

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

[Holland City News: 1888](#)

[Holland City News: 1880-1889](#)

10-20-1888

Holland City News, Volume 17, Number 38: October 20, 1888

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1888



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 17, Number 38: October 20, 1888" (1888). *Holland City News: 1888*. 41.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1888/41

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1888 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

THE base-ball pitcher is an unscrupulous fellow—he gets the batter out by fair means or by foul.

"DO THYSELF NO HARM."

SERMON BY DR. TALMAGE IN BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

Suicide in Olden Time Was Considered Honorable and a Sign of Courage—Modern Apologists for This Crime—Genuine Science and Revelation in Accord.

Text—"He drew out his sword, and would have killed himself, supposing that the prisoners had been fled. But Paul cried with a loud voice, saying, Do thyself no harm."—Acts xvi, 22-23.

Here is a would-be suicide arrested in his deadly attempt. He was a sheriff, and according to the Roman law, a bailiff himself must suffer the punishment of an escaped prisoner, and if the prisoner breaking jail was sentenced to be hung, the sheriff must be hung for three or four years; and if the prisoner breaking jail was to have suffered capital punishment, then the sheriff must suffer capital punishment. The sheriff had received special charge to keep a sharp lookout for Paul and Silas. The Government had not confidence in bolts and bars to keep safe these two clergymen, about whom there seemed to be something strange and supernatural. Sure enough, by miraculous power, they are free, and the sheriff, waking out of a sound sleep, and supposing these ministers have run away, and knowing that they were to die for preaching Christ, and realizing that he must therefore die, rather than go under the executioner's ax on the morrow and suffer public disgrace, resolves to precipitate his own death. But before the sheriff could strike his heart, one of the unloosed prisoners arrests the blade by the command: "Do thyself no harm."

In olden time, and where Christianity had not interfered with it, suicide was considered honorable and a sign of courage. Demosthenes poisoned himself when told that Alexander's ambassador had demanded the surrender of the Athenian orators. Isocrates killed himself rather than surrender to Philip of Macedon. Cato, rather than submit to Julius Caesar, took his own life, and after three times his wounds had been dressed, tore them open and perished. Mithridates killed himself rather than submit to Pompey, the conqueror. Hannibal destroyed his life by poison from his ring, considering life unbearable. Lucius, a suicide. Brutus a suicide. After the disaster of Moscow, Napoleon always carried with him a preparation of opium, and one night his servant heard the ex-emperor arise, put something in a glass and drink it, and soon after the groans aroused all the attendants, and it was only through the utmost medical skill he was resuscitated from the stupor of the opiate.

Times have changed, and yet the American conscience needs to be toned up on the subject of suicide. Have you seen a paper in the last month that did not announce the passage out of life by one's own behest? Defaulters, alarmed at the idea of exposure, quit life precipitately. Men losing large fortunes go out of the world because they cannot endure earthly existence. Frustrated affection, domestic infidelity, dyspeptic impatience, anger, remorse, envy, jealousy, destitution, misanthropy, are considered sufficient causes for absconding from this life by Paris green, by laudanum, by belladonna, by Othello's dagger, by halter, by leap from the abutment of a bridge, by firearms. More cases of *felo de se* in the last two years than any two years of the world's existence, and more in the last month than in any twelve months. The evil is more and more spreading.

A pulpit not long ago expressed some doubt as to whether there was really anything wrong about quitting this life when it became disagreeable, and there are found in respectable circles, people apologetic for the crime which Paul in the text arrested. I shall show you before I get through that suicide is the worst of all crimes, and I shall lift a warning unmistakable. But in the early part of this sermon I wish to admit that some of the best Christians that have ever lived have committed self-destruction, but always in dementia, and not responsible. I have no more doubt about their eternal felicity than I have of the Christian who dies in his bed in the delirium of typhoid fever. While the shock of the catastrophe is very great, I charge all those who have had Christian friends under cerebral aberration step off the boundaries of this life, to have no doubt about their happiness. The dear Lord took them right out of their dazed and frenzied state into perfect safety. How Christ feels toward the insane you may know from the kind way He treated the demagogue of Gadara and the child lunatic, and the potency with which he hushed tempests either of sea or brain.

Scotland, the land prolific of intellectual giants, had none grander than Hugh Miller. Great for science and great for God. He came of the best Highland blood, and was a descendant of Donald Roy, a man eminent for piety and the rare gift of second sight. His attainments, climbing up as he did from the quarry and the wall of the stonemason, drew forth the astonished admiration of Buckland and Murchison, the scientists, and Dr. Chalmers, the theologian, and held universities spellbound while he told them the story of what he had seen of God in the old red sandstone.

That man did more than any being that ever lived to show that the God of the hills is the God of the Bible, and he struck his tuning fork on the rocks of Cromarty until he brought geology and theology accordant in divine worship. His two books, entitled "Footprints of the Creator" and the "Testimony of the Rocks" proclaimed the bans of an everlasting marriage between genuine science and revelation. On this latter book he toiled day and night through love of nature and love of God, until he could not sleep, and his brain gave way, and he was found dead with a revolver by his side, the cruel instrument having had two bullets—one for him and the other for the gunsmith who at the coroner's inquest was examining it and fell dead. Have you any doubt of the beatification of Hugh Miller, after his hot brain had ceased throbbing that winter night in his study at Portobello? Among the mightiest of earth, among the mightiest of Heaven.

No one doubted the piety of William Cowper, the author of those three great hymns, "Oh, for a closer walk with God," "What various hindrances we meet," "There is a fountain filled with blood;" William Cowper, who shares with Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley the chief honors of Christian hymnology. In hypochondria he resolved to take his own life, and rode to the river Thames, but found a man seated on some goods at the very point from which he expected to spring, and rode back to his home, and that night threw himself upon his own knife, but the blade broke; and then he hanged himself to the ceiling, but the rope parted. No wonder

that when God mercifully delivered him from that awful dementia he sat down and wrote that other hymn just as memorable:

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform;
He plants His footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm.
Blind unbelief is sure to err
And scan His work in vain;
God is His own interpreter,
And He will make it plain.

While we make this merciful and righteous allowance in regard to those who were plunged into mental incoherence, I declare that that man who in the use of his reason, by his own act, snaps the bond between the body and his soul goes straight into perdition. Shall I prove it? Revelation xii, 8: "Murderers shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." Revelation xii, 15: "Without are dogs, and sorcerers, and whoremongers, and murderers." You do not believe the New Testament? Then perhaps you believe the Ten Commandments: "Thou shalt not kill." Do you say all these passages refer to the taking of the life of others? Then I ask you if you are not as responsible for your own life as for the life of others? God gave you a special trust in your life. He made you the custodian of your life as he made you the custodian of no other life. He gave you as weapons with which to defend it two arms to strike back assaults, two eyes to watch for invasion and a natural love of life which ought ever to be on the alert. Assassination of others is a mild crime compared with the assassination of yourself, because in the latter case it is treachery to an especial trust, it is the surrender of a castle you were especially appointed to keep, it is treason to a natural law and it is treason to God added to ordinary murder.

To show how God in the Bible looked upon this crime, I point you to the rogne's gallery in some parts of the Bible, the pictures of the people who have committed this unnatural crime. Here is the headless trunk of Saul, on the walls of Bathsheba. Here is the man who chased little David—ten feet in stature chasing four. Here is the man who consulted the clairvoyant, Witch of Endor. Here is a man who whipped in battle, instead of surrendering his sword with dignity as many a man has done, asks his servant to slay him; and when the servant declines, then the giant plants the hilt of the sword in the earth, the sharp point sticking upward, and he throws his body upon it and expires, the coward, the suicide. Here is Abithophel, the Machiavelli of olden times, betraying his best friend David in order that he may become prime minister of Absalom, and joining that fellow in his attempt at parricide. Not getting what he wanted by change of politics, he takes a short cut out of a disgraced life into the suicide's eternity. There he is, the ingrate!

Here is Abimelech, practically a suicide. He is with an army, bombarding a tower, when a woman in the tower takes a grindstone from its place and drops it upon his head, and with what life he has left in his cracked skull he commands his armor bearer: "Draw thy sword and slay me, lest men say a woman slew me." There is his post-mortem photograph in the book of Samuel. But the hero of this group is Judas Iscariot. Dr. Donne says he was a martyr, and we have in our day apologists for him. And what wonder, in this day when we have a book revealing Aaron Burr as a pattern of virtue, and in this day when we uncover a statue to George Sand as the benefactress of literature, and in this day when there are betrayals of Christ on the part of some of his pretended apostles—a betrayal so black it makes the infamy of Judas Iscariot white! Yet this man by his own hand hung up for the execution of all the ages, Judas Iscariot.

All the good men and women of the Bible left to God the decision of their earthly terminus, and they could have said with Job, who had a right to commit suicide if any man ever had—what with his destroyed property, and his body all a flame with insufferable carapaces, and everything going from his home except the chief curse of it, a pestiferous wife, and four garrulous people pelting him with comfortless talk while he sits on a heap of ashes scratching his scabs with a piece of broken pottery, yet crying out in triumph: "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come."

Notwithstanding that the Bible is against this evil, and the aversion which it creates by the loathsome and ghastly spectacle of those who have hurled themselves out of life, and notwithstanding Christianity is against it, and the arguments and the useful lives, and the illustrious deaths of its disciples, it is a fact alarmingly patent that suicide is on the increase.

What is the cause? I charge upon infidelity and agnosticism this whole thing. If there be no hereafter, or if that hereafter be blissful without reference to how we live and how we die; why not move back the folding doors between this world and the next? And when our existence here becomes troublesome, why not pass right over into Elysium? Put this down among your most solemn recollections, and consider it after you go to your home: there has never been a case of suicide where the operator was not either demented, and therefore irresponsible, or an infidel. I challenge all the ages, and I challenge the whole universe. There never has been a case of self-destruction while in full appreciation of his immortality, and of the fact that that immortality would be glorious or wretched according as he accepted Jesus Christ or rejected Him.

You say it is a business trouble, or you say it is electrical currents, or it is this, or it is that, or it is the other thing. Why not go clear back, my friend, and acknowledge that in every case it is the abdication of reason or the teaching of infidelity which practically says: "If you don't like this life get out of it, and you will land either in annihilation, where there are no notes to pay, no persecutions to suffer, no gout to torment, or you will land where there will be everything glorious and nothing to pay for it." Infidelity has always been apologetic for self-immolation. After Tom Paine's "Age of reason" was published and widely read there was a marked increase of self-slaughter.

A man in London heard Mr. Owen deliver his infidel lecture on socialism, and went home, sat down and wrote these words: "Jesus Christ is one of the weakest characters in history, and the Bible is the greatest possible deception," and then shot himself. David Hume wrote these words: "It would be no crime for me to divert the Nile or the Danube from its natural bed. Where, then, can be the crime in my diverting a few drops of blood from their ordinary channel?" And having written the essay he loaned it to a friend, the friend read it, wrote a letter of thanks and admiration and shot himself. Appendix to the same book. Rousseau, Voltaire, Gibbon, Montaigne, under certain circumstances, were apologetic for self-immolation. Infidelity puts up no bar to people's

reaching out from this world into the next. They teach us it does not make any difference how you live here or go out of this world, you will land either in an oblivion nowhere or a glorious somewhere. And infidelity holds the upper end of the rope for the suicide, and aims the pistol with which a man blows his brains out, and mixes the strychnine for the last swallow. If infidelity could carry the day and persuade the majority of people in this country that it does not make any difference how you go out of the world you will land safely, the Hudson and the East rivers would be so full of corpses the ferryboats would be impeded in their progress, and the crack of a suicide's pistol would be no more alarming than the rattle of a street car.

I have sometimes heard it discussed whether the great dramatist was a Christian or not. I do not know, but I know that he considered appreciation of a future existence the mightiest hindrance to self-destruction.

For who could bear the whips and scorns of time,
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
But that the dread of something after death—
The undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns—puzzles the will?

Would God that coroners would be brave in rendering the right verdict, and when in a case of irresponsibility they say: "While this man was demented he took his life," in the other case say: "Having read infidel books and attended infidel lectures, which obliterated from this man's mind all appreciation of anything like future retribution, he committed self-slaughter!"

Ah! Infidelity, stand up and take thy sentence! In the presence of God and angels and men, stand up, thou monster, thy lip blasted with blasphemy, thy cheek scarred with lust, thy breath foul with the corruption of the ages! Stand up, Satyr, filthy goat, buzzard of the nations, leper of the centuries! Stand up, thou monster infidelity! Part man, part panther, part reptile, part dragon, stand up and take thy sentence! Thy hands red with the blood in which thou hast washed, thy feet crimson with human gore, through which thou hast waded, stand up and take thy sentence! Down with thee to the pit and sup on the sores and groans of families thou hast blasted and roll on the bed of knives which thou hast sharpened for others, and let thy music be the everlasting misere of those thou hast damned! I brand the forehead of infidelity with all the crimes of self-immolation for the last century on the part of those who had their reason.

My friends, if ever your life, through its abrasions and its molestations, should seem to be unbearable, and you are tempted to quit it by your own behest, do not consider yourself as worse than others. Christ himself was tempted to cast himself from the roof of the temple, but as He resisted, so resist ye. Christ came to medicine all our wounds. In your trouble I prescribe life instead of death. People who have had it worse than you will ever have it have gone on the way. Remember that God keeps the chronology of your life with as much precision as he keeps the chronology of nations, your death as well as your cradle.

Why was it that at midnight, just at midnight the destroying angel struck the blow that set the Israelites free from bondage? The four hundred and thirty years were up at 12 o'clock that night. The four hundred and thirty years were not up at 11, and 1 o'clock would have been tardy and too late. The four hundred and thirty years were up at 12 o'clock, and the destroying angel struck the blow, and Israel was free, and God knows just the hour when it is time to lead you from earthly bondage. By his grace make not the worst of things, but the best of them. If you must take the pills, do not chew them. Your everlasting rewards will accord with your earthly perturbations, just as Caius gave to Agrippa a chain of gold as heavy as was a chain of iron. For the asking—and I do not know to whom I speak in this august assemblage, but the word may be especially appropriate—for your asking you may have the same grace that was given to the Italian martyr Algeris, who, down in the darkest of dungeons, dated his letter from "the delectable orchard of the Leonine prison."

And remember that this brief life of ours is surrounded by a rim, a very thin but very important rim, and close up to that rim is a great eternity, and you had better keep out of it until God breaks that rim and separates this from that. To get rid of the sorrows of earth, do not rush into greater sorrows. To get rid of a swarm of summer insects, leap not into a jungle of Bengal tigers.

There is a sorrowless world, and it is so radiant that the noonday sun is only the lowest doorstep and the aurora that lights up the northern heavens, confounding astronomers as to what it can be, is the waving of the banners of the procession come to take the conquerors home from church militant to church triumphant, and you and I have ten thousand reasons for wanting to go there, but we will never get there either by self-immolation or impenitency. All our sins slain by the Christ who came to do that thing, we want to go in at just the time divinely arranged, and from a couch divinely spread, and then the sepulchral gates behind us will be overpowered by the clang of the opening of the solid pearl before us. O God, whatever others may choose, give me a Christian's life, a Christian's death, a Christian's burial, a Christian's immortality.

Car-Conductor Attachments.

Brooklyn car conductors are now obliged to wear watches set into the fare-recording apparatus swung from their necks. The faces of these are big and plain, covered only with thick glass. By these the passengers can tell the time readily. The conductors complain that sometimes passengers catch hold of and turn them around, like as if they were wooden men, in order to see what time it is. They also begin to think that the public will not consider a man fit to run a car unless he has got a calendar stitched on the back of his hat, a thermometer hanging from one buttonhole, and a city directory hooked to a strap around his wrist.

DURING the past year France has had 7,572 suicides, one-fifth of them in and around Paris. Of these 1,975 were traced to mental aberration, 1,228 to physical suffering, and only 483 to want and fear of it. Domestic trouble and alcoholism were the chief moral causes. Disappointed love resulted in 200, and jealousy in 27.—*Arkansas Traveler*.

FRECKLES, odd as it may seem, are fashionable because the Princess Louise has them, and now they are produced artificially.

HOME AND FARM.

TALKS WITH THE FARMER AND THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Valuable Hints on Farming, House Decorations, Kitchen Economy, and the Preservation of Health.

THE FARMER.

The Product of Poor Farmers.

Good farmers have the advantage in growing most agricultural products, but there are some that seem to be necessary, and can scarcely be produced under the best agricultural conditions. Bristles from hogs is one of these products. It long ago ceased to be a valuable by-product of the Englishman's pig-pen. Improved breeds of pigs don't wear their hair in that way. It is not the fashion anywhere out of the wild state. Most of the bristles of commerce come from the wild or half-wild hogs of Germany and Russia. In a contention whether our supremacy shall be in growing bristles or pork, American farmers will generally prefer superiority in the latter, which is incompatible with the successful growing of hogs' bristles.

Rag-Weed in Young Clover.

It requires an extra good catch of clover to keep down the rag-weed the first season; but if sown early on soil that has been harrowed as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the clover will keep ahead. Usually, however, after grain harvest the rag-weed gets the start. It should be mowed down and raked off to prevent the rag-weed from filling the ground with seed. If in doing this much clover is cut with it, the whole should be put in the barn. Cattle and sheep will pick at it in winter, though it should not be given to cows that give milk, as it will cause a bitter taste in the product. Many farmers let the rag-weed and clover grow together until both stand blackened by frost. But the clover is injured by being shaded and crowded, and the weed is better got out of the way.

Points on Clover.

Henry Stewart says that in his own practice he gave several years ago all attempts to grow grass and clover, or even clover alone, by sowing it with fall grain. He adds: The best methods of seeding that I have found are either with oats, or land prepared in the very best manner for this crop and manured and fertilized as it should be; or, later, with millet or with buckwheat. If your clover roots pull up with great ease and gather in windrows before the mower, look for the clover-root borer. Pull up two-year-old plants of clover and split open the upper part of the root to find the burrows of this pest, and perhaps the insects themselves. The larvae are small, white grubs, and the adult insects are brown beetles less than an eighth of an inch in length. The insects may be found at all stages of the year.

Corn for Ensilage.

In Bulletin No. 3, from the New Hampshire College Experiment Station, Prof. Whitcher gives the result of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining at what stage of maturity is the best to cut ensilage corn, in order to secure the most food material for stock. Leaving the details of the experiment, we give his summary as follows: In conclusion we may say that, all things considered, it is best to plant such varieties as will, in a given locality, produce plants having well-filled ears, the kernels being in the milk, or better still, in the "doughy" state, and to delay the harvesting until the plants show evident signs of ripening, such as the turning of the lower leaves, the glazing of the kernel in the flint or the shrivelling of the Dent varieties. Up to this point there is a gain in two ways. First, an actual gain in the dry matter, and second, a loss of water, reducing the ratio between the water and dry substance to about that required by cattle, thus improving the ensilage and reducing the labor in handling.

THE FORESTRY.

Planting Acorns.

W. A. L., located on a claim in Southwest Kansas, desire to know: 1. When is the best time to plant acorns, fall or spring? 2. If spring, how should they be taken care of through winter to insure the best success? 3. How is the proper way to plant?

1. Plant in the spring, as soon as the ground can be properly worked. 2. Keep the acorns mixed with five or six times their bulk of moist (not wet) sand, and where the whole may be slightly frozen occasionally. 3. We prefer to plant in rows twelve inches apart by two inches in the row, and plant out the next spring in rows four feet apart by one foot in the row, leaving as much of the tap root as possible, and then thin as may be necessary. Or if you are planting poplar, catalpa and soft maple in rows four feet apart, set a young oak, each four feet, with what earth will adhere to the roots every four feet in the row, and after the first year do not let the oaks be severely shaded; or plant a young oak near each hill of corn and set a stake so it will not be injured in cultivating. Of course you understand that all nut trees are rather difficult to transplant, oak and hickory the most difficult. If you have plenty of nuts and can afford to thin out as they crowd, plant in rows six feet apart and plant corn between for about three years, cultivating the acorns as you would corn.—*Farm, Field and Stockman*.

POULTRY-RAISING.

Coops for Poultry.

Mr. A. F. Hunter, upon the subject of coops and pens gives, his views of the same in the *New England Farmer*, as follows:

There are great varieties of coops for sheltering broods of chickens. A small dry goods box makes an excellent shelter, a tough barrel ditto, and both of these have wooden floors which some consider an advantage; I use a floorless coop made like a steep roof.

These I build of half-inch matched pine, cutting it twenty inches long and using three six-inch-wide pieces for each roof. The back is boarded up tight except two inch-square holes in the gable for ventilation. The front is very open, and for a door I put a stout board up, held in place by a stone. A better finish would be given to it by a sliding or hinged door, but the board and stone answer every purpose. I make sections of light fencing half a lath high and twelve feet long, the laths being nailed to inch-square stuff, usually common furring split in halves. The spaces between the laths should be less than an inch or the little scamps will slip through. Four sections of this fence, tied securely at the tops of the corners with stout marine and small stakes driven into the ground to hold the bottoms of the corners, makes a snog pen for a brood.

The coop is put in the northern half

of the pen and always facing south so as to get the warm sunshine. Such a pen gives 44 square feet of grass, which will serve a very young brood for a week and can easily be moved its width to fresh grass when they have trampled the first. There are great advantages in pens like this. It is safe from hawks, as a hawk has to swoop downwards and along the ground for its prey, and cannot dive into a small pen. It is greatly safer from cats than when chicks are running at large, and skunks cannot get into it.

The greatest advantage, however, is that one can keep fifteen or twenty such families within a small space, placing them twenty-five or thirty feet apart, and as the chicks have to be fed five times a day, no inconsiderable amount of travel can be saved by this arrangement. If but two or three broods are raised in a season they can have freer range.

When the chicks are two weeks old or thereabouts I put a coop-pen in front of the coop, which keeps the hen confined but lets the chicks run at large, and take away the fence. This coop-pen is made the length of a lath and the shape of the coop, to which it will fit closely. A hen will usually wean her chicks by the time they are four or five weeks old. My hens frequently begin to lay before they wean their broods, whereupon they are returned to the laying pens.

THE APIARY.

Excessive Swarming.

The question, "How can excessive swarming be checked or controlled?" is one of importance to the apiarist who wishes honey rather than bees. A late number of the *American Bee Journal* has answered to this question from a number of practical honey men. We give their answers in a condensed form, without names:

By using large, roomy brood-combs and hives.

By giving plenty of room, usually, but not always.

Kill the queen, or get Mr. Cotton's controllable (?) hive.

A good honey harvest will usually do.

Give plenty of room and use young queens.

By the use of the extractor. By proper manipulation where comb honey is produced it can be lessened.

Destroy all the queen-cells in the old hive, and return the second swarm.

It can be checked by the extractor, removing frames of brood, and cutting out queen-cells.

Give plenty of room to store honey and for breeding, and plenty of ventilation at the top of the hive as well as at the bottom. I know whereof I affirm.

If after swarms, destroy all queen-cells except one.

By extracting the honey from the brood-chamber, and usually by cutting out all queen-cells but one, on the seventh day after the prime swarm has issued.

I suppose one swarm from each colony would not be called excessive. Further swarming can be prevented by hiving the swarm in a new hive on the old stand, removing the old hive, and cutting out all queen-cells but one good one, five or six days later.

If you mean to prevent the desire to swarm, keep all the honey extracted. I do not believe any one knows how to do it profitably, when working for comb honey.

This question is one of those that relates so much to localities that a general answer can be of no value.

You may check it by giving the bees plenty of room before the swarming fever takes the bees, and continue to give them plenty of room by the tiering-up system until the swarming season is past.

1. By giving ample space for comb-building early enough in the season to retard the desire to swarm. 2. After the first swarm issues, so manage that there will be no after-swarms, by getting all your working force in the new hive, and give them so much to do that they will not have time to swarm again.

Establish early in the season the storing habit, and when once established, keep it encouraged by frequent inversions, and giving plenty of storage room at all times. There is something about this that an expert can do, but which it is difficult to communicate. Large hives do not do it although they assist. Particularly empty brood-nests do not accomplish it, but they also assist. Good management does it every year, but that would require another book, and I have neither the time nor ability to write it.

This question cannot be satisfactorily answered. Swarming can usually be checked by giving room, or extracting the honey, but as a rule it cannot easily be controlled.

Last year we made a very thorough test, and we are satisfied on these points. In order to keep down increase, it is absolutely necessary to give the bees room from time to time; that the colony may not be overcrowded, they must have all the space that they can possibly occupy; that the queen should be kept in the small brood-chamber; that perforated metal should be used to prevent her from occupying any more room than you desire she should (that is, as soon as the honey harvest commences she should have less room to occupy for egg-laying than she had previously); This curtailing of the laying of the queen assists in keeping down the swarming fever.

A number mentioned the fact that it was impossible to give a general rule, as climate and locality had much to do with the matter.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Darning and Patching.

To darn well, select the number of thread or silk best suited to the material, and use the finest needle that will carry it. The edges of splits and tears must first be caught lightly together with long basting stitches that can easily be cut and drawn out when the darning is done. This prevents one edge stretching more than the other. Run the needle from the darning in very small stitches in and out its whole length before drawing through; then towards the darning in the same way, and so on, backwards and forwards till the length of the tear is covered. Tears are apt to be three-cornered. Begin such in the center to make the point fit even and darn toward each end. All darning of this character is done in the same way, but the finer material the finer must be the needle and cotton.

In darning much worn material, baste under the split a piece of the same goods and darn together. In all cases it strengthens to darn upon another piece, but does not make so smooth a darn. A ragged tear must have always a piece put under it. Ravellings of the same are best for darning flannels or dress goods, and if the mend is dampened and pressed with a hot iron, it is almost unnoticeable. Tears in cloth darned upon the wrong side, the stitches run upon the surface, not going through, scarcely show upon the right side. In lined arti-

cles the darning must, of course, be done upon the right side.

All tears must be darned before washing. If the edges are once stiffened by wetting and drying they can never be mended neatly.

To darn a hole in a stocking begin with as long a strand of cotton as can be easily managed, and a long, slim needle. Pass the needle back and forth across one way, letting each long stitch lie close to the one next it, and running the needle a little beyond the edge of the hole for greater strength, being careful not to draw the cotton tight enough to pucker. When the hole is covered, cross the other way, taking on the needle every other stitch of those in the first crossing. When finished you have a neat, strong basket work; neither a wide checker work can be seen through, nor a thick, uneven surface that hurts the foot. After mending the holes, the thin places in the stockings should be run thickly, backwards and forwards, with needle and cotton, to prevent breaking. In darned toes and heels it is helpful to darn upon a china egg, but in other parts of the stocking a flatter darn is made by using only the hand. To darn woollen stockings a French darning cotton, that comes in small, soft balls, is superior to that bought upon cards. It runs through several numbers, is fine and smooth, and keeps its color well.

Holes in garments or house-linen must be patched. To patch, baste a square of the same material under the hole, cut the edges of the hole even, turn under, and hem in small stitches neatly down to the patch. Then turn the edges of the patch and hem down upon the garment. This finishes both sides neatly. If the garment patched is figured or striped, the figures and stripes must be made to match in putting in the patch. Cloth is too heavy usually to turn the edges in patching. The edges of the patch must be run in small stitches upon the wrong side, and the edges of the hole darned down closely on the right side.—*Good Housekeeping*.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Use a warm knife in cutting warm bread and the like.

A PASTE of whiting and benzine will remove spots from marble.

A SALT bath should be soaked over night in plenty of soft water previous to boiling.

AFTER washing a wooden bowl, place it where it will dry equally on all sides, away from the stove.

FRUIT stains on white goods can be removed by pouring boiling water directly from the kettle over the spots.

If you want poached eggs to look particularly nice, cook each egg in a muffin ring placed in the bottom of a saucepan.

HIVE syrup is good for croup or inflammation of the lungs. It must be kept in a cool place, for if it sours it is very poisonous.

A CREAKING hinge can be cured by the use of a black lead pencil of the softest number, the point rubbed into all the crevices of the hinge.

FOR cleaning brass use a thin paste of plate powder, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, four tablespoonfuls of alcohol. Rub with a piece of flannel; polish with chamois.

THE KITCHEN.

Corn Meal Pan Cakes.

One pint of fine corn meal, four tablespoonfuls of wheat flour, one quart of milk, three eggs, pinch of salt. Mix the meal and flour with the milk, beat the eggs very light and add them. Bake on a hot griddle and serve hot with fresh butter.

Pickled Oysters.

Rinse the oysters in their liquor, strain it upon them, and let them come to a boil; take them out of the liquor to cool. Prepare cider vinegar by boiling it with peppers, a little salt, mace, cloves, and nutmeg, and when cold pour it over the oysters, and keep them in a covered stone jar.

Fruit Pudding.

Take stale bread, pour over hot water and soak awhile. Chop as for dressing, though not so fine, place a layer of bread in buttered tin, then a layer of fruit previously stewed, having the last layer baked. Bake half an hour and serve with sugar and cream or any pudding sauce. Appriots can be used if desired.

Sandwich Dressing.

One-half pound of nice butter, two tablespoonfuls of mixed mustard, three tablespoonfuls of salad oil, a little red or white pepper, a little salt, yolk of one egg, rub the butter to a cream, add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly, set away to cool, spread the bread with this mixture and put in the ham, chopped fine.

Gems.

One cup and a half of corn meal, two same of flour, the same of milk, two well-beaten eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg, and melt it, a little salt, add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with a little of the flour, butter the gem pans well, fill two-thirds full, bake in a quick oven about thirty minutes, serve hot. They are very nice.

Chopped Paste.

One quart of flour, two cups of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, and one-half tablespoonful of salt; do not wash the butter; put all together in a chopping tray and chop until thoroughly mixed; then add cold water (or iced water) to make a stiff paste, which will take less than a cup of water; roll out once and place in the ice chest to harden.

Dark Cake.

Four pounds of flour,

The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1888.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT—

BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

OR VICE PRESIDENT—

LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK.

For Presidential Electors.

At Large—RUSSELL A. ALGER, Detroit.
1st District—JUNIOR E. BEAL, Ann Arbor.
2nd District—RICHMOND KINGMAN, Calhoun.
3rd District—JOSEPH W. FRENCH, St. Joseph.
4th District—JOS. J. LEATHERS, Kent.
5th District—JAMES M. TURNER, Lansing.
6th District—JOHN S. THOMPSON, Sanilac.
7th District—ELLIOTT F. GRABILL, Montcalm.
8th District—WILLIAM T. CUMMER, Wexford.
9th District—HARRY P. MERRILL, Bay.
10th District—PERRY HANNAH, G'd Traverse.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress for Fifth District—
CHARLES E. BELKNAP, of Grand Rapids.

State Ticket.

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

County Ticket.

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

The Republican National Platform Condensed.

THE AMERICAN CREED.

We believe in a free ballot and in having every vote counted.

We believe in protection for protection's sake, and we are not ashamed of it.

We believe in abolishing internal taxes created for war purposes.

We believe in the direct protection of American labor against cheap foreign labor.

We believe in free internal competition.

We believe in railroad regulation.

We believe in homesteads and good homestead titles for citizens.

We believe in home rule for big and intelligent territories.

We believe in a double monetary standard.

We believe in the utmost facilities for education, as worth all they can cost.

We believe in a big merchant marine and in American ship yards.

We believe in a good navy, good coast defenses, and good water routes for commerce.

We believe in making other nations respect our rights and pay for all they get from us.

We believe in protecting American citizens against foreign interference, not only at home, but in any part of the world.

We believe that nothing is too good for the soldiers who risked their lives to save the country, and saved it.

A Greenbacker's Opinion.

Peter Cooper, during his life, did more to benefit the laboring man than any other private citizen in the United States. He established the Cooper Institute school, and spent several millions of dollars to improve the condition of the working people. He employed during his long life as a manufacturer, thousands of people, and always paid good wages. During the latter part of his life he was a Greenbacker and a Greenback candidate for president, and being a Greenbacker he was naturally, logically, and conscientiously a protectionist. In a speech in 1883 at a large labor meeting in New York city he said:

"I have noticed in my own business life, extending over a period of nearly seventy years, that every reduction of the tariff (or the tariff for revenue only plan) has brought wretchedness and ruin. It is the natural effect from such a cause. Nothing is more certain than that the advocacy of free-trade comes from foreigners who want to break up our industries. They have done it several times already, and they mean to do it again. The laborers of the world hardly get enough to keep body and soul together, and that is the condition in which the advocates of free-trade are trying to place our laborers."

Such words of wisdom from one who was so great a friend of the laboring men are worth remembering these days when the Cleveland and Mills Democracy are trying to saddle free-trade on the country.

I am for Cleveland because of free trade. Or, if it is nothing, Henry Waterson.

Our Harbors.

This campaign has been termed a "business" one, as the questions involved are principally connected with commercial and manufacturing interests. The people of Western Michigan, however, have a special interest in the defeat of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party.

The prosperity of Michigan is largely due to its commercial advantages. The great lakes provide a cheap mode of transportation for the products of farm and forest. To secure the benefits of this, harbors have been improved by the general government. The shipping upon the lakes is increasing each year. At the present time magnificent steamers are being used for the carriage of passengers between the principal ports. A few days ago the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company purchased property at Benton Harbor, upon which they will build extensive docks during the coming winter. Next year this company will place two large steamers upon the route between Benton Harbor and Chicago. The Goodrich Transportation Company will build two new steamboats this season, for passenger traffic. Every shipyard on the lakes is busily engaged in building new boats.

This being the case, it is of the utmost importance that our harbors should be improved and kept in good condition. The Republican doctrine is for the general government to encourage and make these improvements. The Democrats, however, under the time worn theories of state's rights, still quibble and oppose these measures as far as they dare. Grover Cleveland vetoed last year's harbor bill, and thereby caused great damage to all harbor work. This year, being one in which an election is to be held, he did not quite dare to veto the bill, but he refused to sign it, permitting the bill to become a law without his signature.

In all probability if Cleveland is re-elected he will veto next year's harbor bill.

Our readers are especially interested in the improvement of Holland harbor. It can be made one of the best on the East shore of Lake Michigan, as the water is very deep inside and there is no outside bar in Lake Michigan, but on the contrary, deep water close to the outer end of the piers. The miserly method of improving it, by making a small appropriation every year or two, instead of making one large enough to complete the work at once, has resulted in a waste of at least two-thirds of the money. The piers are built and repaired piece meal. We are informed by competent engineers that the judicious expenditure of \$25,000 would make this harbor an excellent one, with at least fourteen feet of water.

A few weeks ago during a storm, five vessels entered this harbor for shelter. A large three masted schooner came within half a mile of the harbor, and turned around and sailed back into the lake. The storm was a terrible one, but the captain knew he could not enter the harbor, so he preferred to risk the open lake. The wreck of the schooner Australia here a few days ago was due to the miserable condition of our harbor.

The same thing is true of all the harbors on the lake. The stingy manner in which Cleveland and his party doles out the money for these necessary harbor improvements causes a waste of at least one-half of that appropriated.

The Democrats are continually howling about "the surplus" in the treasury, while Cleveland grinds out his vetoes of harbor and pension bills. Gentlemen, let us stop their music, elect Harrison and Morton and a Republican congress which will favor the development of our common country, and a liberal policy toward the improvement of our harbors.

The Goody-good Democrat.

After a week's silence and meditation upon Ford's "Dear Dad" letter about Dr. Van der Veen, the editor of the Grand Rapids Democrat has lifted his hands in holy horror at the bad Republicans who printed it. Not because it is not genuine, but the good man says it was "a stolen letter" and so it must be naughty to read or print it. No evidence is offered to show that the letter was stolen.

In the campaign of 1880 the immaculate Democrats printed and circulated the famous Morey letter, a day or two before election. This purported to have been written by Garfield. It was a forgery. Ford's letter is admitted by the Democrat to be genuine. It relates to political matters, and we consider that the people of the Fifth District should read it and know what kind of a man is begging for their votes.

Indiana.

The Democrats sent Gov. Hill of New York into Indiana last week to help them there. The following from the Chicago News, gives his opinion of their prospects in that State:

Gov. Hill Gives Up Indiana.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 15.—Gov. Hill of New York passed through this city last night en route for Lakeside, O., where he will spend a brief period fishing. To a party of friends he remarked: "There ain't any use in trying in Indiana. Why, even the babies in that state are wearing Harrison and Morton badges."

The "Little Giant" as a Letter Writer.

Ford's Letter and Promise to Gov. Luce.

How He Voted on the "Direct Tax" Bill.

Under the terrible stress of war the Government levied

A DIRECT TAX of \$20,000,000, and apportioned it among the States. Those not in rebellion paid their share. The tax payers of Michigan stepped loyally and paid \$426,000 of it. The Southern States refused to pay their proportion and it stands on the books of the Government to-day as a debt against them. It would be raking up dead issues of the war to ask them to pay it now, and there being this great and deadly surplus in the Treasury, to make things even all round, and to reduce the surplus, last winter a bill was introduced in the Senate to refund to the loyal States the amounts paid. The Senate, being Republican, it quickly passed and was sent to the House. We then had a Governor for the first time who gave his whole time and undivided attention to the duties of his office, and he was looking after this matter. He was a "friend of lower taxes in Michigan" and he wrote Mr. Ford this letter:

"LANSING, Dec. 29, 1887.
"To Hon. M. H. Ford.
"MY DEAR SIR—A bill has been pending before Congress for some time providing for refunding what is known as the Direct War Tax. The amount paid by Michigan was \$426,000. I am daily importuned to appoint an agent to look after the measure in Washington, but the full confidence reposed in our delegation in Congress has induced me to decline to do so. Our people will of course be gratified at the passage of the bill, and I feel sure that you will give the measure your hearty support.
"Very Truly Yours,
"C. G. LUCE, Governor."

To which letter Mr. Ford replied as follows:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1887.
"Hon. C. G. Luce, Lansing, Michigan.

"DEAR GOVERNOR—Your favor of the 29th inst. is received. As one of the Michigan delegation allow me to thank you for the confidence reposed in us, and to assure you (so far as I am concerned at least) that if my native State does not receive its share of the war tax, it will not be my fault. I shall look after it.

"Truly Yours,
"M. H. FORD."

You will see from this that whether the bill was wise or unwise is not in issue. Mr. Ford believed it was right and

PROMISED TO SUPPORT IT.

Well, the bill came up in the House and for some reason a majority of the Democrats were opposed to its passage. It probably harrowed up the feelings of the brigadiers. It was debated day after day. The Democrats wouldn't pass it, and they didn't dare to kill it then, so finally they called a caucus of the Democratic members to decide what to do with it, and they agreed that the best way out of the fix was to postpone it till after election, when it could be safely knocked in the head. So they decided to postpone a vote on it till next December. When the motion to postpone came up in the House, every Michigan Republican voted "no," but every Democratic member of the House with one honorable exception voted "yes." One Democrat refused to obey the caucus dictation and voted no, but his name was not M. H. Ford. He again succeeded his cherished ambition to stand against taking a vote on the bill he had solemnly promised the Governor of his State he would support and defend. I submit to every candid man in this vast audience whether I have not proved the charge that M. H. Ford has been driven against his judgment by the majority of his party in the House, into opposing the interests of his State and district. Have I not done so? If I have, then are not we Republicans justified in saying that he has misrepresented this District in Congress?

If this bill had passed the House, Michigan would have received the money in time to apply it in a reduction of the appropriations to be made by the Legislature this winter. The Fifth District has about one-tenth of all the taxable property of the State. Our share of this fund would, therefore, have been about \$42,600. This sum would pay thirty per cent of the present year's State tax. If the bill had passed it would have reduced the surplus in the National Treasury, and would have reduced taxation in the Fifth District. When our people understand this matter they will call on Mr. Ford for an explanation, and it will take something more than a stale yarn about a tramp's wanting pie to satisfy them. His jokes, like his "free trade" arguments are so bald and bent with the weight of years, that no man of any mindless show pretending to be first class could perpetrate them without danger of being mobbed.—From N. A. Earle's speech.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale in this city by Yates & Kane, and by A. De Kruij, Zeeland, Mich.

Harrison at Home.

A Tribute from the Oldest Inhabitant of Indianapolis—"No Man Stands Higher"—His Ability and Unimpeachable Integrity.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—Judge Fabius M. Finch was the first settler in Marion county, Indiana, of which Indianapolis is the county seat. He came to the county in 1819 and has lived here ever since that time. He is an enthusiastic supporter of Gen. Harrison.

"In the whole State of Indiana," said Judge Finch to me this morning, "no man stands higher than Gen. Harrison. He is a man of exceptional ability and unimpeachable integrity. I have known him since a short while after his arrival in Indianapolis, and as I was on the bench for some time after he began practicing law here, I had a remarkably good opportunity to observe him and become acquainted with his professional characteristics."

"When he came here he was exceedingly boyish in appearance, and I remember that I was greatly surprised at the depth and force of his first argument before me. I had not expected anything of the kind from a man so young and inexperienced-looking. I afterward watched his career with great interest, and it has been one in which every citizen of the State may take pride."

"In his moral and social character, and in the estimation of all honorable men who have had to do with him, no man holds a higher place. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church ever since my membership began."

"As to his fitness for the Presidency of the United States, I think his recent speeches are a sufficient argument. They fairly indicate what the man is. They display, in a remarkable degree, his capacity to grasp a subject and intelligently and clearly express himself upon it. They also give us an idea of his qualifications as a statesman. All in all, I think he has hardly an equal in intellectual equipment and moral fitness for the position."

"And I believe he will be elected. The people are beginning to know him, and the better they know him the more highly will they esteem him. This campaign seems to me very like the campaign of 1840, which, toward the last, became a regular stampede for William Henry Harrison. Then, as now, one of the principal questions involved was that of a protective tariff. According to the best of my observation, the current now seems running entirely our way. We have our opponents now, as we had them then, on the defensive, and I believe we will overcome them now as we did then."—New York Mail and Express.

Another Democratic Scheme Exposed.

A so-called Union Labor meeting, but really a Democratic Rally, will be held in the Opera House this evening, Saturday. Benj. Colvin, of Bay City, will address the people and expose the "iniquitous schemes" of the Republicans. This Colvin is no Union Labor man, but an out and out Democrat, and in evidence whereof we subjoin the following from a labor man:

SAND BEACH, Mich., Oct. 8, '88.
EDITORS OF THE SENTINEL:

Ben Colvin in a speech at Pt. Austin, Huron Co., lauded President Cleveland for his recommendation for the suspension of the coinage of silver, declared it wise and judicious. He also denounced Potter, Fogg and Dunning as corruptionists, that we had been sold out, but admitted upon being questioned by one of his audience, that the actions of those men did not affect the principles or candidates of the Union Labor party, as both were pure and in the interest of the people. He is being hired by the Democrats, the chairman of his meeting at Sand Beach is the Democratic nominee for prosecuting attorney who occupied three quarters of an hour praising President Cleveland. After Colvin's speech the chairman called for three cheers for Cleveland and Democratic success. The candidates for the Union Labor party were not mentioned during the meeting.

When at Bad Axe, he received a letter in the care of W. T. Bope, a Democrat county official, from Collector Ward, of Pt. Huron, notifying him where he was to speak, and warning him that Green and Lincoln were disrupting the Democratic party of the county with their Union Labor sentiments that he must do his best to stop them. This letter was read by E. P. Green.

L. E. LINCOLN.
We call the attention of our readers to John A. Roost's article on this subject in another column. It is probable that this man, Colvin belongs to the class of "labor" men who came from Grand Haven last week to break up the Union Labor Convention.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at Yates & Kane, and at A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

WHAT IS THE MATEER WITH HOUSEMAN, DONNALLY & JONES? They are ALL RIGHT, is the verdict of the thousands of satisfied customers whom they have supplied with their Tailor-Made Garments during the last 30 days.

NOW! PERHAPS YOU WERE THINKING OF purchasing something that will adorn your body and keep you warm during the bleak cold days of the coming winter.

SUCH BEING THE CASE, YOU WILL FIND it decidedly to your advantage to give us a call before purchasing. We are showing a larger and finer line of artistically made goods in every department this season than ever before.

DON'T FORGET THAT WE POSSESS ADVANTAGES (which we are willing and anxious to share with our customers) that are not enjoyed by our competitors. WE will content ourselves at this time with naming one of those advantages, viz: WE ARE MANUFACTURERS! In making our goods we exercise a care in trim, workmanship and style, that enable us to turn out garments far superior in every essential to anything our competitors can obtain in any of the markets of the country. Would be pleased to see you.

HOUSEMAN, DONNALLY & JONES,

Reliable and Square Dealing Clothiers,

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

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

Harrington, Husted & Co.,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

Fall and Winter GOODS!

JONKMAN & DYKEMA

Have the best and largest stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for Men, Boys and Children.

Also

HATS and CAPS,

Gents Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.

Prices lower than elsewhere.

Call and inspect our goods and judge for yourself.

Third door east of Post Office.

JONKMAN & DYKEMA.

Presidential Election

is almost over and

H. LANDIS

is prepared to execute all kinds of

SIGN WRITING

for the occasion.

Shop at Takken & De

WORKS.

The Best! Only the Best! And Nothing but the Best!

G. Van Putten & Sons.

The have just received their Fall Stock of

DRY GOODS

Hats, Caps,

NOTIONS,

and gents' Furnishing Goods.

A full line of Groceries always on hand, and highest price paid for Butter and Eggs.

De Kraker & De Koster,

Dealers in

FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED

MEATS.

Parties desiring

Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street.

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

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

California Letter.
Our Correspondent has Found
the Eden of the World.
The University and its Botanic
Garden and Library.
Thunderstorms and Earth-
quakes.

BERKELEY, October 10, 1888.
Editor "Holland City News."
I believe now I've arrived at the Eden
of the world. I thought I had in San
Jose, but Berkeley!—who can tell its
charms of landscape and climate.

The town is beautiful for situation,
with mountains on one side and the
San Francisco Bay on the other. We
look out through the Golden Gate and
see the ships sailing away over the
broad Pacific. When the fog hangs
high the bay appears dotted over with
sailing craft. Alcatraz Island where
the fort and Government arsenal are,
is directly opposite the Gate, and we
hear the sunset guns booming over the
water. It is like looking at a picture
with the gleam of sunshine upon the
sails of the vessels as they pass the
island and out through the Gate and
beyond the Heads.

The University with its grand build-
ings, in the midst of a campus contain-
ing several hundred acres of land, is in
one side of this Happy Valley, and the
grounds extend into the foot hills. Great
orchards of immense live oaks are
met here and there in the campus.
Judging from their size they must be
ages old; but what has interested me
almost more than any thing else, is the
Botanic Garden. Every thing I have
ever heard of, and every thing I never
did hear of, is growing there. I saw a
patch of red clover, the first I've seen
in California. It seemed so homey, I
got down on my knees and took a good
long sniff at it and had it not been for
the gardener seeing me, I should have
brought away a bunch, but watching
kept me on the side of honesty. There
is a camphor tree, the leaves of which
smell exactly like the extract. It is
beautiful, with glossy green leaves like
the laurel. Another tree, an Asiatic
production, attracted my notice, which
has dark thick curly leaves that smell
like St. Jacob's oil. Wonder if the old
saint made the medicine out of leaves.

The caper bush, another plant from
Asia, is interesting; it scrambles all
over the ground and the flowers are al-
most as beautiful as orchids. "Hercu-
les club" is there in full bloom. The
flower is a long creamy white cockade.
Pears are grown on trellises like grape
vines in the East. It is decidedly
odd to see the trees adapt themselves to
the new-fangled culture. The fruit
is as large and fine as when grown the
usual way. Fruits of all kinds are
growing here, including oranges, lem-
ons, and olives. There is a fine observ-
atory connected with the University,
beside the "Lick University" on Mt.
Hamilton.

And the Library, how shall I de-
scribe it? Its elegant appointments
and its thousands of volumes. One
feels insignificant when surrounded by
the erudition of ages. The magnificent
hall was built by a gentleman in San
Francisco who also donated the greater
part of the books. The reading rooms
are luxurious, and one finds upon the
tables the literature of all countries.

This town or village is essentially En-
glish in its characterisms. We have no
roads but all "ways" as Dwightway,
Alstyneway, Berkeleyway, etc., etc.
No business is done here to amount to
anything. It is a residence town for
wealthy San Francisco people. The
railroad train runs to the bay every
half hour, and then you ferry across to
the city. As it costs but "two bits"
return ticket, all shopping and market-
ing is done there and in Oakland.

The Asylum for deaf, dumb and
blind is located here. That is very fine,
with beautiful grounds, and handsome,
large buildings. Notwithstanding the
cheerfulness of the students, and
they seem to get as much fun out of
life as any one, it is a sad sight to see
so many afflicted persons. Some of the
blind students are fine musicians, and
I am told they all display a great deal
of ingenuity in many lines of work. So
a kind Providence compensates them,
for the loss of the senses which are the
necessities of our happiness.

Last week we had a thunderstorm
which lasted several hours, some of the
time the thunder really crashed and
the lightning was rapid and vivid. I
enjoyed it, it seemed like old times to
hear the rattle and rumble of warring
elements. But once, in the three years
and a half that I've been in California,
have I heard any thunder and never
before, expect in the distance. After
the storm was over, we had a sharp
shock of earthquake.

This climate produces the most beau-
tiful roses and geraniums I ever saw.
I am told that the temperature varies
only about 8 degrees the year around.
Accept thanks for sending me the
paper so regularly. My address until
Miss Winifred finishes school will be
Berkeley, Alameda County, California.
Respectfully,
Mrs. A. E. S. BANGS.

Catarrh is in the blood. No cure for
this loathsome and dangerous disease
is possible until the poison is thorowly
eradicated from the system. For
this purpose, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the
best and most economical medicine.
Price \$1. Six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a
bottle.

The Democratic reports of the labor
convention held here last week, which
appeared in the Daily Democrat and
Leader, disgusted some of our Union
Labor men. John A. Roost was called
"a Republican" in the reports. He
contradicted this, in an article in the
Telegram Herald. Mr. L. J. Tussey, in
the same paper denounced the action
of the Ford hoodlums, who packed the
convention. In Mr. Tussey's article
was the following description of these
Democrats, who were sent here from
Grand Haven, Spring Lake and Grand
Rapids:

"They finally retired to the street.
I saw them no more. But Banker J.
Van Putten, a prominent Democrat of
our city, told me they were bad men
and nearly all drunk.

The "Little Giant" seems to be mak-
ing a decided failure in every direction.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

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

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

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

To turn gray hair to its natural color
and beauty, use Hall's Vegetable Sicil-
ian Hair Renewer, the best and most
reliable preparation science has given
us.

Business Local's.

The greatness of the American Re-
public is due mainly to the fact that al-
most every citizen is the possessor of
his home. If you

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

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

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

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

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

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

A good house and lot for \$300.

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

J. C. Post, Holland, Mich.

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

Registration Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board
of Registration of the City of Holland,
will meet at the following places in
said City, on Saturday, the 3rd day of
November, A. D. 1888, between the
hours of 8 o'clock a. m., and 8 o'clock
p. m., for the purpose of completing
the list of qualified voters of the sev-
eral wards in said city. In the First
Ward at the Common Council Rooms;
in the Second Ward at the New Engine
House, Eighth Street, West; in the
Third Ward at the store of Boot &
Kramer on Eighth Street; in the
Fourth Ward at the residence of Geo.
H. Sipp.

FRANK H. CARR,
TEUNIS KEPPLE,
D. DE VRIES,
R. N. DE MERELL,
JOHN KRAMER,
L. VAN PUTTEN,
HERMAN VAN ARK,
GEO. H. SIPP.

Board of Registration of the City of
Holland.
Dated: HOLLAND, MICHIGAN, Octo-
ber 2nd, A. D. 1888.

Special Notice.

Miss Van den Berge of the Millinery
firm Van den Berge and Bertsch is
spending part of this week at the Win-
ter openings of the leading Millinery
establishments of Chicago, and is ex-
pected to return this week with the
choicest line of goods for the season.

A special line of Cloaks, Jackets,
Hats and Trimmings of every descrip-
tion will be presented for inspection.

For Sale or to Rent!

Scott's new Iron Foundry, with
moulder and stock is offered for sale or
to rent, upon reasonable terms. This
is a good opportunity for a person with
a small capital to establish a profitable
and increasing business.

Also for sale or to rent the large two-
story frame store building with first-
class stone basement, situated on
corner of Seventh and River Streets.
Both will be sold or rented at low rates.
For particulars

AREND VISSCHER, City.

Mrs. D. M. Gee has returned from
Chicago, and has now in stock a fine
line of Millinery Goods which she will
be pleased to show to the ladies of Hol-
land. Give her a call.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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

MRS. R. B. BEST

Do all the latest novelties in
Fancy Work,
Wash Emb. Linens,
Stamped Linens,
Plush Ornament.
Stamping done to order.

Also a large and fine stock of
Hair Goods, Bangs,
Waves, Switches.

Also a large and fine stock of
Hair Goods, Bangs,
Waves, Switches.

Election Notice.

CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY OF HOLLAND, MICHIGAN
October 17, 1888.

To the Electors of the City of Holland.

Notice is hereby given that the General
Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday suc-
ceeding the first Monday of November next, in
the several wards in the City of Holland, shall be
held at the places designated by the Common
Council, as follows:

In the First Ward at the Common Council
rooms.

In the Second Ward at Engine House No. 1.

In the Third Ward at the Store of Wm. Vorst,
on River Street, south of Eighth street.

In the Fourth Ward at the residence of Geo. H.
Sipp.

You are also hereby notified that the following
officers are to be elected, viz:

Twelve Electors of President and Vice Pres-
ident of the United States.

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary
of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Com-
missioner of the State Land Office, Attorney
General, and Superintendent of Public Instruc-
tion; also, a Member of the State Board of Edu-
cation, in place of Bela J. J. whose term of
office will expire December 31, 1888; also a Repre-
sentative in Congress for the 11th Congressional
District of this State, to which your county be-
longs; also, a Senator for the 2nd Senatorial Dis-
trict, composed of the counties of Jackson and
Ottawa; also, a Representative in the State Leg-
islature for each of the two Representative Dis-
tricts to which your county is divided.

Also the following county officers, viz:

Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Clerk, Treasurer,
Register of Deeds, Prosecuting Attorney, two
Circuit Court Commissioners, Surveyor and two
Coroners.

You are also hereby notified that at said elec-
tion the following proposed amendments to the
Constitution of this State will be submitted to the
people of the State for their adoption or re-
jection, viz:

An amendment to Section 6, Article 6, relative
to Circuit Courts.

SECTION 6. The State shall be divided into ju-
dicial circuits, in each of which the electors
thereof shall elect one circuit judge, who shall
hold his office for the term of six years and until
his successor is elected and qualified. The legis-
lature may provide for the election of one third
one circuit judge for the judicial circuit in which
the city of Detroit is or may be situated, and in
the judicial circuit in which the county of Saginaw
is or may be situated. And the electing judge
or judges of said circuits, in addition to the sal-
ary provided by this constitution, shall receive
from their respective counties, such additional
salary as may from time to time be fixed and de-
termined by the board of supervisors of said
counties. And the board of supervisors of each
county in the Upper Peninsula is hereby author-
ized and empowered to raise and pay to the circuit
judge of the judicial circuit to which such
county is attached such additional salary or com-
pensation as may from time to time be fixed and
determined by such board of supervisors.

You are also hereby notified that at said elec-
tion there will be submitted to the people of the
State for their adoption or rejection a Revision
of laws authorizing the business of a Reviser
provided for by Act 25 of the laws of 1887, in ac-
cordance with Section 2, Article 5, of the consti-
tution of this State.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Read This!

Call and examine our stock
which is this year much larger
and more complete than ever
before. We mention here a
portion of the many lines kept
in stock:

Fancy Laid Sands and Paper Weights,
Cigar and Cigarette Cases,
Tourists Cases and Portfolios,
Music and Work Boxes,
Toy Books, Blocks and Games,
Photo and Autograph Albums,
Photograph Frames and Mirrors,
Pinst Dressing Cases, All Sizes,
Scrap Books and Music Holders,
Glove, Hdkf, Collar and Cuff Boxes,
Game Boxes, Odor Cases and Key
Rings,
Wisk Holders, Birthday Souvenirs,
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books,
Hair, Hat, Cloth and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Pens, Penicils, Glove Buttons,
Drugs and Pharmaceutical Prepara-
tions,
Pocketbooks, Hand Satchels, and
Spectacle Bags,
Sheet Music and Fancy Stationery,
Perfumes, Toilet Wafers, Sachet
Powder,
Toilet Shaving and Medicinal Soaps,
Feather Dusters and Wisk Brooms,
School Books and School Supplies,
and a large stock of

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Y
A
T
E
S
&
K
A
N
N
E

Cor. Eighth and River Sts.

DIPLOMA
AWARDED THE

NEW HOME

Sewing Machine

At our late fair and the fore-
going fairs held in this city,
being declared as doing the
best work.

DIPLOMA

GIVEN TO THE

UNITED STATES

ORGAN,

For the PURE, and at the
same time FULL HEAVY
TONES given by these in-
struments.

We are also agents for
other sewing machines and
organs which may be seen at
our store.

Also have a large stock of

FURNITURE

AND

WALL PAPER

on hand at low figures.

CARPETS!

CARPETS!

The largest stock on hand
than ever before, at lower
figures than they can be
bought for in Grand Rapids.

We sew and lay Carpets by
those who purchase of us and
desire to have it done.

MEYER,
BROUWER

& CO.

RIVER STREET,
Holland, - Mich.

I have on hand a variety of twenty different kinds
Oliver Chilled Plows

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

Also have on hand a fine line of
Open and Top Buggies,
JACKSON LUMBER WAGONS,

The Late Improved Reed Spring Tooth Harrow.

Farmer's Favorite and Buckeye Grain Drills.
Give me a call if in need of any of these goods, and you will
be treated with courtesy.

All goods warranted.

B. VAN RAALTE.

ATTENTION!

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

on Honest
CH. CL.
L. H.
Dealing and
Established
Since 1861

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

Chicago Clothing House, L. HENDERSON.

PROTECTION!

When in need of
BOOTS and SHOES
to protect the feet remember that

E. HEROLD
Carries a fine assortment of goods in
the above line.

We have just received a
bran new stock, and it will be
money in your pocket to call
on us and inspect these goods.
We guarantee satisfaction.

Gray Bros. Shoes
A Specialty.

A full line of
Boston Rubber Goods,
The best make of Rubbers in the
Market.

E. HEROLD.

C. Steketee & Bos,
GENERAL
MERCHANTS,
Always have on hand a complete stock of goods
consisting of

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, and Glassware.

Special line of Earthen Ware such as
FLOWER POTS,
From the smallest to the largest size; also large
Urns for Lawns and Gardens.

A complete line of
5c., 10c., and 25c.
Counter Goods.

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.
Cheap Cassimeres for Boys' and
Men's Suits.

Please call and examine our Goods before buying
elsewhere.
C. STEKETEE & BOS.
Holland, Mich., July 5, 1887

SUBSCRIBE
For the
Holland City News
\$1.50
From now until

January 1, 1890.

FOR THE
Best Goods
—AND—
CHEAPEST PRICES
—GO TO THE—
DRY GOODS STORE
—OF—
D. BERTSCH.
Fancy Goods a Specialty.

A stock of
PEACH TARLETON
Kept on hand.
D. BERTSCH.
Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888.
27-1yr.

PARENTS
—IF YOUR—
BOY OR GIRL
Needs a pair of
SHOES
Before you send them to School. It
will benefit you to call and examine
our stock before purchasing
goods elsewhere.

We have the best
School Shoe
In the market for the money, and we
are sure if you once buy a pair of
them you will not regret it.
We also have on hand a good durable
line of
Ladies' House Slippers,
That are soft and easy on the foot.
We still have a lot of those windmills
that please the little ones so much,
which we give away to every
purchaser of a pair of shoes.

Van Duren Bros.,
24 EIGHTH STREET.
If you want a good pair of
Boots and Shoes
For a reasonable price call at
P. De Kraker's,
Corner of River and Eighth Sts.
Prices to suit everybody. Come and
see us before you go elsewhere.
Repairing done neatly, substantially,
and on short notice.
P. DE KRAKER.
Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 27-1yr.

leveland shall be elected, within four years
ocratic United States Supreme Court will
terms in Washington and making de-
the constitutional amendments. The
Convention of 1863, in which Chief
Fuller was a delegate, declared that the
tion set, including the amendments,
unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.
Justice Lamar has said but recently that he
ed the amendments as "irregularly"
d.

