct 8th, Gov. LUCE and C. W. WATKINS, the Republican candidate for Congress, will address the people of Holland, at Lyceum Hall.

### Fair Notes.

The fine weather since our last issue has enabled the "Fair" officials to use all possible dispatch in completing the grounds, the buildings, and the race course, for the opening of the Sixth Annual Fair of the South Ottawa and West Allegan Agricultural Society, on Tuesday next. The arranging of the details and the grouping of matters and things requires much time and personal attention, but the efficiency and energy displayed have been equal to the demands.

As we write Secretary Van Duren and Director Van Raalte are negotiating for an exhibition and drill by one of the neighboring military companies, a feature we have never before enjoyed during any Fair week.

LATER.—The militia company of Grand Haven, with the uniformed band of that city, will be here on Thursday.

Merchants and manufacturers from Holland and other places will make a fine display, this year, in their respective lines of business. Among those who have already engaged space in Art Hall are H. Meyer & Son, B. Steketee, L. P. Huse, Mrs. M. Bertsch and others from this city, and the Tower Clothing House of Grand Rapids.

In the speed department several entries have already been made and many others are promised. The programme for the races is arranged as follows:

Thursday—Three-minute race, mile heats, best 3 in 5; purse \$125. Free-for-all race, mile heats, best 3 in 5; purse \$150. Two-year-old race, mile heats, best 2 in 3; purse \$30.

Friday—2:40 minute race, mile heats, best 3 in 5; purse \$125. Farmers' green race, mile heats, best 2 in 3; purse \$25. This last race is strictly a farmer's race. Horses to be eligible must, during the past summer, have been used for general farm work. Horses to be driven by owners, and no horse that has been in a race before or has been in a trainer's hands will be permitted to start. Purse divided as follows: \$8, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$2.

The grand cavalcade of premium stock will be on Friday, at 10:30 a. m. Thursday forenoon has been designated for the exhibition of roadsters and draft horses; that of cattle will be on Wednesday afternoon.

On Friday there will be a bicycle race, open to all; purses \$10, \$5 and \$3.

Will De Boe will give a performance on the slack wire and trapeze, including a slide on roller skates from the top of the grand stand to the ground.

The music will be furnished, each day, by Thomas' Juvenile Band, of this city.

Among the visitors from abroad will be Gov. Luce and Maj. Watkins, on Wednesday. It is also very probable that Mr. Turner and Mr. Winans, the two candidates for governor, may honor the fair with their presence.

The rate on all stations on the C. & W. M. railroad will be 14 fare for the round trip.

### The Season.

At the resorts matters have been gradually assuming their wintry aspect. Of the regular summer residents at Macatawa Park only a very few are still there. The hotels are closed and occupied by their keepers, who will stand guard over the respective premises during the winter months. The boats have ceased running and Capt. Upson took the steamer Macatawa to Grand Haven last week to have a new

cylinder put in and other repairs made, after which she will return here and be laid up.

The season on the whole, has been a satisfactory one. The number of visitors, in the line of railroad excursions, may have been exceeded during other seasons, but in many respects this has been the most successful year the parks have witnessed since their opening. The improvements made to the grounds, the additions to the hotels, the increased demand and sale of lots, the building of a large number of cottages, several of whom are first-class, and of docks and boat-houses—all this has given to the Holland resorts an air of permanency, and given them a fixed place in the ranks of Michigan summer abodes. The number of cottages, besides the hotels, that now dot the beautiful shores of Macatawa Bay, or are scattered among the dunes and hidden in the native forests bordering upon Lake Michigan, is fairly estimated at about 150, with nearly an equal number of other lot owners, who will ere long double these figures.

The benefits of these resorts to Holland City can hardly be realized, much less computed. To the trade alone they are annually worth thousands of dollars. But more than that, they secure for us an acquaintanceship with the world outside, to be obtained in no other way. It goes without saying, that the prospective growth of our resorts, with the increased travel to be established thereby, has been a leading factor in conceiving the project of the G. R. C. & St. L. railroad, and that it was this inducement which turned the scale with the Vandalia people and enlisted them in this enterprise.

Another thing in which the resorts have been instrumental is the building along the north side of Black Lake of the Ottawa Beach extension of the C. & W. M. railroad. No sooner was Macatawa Park established, a few years ago, but what the traffic it secured to the railroad company, aroused at once a desire on the part of the latter to own and control it. Failing in their efforts to secure this control an opposition resort was started, and the competition that naturally ensued between Macatawa Park and Ottawa Beach caused both of them to flourish, to an extent sufficient to warrant the C. & W. M. railroad company to build a six-mile spur from the city to the harbor.

Whatever there may further be in store for Holland in connection with this branch of the C. & W. M., is too early to speculate upon. Sufficient be it to state, that it is built first-class in every respect, is laid with steel rails, monopolizes an extensive and valuable water front, and has its terminus at the very entrance of our harbor. To the railroad company it is an important addition, and it does not stand to reason to limit the object of this extension in our minds to the summer traffic of the Ottawa Beach and Macatawa Park tourists.

### News from the Capital.

Special Correspondence of the News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.  
The first or long session of the 51st Congress has come to a close this week. This Congress met for the first time last December and in the nine months intervening a remarkable amount of work has been done. It is generally admitted that since the war there has been no busier Congress than the present one. The House of Representatives has already passed more important bills, that will become laws, than the five preceding Congresses taken together.

Early in the session Speaker Reed, with the Republican majority, took measures to stop the contemptible filibustering tactics to which the Democrats resorted in the hope of thus blocking legislation. The Rules of the House adopted at the instance of the Speaker have proved equal to every emergency, and the dispatch with which business is now carried on is a sufficient guarantee of the wisdom of their adoption.

The passage of a new tariff law will make this Congress memorable in history, but besides tariff legislation much other work has been done. The 12,000 closely printed pages of the Congressional Record give one a slight idea of the vast amount of work already accomplished. The House—thanks to the new Rules—is far ahead of the Senate, in the amount of work done.

Among the important bills passed by the House at this session are the following: the Tariff bill, the Silver bill, the Federal Election law, the Pension bill, the Original Package law, a bill for relieving the Supreme Court of the United States, the Copyright law, the Anti-Lottery bill, Bankruptcy bill, Compound Land bill, bill admitting Wyoming and Idaho, bill to exclude Contract Labor, the Land Forfeiture bill, and, if space permitted, many other important measures might be added to this list.

The passage of so many measures of national importance is proof of the loyalty and ability with which the Republican members of the House have served their constituents and their country.

To accomplish this immense amount of work has taken the undivided at-

tention of all the Republican members, and the people of the Fifth District may rest assured that their Representative in Congress has faithfully done his share of the work. Congressman Charles E. Belknap has earned for himself the reputation of being one of the hardest workers in the present House of Representatives. He has been in his seat every day, this session, but three, and was absent three on account of sickness. Having had occasion to look up his record, I desire to give the readers of the News the benefit of a few of my investigations.

Both on the floor of the House and in committee room our Congressman has been an able champion of many leading measures. Being a thorough business man his advice has often been sought, and many of his valuable suggestions have been incorporated in bills brought before the House. He had several hearings before the Committee of Ways and Means when the tariff bill was under discussion and was influential in bringing about several changes which will materially benefit his constituents. The reduction of the duty on mahogany lumber, provided for in the McKinley bill, will be of great benefit to the furniture manufacturers of the district. He was also successful in having a duty placed on plaster and gypsum, and in having this provision retained when the bill was being considered by the Senate.

Captain Belknap is a member of the two standing committees—Patents and Invalid pensions. Bills extending the time of patents are referred to the first named committee, and in the committee these bills are again referred to individual members, for investigation and reports. Thirty-one of these bills were referred to Mr. Belknap for consideration, but as they were measures to extend the time of patents on agricultural implements, and therefore opposed to the interests of the farmer, he reported adversely on all of them.

As was expected he has been a most diligent worker in the interests of the soldier. As a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions he has done much in their behalf. If all the measures referred to him for consideration had become laws it would have taken over one thousand millions of dollars annually, or two and one half times the entire annual revenue of the United States, to pay the pensions to Union soldiers. The committee consists of fifteen members, but of some 4,200 bills referred to it for consideration, 628 have been reported by Mr. Belknap. Eight of these were general pension bills, and the remainder private bills; two hundred of the private and two of the general bills have already become laws. To show in what esteem our Congressman is held by his colleagues of the Invalid Pensions Committee, it may be said that he has been chairman of every sub-committee of importance that has been appointed this session.

In the last campaign a small pamphlet describing the "Official Career of Hon. M. H. Ford", was widely circulated by the Democrats. In that little tract were given the names of some thirty old soldiers for whom Mr. Ford had secured pensions, and a great deal of capital was made out of this fact. But compare that record with the one made by Congressman Belknap! He has already secured settlement of about 700 pension claims, and before his term expires many more will be added to this list. He has also secured the settlement of a large number of land claims, and many other matters of this kind are now pending before various committees. On the calendar is a bill for a public building at Grand Haven, to cost \$50,000, which is expected to pass at the next session. Another important measure introduced by him is a bill to Pension Army Nurses, and this will undoubtedly be passed by Congress at its next session.

While his predecessor only secured a place for one of his constituents in the Departments, Mr. Belknap has already secured appointments for ten persons. In the River and Harbor bill he secured for the district appropriations amounting to \$80,000, to which \$5,000 was added by the Senate. These appropriations are larger than those secured by the Hon. Messrs. Houseman, Comstock, and Ford combined.

He also secured authority for the complete survey of Grand River, and the topography of the country adjacent. The appropriation for this survey is unlimited, and the mooted question about the improvement of Grand River will soon be forever settled.

More might be added, but space does not permit. The lot of a Congressman who desires to do his duty is not an easy one. The magnitude of his correspondence alone, not to say anything of his many other duties, is enough to astonish anyone. There was a time last winter when Mr. Belknap received every day some three hundred letters, and it happened very often that \$15 per week was insufficient to cover the postage on the letters which he mailed to his constituents. For a first term member he has certainly made a record that his constituents can point to with pride. He has made many warm friends among the members of the present House, and they were very sorry when he so positively declined the nomination for a second term.

H. G. KEPPEL.

# Wykhuyesen & Rinck,

Successors to W. C. Walsh.

## FURNITURE

Carpets,  
Curtains,  
Wallpaper,  
Sewing-Machines,  
Springs and  
Mattresses.

All in different prices!

Try the House. Give us a call, before you buy elsewhere, for your own benefit. We ask especially your attention to our fine collection of HANGING LAMPS and STORE LAMPS, new supply with different shades. Also separate shades on hand.

Main Street, between Bosman & Steketee's,  
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

### The A. B. Chase Piano.

Messrs. H. Meyer & Son, agents for the above Piano, are meeting with great success in placing this instrument in the leading families of this city.

Read the following testimonial from Prof. N. M. Steffens, D.D., of the Western Theological Seminary:

"You ask me, how the A. B. Chase Piano, manufactured at Norwalk, Ohio, and recently purchased by me from H. Meyer & Son, suits? Excellent. I do not state that these instruments are the best that are manufactured; such an opinion would be too readily discounted by the public. But what I do claim is that this Chase Piano is second to none other in solidity of construction and volume of musical tone.

Whoever desires to purchase a piano runs no risk in ordering one of Chase's instruments. He will not be disappointed.

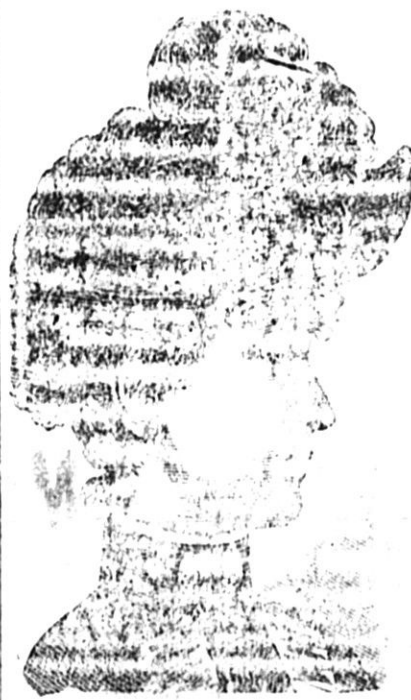
Holland, Mich., Sept. 29, 1890.

N. M. STEFFENS."

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, August, 17 1889.

11-17



"THE SURE-GO."

To THE LADIES!

FALL STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

Hats, Caps, Tips, Wings,

Birds, Trimmings.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

MRS. M. BERTSCH.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 4, 1890.

## MILLINERY.

In choice selection of variety, my stock will not be equalled in the city.

Being flattered by my success thus far I have determined to offer for inspection during the coming season a stock that will compare favorably with the FINEST. I have genuine

Novelties in Trimmings,  
Oxidized Silver, Cut Steel and genuine Jet Buckles  
in endless styles.

Fancy Feather Trimmings and Solid Stock Tips and Plumes.

Notice our line of Fancy Sailor Hats in Canton Braid, Rough and Ready etc., etc. Elegant Plush and Cashmere Fabrics, Hoods and Bonnets.

My Fall stock of Hats, ready trimmed and otherwise, is ready for your notice. Remember my prices are as low or lower than any, and my stock will not be equalled.

Mrs. P. C. WHITBECK,

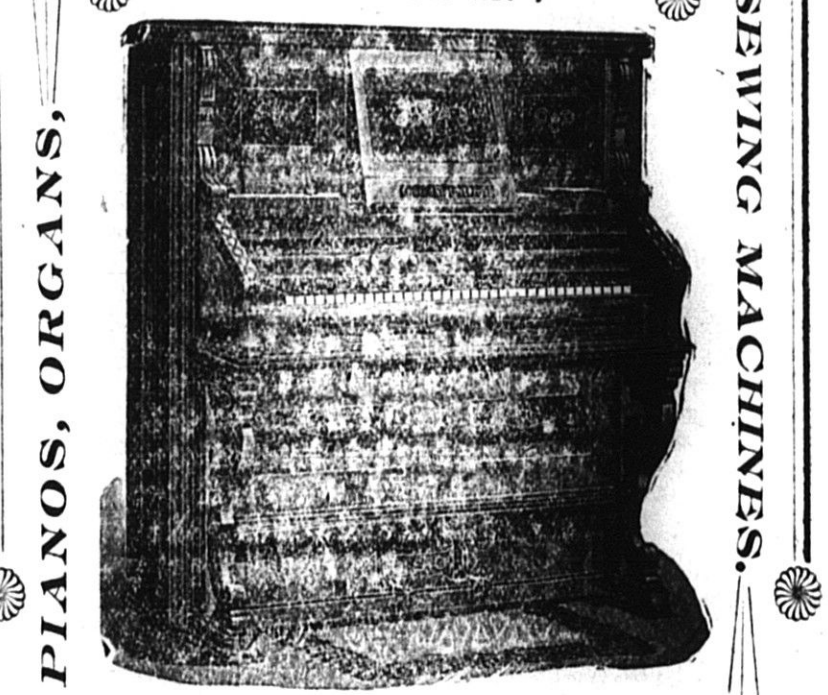
78 Eighth Street,

Holland, Mich., Sept. 10th, 1890.

## H. Meyer & Son,

River St., Holland, Mich.

DEALERS IN



AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

United : States : Organ,

Sewing Machine Oil and Attachments for all kinds of Machines. Organs and Sewing Machines repaired on short notice. Also Sheet Music and Music Boxes, Guitars, Violins, Accordions, Etc. Also agents for the celebrated A. B. Chase Piano of Norwalk, Ohio.

The Finest Stock of Boots and Shoes

—AT—

Van Duren Bros.,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

We have a first-class shoemaker in our employ, and all custom work and repairing brought to us will receive prompt attention

22-17

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "NEWS."



## ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

The Michigan University opens with 2,500 students.

The state teachers association will meet at Grand Rapids during the holidays.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap will stump Nebraska in behalf of prohibition from now till election.

Senator F. B. Stockbridge will please accept our thanks for two valuable volumes of the U. S. Census.

Meyer & Son have improved the appearance of their music store on River street by applying a coat of fresh paint.

Miss Jennie Belknap, daughter of our Congressman, was married Wednesday evening at Grand Rapids to Fred A. Wurzburg.

Contractor Kleis has been crowding the graving of Thirteenth street this week with a train of 36 teams. He's got as far west as Pine street.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago has opened with about eighty new students, and A. G. Huizinga of this city is elected president of his class.

Muskegon capitalists are making efforts to induce the D. & M. R'y Co. to run a branch from Nunica to their city, and transfer the steamboat interests from Grand Haven.

Time works wonderful changes. The site of Andersonville prison is now part of a large farm belonging to a negro, and the plantation of Jefferson Davis is owned by one of his former slaves.

Subscribe for the Grand Rapids leading paper, the *Daily Democrat*. It contains all the news; arrives in Holland at 10 a. m. Sent by mail at 50 cents a month. Postmaster will receive subscriptions.

The fourth annual convention of the Ottawa County Sunday-school association, of which A. M. Kanter of this city is secretary, will be held at the Spring Lake M. E. church Monday and Tuesday evenings, October 6 and 7.

The Werkman Sisters are not to be outdone in the strife for trade. Their millinery establishment on Eighth street is daily visited by a class of customers that appreciates good quality and fair prices. On another page will be found their new ad.

The Sanitary convention, which was to have been held here Thursday and Friday of next week, has been postponed to a later day, the exact date to be announced hereafter. It was an oversight on the part of the local committee to allow the time for the convention to be fixed during Fair week. The intention now is to postpone until after election.

The Germans of Holland and vicinity, and others, taking an interest in the festivities of "German Day" at Grand Rapids on Monday next will leave here by special train at 7 o'clock Monday morning. Tickets can be obtained of Mr. Nienhardt, at the News office. Fare for the round trip, 85 cents; good to return on regular trains.

Rev. Dr. N. M. Steffens, of the Western Theol. Seminary, located at Hope College, has accepted the call of the First Ref Church at Pella, Ia. It is said he will vacate his chair in April, and move his family June next. It is rumored, however, that the acceptance is somewhat conditional, dependent upon the degree of urgency with which he will be asked not to abandon his present position.

Berend Van Lente, a farmer and old settler, living three miles north of the city, had the misfortune of losing a valuable team of four-year old horses, Saturday. While unloading potatoes from his wagon in a box car, on the Fifth street switch, the spring seat on the wagon tipped over and scared the young team. They started on a full run and rushed head-long from Harrington's dock into Black Lake, wagon, potatoes and all. The horses were drowned before any one could rescue them.

As a news item which will be of peculiar interest to the surviving settlers of 1847 and 1848 we would state that we have secured a very good photograph, cabinet size, of the late Rev. Geo. N. Smith, the Indian missionary, located here before and at the dawn of the "Holland Colony." The photo was copied by our artist Burgess from a tin type, kindly loaned us by Mrs. Etta S. Wilson, of Grand Rapids, a granddaughter of the pioneer missionary, and can be seen at the editorial rooms of the News office.

Gov. Saint John held his Third Party meeting in this city Wednesday evening. Our citizens gave him a good audience. The "politicians of the two old parties," in this city, subscribed generously and liberally towards his fee. The clergy turned out in force and prayed for him, and the students of Hope College sang for him. It was a good meeting. — Why this one man, however, out of the hundreds that mount the American stump, should be called a saint, is more than we can explain, unless it is in satire for the flip-pant and irreverent use he makes of holy things.

Take notice of the several parcels of real estate offered by W. C. Walsh.

At a very early date Holland will be supplied with electric light. Particulars later.

Lawyer F. W. Cook of Muskegon is the Democratic candidate for the legislature, of that district.

The Classis of Holland of the Reformed Church held a special session, in the Third church, Monday.

Communion services in the First Ref. Church, last Sunday morning. Three new members were received.

Another meat market will soon be opened on Eighth street, in the building of Dr. Wetmore, east of Van Oort's hardware store.

Another town by the name of "Holland" has been platted, this time in Minnesota. This makes the 11th village or city by that name, in as many different states.

The ladies of Grace Episcopal church will give a supper at the store recently occupied by Wm. Verbeek Friday evening this week. Every one invited; supper tickets 10 cents.

List of letters advertised for the week ending Oct. 2nd, '90, at Holland Michigan Post Office: Mr. Bert Hogan, Mr. F. D. Jacobs, Mr. John Leenhouts. J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

A survey and soundings were made this week at our harbor, by one of the assistants of Col. Ludlow, which showed that at the shoalest point, about 400 feet inside the piers, that was not less than 11 feet of water.

Says the Saugatuck Commercial: This year's experience has demonstrated that growing musk melons is a very profitable business, and it is likely that many more farmers of this section will be engaged in it another year.

That popular drama, "Ten Nights in a Barroom", will be presented this (Friday) evening by Park & Orton's company, at Lyceum Opera House. On the following evening (Saturday) it will be succeeded by the play of "Black Diamond," by the same company. See notices.

A stranger from Plymouth, Ind., made the rounds of some of our business places, Saturday afternoon, making small purchases and trying to swindle the proprietors while making change. He was promptly arrested, and is now serving thirty days in the county jail.

The republican Senatorial Convention for the district comprising the counties of Muskegon and Ottawa was held in the city of Muskegon Thursday, and renominated Hon. Jacob Den Helder, of Zeeland. This completes the ticket at the head of our column. Everybody concedes it to be a good one.

A new time table takes effect on the C. & W. M. next week. Commencing on Monday the afternoon train will leave Grand Rapids at 5:05 p. m., instead of 5:45 as now, and arrive at this station at 5:55. The train from Allegan will also arrive here at 5:55, and the trains for Muskegon and Pentwater leave at 6 o'clock.

**Cloaks!**  
A new line of Cloaks, just received, at Mrs. M. Bertsch, Holland, Mich., Oct. 2, 1890.

To take away bad smells of privy vaults, sinks, cesspools, barns, and insects in chicken coops etc., use Morehead's Disinfectant and Deodorizer, for sale only at  
J. O. DOESBURG.

**Eupespy.**  
This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used and persisted in, will bring Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupespy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c and \$1.00 per bottle by P. W. KANE, Druggist.

To disinfect your dwelling and danger of contagion in any contagious diseases, use Morehead's Disinfectant and Deodorizer, for sale only at  
J. O. DOESBURG.

**Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.**

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles; it has cured me and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman." Trial bottles free at P. W. KANE'S Drugstore, regular size 50c and \$1.00.

**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. Husen. First-class work done, or money refunded.

## CHICAGO Clothing Store

Has now on hand a full line of  
**Fall Goods.**

The latest styles of  
**Fedore and Stiff Hats**  
at all prices.

Also a full assortment of  
**FURNISHING GOODS,**

and any and all articles belonging to a well assorted Clothing House.

**L. HENDERSON.**

**Better THAN THE BEST**  
Is the Grand Rapids Business College and Practical Training School. (Established 1886.) Send for College Journal. Address, C. G. SWENBERG, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## UNEXCELLED.

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

**J. D. HELDER.**

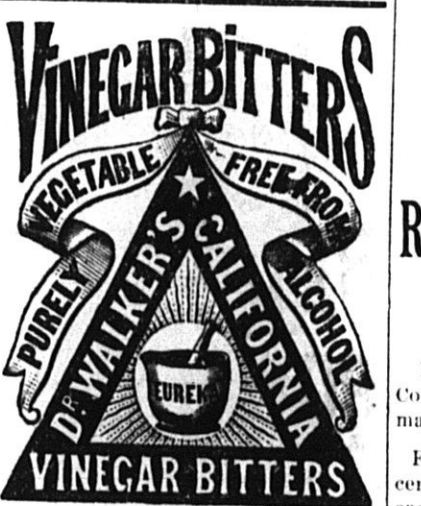
River St., Holland, Mich.

Also a large assortment of all kinds of

**BOOTS and SHOES**

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

**J. D. HELDER, River Street.**



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

It is not a vile fancy drink made of rum, poor whisky, or refuse liquors, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, but a purely vegetable preparation, made from native California herbs. Twenty-five years' use have demonstrated to millions of sufferers throughout the civilized world, that of all the medicines ever discovered Vinegar Bitters only possesses perfect and wonderful curative effects upon those troubled with the following diseases, viz: Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Bile, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Jaundice, Gout, Piles, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from blood impurities, and as a Vermifuge it is the best in the world, being death to all worms that infect the human system. It is always safe to take at any time, or under any condition of the system, for old or young or for either sex. It is put up in two styles, The old is slightly bitter, and is the stronger in case of the taste and a perfect medicine for delicate women or children. Each kind is distinctly marked on top of carton. Many families keep both kinds on hand, as they form a complete medicine chest, and a Family Medicine for the use of ladies, children and men of sedentary habits, the New Style Vinegar Bitters has no equal in the world. It is invaluable for curing the ill that beset childhood, and gently regulates the diseases to which women at every period of life are subject. Ladies, get a bottle from your druggist and try it. If your druggist has not the New Style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send for it. If you once try it you will never be without this priceless remedy in the house.

**VINEGAR BITTERS.**  
The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health. GEO. W. DAVIS, of 109 Barronne St., New Orleans, La., writes under date May 26th, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the springs. It is the best medicine made."

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

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

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

**VINEGAR BITTERS.**  
The Great Blood Purifier and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache, also Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Send for a beautiful book free. Address, R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO., 532 Washington Street, New York City.

## Holland & Real Estate & Exchange.

**If You want to buy, sell, or exchange houses and lots in Holland City, or farms in Ottawa or Allegan counties, call on or address us.**  
Houses and lots sold on monthly payments of but little more than rent.

## BAY VIEW ADDITION.

Only TWENTY more lots in this addition are offered at the low prices. After these are sold an advance will be made in price of all remaining lots in the addition.

**F. C. HALL, Agent.** **J. C. POST, Manager.**



**H. MEYER & SON,**  
HOLLAND, MICH.  
4 ml6.

## Abstracts!

## Abstracts!

## Reduction in Prices!

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

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

All orders will be promptly attended to. Call on or address

**JACOB BAAR,**  
Grand Haven, Mich.

## CITY

## Meat Market.

Corner Eighth & Fish Streets,

**W. Van der Veere, Proprietor.**

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## FIFER'S INSPIRATION.

### ORTHODOX REPUBLICANISM BY ILLINOIS' GOVERNOR.

Why the Old Soldier Should Vote as He Shot—How Fast Issues Effect Those of the Present—Why Manufactured Goods Would Be Cheaper Under Free Trade, and What This Means for American Labor.

In his campaign speech at Metropolis, Ill., Gov. Fifer said:

Everything else being equal, the past records of the two parties, it seems to me, afford a sufficient reason why the old soldier should vote with the republican party. That party sympathized with and sustained him in war, and has been his steadfast and consistent friend in peace. Everything else being equal, I believe also that the records of the two parties furnish a sufficient reason why the negro should vote the republican ticket. It is conceded that the republican party

#### Liberated the Negro

and endowed him with all the rights of an American citizen. It has been the earnest advocate of every measure that would better his condition, and whether it is conceded or not, the world knows that the democratic party contested with bludgeon, steel, and calumny, each step taken in that splendid advance made for the elevation of the colored race; and that same party is to-day opposing by all the means at its command, the passage of a bill calculated to prevent frauds upon the ballot box, and which will, if it becomes a law, guarantee to every colored man at the south, the right to cast one ballot and to have that ballot fairly counted and its effect registered in the final result. Is it to be wondered at then, that so many old soldiers and negroes are to-day found within the ranks of the republican party? They are there and they are there to stay, in my judgment, until the democratic party has something better to offer. They will not be driven from their political convictions by a sneer or a taunt that they are fighting over the battles of twenty-five years ago.

I agree with Gen. Palmer that we should not be influenced by past issues except in so far as they effect present issues. I realize that twenty-five long years have elapsed since the great tragedy closed at Appomattox. A new generation, with faces toward the rising sun, is already on the stage. The passions and bitter hates engendered by war are gradually giving way before the bright sunlight of peace. No one rejoices at this more than I do. I would not want only to revive the bitter memories of a bitter war or stir up the angry passions of men. Let the dead past bury its dead, and let us go forward with strong arms and resolute hearts into new fields and achieve other victories for the cause of civilization.

I realize as well as anybody that while a good record is preferable to a bad one, yet at the same time a party must have something more to commend it than a record. A party should not only have a good record, but a good prospectus also, and I will concede right now that if any republican, be he black or white, soldier or civilian, believes that the principles advocated by the democratic party would, if adopted, serve the best interests of this country, then he should unhesitatingly vote the democratic ticket. If we are wrong now, the fact that we have been right in the past will not avail us. If we are wrong now, we ought to be and ultimately we will be defeated.

Gen. Palmer, after knocking down the man of straw set up by him, and after consuming much time in discussing questions about which there is no dispute, finally reaches the tariff, and here without facts or figures to bear out his statements, he charges generally that the people are being robbed; that most of the men engaged in manufacture are "bloodsuckers and leeches," and that the farmer, above all others, is the most oppressed man in the land. If not told so in terms, he is made to believe that the tariff not only increases the price of articles he is compelled to buy, but also reduces the price of farm products, his only source of revenue. I should like to have

#### Some Democratic Free Trade Orator

before the close of this campaign, explain, to the people of Illinois, if he can, in what possible way the present tariff reduces the price of corn, wheat, beef, pork, or any other of the products sold by the farmer. I know that some daring free traders have attempted to do this. They have said that free trade would stimulate the manufacturing industries of the old world and thereby create a market over here for our farm products. But this argument is unsatisfactory and will not do. We do not want to facilitate the growth of foreign manufacture at the expense of our own. And it is not the foreign, but the home market that the farmer most desires. The closer the factory is to the farmer the better.

Is there an intelligent farmer in Illinois to-day who seriously believes that had the Mills' bill become a law, prices for farm products would in the past two years have been higher than they have been under the existing tariff? If that measure had passed, what a pickle the democratic party would be in to-day, and the country also, for that matter. But it is insisted that while the tariff may not reduce the price of farm products, it increases the price of all articles the farmer is compelled to buy, and that in this way the tariff oppresses him. And in discussing this branch of the subject it is marvelous with what facility the average democratic stump orator can demonstrate that the tariff is a tax, which tax is added to the cost of production and finally paid by the farmer who buys the manufactured article for his own consumption. The trouble about this democratic argument is that all articles in general use among our agricultural and laboring people are in nearly every instance cheaper than they have ever been before. Woolen goods, cotton goods, and all articles of clothing in common use are cheaper than they were in the good old days of

#### Democratic Free Trade

back in the 50's. And the price of those articles has gradually declined under a protective tariff. The statistics will show that the price of farm machinery, tools, and all implements used by the farmer has steadily declined in the past ten years, and that the price of these articles is from one-third to one-half less now than they were in 1880. That there has been a depression in the business of agriculture in the past two years can not be denied. But that this depression is not due to the tariff is apparent from what I have said. There has been great

depression in agriculture all over the world, and in no country has the depression been more keenly felt or occasioned greater suffering than in free-trade England. Experience teaches us that every business has its seasons of depression, and it would be a safe business indeed that did not have them. Farming, like every other business, is affected by the law of supply and demand. For the past two years crops have been good, the supply has been great while the demand has been correspondingly weak, and low prices have been the result. The conditions have recently changed, and as a consequence prices are good. At these times of depression the man who wants an office is active. He pretends to be on the side of the common people, and he goes to those who have been unfortunate in business, to those in distress, and tells them that the party in power is responsible for their misfortunes. Over the wrongs of the laboring man he sheds biennial tears freely in exchange for votes at the polls, and is willing to swear that all the ills the farmer is heir to, from the ravages of the chinch bug to the ruin wrought by the devastating cyclone, is directly traceable to political causes, and that his immediate elevation to office is the only remedy for existing evils. Such persons have in the past been able to do much harm to the best

#### Interests of Agriculture

and to the real cause of the laboring man. Happily men like these have, in a large measure, been shorn of their power for evil by the dissemination of knowledge and the growing intelligence of our people, and Othello's occupation is practically at an end.

I am well aware that many good people honestly differ respecting the tariff. Our free trade friends insist that the tariff builds up vast monopolies, and impoverishes the many to enrich the few; that it takes money from the pocket of one class and puts it into the pockets of another; while the protectionist claims that it does nothing of the kind, that it diversifies our industries, keeps our home market for home production, and at the same time protects the American laborer from the unpaid labor of the old world. These are the views held by many honest men, men who are not seeking and who do not desire office. The free trader insists that if his ideas prevail all manufactured articles will be cheaper, and I am bound to admit that in many instances, temporarily at least, this would be true. But the goods would be cheaper simply because they are manufactured by the cheap labor of the old world, and the effect would be to reduce the wages of the American laborer to the European standard. Cheaper goods can be had, I grant you, for a time, at least, and until our home industries are broken down and home competition destroyed. But you cannot have cheaper goods and living wages for the American laborer at the same time, and it is for the American voters to say which they will have.

One would naturally infer from reading democratic platforms and speeches, that the tariff is for the protection of a class and not for the whole people, and that as a consequence a few are accumulating fabulous wealth, at the expense of the other classes of citizens. I am willing to say now that if protection is for an individual or a class and not

#### For the Whole People.

then I am opposed to it, and will favor its immediate repeal. But our tariff laws do not discriminate against any of our own people. And if our manufacturing industries are amassing great wealth, as our democratic friends would have us believe, there is nothing to prevent any individual or class of individuals from going into the same business and getting rich also. Money is cheap; it can be had for 6 and even 5 per cent; the track is clear and I advise our democratic friends to combine and go into this lucrative business of manufacturing. They will receive encouragement outside of the tariff laws. There is no important city in Illinois to-day that would not pay a bonus for locating some thriving manufacturing industry within its borders. There are several articles that we have a natural facility for manufacturing in this country and which we are manufacturing successfully—and experience has shown that in manufacture of these articles home competition can be trusted to reduce the price to the lowest point at which the article is as cheap as any patriotic citizen should ask to buy it. We have learned from experience also that in the manufacture of many articles which we should and now do manufacture, we can not compete with the manufacturer of the old world. There are so many reasons why we can not do so. They have a larger accumulation of capital in the old countries; their industries are better established, and interest is cheaper. But the chief reason why the European manufacturer can undersell the American is the cheapness of labor on the other side of the water. And, mark you! we cannot compete with them in the manufacture of these articles unless wages in America are reduced to the European standard. And furthermore, the moment we allow our home industries to be broken down by foreign competition the monopolies and trusts about which we hear so much, will in that event be removed to the other side of the Atlantic ocean, and we would then learn by sad experience, as has been already learned by the nations trying the experiment, that we would be compelled to pay more for the manufactured articles than they cost before, under the policy of protection. And again, if our manufacturing industries go down, what is to become of the laborers they employ? They will be thrown out and must seek other lines of industry. If they engage in farming, as many of them would probably do, they become producers instead of consumers, and that sensitive law of supply and demand would be disturbed, and depression and hard times would be the result.

The people should know by this time that no great industry of this nation can be stricken down without the consequences of the act being visited by an unerring natural law upon every other interest. We can not have depressions in one class of industry and prosperity in the rest. And he who would dishonestly, by appeals to passion and prejudice, attempt to array one class of American producers against another class, in order to attain his own selfish ends, should be treated as the common enemy of American labor and American enterprise.

There are articles, of course, that we can not successfully produce in this country; such, for instance, as tea, coffee, rubber, and like productions, and in this list I would include sugar also, for it has been conclusively demonstrated that we are unable to raise more than a small fraction of the sugar consumed in

this country, and a duty upon it is in effect a tax, and only serves to increase the revenue of the government without developing or increasing its production. If it should ever appear that we can produce all the sugar we consume, or anything like that amount, it will be time enough then to protect that industry. These articles should be admitted duty free, or on the same terms that non-competing articles of our own production are admitted into the ports of other countries.

I am in favor of a treaty of reciprocity with Central and South America if it will expand the market for the corn, wheat, pork and beef of the farmer, as it is believed it will do. This, I doubt not, will in time be brought about by the wise statesmanship of the republican leaders in congress and in the cabinet, and when it does come, it will come of course over the active and persistent opposition of the democratic leaders, and that, too, without any regard to the beneficence of the measure. In proof of this I call attention to the opposition of the democratic party in congress to the silver bill which recently passed that body—a measure designed to revive business, make good times, and thereby benefit the great masses of our people. The passage of this bill was opposed by a great majority of the democratic members in both houses of congress. It is suspected that they did not want it to pass, fearing it might make better times and thereby injure the political prospects of the democratic party. These men speculate politically on the misfortunes of the country, and I doubt not many of them look with alarm and regret upon the recent advance in the price of farm products.

But I cannot dwell longer on the question of the tariff. That and other subjects of vital importance were before the American people two years ago, and a verdict was given in our favor. The present congress has sought to carry out in good faith the great principles on which

#### That Victory Was Won,

and the fact that plucky Tom Reed, the great leader in the lower house of congress, has recently been overwhelmingly endorsed by his re-election to congress is evidence that the people are still in sympathy with the republican party.

#### Don't Try to Fool the Farmer.

Our esteemed democratic contemporaries will find it exceedingly troublesome dealing with agricultural elements this year. It won't do to tell the farmer the republican party has hurt him, when for the first time in many years his heart is being gladdened by a positive and what seems like a permanent advance in the price of all kinds of farm products. The farmer is shrewd enough to put two and two together. —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

#### BUILDING UP A MARKET.

Every Man's Inherent Right to the Results of His Labor.

R. H. Jones, of Atlanta, Ill., writes: It takes time to build up a market even in this progressive age. But after it is once built up at the expense of muscle and brain, of individual and national struggle, it is ours, and no man who believes in the natural right to defend what is his can object to the tariff here. Every man is supposed to be possessed of the inherent right to the results of his labor. The free-trader alone, like the old slave master, evidently does not so regard it.

Here is a farmer who has by years of toil and self-denial achieved a competency in the shape of a farm. He takes an honest pride in the cultivation of every foot capable of growth yielding profits. He has a field for corn, a field for wheat and a meadow for pasture. It is clear of weeds, under fence, and well stocked. Among other things he keeps cows, makes butter and cheese and sells milk to his free trade neighbors and friends. No man in the community denies him these rights. Society is organized upon that principle—the security of his national rights. Now there are some who overlook this personal idea of government. Their ideas of right and wrong, of justice and injustice are but feebly developed. They are told by the "calamity orators" who visit them occasionally that this farmer is charging them too much for butter, cheese and milk; that they could get these desirable products cheaper if this farmer was compelled to tear down his fences and let in other cows to graze upon his succulent pasturage. To be sure, with free range it would cost but little to furnish these articles, and they could afford to sell butter, cheese and milk for less money. But the farmer is not freed from the burden of taxation on that account. He must lay by the usual fund for state and local taxation yearly falling due, while he is denied the right to the use of his capital for that purpose. While his own cows are taxed, his free trade friends are exempted. This can not go on long. He sees very clearly the less he has on his place in the shape of stock the less his tax charges will be. So he sells off his stock and lets the free-trader take the pasture and the market. But what is the result? Why, butter and cheese and milk and vegetables and hay and grain and meat and poultry and everything else advances in price. The farmer, "like the bees in the fall, is smoked out," and the results of his busy life stolen and himself reduced to the condition of vagrancy. Now, what is the difference between the case cited and the real one urged by the free traders? The manufacturers are the only classes not fully protected. His money is invested in buildings and machinery, and if the plant is idle, his capital thus locked up in earning no dividends nor the laborer his wages. Besides this, there is a dead loss from the non-use of the machinery. The help scatters and is forced into unnatural channels unsuited to their capabilities. It never can be collected again, so that the former perfect organization and efficiency is partially lost and the cost of production relatively enhanced. When the furnace fires are out there is a lack of energy—a destruction of material, both in the decay and in the rehabilitation of energy. Mr. Edward Atkinson says: "The writer has known mills to be stopped by the bankruptcy of the owners followed by litigation among the creditors, which kept them idle only for a few years; but when finally disposed of they could not be restarted without such replacements of new machinery, and such reconstruction of buildings, that in some cases it would have been better to burn them than to remodel them."

It is a significant fact that the democratic papers had columns to say about the Vermont election, but can hardly spare room for a few paragraphs about the Maine election; and yet the latter was a much larger and more interesting event than the former.

## IN FAR-OFF PALESTINE.

### A SERMON PREACHED BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Celebrated Divine Paints a Wonderful Word Picture of the Beginning of His Memorable Journey to the Holy Land and Other Old World Regions.

Dr. Talmage has begun a series of sermons on his recent journey to the Holy Land. The subject of the first sermon was, "My first day in Palestine. The text was, I Kings, x. 7: 'The half was not told me.'"

This is the first sermon in a course of Sabbath morning sermons on "My Recent Journey through the Holy Land and Neighboring Countries: What I Saw and What I Learned." Out of the 64,000,000 of our present American population and the millions of our past only about 5,000 have ever visited the Holy Land. Of all those who cross to Europe less than 5 per cent. ever get as far as Rome, and less than 2 per cent. ever get to Athens, and less than a quarter of 1 per cent. ever get to Palestine. Of the less than a quarter of 1 per cent. who do go to the Holy Land some see nothing but the noxious insects and the filth of the Oriental cities, and come back wishing they had never gone. Of those who see much of interest and come home only a small portion can tell what they have seen, the tongue unable to report the eye.

The chief hindrance for going to Palestine with many is the dreadful sea, and though I have crossed it ten times it is more dreadful every time, and I fully sympathize with what was said one night when Mr. Beecher and I went over to speak in New York at the anniversary of the Seamen's Friend Society, and the clergyman making the opening prayer quoted from St. John, "There shall be no more sea," and Mr. Beecher, seated beside me, in memory of a recent ocean voyage said, "Amen! I am glad of that." By the partial abolition of the Atlantic Ocean and the putting down of rail tracks across every country in all the world, the most sacred land on earth will come under the observation of so many people who will be ready to tell of what they saw that infidelity will be pronounced only another form of insanity, for no honest man can visit the Holy Land and remain an infidel.

This Bible from which I preach has almost fallen apart, for I read from it the most of the events in it recorded on the very places where they occurred. And some of the leaves got wet as the waves dashed over our boat on Lake Galilee, and the book was jostled in the saddle-bags for many weeks, but it is a new book to me, newer than any book that yesterday came out of any of our great printing houses. All my life I had heard of Palestine, and I had read about it, and talked about it, and preached about it, and sung about it, and prayed about it, and dreamed about it, until my anticipations were piled up into something like Himalayan proportions, and yet I have to cry out, as did the Queen of Sheba when she first visited the Holy Land, "The half was not told me."

In order to make the more accurate and vivid a book I have been writing, a life of Christ, entitled "From Manger to Throne," I left home last October, and on the last night of November we were walking the decks of the General, a Mediterranean steamer. It was a ship of immense proportions. There were but few passengers, for it is generally rough at that time of year, and pleasure is not apt to be voyaging there and then. The stars were all out that night. Those armies of light seemed to have had their shields newly burnished. We walked the polished deck. Not much was said, for in all our hearts was the dominant word "to-morrow." Somehow the Acropolis, with a few days before had thrilled us at Athens, now in our minds lessened in the height of its columns and the glory of its temples. And the Egyptian pyramids in our memory lessened their wonders of obsolete masonry, and the Coliseum of Rome was not so vast a ruin as it a few weeks before had seemed to be.

And all that we had seen and heard dwindled in importance, for to-morrow, to-morrow we shall see the Holy Land. "Captain, what time will we come in sight of Palestine?" "Well," he said, "if the wind and sea remain as they are, about daybreak." Never was I so impatient for a night to pass. I could not see much use for that night, anyhow. I pulled aside the curtain from the port-hole of my stateroom, so that the first hint of dawn would waken me.

But it was a useless precaution. Sleep was among the impossibilities. Who could be so stupid as to slumber when any moment there might start out within sight of the ship the land where the most stupendous scenes of all time and all eternity were enacted—land of ruin and redemption, land where was fought the battle that made our heaven possible, land of Godfrey and Saladin, of Joshua and Jesus?

Will the night ever be gone? Yes, it is growing lighter, and along the horizon there is something like a bank of clouds, and as a watchman paces the deck I say to him, "What is that out yonder?" "That is land, sir," said the sailor. "The land!" I cried, and soon all our friends were aroused from sleep and the shore began more clearly to reveal itself. With roar and rattle and bang the anchor dropped in the roadstead a half mile from land, for though Joppa is the only harbor of Palestine it is the worst harbor on all the coasts. Some times for weeks no ship stops there. Between rocks about seventy-five feet apart a small boat must take the passengers ashore. The depths are strewn with the skeletons of those who have attempted to land or attempted to embark. Twenty-seven pilgrims perished with one crash of a boat against the rocks. Whole fleets of Crusaders, of Romans, of Syrians, of Egyptians have gone to splinters there. A writer eight hundred years ago said he stood on the beach in a storm at Joppa, and out of the thirty ships all but seven went to pieces on the rocks and a thousand of the dead were washed ashore.

Strange that with a few blasts of powder like that which shattered our American Hell Gate those rocks have not been uprooted and the way cleared, so that great ships, instead of anchoring far out from land, might sweep up to the wharf for passengers and freight. But you must remember that land is under the Turk, and what the Turk touches he withers. Mohammedanism is against easy wharves, against steamers, against rail trains, against printing presses, against civilization.

As we descend the narrow steps at the side of the ship we heard the clamor and quarrel and swearing of fifteen or

sixteen different races of men of all features, and all colors and all vernaculars; all different in appearance, but all alike in desire to get our baggage and ourselves at exorbitant prices. Twenty boats and only ten passengers to go ashore. The man having charge of us pushes aside some, and strikes with heavy sticks others, and by violence that would not be tolerated in our country, but which seems to be the only manner of making any impression there, clears our way into one of the boats, which heads for the shore. We are within fifteen minutes of the Christ land. Now we hear shouting from the beach, and in five minutes we will be landed. The prow of the boat is caught by men who wade out to help us in.

We are tremulous with suppressed excitement, our breath is quick, and from the side of the boat we spring to the shore, and Sunday morning, Dec. 1, 1889, about 8 o'clock, our feet touched Palestine. Forever to me and mine will that day and hour be commemorated for that pre-eminent mercy. Let it be mentioned in prayer by my children and children's children after we are gone, that morning we were permitted to enter that land and gaze upon those holy hills and feel the emotions that rise and fall and weep and laugh and sing and triumph at such a disembarkation.

On the back of hills one hundred and fifty feet high Joppa is lifted toward the skies. It is as picturesque as it is quaint, and as much unlike any city we have ever seen, as though it were built in that star Mars, where a few nights ago this very September astronomers, through unparalleled telescopes, saw a snow storm raging. How glad we were to be in Joppa! Why, this is the city where Dorcas, that queen of the needle, lived and died and was resurrected. You remember that the poor people came around the dead body of this benefactress, and brought specimens of her kind needlework and said, "Dorcas made this," "Dorcas sewed that," "Dorcas cut and fitted this," "Dorcas hemmed that."

According to Lightfoot, the commentator, they laid her out in state in a public room, and the poor wrung their hands and cried and sent for Peter, who was formed a miracle by which the good woman came back to life and resumed her benefactions. An especial resurrection day for one woman! She was the model by which many women of our day have fashioned their lives, and at the first blast of the horn of wintry tempest there appear ten thousand Dorcas—Dorcas of Brooklyn, Dorcas of New York, Dorcas of London, Dorcas of all the neighborhoods and towns and cities of Christendom—just as good as the Dorcas of Joppa which I visited. Thank God for the ever-increasing skill and sharpness and speed and generosity of Dorcas' needle.

"What is that man doing?" I said to the dragoman in the streets of Joppa. "Oh, he is carrying his bed." Multitudes of people sleep out of doors, and that is the way so many in those lands become blind. It is from the dew of the night falling on the eyelids. As a result of this in Egypt every twentieth person is totally blind. In Oriental lands the bed is made of a thin straw mattress, a blanket and a pillow, and when the man rises in the morning he just ties up the three into a bundle and shoulders it and takes it away. It was to that the Saviour referred when he said to the sick man, "Take up thy bed and walk." An American couch or an English couch would require at least four men to carry it, but one Oriental can easily manage his slumber equipment.

But I inhale some of the odors of the large tanneries around Joppa. It is there to this day, a prosperous business, this tanning of hides. And that reminds me of Simon, the tanner, who lived at Joppa, and was the host of Peter, the apostle. I suppose the olfactory of Peter were as easily insulted by the odors of a tannery as others. But the Bible says, "He lodged with one Simon, the tanner." People who go out to do reformatory and missionary and Christian work must not be too sensitive. Simon, no doubt, brought to his household every night the mal-odors of the calfskins and ox-hides in his tannery, but Peter lodged in that home, not only because he may not have been invited to the houses of the merchant princes surrounded by redolent gardens, but to teach all men and women engaged in trying to make the world better, that they must not be squeamish and fastidious and finical and over-particular in doing the work of the world.

But reference to Peter reminds me that we must go to the house-top in Joppa where he was taught the democracy of religion. That was about the queerest thing that ever happened. On our way up to that house-top we passed an old well where the great stones were worn deep with the ropes of the buckets, and it must be a well many centuries old, and I think Peter drank of it. Four or five goat or calfskins filled with water lay about the yard. We soon got up the steps and on the house-top. It was in such a place in Joppa that Peter one noon, while waiting for dinner, and had a hungry fit and fainted away, and had a vision or dream or trance. I said to my family and friends on that house-top, "Listen while I read about what happened here." And opening the Bible we had the whole story.

It seems that Peter on the house-top dreamed that a great blanket was let down out of Heaven, and in it were sheep and goats and cattle and mules and pigeons and buzzards and snakes and all manner of creatures that fly the air, or walk the field, or crawl the earth, and in the dream a voice told him as he was hungry to eat, and he said, "I cannot eat things unclean." Three times he dreamed it. There was then heard a knocking at the gate of the house on the top of which Peter lay in a trance, and three men asked, "Is Peter here?" Peter, while yet wondering what his dream meant, descends the stairs and meets these strangers at the gate, and they tell him that a good man by the name of Cornelius, in the city of Caesarea, has also had a dream and has sent them for Peter and to ask him to come and preach. At that call Peter left Joppa for Caesarea. The dream he had prepared him to preach, for Peter learned by it to reject no people as unclean, and whereas he previously thought he must preach only to the Jews, now he goes to preach to the Gentiles, who were considered unclean.

Notice how the two dreams meet—Peter's dream on the house-top, Cornelius' dream at Caesarea. So I have noticed providences meet, distant events meet, dreams meet. Every dream is hunting up some other dream, and every event is searching for some other event. In the Fifteenth century (1492) the great event was the discovery of America. The art of printing, born the same century, goes out to meet that discovery and make the

New World an intelligent world. The Declaration of Independence, announcing equal rights, meets Robert Burns' A man's a man for a' that.

The United States was getting too large to be managed by one government, and telegraphy was invented to compress within an hour the whole continent. Armies in the civil war were to be fitted out with clothing, and the sewing machine invention came out to make it possible. Immense farming acreage is presented in this country, enough to support millions of our native-born and millions of foreigners; but the old style of plow and scythe and reaper and thresher cannot do the work, and there come steam plows, steam harrows, steam reapers, steam rakes, steam threshers, and the work is accomplished. The forests of the earth fail to afford sufficient fuel, and so the coal mines surrender a sufficiency. The cotton crops were luxuriant, but of comparatively little value, for they could not be managed; and so, at just the right time, Hargreaves came with his invention of the spinning jenny, and Arkwright with his roller, and McKinney with his cotton gin. The world, after pottering along with tallow candles and whale oil, was crying for better light and more of it, and the hills of Pennsylvania poured out rivers of oil and kerosene illumined the nations. But the oil wells began to fail, and then the electric light comes forth to turn night into day.

So all events are woven together, and the world is magnificently governed, because it is divinely governed. We criticize things and think the divine machinery is going wrong, and put our fingers amid the wheels only to get them crushed. But I say, hands off! Things are coming out gloriously. Cornelius may be in Caesarea, and Peter in Joppa; but their dreams meet. It is one hand that is managing the world, and that is God's hand; and one mind that is planning all things for good, and that is God's mind; and one heart that is filled with love and pardon and sympathy, and that is God's heart. Have faith in Him. Fret about nothing. Things are not at loose ends. There are no accidents. All will come out right in your history and in the world. As you are waking from one dream up stairs an explanatory dream will be knocking at the gate down stairs.

But standing on this Joppa house-top I look off on the Mediterranean, and what is that strange sight I see? The waters are black, seemingly for miles. There seems to be a great multitude of logs fastened together. Oh, yes, it is a great raft of timbers. They are cedars of Lebanon which King Hiram is furnishing King Solomon in exchange for 20,000 measures of wheat, 20,000 baths of oil and 20,000 baths of wine. These cedars have been cut down and trimmed in the mountains of Lebanon by the 70,000 axmen engaged there, and with great withes and iron bolts are fastened together, and they are floating down to Joppa to be taken across the land for Solomon's temple, now building at Jerusalem, for we have lost our hold of the Nineteenth century and are clear back in the ages.

The rafts of cedar are guided into what is called the Moon Pool, an old harbor south of Joppa, now filled with sand and useless. With long pikes the timber is pushed this way and that in the water, then with levers and many a loud, long "Ho, heave!" as the carters get their shoulders under the great weight, the timber is fastened to the wagons and the lowering oxen are yoked to the load, and the procession of teams moves on with crack of whip and drawled out words which, translated, I suppose would correspond with the "Whoa, haw, gee!" of modern teamsters, toward Jerusalem, which is thirty miles away, over mountainous distances which for hundreds of years defied all engineering. And those rough cedars shall become carved pillars, and beautiful altars, and rounded bannisters, and traceried panels, and sublime ceiling, and exquisite harps, and kindly chandeliers.

As the wagon train moves out from Joppa over the plain of Sharon toward Jerusalem I say to myself, what vast numbers of people helped to build that temple of Solomon, and what vast numbers of people are now engaged in building the wider, higher, grander temple of righteousness rising in the earth. Our Christian ancestry toiled at it, amid sweat and tears, and hundreds of the generations of the good, and the long train of Christian workers still moves on; and, as in the construction of Solomon's temple some hewed with the ax in the far away Lebanon, and some drove a wedge, and some twisted a withe, and some trod the wet and slippery rafts on the sea, and some yoked the ox, and some pulled at the load, and some shoved the plane, and some fitted the joints, and some heaved up the rafters, but all helped build the temple, though some of these never saw it, so now let us all put our hands, and our shoulders, and our hearts to the work of building the temple of righteousness, which is to fill the earth; and one will bind a wound, and another will wipe away a tear, and another will teach a class, and another will speak the encouraging word, and all of us will be ready to pull and lift, and in some way help on the work until the millennial morn shall gild the pinnacle of that finished temple, and at its shining gates the world shall put down its last burden, and in its lavers wash off its last stain, and at its altars the last wanderer shall kneel. At the dedication of that temple all the armies of earth and heaven will "shoulder arms" and "present arms" and "ground arms" for "behold! a greater than Solomon is here."

But my first day in the Holy Land is ended. The sun is already closing his eye for the night. I stand on the balcony of a hotel which was brought to Joppa in pieces from the State of Maine by some fanatics who came here expecting to see Christ reappear in Palestine. My room here was once occupied by that Christian hero of the centuries—English, Chinese, Egyptian, World-wide Gen. Gordon, a man mighty for God as well as for the world's pacification. Although the first of December and winter, the air is full of fragrance from gardens all a-bloom, and under my window are acacia and tamarisk and mulberry and century plants and orange groves and oleander. From the drowsiness of the air and the fatigues of the day I feel sleepy. Good-night! To-morrow morning we start for Jerusalem.

SQUIRE FERRET—Uncle Jasper, we are just considering the question as to whether chickens sleep any at night. What's your opinion? Do they ever get in the arms of Morpheus? Uncle Jasper—Well, Squar! Ef that gemen's a nigger an' he knows what dey done roos', dey suttingly do git dar, fo' a fac'.



**Well Deserved.**  
The pastor of a church at one of our seaside resorts is quoted as delivering the following brief but pointed discourse at the morning service for the benefit of the church late and leaving before the services closed: "For the benefit of the men who come into this church after service has commenced and leave before the collection-plate is passed, I wish to say that the hour of service is eleven o'clock, and the benediction is pronounced by twelve. I would also remark that the style of attire adopted by these young men, while perhaps very becoming, is more suited for tennis court, ball field or bull fight, than for the house of God."

**Extra Liability to Malarial Infection.**  
Persons whose blood is thin, digestion weak and liver sluggish, are extra-labile to the attack of malarial disease. The most trifling exposure may, under such conditions, infect a system which, if healthy, would resist the malarial taint. The only way to secure immunity from malaria in localities where it is prevalent, is to tone and regulate the system by improving weakened digestion, enriching the blood, and giving a wholesome impetus to biliary secretion. These results are accomplished by nothing so effectively as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which long experience has proved to be the most reliable safeguard against fever and ague and kindred disorders, as well as the best remedy for them. The Bitters are, moreover, an excellent invigorant of the organs of urination, and an active depurant, eliminating from the blood those acid impurities which create rheumatic ailments.

**WOLVES, COYOTES, CATS AND PANTHERS** in Texas are multiplying under the protection of the barbed wire fence and the apathy of the State Legislators. A few years since a thorough scalp law would have settled forever the wild animal question in Texas at a small expense. Now it will cost twice the money, and meantime stockmen and farmers have lost many times the money in calves, colts and sheep killed. In a few years things will be worse. A ranchman, G. A. Anderson, of Kinney County, has been compelled to buy a pack of hounds and turn hunters to protect his flock from the increasing ravages of panthers. The same thing is happening all over Texas.

**Ask Your Friends About It.**  
Your distressing cough can be cured. We know it, because Kemp's Balsam within the past few years has cured so many coughs and colds in this community. Its remarkable sale has been won entirely by its genuine merit. Ask some friend who has used it what he thinks of Kemp's Balsam. There is no medicine so pure, none so effective. Large bottles \$1.00 and \$1.00 at all druggists. Sample bottle free.

NINETY years ago Mr. Palmer, an actor, fell dead on the Liverpool stage. The moment before his death he had exclaimed, "Oh, God, O, God, there is another and a better world."

**HALF'S CATARRH CURE** is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

The export of canaries from Germany is very large. Every year about 130,000 of these birds are sent to America, 3,000 to England, and about 2,000 to Russia.

The very best way to know whether or not Dobbin's Electric Soap is as good as it is said to be, is to try it yourself. It can't deceive you. Be sure to get no imitation. There are lots of them. Ask your grocer.

A KENTUCKY man recently found a snake in his bed-tick. He must have gone to bed with his boots on.—*Ram's Horn.*

**St. Jacobs Oil**  
The Great Remedy for Pain  
IS THE BEST  
REMEDY FOR PAIN

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.  
There are emulsions and emulsions, and there is still much skimmed milk which masquerades as cream. Try as they will, many manufacturers cannot disguise their cod liver oil as to make it palatable to sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion of PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, combined with Hypophosphites is almost as palatable as milk. For this reason as well as for the fact of the stimulating qualities of the Hypophosphites, Physicians frequently prescribe it in cases of  
**CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS and CHRONIC COUGH or SEVERE COLD.** All Druggists sell it, but be sure you get the genuine, as there are poor imitations.

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THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN.  
For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand set like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.  
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All Internal Pains, Diarrhea, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.  
**RADWAY'S PILLS,**  
An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and best Medicine in the world for the Cure of All Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.  
Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.  
Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

## A CELEBRATED TRIAL.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL CASE IN CANADA'S HISTORY.

**Trial and Conviction of J. Reginald Birchall for the Murder of F. C. Benwell, His Traveling Companion—Strange Circumstances Surrounding the Affair.**

ITHIN the memory of man no Canadian criminal case has attracted the attention or created the interest that has been manifested in the trial of J. Reginald Birchall, which was brought to a conclusion at Woodstock, Ontario, on the 29th of September. The trial consumed ten days and resulted in the conviction of the accused. When asked by the Judge if he had anything to say by way of defense, he replied simply: "I am not guilty of murder." He was thereupon sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Nov. 14.

### HISTORY OF THE CASE.

[WOODSTOCK (ONT.) CORRESPONDENCE.]  
Birchall was tried on an indictment charging him with the murder of Frederick C. Benwell, whose dead body was found in a wild and unfrequented swamp in Oxford County, Ont., in February last. The evidence upon which the jury found the murderer guilty, was purely circumstantial.

There are many conflicting and fragmentary accounts of Birchall's identity, but those who ought to know best say that he is the son of an English Church



BIRCHALL, THE MURDERER.

clergyman who lived in the north of England, and now deceased. Birchall was a student at Oxford, and was known as a hard-featured fellow, a good-natured spendthrift with pleasure as his principal ambition in life. He is now about 27 years old. He got married a few years ago, and about the same time financial troubles culminated and he was forced to leave England. He came to Canada early in the summer of 1882 to become a farmer, but, finding the work harder and the pay smaller than he had been led to expect, he staid in Woodstock. Birchall talked a great deal about aristocrats



WHERE BENWELL'S BODY WAS FOUND.

In England with whom he claimed to be acquainted or connected. He signed himself Birchall or Burchell, but spoke of himself as the possessor or heir-apparent to the title of Lord Somerset. Many people in Oxford County knew him only as Somerset. He had an inordinate passion for sports. A horse and a gun were the twin objects of his first affection. As a sportsman he sought game far and near and became more intimately acquainted with the country than many a person who has spent a lifetime in it. He spent money freely. There did not seem to be anything vicious about him, but he was simply bent on having a good time. His wife seemed to second him in what he did and was known everywhere as "Lady Somerset." These two disappeared in the fall as quickly as they had come, leaving certain unpaid bills. When a man was arrested in February for the murder of the stranger whose body was found in the swamp near Princeton the people were made aware for the first time that Lord Somerset, or Birchall, had returned.

There had been great difficulty in identifying the body, for the pockets had been emptied of all but one or two unimportant articles, and the name had been cut out of all the marked clothing. But a cigar-case was found having the name of "F. C. Benwell" on it. When this announcement was made in the papers, Birchall came on from Niagara Falls to Princeton and identified the body as that of a fellow-passenger of his on the steamship Britannic, which had landed in New York but a couple of weeks before. It appeared from Birchall's own statement that Benwell had been in his company but a few days before the body was found, so he was arrested on suspicion, and his wife, also, was taken into custody on a charge of aiding and abetting in the murder. There had been a good deal of excitement about the discovery of the body in the swamp, but when it was known that "Lord Somerset" had been arrested for the murder, and that the case, if proven, would be shown to be one of almost unheard of atrocity, the whole country was wild with curiosity and indignation. There was only one person who remained cool, collected and smiling, and that was Birchall. He manifested no bravado, but he simply kept quiet, said nothing except to his lawyer, and seemed to be rather amused at the course events had taken. But against Birchall there were scraps of evidence which, while not making a complete case, were all consistent one with the other and together were certainly very strong. The principal witness was a young Englishman named Douglas R. Pelly, who had come out on the Britannic with Mr. and Mrs. Birchall and Benwell. Pelly and Benwell had made ar-

rangements in England to take an interest in a horse ranch or farm which Birchall claimed he owned in Canada. According to Pelly, Birchall had represented this farm to be a mile and a half from Niagara Falls, the stables lighted with electricity, and the place generally in first-class shape. Benwell's father, a retired British Colonel, was to pay \$500 for an interest in this farm as soon as his son should write from Canada that he was satisfied with his bargain. Young Pelly also had paid Birchall a large sum on condition that he was to have employment on the farm, with a small share in the profits. Pelly explained how the party had gone through from New York to Buffalo, thence to Niagara Falls, and how on Monday, Feb. 17, Benwell and Birchall had taken the Grand Trunk Southern Division train to go to the alleged stock farm. That night Birchall returned alone, explaining that Benwell had gone on further, probably intending to call at London, Ont., upon a Mr. Helmut, a lawyer who had been one of their fellow-passengers on the Britannic. Pelly told with blanched face how Birchall subsequently took him about Niagara Falls, while his (Pelly's) suspicions of his companion grew stronger. In private conversation the young fellow declared that he believed Birchall meant to tip him in to the river just below the falls, or otherwise to make away with him, and it was quite evident that he believed he had had an exceedingly narrow escape.

Everything pointed to Birchall as the guilty man. Had the victim been shot in a quarrel or by a tramp, as was at one time suggested, the marks on the clothing would not have been cut out. That was evidently the work of a man who believed that if he could prevent the corpse from proclaiming its own identity it would fill a nameless grave and inquiry would soon die out. Birchall and Pelly were the only men who could have known that the man was an entire stranger in the country. Birchall was the last person seen with Benwell, that is sure. He left Niagara Falls with him, and credible witnesses swore to having seen the man whom they knew as Birchall or Somerset in company with a young Englishman whose description answered to that of the victim. They were seen to get off at Eastwood Station and go across the fields in a direction which would take them to the swamp. Birchall was subsequently seen to return alone. He spoke to a Miss Smith at Eastwood Station on his return and stated to her that he was going East, but would be back in a few days. He did not buy a return ticket, but a single ticket, however. He stated when he went to identify the body that he had never seen Benwell in the clothes in which the corpse was dressed. All the testimony went to prove that on the train Birchall's companion wore the very clothes in which the corpse was found.

The swamp is on the edge of one of those strange ponds, of which there are several in this country, which have no visible inlet or outlet, and which seem to extend under the swampy land by which their surface is surrounded. Birchall,



WHERE BENWELL'S BODY WAS FOUND.

as a sportsman, knew the place well. When he hunted in this swamp there was access to the lake, but during his absence in England a fire had burned out the spongy, peaty surface of the ground, causing the small cedars, of which the swamp is composed, to fall or lean so that access to the lake was prevented. The position of the body when found was such as to indicate that when shot the man was looking over the trunks of two trees which had fallen, completely barring the way to the lake. The theory that Birchall intended to throw his victim into the lake, where the undercurrent would tend to draw him beneath the boggy surface or shore of the lake, is completely in keeping with the rest of the story.

The court was presided over by Judge McMahon, one of the best men on the Canadian bench. On the side of the crown the lead was taken by B. B. Osler, Queen's Counsel, the leader of the criminal bar, and he was opposed chiefly by George T. Blackstock, Queen's Counsel, a rising man, young and eloquent. The court-room was crowded to suffocation every day of the trial from the opening to the close.

**Pertinent Paragraphs.**  
MAD dogs are very numerous in Georgia.

NEVADA Indians predict a mild, short winter on the Pacific coast.

IMPROVEMENT societies are being formed in nearly every town in Georgia.

THERE is more shipping now in the port at Charleston than at any time for the last five years.

GERMANY produced in 1890 2,372,413 tons of wheat, 5,363,426 tons of rye, 1,938,419 tons of barley, and 4,197,124 tons of oats.

AUSTRIAN insane asylums are now the subject of a special governmental inspection, provoked by the numerous scandals in them.

LATE advices from Labrador says that the fishing is excellent. Every craft heard from is loaded, and the catch this season will be the best for twenty years.

**A Jail Bird.**  
"Now, sir," asked the prosecuting attorney, looking at him sternly, "were you ever in prison?"  
"Yes, sir, I have been," answered the witness in a low tone.  
"Ah, I thought so, sir. You are a pretty fellow. Jail bird! How long ago has it been?"  
"It was during the war. I served six months in Andersonville and Libby while you were up North here writing magazine articles on how to end the conflict," answered the witness in the same low, meek tone.—*Munsey's Weekly.*

**Commendable.**  
All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the Cal. Fig Syrup Company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate.

A SWEET girl graduate, says an exchange, thus described the manner in which a goat butted a boy out of the front yard: "He hurled the previous end of his anatomy against the boy's afterward with an earnestness and velocity which, backed by the ponderosity of the goat's avoirdupois, imparted a momentum that was not relaxed until he landed on terra firma beyond the pale of the goat's jurisdiction."

**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 Vestibule 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.

Mrs. SARAH SUMMERS, of Jones County, died a few days ago at the age of 101 years. She had 7 children, 4 of whom are still living, 42 grandchildren, 139 great-grandchildren and 10 great-great-grandchildren.

DELAYS are dangerous. Don't wait for your child to have an epileptic fit. Kill at once the worms that are making her feel so poorly by giving Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers.

EVERY man born into this world comes under the same terrible condition that he can never leave it alive.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Bilious and Nervous ills.

"Is that your domestic?" "No! She is my importation."—*Life.*

STRANGE indeed that a plain thing like SAPOLIO should make everything so bright, but "a needle clothes others, and is itself naked." Try a cake in your next house-cleaning.

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Is the most ancient and most general of all diseases. Scarcely a family is entirely free from it, while thousands in every city are its suffering slaves. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had remarkable success in curing every form of scrofula. The most severe and painful running sores, swellings in the neck or groin, humor in the eyes, causing partial or total blindness, have been cured by this successful medicine. All who suffer from scrofula should give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial.  
**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
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100 Doses One Dollar

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**COLD HEAD**  
RELIEVES INSTANTLY.  
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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.  
For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc., ACTING LIKE MAGIC on the vital organs, strengthening the muscular system, and arousing with the rosbud of health The Whole Physical Energy of the Human Frame. Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly RESTORE FEMALES to complete health.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
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Not to Discolor!  
BEARS THIS MARK.  
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of confidence in it—the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It's a faith that means business, too—it's backed up by money. This is what they offer: \$500 reward for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. They mean it. They're willing to take the risk—they know their medicine. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, it produces perfect and permanent cures of the worst cases of chronic Catarrh in the Head. It's doing it every day, where everything else has failed. No matter how bad your case, or of how long standing, you can be cured. You're sure of that—or of \$500. You can't have both, but you'll have one or the other.

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Gray hair or whiskers changed to a glossy black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously and contains nothing injurious to the hair. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, New York.

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