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Holland City News, Volume 19, Number 38: October 18, 1890

Holland City News

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Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 19, Number 38: October 18, 1890" (1890). *Holland City News: 1890*. 42.

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1890.

NO. 38

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - MICH.

MULDER & NAGELKERK,
PUBLISHERS.

Rates of advertising made known
on application.

Property for Sale!

I offer the following, for a few
days only:

1 lot, Market street, \$ 275
1 " Corner Market & 14th street, 325
1 " 12th street, 200
6 lots, center of city, prices for the six, 800
1 House and lot, west 10th street, 1,350
1 Brick house, with 2 beautiful lots, 1,800
1 House and lot, cor. Cedar and 10th st.,
handsonest place in the city, 3,300
Look over the list and call at once, as these
prices are only for a few days.
Property bought and sold.

W. C. WALSH.

34-ly

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

Banks.

FIRST STATE BANK, with Savings Depart-
ment Capital, \$35,000. L. Cappon, President;
I. Marsilje, Cashier, Eighth street.

Barbers.

BAUMGARTEL, W. T. Tonsorial Parlors, Eighth
and Cedar streets. Hair dressing promptly
attended to.

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist;
a full stock of goods pertaining to the
business.

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

BROUWER, JAS. A., Dealer in Furniture,
Carpet, Wall Paper, etc. Meyer, Brouwer
& Co's old stand, River St.

Flour Mills.

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

Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hardware,
Stoves and Gas fittings a specialty. No. 52
Ninth street.

VAN DER VEEN, B., dealer in stoves, hard-
ware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheetiron ware.
Corner River and Eighth streets.

Hotels.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Chronological.

Oct. 19.—Col. Baker killed at Ball's Bluff, 1861.
Surrender of Cornwallis, 1781.
Moscow abandoned, 1812.
20.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.
21.—Lord Nelson died, 1805.
22.—E. B. Washburne died, 1887.
23.—Penn landed at Chester, Pa., 1682.
24.—Partition of Poland, 1795.
Daniel Webster died, 1852.
25.—Mrs. A. T. Stewart died, 1890.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Saugatuck is improving the road to
Holland.

Zeeland reports all her houses occu-
pied, with none to rent.

Street commissioner De Feyter is put-
ting in cross-walks on the newly gra-
veled streets.

The sky looked very ominous on
Monday afternoon, but happily it only
turned out in a heavy rain storm.

The number of new residences that
have been going up in this city, this
season, is said to be not less than 74.

Considerable country produce is be-
ing shipped from this vicinity to Chica-
go, via Saugatuck, for want of a steam-
boat line at present.

The Hackley public library at Mus-
kegon was formally dedicated this week.
The exercises were opened with prayer
by Bishop Gillespie, and Hon. Thomas
W. Palmer of Detroit delivered the ad-
dress.

Mrs. Helen Watson, formerly of
Coopersville, but late of Colorado, has
used the village of Coopersville for
\$10,000 damages for alleged injuries re-
ceived from a defective sidewalk some
six years ago.

An excursion will be given to the
Pacific coast next week, and a free
sleeper will leave Muskegon Oct. 22,
running through to the coast without
change. For further information ap-
ply at the C. & W. M. ticket office.

The winners of the prize cup and
medals at the Ottawa Beach regatta,
last month, were presented with their
trophies in the parlor of the Owashta-
cong club, Grand Rapids, Saturday
evening, in presence of a large com-
pany of admirers.

The Eclectic Society at Zeeland has
again opened for the fall term, with
the following members as officers: Mrs.
C. Dekker, President; Miss Mary
Kamperman, Vice President; Miss La-
vine Borst, Secretary; Mr. P. Ossewaar-
de, Treasurer; Mr. P. Borst Marshal.

Louis Withrow, a lad 15 years old,
residing at Monterey, Allegan county,
while out hunting one day last week,
attempted to draw his gun through a
fence, when the hammer caught and it
was exploded, the charge striking his
right wrist, scattering it and the arm
so badly that the arm had to be ampu-
tated half way between the wrist and
elbow.

The C. & W. M. has just declared a
semi-annual dividend of two percent,
an event not of recent occurrence.
The net earnings for the first six months
of this road management, are almost
triple those of last year, with a cor-
responding reduction in the expenses.
Mr. Heald took hold of the road March
1, and his success thus far has been re-
markable.

Last week a surveying party in the
employ of the C. & W. M. railway have
been engaged in surveying a line, run-
ning from Pearl, a station on that road,
in the township of Clyde, Allegan
county, west to Lake Michigan. In
making mention hereof the Saugatuck
Commercial says that the survey was
made in a thorough manner, and is
supposed by many to be for part of a
road soon to be built from Allegan to
Saugatuck.

Sunday morning Elmer Barnaby, in
company with several others, started
out for an all day hunt. They had
gone about two miles from home, Hud-
sonville, when Barnaby in reloading his
gun in some manner discharged it, and
the entire charge entered the left
foot of Dan Burgess, a boy about 10
years old. Upon examination by Dr.
Godfrey it was found that 70 shot
passed through his foot and about for-
ty entered the foot.

We clip the following from the Alle-
gan Gazette of last week, only substi-
tuting Holland for Allegan, wherever
it occurs, in order to make it read bet-
ter in the News: "An attendance of
15,000 people at a county fair is some-
thing that will strike HOLLAND people
as altogether remarkable; but it oc-
curred at Hillsdale last week. This
town has no better railway facilities
than HOLLAND, has a no more popu-
lous surrounding country and not so
wide an area of trade. But their fair
has been made one of high grade by
intelligent and enterprising manage-
ment united with that equally impor-
tant element, public interest. Now, let
us all take hold and make the HOL-
LAND fair of 1891 what it should be."

Wednesday, Oct. 29, M. H. Ford will
speak in Holland.

Predictions as to the kind of winter
are now in order.

Cassius Van Ripper, a young boy of
Niles, has become insane from smok-
ing cigarettes.

McKinley spoke at Grand Rapids
Tuesday evening. It is claimed to
have been the speech of the campaign.

During the recent storm the small
schooner Fond du Lac lost her main
mast with sail and boom a few miles
north of this harbor.

The damage the City Hotel at Grand
Haven sustained by the recent fire has
been settled by the insurance com-
panies at an estimated loss of \$2,873.

P. Oosting, the boss mason of this
city, informs us that he is engaged at
present on not less than half a dozen
contracts in this city, and has 20 men
in his employ.

The Supreme Court of this State has
sustained the Local Option Law,
passed by the last legislature. And yet
the saintly professional third-party
politician is abusing the republican
party for not doing anything in the line
of temperance legislation.

Pupils at the public schools who have
access to newspapers at home, com-
pared with those who have not, are said
to be the better readers, better spellers,
better grammarians, excellent in punctu-
ation, and read more understandingly,
and obtain a knowledge of geograph-
y in almost half the time it requires
others.

In justice to the beautiful display of
flowers which added so much to the at-
tractions of the fair, last week, it
should be mentioned that Mrs. Chas.
Dupont carried off first premiums on
the best collection of winter flowering
house plants and native ferns, fuchsias,
and the most tasteful executed floral
design in living flowers; also for the
finest hanging basket. She was award-
ed a diploma for the best general col-
lection of plants and flowers, having
on exhibit not less than 115 plants in
pots.

Early settlers should not be in a hur-
ry to destroy their primitive log cabins
—there's no telling what price they
may bring at some distant future. A
committee from Chicago in the interest
of the world's fair visited Washington
County, Kentucky, last week, and
bought the log cabin in which Abraham
Lincoln lived as a boy and where his
father was married to Nancy Hanks,
the certificate being preserved there
yet in the County Clerk's office. The
price paid for this historic relic was
\$1,000, and it will be taken down and
erected entire on a prominent site at
the world's fair.

At Jamestown Centre the Reformed
church is making preparations for a
new church edifice. The congregation
is young and small, but inasmuch as
the "Centre" will soon be a station on
the line of the new road, they antici-
pate their future growth; hence the
foundation is laid for a building 34x60,
with a steeple at the side, the whole to
be of modern architecture. The stu-
dents of the Western Theol. Seminary
here supply the pulpit regularly three
Sundays in each month, preaching in
the Holland language in the morning,
and in English in the evening.

The breeding of choice fowls and
poultry is receiving the special atten-
tion of Ed. Scott, on Ninth street. His
exhibit of "Plymouths" at the late fair
drew the favorable comment of all con-
noisseurs. Early next spring those
wishing a pure breed, either of Ply-
mouths or Red Caps, can be supplied
by him. He has also the agency in
this locality for "Mann's Bone Cutter,"
a machine which will cut fresh bones,
meat and gristle into chicken food,
without clog or difficulty. This ma-
chine is said to be an indispensable
article in every well regulated poultry
yard.

The following from a veteran peach
grower in Delaware may also be of in-
terest to this locality: The real cause
of the peach failure is that the soil has
absolutely exhausted itself for peach
production. That is really the secret
and the reason, why the peach crop
has been growing less and less in pro-
portion to the amount of work expended
upon it during the last ten years. Peach
growers as a general thing in America
have made considerable money, and
have made it easily. The care of their
trees, once they reach the bearing
stage, costs but a little, and the con-
servative old fellows sat down quietly
and just let the price of the fruit
drop into their laps. They starved the
soil, and they are now reaping the con-
sequences. They are beginning to find
out that the soil of a peach orchard re-
quires fertilizers just as the wheat farm
does.

P. De Feyter has charge of Huntley's
lumber yard.

A house and lot for sale at I. Mar-
silje, First State Bank.

Gen. B. M. Cutcheon will speak in
Holland on Monday evening, Oct. 27th.

The latest largest tree discovered in
California, measures 130 feet in cir-
umference.

Jurrie Winter represented Hope Col-
lege Y. M. C. A., at the state conven-
tion held in Flint, last week.

Hon. Jas. M. Turner, republican
candidate for governor, will speak in
Allegan, this (Saturday) evening.

The papers speak of a re-organiza-
tion soon to be made by Manager
Heald, in the general offices of the C.
& W. M. railroad.

Peter Peterson of this city and Miss
Berendina Brink of Saugatuck were
married at the residence of Rev. R. C.
Crawford, Grand Rapids, on Monday
evening.

Notter & Verschure have bought the
entire stock of boots and shoes of
Meyer & Son. In the course of a few
days they will remove the goods to
their new store, which is nearly com-
pleted and ready for occupancy.

Rev. Edward R. Clarke, of Spring
Lake, the Democratic opponent of G.
J. Diekema for representative, is billed
to speak in this city, this (Friday) even-
ing. C. S. Hampton of Traverse City
will speak on the same side of the
question on the evening of Friday, the
24th.

Rev. H. W. Harvey, of Allegan, has
a lecture, "Lights and Shadows of Ar-
my Life," which, wherever he has been
requested to deliver it, is spoken of by
the press in terms of the highest praise.
We hope that at some time during the
coming winter the occasion will be pre-
sented for its reproduction here.

We fully appreciate the following
from the Hudsonville Herald: "For a
good live boomer the Holland City
News is the best in the county. The
business interest of Holland will never
suffer for want of advertising with the
present management of the News to
herald them."

During the coming week Col. E. P.
Gibbs will speak at the following
places in this county: Jamestown,
Monday Oct. 27; Jenison, Tuesday Oct.
28; Hudsonville, Wednesday Oct. 29;
South Blendon, Thursday Oct. 30.
This (Saturday) evening he speaks at
Olive Centre.

President Telford and Capt. Mc
Laughlin, with the corps of surveyors
of the G. R. & St. L. railroad, ar-
rived in the city Monday and spent the
greater part of the week along the line
of the road through and in the im-
mediate vicinity of Holland.

The inability of the contractor, J.
Van Dyk, to furnish the city with lum-
ber for sidewalks as fast as needed, was
a legitimate excuse for the delay of
many needed repairs. The supply at
present being sufficient, this matter is
receiving due attention on the part of
the city officials.

Two weeks from to day, Saturday,
Nov. 1, will be the time to get your
name registered. The following places
have been designated by the Common
Council:

First Ward—Common Council rooms.

Second Ward—Engine house No. 1.

Third Ward—Store of Boot & Kram-
er.

Fourth Ward—Residence of Geo. H.
Sipp.

Last Sunday Mrs. Anna Beeuwkes
celebrated her 68th birthday, at her
home, on Thirteenth street. It was a
source of great satisfaction to her to
have gathered around her on this occa-
sion all her children, from this and
other localities: John B. and Thomas
B. and wife from Cedar Springs, Henry
B. and wife from Grand Rapids, Mrs.
Geo. Conway and her daughter Sadie
from Waupun, Wis., and Mr. and Mrs.
G. Van Schelven of this city. Mrs.
Beeuwkes expects to spend this winter
principally with her children in this
city.

As he was returning home Saturday
evening, from a visit to Graafschap
village, Jacob De Frel, a farmer aged
70 years, residing three miles south-east
of the city, either met with a sad acci-
dent or was most foully dealt with.
The hour growing late, and still being
out, a search from home was institut-
ed, when he was found laying senseless
near the railroad crossing, west of his
place. His clothes were partly re-
moved, and his face and head bruised;
some money that he had with him, was
still left on his person. Since the event
his mind has been wandering most of
the time, and his recollections and
statements of what occurred are so
faint and indistinct, that it is hard to
arrive at any definite conclusion.

Heavy rains this week.

Gov. Luce is negotiating for a home
in Coldwater.

Dr. and Mrs. F. N. Gillespie lost
their infant child last Friday.

The south-west gale of Tuesday
thoroughly stirred up Lake Michigan.

Remember the Merritt & Stanley
Minstrel entertainment on Wednesday
evening.

The scow Restless and steam-barge
Mystic M. Ross took shelter in our har-
bor against Tuesday's storm.

The board of supervisors is in ses-
sion. Thursday they visited the coun-
ty infirmary, near Eastmanville.

Hon. G. J. Diekema will address a
meeting at Smith's schoolhouse, Olive
township, this (Saturday) evening.

Another hunting accident occurred
last week in Drenthe. By the prema-
ture discharge of his gun G. Moes re-
ceived a serious wound in the hip.

The survivors of the First Reg't
Mich. Eng. and Mech., of which a few
reside in this vicinity, held their annu-
al re-union at Grand Rapids, Thursday.

The number of students at the Uni-
versity at Ann Arbor is so great, this
year, that it taxes the capacity of the
town to its utmost to provide them all
with lodgings.

Only one boat now to Chicago, on
the Grand Haven line, for the balance
of the season. The "City of Racine"
will leave on Sunday, Tuesday and
Thursday evenings.

Saturday Rev. Dr. Beardslee attend-
ed the laying of the corner-stone of the
new church of Rev. P. Moerdyke, at
Grand Rapids, and made one of the
addresses on that occasion.

List of letters advertised for the
week ending Oct. 16th, '90, at Holland
Michigan Post Office: Mr. G. A. Foun-
tiare, Mr. H. G. Ten Hare, Esq., Mr.
Willie Slotman.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

The Republican State Central com-
mittee have made some appointments
for Hon. G. J. Diekema in the southern
part of the state. He will leave for
Hillsdale county Tuesday and be ab-
sent the whole of that week.

Judge Taylor of the Ottawa county
board of school examiners, spent the
greater part of last week in this city,
with secretary Humphrey, in reviewing
and tabulating the annual reports of
the township and city school inspec-
tors.

The scow Charley J. Smith, lumber
laden, from Muskegon to South Haven,
was beached Tuesday morning, on the
north side of the north pier in an effort
to make port at the latter place in a
big sea. The crew was taken off by
the life savers.

In the absence of all the members of
the family the farm residence of Jan
Van Putten, 4 miles east of the city,
was burglarized one day last week, and
two watches, some clothing and some
money feloniously carried away. No
clue to the thieves.

King William of Holland, who is
now tottering on the brink of the
grave, is 73 years old. It is said of him
that no monarch of the present century
has given rise to so much scandal as
William, although his public life has
been above reproach.

It seems to be generally conceded
now, that the building of the C. L. &
M. railroad from Allegan to Saugatuck
has been indefinitely postponed, at
least for the present, much to the dis-
appointment and chagrin of the local-
ities through which it was to run.

Orrin Lawrence, a sailor of Sauga-
tuck, and at one time, shortly after
"the big fire," a resident of this city,
was drowned in Lake Michigan, last
week. He was mate on the steam-
barge H. A. Root, and is supposed to
have accidentally fallen overboard.

It was reported a few days ago that
owing to a contemplated removal from
the county the name of Walter G. Van
Slyck would be withdrawn from the
republican county ticket as a candi-
date for Circuit Court Commissioner.
This report proves to be incorrect, and
his name will remain.

Married, in this city, by Rev. J. T.
Bergen, at the residence of the bride's
parents, on Tuesday evening, Charles
Osborne and Minnie M. Markham.
These young people are well and favor-
ably known here, the bride having
taught several years in the public
schools. Upon return from their little
tour to Jackson, Lansing and Detroit,
they will settle down in their new
home, just built on the corner of Tenth
and Fish streets. The News was
kindly remembered, and extends con-
gratulations.

(For additional local see fourth page.)

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE WORLD OVER.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY LAND AND CLIME.

The History of a Week Gathered from the Wires, Embracing Political Doings, Personal Movements, Accidents, Criminal Affairs, Labor Notes, Etc.

COULDN'T STAY AWAY.

A Minnesota Man Foolishly Runs the Risk of Life Imprisonment.

An attempt was made at Montgomery, Minn., to lynch Thomas O'Conner. Two weeks ago Gov. Merriam pardoned O'Conner from the State Prison at Stillwater, where he was serving a life sentence for the murder of Harvey Pratt, his nephew, at Le Sueur Center. The Governor placed the peculiar provision in the pardon that the prisoner should immediately leave the State never to return. He went to Iowa but in little more than a week returned to Le Sueur County. Pratt's enemies organized to hang him, upon learning which officers seized him and hurried him away to jail in an adjoining county. County Attorney Everett, of Le Sueur, had a conference with Gov. Merriam by wire, and it is stated O'Conner will be placed behind the bars at Stillwater, to remain there the rest of his days.

MORE POLICE BRUTALITY.

Denver Proposes to Make an Example of Blue-Coated Thugs.

The utmost excitement was created in Denver, Col., when it was learned that in the Grand Jury's report six indictments were found against Chief Loar, of the city detective force, and Detectives Clark, Watrous, Crocker and Ingorsoll for false imprisonment, and two for assault to kill and one for assault and battery against Watrous. The complaining witnesses are Dan Sinks and B. P. Smiley, who were imprisoned and brutally assaulted by the officers for the purpose of extorting a confession to a crime for which they were arrested and which they claim they knew nothing of. The local press has for some time charged the city detective force with being very corrupt and that they receive regular monthly contributions from fallen women, gamblers, bunco men, and criminals, and in return these classes are not molested. These charges will be investigated by the Grand Jury.

Negro Prisoners Will Celebrate.

A COMMITTEE of colored men addressed the following petition to the Police Justice, at Richmond, Va.: "We, the undersigned, do most respectfully and urgently move this most honorable court to discharge from jail all the American citizens of African descent (felons excepted) in order that they may witness the emancipation, and besides to thank God and this most honorable court for their freedom, under the penalty that those who are arrested within thirty days from discharge will receive a double sentence." The Justice agreed to the petition.

Captain Couch's Murderer Under Arrest.

J. C. ADAMS, the slayer of Captain Couch, the Oklahoma boomer, has been arrested and taken to Wichita, Kan., by a Deputy United States Marshal. Adams was under a \$17,000 bond. Of late he has been indulging in a series of petty persecutions against the widow of his victim, on which account he has twice been arrested and arraigned before the local courts at Oklahoma City. His sureties, learning of this, became disgusted, and withdrew from his bond on the more serious charge. Hence his arrest.

Violat'ion of the Anti-Lottery Law.

Three postoffice authorities have notified the Cleveland Press that the paper could not go through the mails while a certain advertisement remained in its columns. The advertisement in question was from a prominent clothing house and offered a pony to the purchaser who could guess its weight. The authorities held that it came under the provisions of the lottery law.

Diphtheria Epidemic at Milwaukee.

THE Concordia College, a Lutheran teachers' seminary in Milwaukee, has been closed because of an epidemic of diphtheria among the students, many of whom are sick. One death has occurred. Nearly 200 students have been dismissed, and those living outside of the city left for home.

Robbed in the Public Square.

A young farmer at Marshall, Ill., was set upon by thieves in front of the Post-office in the Public Square and robbed of \$57.

Devastated by Prairie Fire.

NEARLY all the ranches in the valleys of the Hart and Cannon Ball Rivers in North Dakota have been devastated by prairie fires.

Jack McAniff's Wife Dead.

KATE HART, the actress and wife of Jack McAniff, the champion lightweight fighter, died suddenly of heart failure at New York.

Another Railroad War.

THE railroads are carrying on a bitter railroad war from the Northwest to Chicago. Ticket brokers are selling tickets for almost anything.

Wants the Knights Wound Up.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CLAPP of Minnesota commenced an action against the Knights of Aurora to have the affairs of the order wound up.

Killed by a Powder Explosion.

By a giant-powder explosion at the Ivanhoe-Rusk tunnel, near Leadville, Col., two men were killed and eight injured, six of them fatally.

The Big Cordage Trust.

THE National Cordage Company, with headquarters in New York, has applied to the New Jersey Secretary of State to increase its capital stock to \$13,500,000. It is reported that a combination has been formed for the control of the Western market in harvesting twine.

Was Ahead of Fulton.

EVIDENCE was discovered in Cincinnati going to show that Elwood West, of Lexington, Ky., invented and put in operation a steamboat in 1797, six years prior to that of Fulton.

CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

Mrs. JENNIE R. ROGERS, of Norwich, N. Y., obtained a decree of absolute divorce, on statutory grounds, from her husband, Rev. E. B. Rogers, now pastor of the First Baptist Church at Burlington, Iowa. In the spring of 1837 Mr. Rogers accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Franklin, Pa., at a salary of \$4,000 a year. During the first year of his pastorate he and his wife were idolized by the congregation. But jealousy and discord entered the pastor's house in company with Miss Jennie Ross, a pretty typewriter, whom he employed as an amanuensis. To quiet the scandal the congregation patched up a reconciliation between their pastor and his wife, and after making the pair a gift of \$1,000, started them off together for a pleasure trip to Europe. The couple got no further than New York, where the quarrel over the pretty typewriter was renewed, and the pair separated for good. They returned to Franklin and took up separate quarters. The preacher's conduct became more indiscreet than before. It is said that he coolly proposed to the elders of his church to get a divorce from his wife and marry Miss Ross while still retaining the pastorate. The elders responded by demanding his immediate resignation. This he gave and then left the town.

The Mayor of New York says that from present indications the count of the population of the city will make the population at least 1,650,000. Eight hundred and forty-two election districts have been counted, showing a population of 1,435,408, or an average of 1.76 to a district. Census Chief Porter's count gave 1,591 persons to a district. The increase over Mr. Porter's census will be, it is estimated, between 140,000 and 150,000 persons. This would entitle New York City to one more Congressman.

PHOENIX P. PALMER, who killed Lawyer John H. Atkinson in New York last March, was sentenced to sixteen years in the Penitentiary.

The assignee of R. Gardner Chase & Co., of Boston, reported that the total assets were \$856,707.

ALFRED WILKINSON of Syracuse, N. Y., admits that the engagement between himself and Winnie Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, is broken.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

CAPT. PETER FOSTER, the oldest member of the Grand Army of the Republic in the United States, has just died at his home in Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

NELSON, the great Maine stallion, trotted a mile on the Terre Haute track in 2:14, breaking the world's stallion record. Hal Pointer, on the same track, paced the three fastest consecutive heats ever made.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL ENRIGHT, of the schooner Arthur, shot his wife three times in Toledo while she was in company with one William Murphy. The latter also was shot by the irate mariner.

THE Indianapolis Car Manufacturing Company has been placed in the hands of a receiver on the petition of John Voorhees, Purchasing Agent of the company. The petition says that the company is insolvent, having debts to the amount of about \$650,000 and no means to pay them. He says also that the assets have been largely pledged to secure indebtedness, and that \$100,000 of this amount is now due. The company is composed of C. S. Millard and George A. McCord, and has been in business in this city for years. Millard said that the failure was precipitated by the collapse of the Empire Lumber Company, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and that nearly all the indebtedness was located in the South. Matthew Henning was appointed receiver. An attempt will be made to carry on the works and retain the 800 employees if possible.

WILLIAM PETERS, of Summer Hill, Ill., predicted his own death hour, and notified an undertaker to prepare a coffin of sufficient dimensions. His weight was 400 pounds.

C. J. HAMLEN's team, Belle Hamlin and Justina, driven by J. W. Andrews, trotted a mile on the Terre Haute track in 2:15, beating the world's team record.

THE Sioux City Corn Palace carnival has closed. The attendance has been much larger than in any previous year.

HERMAN SCHULTZ, besee of the Thomas mill, at Bozeman, Mont., attempted to burn Nelson Story's mill, in order to destroy competition. He was discovered, but escaped, and the fire was extinguished. Schultz later committed suicide by hanging himself with a handkerchief from the end of a freight car.

As the funeral procession of Mrs. John Nelson, consisting of 140 carriages, was proceeding to the cemetery at Indianapolis, Ill., four teams ran away and injured quite a number of persons.

CHARLES EVERETT, a veteran and an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, was killed by a St. Paul engine while doing duty near the Home grounds. He was 59 years old, a former resident of Chicago, and served in the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment.

JUDGE L. T. EDWARDS, of Morgan City, Utah, formerly a prominent member of the Mormon Church, has resided in Utah during the last twenty-nine years. To an Omaha reporter he said: "The reports in circulation concerning the intention of the church to remove its members to some other country where they can practice the teachings of their religion without the interference of the civil authorities is scarcely to be credited. Gentle government is, of course, repugnant to the Mormon leaders, but they hope to secure things more to their liking when the Territory is admitted into the Union. Then they hope to elect State officials in accord with their ideas and be enabled to practice the teachings of the Church as of old. The proclamation of President Woodruff, recently published, in which he declared that the church had abolished polygamy and advised the members to observe the law, I work to believe is false. While the President published this notice to the world in language not to be misconstrued, it means altogether a different thing to the faithful members of the church. Polygamy is and will continue to be sanctioned by the church in secret. This announcement is made with a view of securing early admittance as a State, and then by supporting either political party from which favors can be gained in the interest of the church the Mor-

mons expect to prosper as their prophets have predicted."

LAST week a woman giving the name of Mary Cannon appeared in Birmingham, a manufacturing suburb of Kansas City, rented a room, and fitted it up as a bar-room. One morning she opened her place and attracted quite a crowd. The ladies of the Methodist Church met at noon in the church, and after listening to indignant protests by the pastor and others, appointed a committee of ladies to visit the female saloon-keeper and notify her to leave, threatening her with a crusade if she did not go. That night she closed her place and her stock has been removed. The ladies propose now to shut up other saloons.

THE liquor-dealers of Morgantown, Ind., are in a state of siege. Saturday night a dynamite bomb was placed under M. T. Hancock's drug store, and the explosion damaged his stock and the building to the amount of \$1,500. A notice was posted on Joseph Norman's drug-store door saying his place was next in line. William Musselman, a saloon-keeper, was notified to leave within twenty days or suffer serious consequences.

E. M. BALDWIN, a sculptor of Martinsville, Ind., while standing before a glass arranging his toilet was stricken with paralysis, rendering him deaf, dumb, and blind. He recovered sufficiently to crawl on a piece of paper: "I can not see, hear, or talk." His condition is serious.

STATE SENATOR E. E. SWEARENGER committed suicide at Concordia, Kan., by shooting himself through the heart. His mind is believed to have been unsettled by financial difficulties. He has held various public offices and was a man of considerable prominence in State politics.

A HURRICANE struck the town of Andale, Kan., and carried a large Catholic church from its foundation.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

TILLY M. LEWIS, a well-known merchant living near Jackson, Miss., was assassinated while standing in his yard. Bloodhounds will be put on the track of the murderer.

CLAYTON LLOYD of Newton, Ala., poisoned his wife and four children. One of the children died. The murderer escaped.

ANOTHER tremendous rain-storm, for which Wheeling, W. Va., is rapidly acquiring a national reputation, has struck that city, doing a large amount of damage. In the valley of Caldwell's run, where a dozen lives were lost in 1888, six or eight families were flooded out and their bridges carried away, while a number of cattle were drowned and much property destroyed. In the valley of Wheeling Creek the storm was terrific, and the people up the valley suffered greatly. The bridges on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio Road are gone and no trains are running. Other roads suffer proportionately. There is considerable loss throughout the city and the Eighth Ward is without illuminating gas, natural gas, or water, through the breaking of street mains.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

At Washington, D. C., the other day, Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was stricken with partial paralysis of the left side while on his way home from the Capitol, and is now resting quietly at his home on Massachusetts avenue, with no serious results anticipated by his family. Judge Miller has been suffering nearly all summer from an attack of dysentery, but at no time was his illness severe enough to prevent him from attending to his judicial duties.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

DR. MARY E. WALKER has been nominated for member of Congress for the Twenty-seventh New York Congressional District on an independent ticket. Mrs. Ella Sturges (Chairman), Mrs. B. Barnes (Secretary), and Mrs. E. Chaffee were appointed a committee to inform her of the nomination. Dr. Walker made a speech of acceptance. Everything was regular and certified copies were sent to the Secretary of State and to the County Clerk. There was a large attendance at the convention of all factions, both men and women.

THE Ohio Republican State Committee has received a telegram from Secretary Baine expressing himself as satisfied with the date of Canton, Oct. 25, for his first speech, and asking the committee not to name the date of his second speech until further advised. Congressman Smyer telegraphs that Major McKinley can not be at Cincinnati Oct. 23, as has been arranged, but another date will have to be agreed upon for his speech at that place.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE Ishpeming (Mich.) miners' strike is still on. A mass-meeting of strikers was held at which the Executive Committee reported that all but one of the mining companies refused any concessions. The men decided to stay on the strike. Fred Broadst, owner of the Winthrop and Mitchell mines, and Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, has just returned from Dakota, where he was when the strike began. He at once drove to the Winthrop and Mitchell mines and asked to meet his men. They were soon gathered around him and satisfactory terms agreed on, and his men, 600 in number, have returned to work. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended him by the 3,000 strikers at the mass meeting for the way he had treated his men.

RAILWAY NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad J. W. Doane and Norman B. Ream of Chicago were elected Directors, and it was voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000.

JOHN N. FAIRBORN has resigned the Chairmanship of the Western Freight Association to become Chairman of the newly organized Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association. His new place pays \$15,000 a year.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Advices from Portugal are of the utmost gravity. A revolution that would overthrow the house of Braganza may break out at any moment, and the chances would be very much in favor of its success. The young King Carlos is in a predicament, from which war with England might be a happy deliverance. The feeling in the nation is almost as in-

tense against the reigning house as it is against the English, and the invalid and inexperienced young monarch is held up to obloquy as the facile tool of Lord Salisbury in robbing Portugal of her colonial possessions. To defy England, on the one hand, means the loss of all that remains to Portugal and the complete humiliation of that country; to comply with England's demands means the probable, if not certain, overthrow of the monarchy. Later information shows that the recent disturbances in Lisbon were much more serious than at the time reported, both as to the extent of the demonstrations and the force required to suppress them, but those demonstrations also revealed the grave fact that neither the army nor the police can be relied upon in the event of an attempt to overthrow the government.

AMERICAN railway securities declined in London to the lowest point reached for years. English capitalists were of the opinion that the McKinley bill injured railways.

THE Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who had chief command of the army, has become hopelessly insane.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

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

Business in all branches shows improvement. Prices of commodities are a shade lower than a week ago, grain and oil having advanced with many kinds of manufactured products, but the general advance since Oct. 1 is not a quarter of one percent, as yet. The movement of commodities is very heavy, the money market here is now a source of embarrassment, and the feeling of confidence everywhere increases. The state of foreign trade is fairly satisfactory, but the weakness of American securities in London and the disturbed state of the stock market there, approaching a panic Thursday, affects prices here and lessens the chance of early imports of specie. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days numbered 215, as compared with a total of 197 last year. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 214.

THE weekly edition of the Atlanta Constitution was seized by the postal authorities for violating the anti-lottery law recently passed.

PRESIDENT PALMER, of the National World's Fair Commission, says that as it is not necessary he should reside in Chicago he has determined to decline the full amount of his annual salary—\$12,000—and will take only enough to cover his actual expenses when on World's Fair business.

LUTHER O. GREEN, Inspector of Finance for the State of Vermont, in his annual report says of Western investments: "Vermont investments in Western mortgages have increased from \$1,278,399.63 in 1879 to \$7,519,479.66 in 1890. The gain in Western real estate loans last year was \$655,853.84, while this year it is \$300,809.34. The last year has been a trying one for all engaged in the Western loan business, but some useful lessons have been learned both by the companies and the purchasers of mortgage loans. The tendency is now strongly to city and suburban loans, but I see no reason to change my opinion that in the main the judiciously placed farm loans are the best and most reliable."

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington reports that the total values of the exports of beef and hog products from the United States during the month of September, 1890, and during the eleven months ended Sept. 30, 1890, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

September, 1890, \$10,705,597; September, 1889, \$7,852,691. Eleven months ended Sept. 30, 1890, \$108,587,043; eleven months ended Sept. 30, 1889, \$91,215,489. The values of the dairy products were as follows: September, 1890, \$1,122,549; September, 1889, \$834,954. Nine months ended Sept. 30, 1890, \$6,674,139; nine months ended Sept. 30, 1889, \$7,754,371.

FIGURES compiled by the Northwestern Miller show the stock of wheat in private elevators at Minneapolis to be 2,400,000 bushels, an increase of 168,000 bushels since last week. This makes a total stock at Minneapolis of 4,095,400 bushels and at Duluth 851,637 bushels, or 4,947,000 bushels altogether in the two places, against 4,187,800 bushels a week ago. The Market Record estimates that the country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas contain 4,984,000 bushels, an increase for the week of 713,000 bushels. The aggregate stocks in the Northwest is thus swelled to 9,931,000 bushels, against 8,458,800 bushels last week.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN L. WILSON, of Spokane Falls, Wash., who has just returned from Washington, D. C., reports the loss of his pocket-book containing \$10,000 in securities, \$550 in greenbacks and gold, and other valuable papers.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....\$ 3.25 @ 5.21
Hogs—Shipping Grades.....4.25 @ 4.50
SHEEP—No. 1.....3.00 @ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.05 @ 1.02
CORN—No. 2......50 @ .51
OATS—No. 2......40 @ .40 1/2
RICE—No. 2......52 @ .53
BUTTER—Choice Creamery......08 1/2 @ .09
CHEESE—Full Cream, Dais......08 1/2 @ .09
EGGS—Fresh......17 1/2 @ .18 1/2
POTATOES—Western, per bu......58 @ .75

ST. LOUIS.
CATTLE—Shipping.....3.50 @ 5.00
Hogs—Choice Light.....3.75 @ 4.50
SHEEP—No. 2 Red......97 @ .98
CORN—No. 1 White......40 @ .40 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White......40 @ .40 1/2

DETROIT.
CATTLE.....3.50 @ 4.00
Hogs.....3.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP.....3.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.01 @ 1.01 1/2
CORN—No. 1 Hard......45 @ .50
OATS—No. 2 White......42 @ .42 1/2

MILWAUKEE.
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring......96 @ .97
CORN—No. 2......30 1/2 @ .31 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White......37 1/2 @ .40 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2......66 @ .68
RICE—No. 1......55 @ .56

TOLEDO.
CATTLE.....3.00 @ 4.50
Hogs.....3.25 @ 4.50
SHEEP.....3.00 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.01 @ 1.01 1/2
CORN—No. 1 Hard......45 @ .50
OATS—No. 2 White......42 @ .42 1/2

BUFFALO.
CATTLE—Good to Prime.....4.00 @ 5.00
Hogs—Medium and Heavy.....3.25 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....1.10 1/2 @ 1.11 1/2
CORN—No. 2......54 1/2 @ .55 1/2

EAST LIBERTY.
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....3.50 @ 4.75
Hogs—Light.....4.00 @ 5.00
SHEEP—Medium to Heavy.....3.00 @ 4.50
LAMBS.....4.50 @ 5.75

NEW YORK.
CATTLE.....3.00 @ 5.00
Hogs.....4.25 @ 5.00
SHEEP.....4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....1.03 @ 1.08
CORN—No. 2......57 1/2 @ .58 1/2
OATS—Mixed Western......42 @ .45

JUDGE MILLER NO MORE

HE BREATHES HIS LAST AT HIS WASHINGTON HOME.

The Venerable Justice of the Supreme Court Dies a Painless Death—Gen. Belknap, President Grant's Secretary of War, Dies Suddenly at Washington. [Washington dispatch.]

Justice Miller died to-night at eight minutes of 11 o'clock without a struggle, and apparently without pain. A few minutes before he died the phlegm in his throat gradually accumulated and his frame quivered. It was evident that the end was fast approaching, and the members of his household who were not in the sick room were hastily summoned to his bedside. Besides Mrs. Miller and her son, Irving, there were present Dr. Cook, J. W. Woolworth, an old friend of Justice Miller, who had just arrived from Omaha, the family servants, and Chief Clerk McKenney of the Supreme Court. Soon after death the face of the Justice, which had become somewhat drawn during the last day of his illness, changed to a perfectly natural condition, and he looked as if in a quiet sleep.

Samuel Freeman Miller was born in Richmond, Ky., April 5, 1816. His father emigrated there from Reading in 1812. His mother was the daughter of parents who had removed to Kentucky from North Carolina before her birth. His early years were spent upon a farm, but the drudgery of agriculture was a source of discontent to him and employment in a drug store gave him the opportunity for reading medicine. He graduated in the medical department of Transylvania University when 22 years of age, and entered upon the practice of medicine in Knox County, Ky. He had been married in the meantime and had begun the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed Mr. Miller as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he retained to the time of his death.

During the twenty-eight years Justice Miller had resided in Washington his was a familiar figure on the streets. Until within the last few years Justice Miller was in the habit of walking to and from the Supreme Court. Only on great public occasions did he use a carriage. He was so democratic in his nature that he derided much of the pomp and frippery of official life. He was frequently heard to say that walking was good enough for him.

Justice Miller was a glutton for work. During the dinner hour and for an hour succeeding it he engaged in social converse with his family and with such guests as might be present. Then he retired to his office in the basement and labored frequently far into the morning hours. In spite of his 74 years his movements were as lively as those of a man of 55 or 60. He was of giant mold physically as well as mentally, and a man of herculean strength.

His bold, bluff, hearty way of speaking even when a young man threatened on several occasions to get him into serious trouble. He did not shrink from any physical encounter, although he never engaged in one. His moral courage was superb. Soon after he was seated on the bench of the Supreme Court he had occasion to rule on some matter of law that would either ruin or enrich his old law partner, Col. Ballenger. He promptly decided against him, however, on the merits of the case, and an estrangement followed which was never healed. His genius for the interpretation of the law was almost infallible. While he was the best-natured man in the world, he would, as a prominent attorney said this evening, hang his own father if it was legally the thing to do and he was called upon to decide the matter. He was looked up to by every member of the Supreme Bench, from the Chief Justice down to the newest member of the court.

GEN. W. W. BELKNAP DEAD.

The Ex-Secretary of War Stricken with Heart Disease While Alone. [Washington dispatch.]

The War Department Building is draped in mourning for ex-Secretary of War Gen. W. W. Belknap. His many friends were shocked this morning to hear that he had died suddenly and alone, and that the fact was not discovered until many hours had elapsed after life became extinct. The precise time of his death is unknown, but it is surmised it was after midnight Saturday and before 9 o'clock Sunday morning. He spent Saturday evening with friends who live near the building in which he had an office and a bedroom, which he occupied in the absence of his family from the city.

A dream which he dreamed on the night of Friday, Oct. 3, exactly a week before the sudden stroke which felled Justice Miller, made a deep and vivid impression upon Gen. Belknap's mind and imagination, and although he was a man of sunny, cheerful temperament, by no means given to inducences in superstitious or morbid fancies, he related the dream to several friends and dwelt upon it with considerable seriousness. He said that in the dream he was engaged in conversation with Justice Miller, and that the latter suddenly dropped to the ground, stricken with apoplexy. A week later when General Belknap heard that his old friend had been stricken he became more deeply concerned than ever, and remarked to several friends, "I haven't heard the last of that; there is more to come."

Several friends called at Gen. Belknap's office on Sunday morning; but, unsuspecting the truth, left supposing that he was asleep in the adjoining room. This morning at 8:30 a lawyer who occupied the same office with Belknap learned that the General had not been seen since Saturday night. The bedroom was opened by the janitor and the body was found lying partly on the bed, as though death had overtaken him in an attempt to arise. A physician examined the body and announced that death was due to heart disease.

Mrs. Belknap and her daughter, who have been spending some time in New York, were promptly notified of the death of the husband and father, as also was Hugh Belknap, the General's son.

Stray Paragraphs.

WANAMAKER, I. T., has a colored lady Postmaster.

A Wisconsin packing company has paid out \$26,500 for cucumbers this fall. At a large boarding-school in England 300 boys are given a bath once a week.

The submarine-telegraph system of the world consists of 120,070 nautical miles of cable.

A Western cowboy committed suicide because a 13-year-old girl refused to marry him.

SHOT BY AN INSANE MAN

MARY ANDERSON'S CRAZY LOVER COMMITS MURDER.

James D. Dougherty Shoots and Kills Dr. George Lloyd of the Flatbush Insane Asylum—He Plans Wholesale Murder and His Own Suicide, but Is Arrested. [New York dispatch.]

Dr. George W. Lloyd, the Assistant Superintendent of the Flatbush Insane Asylum, was killed by James D. Dougherty, Mary Anderson's crazy lover, who had been generally regarded as a harmless crank. Dougherty escaped from the asylum about two months ago by means of a false key. Since then he has been frequently seen on Broadway in this city, and occasionally at Flatbush. He appeared there with a big revolver on Sept. 23, and by threatening the life of Superintendent Fleming got his clothing which he had left behind when he escaped. He was even trudging through the miry grounds of the asylum late this afternoon. He walked up the wide stone steps of the main entrance to the asylum, placed his blackthorn stick and his cloak in the hallway, and appeared suddenly upon the vision of four startled men in the office on the right of the corridor. They were Dr. Lloyd, Dr. Thomas J. McGreal, the druggist of the institution, young Dr. Edwin W. Ashford, of Washington, who is superintending the taking of the Federal mortality census in Brooklyn, and Drug Clerk Schneider.

The spectacle of a man, bareheaded, in the doorway of the office, with a big, brand-new, glistening revolver in each hand, his eyes were gleaming with the light peculiar to a dangerous lunatic, and the young physicians instantly recognized that they were in extreme peril. Their first thought was to pacify the madman by soothing words, and then overpower and disarm him. He stood in the doorway for a moment glaring at the frightened men, and then said, in a savage tone: "Where is Dr. Fleming?"

Dr. Lloyd nervously fingered the paper before him and answered: "Dr. Fleming has just put on his coat and hat and gone out."

Dougherty remarked gruffly, still glaring at the young physician, "I don't believe it."

Then he walked to the door of the pharmacy, which adjoins the office on the north, and backed in, covering the four men with his revolver. "He is not in there, anyhow," he said. Dr. McGreal, white as plaster, stood directly in range of the weapons, with his back to the lunatic. It was only a few seconds that Dougherty was behind him, but he says it seemed like half an hour. Dougherty moved toward Dr. Lloyd, who was still sitting at his desk in the middle of the room. The Doctor said, in a conciliatory tone, looking calmly into the muzzles of the two self-cookers: "Dougherty, you ought to be ashamed of yourself to want to hurt Dr. Fleming; he has always been a good friend of yours."

The lunatic said nothing. He coolly walked up to the Doctor's chair, placed the muzzle of the large revolver (which is nearly a foot long) almost against the Doctor's left side and fired. The bullet pierced the young physician's heart and went clear through his body. He threw up his hands, arose convulsively from his chair, and exclaimed, "Oh, Dougherty!" While he was toppling, with his life already gone, the assassin sent another bullet through the Doctor's neck.

Dr. McGreal ran through the corridor into the street and shouted "Police!" There are no police within half a mile of the asylum, but the druggist didn't think of that in his excitement. As Dougherty passed Dr. Ashford in the hall the young Washingtonian noticed that he was remarkably cool. He still held the revolvers in his hands, and as he went out of the door he warned Dr. Ashford to keep back. But Dr. Ashford is a man of nerve, and, although unarmed, he determined to follow Dougherty and have him arrested. For nearly three-quarters of a mile he kept less than a block behind the murderer on a deserted road.

Every now and then Dougherty would stop, point his weapons at his plucky pursuer, and warn him back. But he kept right on when Dougherty resumed his flight, sticking his pistols in his hip

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

HOUSEHOLD AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS DISCUSSED.

A Budget of Useful Information Relating to the Farm, Orchard, Stable, Parlor and Kitchen.

THE FARM.

Preparation for Corn Crops.

It is not altogether the culture that corn and potato crops get while growing which determines their profitability. Quite as much depends upon having the soil thoroughly and deeply pulverized before the crop is planted. Sometimes it is thought that a mellow seed bed is sufficient. If the soil is full of vegetable matter that may decompose then surface preparation will be enough. If there are lumps and clods at the bottom of the furrow they need to be brought up pulverized and mixed with the surface soil. The effect of poor preparation is worse in drought; but whatever the season it always pays to fit the soil thoroughly and deeply for any hoed crop. It is as necessary for corn as for potatoes. The fact that corn roots ordinarily run near the surface does not do away with the need for a reservoir of moisture deeper down, to be drawn upward where the roots can reach it by capillary attraction.

How to Grow Beans.

Most people consider that as easy as to "know beans;" but the Germantown, *Telegraph* gives these directions: Choose a good piece of land, in the summer, manure three loads to the acre, plowed in August; sow, to be on September 1, crop it by feeding as soon as it is high enough before frost, and at spells through the winter. Keep feeding up to the middle or last of May, then plow it under out of sight. Plant beans in drills (Brush variety) June 1; cultivate the weeds out of when there is no dew or rain on the leaves; very soon the crop will cover the ground and stop the weeds. If any get too large hand pull them. When the crop is ripe, pull and lay in rows till well dried. Next build a platform of rails large enough to hold the crop in a pile five feet high, platform high enough to keep the beans off the ground. Cap the stack well to keep out wet. Thrash the beans on a dry, clear day. Winnow and sift them, hand pick if necessary, sack them nicely, and you will get the top price. Use the same ground again and again, sow every fall, pasture it till May, and proceed as above. Here are two crops a year—pasture and beans. Both pay well.—*Farm, Field, and Stockman.*

Hogs and Hog Feed.

The country is just now suffering from an unusual season of drought, which appears to be universal, both East and West, as well as in the South, in some localities. The consequence will be a shortage of feed for stock of all kinds. The cry of overproduction has ceased and a shortage will be the cry now by elevator men and grain speculators. While such is the facts to a great extent there will be a scarcity of feed. I advise farmers to be careful about disposing of their breeding stock, especially in the way of brood sows. It does not require a great deal of hard grain to winter sows that are intended and bred for spring farrowing. A piece of early sown rye makes most excellent winter pasture for old sows, if they are of the right sort, bred up to perfection; if not they had probably better be marketed and replaced with some of the improved early maturing breed, even at a sacrifice in numbers, for I always contend that there is greater profit in a few good hogs, well kept, than in a large herd of inferior ones, poorly kept.

Turnips can yet be given if there is moisture enough in the soil to sprout them. While they will not mature, they will help materially to mix in with other feed, if steamed and mixed with other grain feed. There is nothing better for sows fed warm in winter. Late sown millet can be cured lightly and fed to stock hogs, once a day. I find they relish it for a change, and cut fine in the cutter box and steamed with the other rations, it is preferable to the whole grain rations, the usual hog ration when corn is cheap. Good care and proper housing, with an eye to comfort, will not only save feed, but improve your stock as well as increase the number of pigs from each sow. At present the stock yards are overcrowded with all sorts and sizes of pigs. Some, of course, are selling from necessity, while others look upon the hog as being cheaper than grain and as not paying for their feed. Should our next grain crop be more abundant, it will probably be just the opposite, with cheap grain and a paying hog crop.—*A. B. Johnson, in Practical Farmer.*

THE STOCK RANCH.

Stock and Dairy Notes.

To keep a dairy warm enough in the winter is far easier and cheaper than to keep one cool in the summer. Fuel is cheaper than ice.

The hog choler crop will soon be mature. As we sow we reap this crop. The seed consists of poor food, bad water, a low condition and then profuse corn feeding, which the weak stomach cannot digest, and hence intestinal fever (typhoid) will be the result.

A small flock of sheep may be kept on every farm with profit, if only for the domestic supply of mutton during the summer. A carcass of mutton is easily disposed of among three or four neighbors who can take turns in slaughtering. Meat clubs have been formed in many localities with good results.

FEEDING flavors all animal products, more especially the fatty parts of them. This is due to the fact that the fats and oils of food are not digested, but are absorbed in their natural condition without decomposition or change. Hence the great importance of using foods devoid of ill flavors or of impurities of any kind.

The udder of a cow is the concentrated outlet of the drainage system of the animal. Diseases, impure products due to ill health, impurities of food, water and air; even medicines used with ill-judgment, all escape through the milk. The cow is saved from many dangers in this way, but the milk becomes a means of distribution of them. We are only beginning to learn the nature of milk in this respect.

For profitable fattening, young pigs should be put in a clover field for two months before the final finish. Then bran and cornmeal in equal quantities, with skimmed milk or water added twelve hours before feeding, so as to be slightly acid, will make sound, sweet, meaty pork. A clover fed pig never has the

cholera, or the common paralysis which makes the hind limbs useless.

BLOATING is a dangerous form of indigestion in cattle. The enlargement of the stomach by the pressure of gas in it interferes with the action of the lungs and prevents suffocation. An English remedy is to dash cold water over the animal's back. This reduces the temperature of the stomach and condenses the gas and favors its escape by eructation or through the bowels.

The only really safe preservative against premature souring of milk is perfect cleanliness. These two words have a very broad meaning, and they relate to the health of the cow, her feed, lodging, condition of skin, the water she drinks, the habits of the milk, the condition of the stable, the milk pails, strainers, pans and the atmosphere and condition of the dairy house. Any fault in any one of these is a breach of perfect cleanliness. Truly, cleanliness is next to godliness, and few there be that practice it as they should.

THE DAIRY.

Heifer Calves.

As our State (Wisconsin) is fast becoming a dairy State, the training of heifer calves with a view to make them grow into good milkers is an important matter. Several very good articles on the subject have from time to time appeared in your paper, so I will only note a few things not treated very distinctly in those articles. First, have a calf paddock as near the house as possible, allowing an acre to each three or four calves.

As soon as the calf has learned to take skim milk, put it into the paddock. My own practice is, let the calf suck four or five days, then gradually tone it down to skim milk. When two weeks old it will generally be ready to go into the paddock. Offer your calves water every day about noon, as plenty of water is as important for a calf as it is for a boy or man.

The main point is to feed that the calf is kept in good thriving order without getting fat. To this end I am careful not to produce "scours" by giving the calf too much skim milk at a feed, as an attack of scours puts them back at least a week. The skim milk is slightly warmed. When a month old I put a fistful each of bran and middlings into its milk. As soon as the warm weather comes the milk, give cold curdled milk. Continue the skim milk as long as you have it, say eight months, and the bran and middlings increase in quantity until grass the following spring. But the most important article of food for them is potatoes. Commence with potatoes when two months old, and continue it until the calf is a year old. I cut them into suitable pieces and give about a half a peck once a day. See that they drink heartily of water at all times, especially in the winter. If they won't drink cold water, warm it. See them drink with your own eyes. Never trust to your son or to your hired man about watering calves. They do not see the point.—*Correspondent Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Dairy Notes.

Cows are usually at their best at six to nine years.

SAL SODA is better than soap for washing dairy vessels.

Did you ever notice that the potted cow is almost always a good one. Treat all cows kindly.

The dairy is no place for the common "dogg;" experience has proved that over and over again.

If one man can keep five cows on five acres, to give back 300 pounds of butter each, why can't other men get ten cows on ten acres to do the same? If they can do it on ten why not on fifty?

Our rule for salting is an ounce to the pound, as that suits most of our customers. Our own taste is an ounce and a half. But we make butter to sell as well as to eat, so salt as the majority like, and go with the majority.

THE POULTRY-YARD.

Poultry Notes.

When a chick frequently picks itself it is lousy. Buy some Persian insect powder.

Use earth as an absorbent in your poultry house, use freely, and keep a constant supply on hand.

NEVER ship an egg that is dirty or in any manner soiled. The appearance of an article is a prime factor in its sale. CROP-NOTING fowls can trace their trouble to the lack of gravel or sharp, gritty grinding material, as well as to fibrous substances; such as potato and apple parings or grass-blades.

"Do duck eggs need sprinkling?" Why of course they do. If not, why does the duck when setting invariably take a daily bath and sprinkle her own eggs? Follow nature's laws and you will not be very far misled.

A LITTLE bone meal in the feed will help chicks to form bone, and they will push along much faster. Use meal prepared for chicks from selected bones. Common phosphate meal won't do—too many inferior bones go into its composition. For the large chicks give granulated bone.—*Poultry News.*

The eggs of ordinary poultry require, as a rule, twenty-one days to hatch, but this is by no means a universal rule. Cold weather or a prevailing east wind, will lengthen the time a day or more, while warm weather and an attentive setter will materially shorten it.

SOME housewives throw egg-shells into the fire, to prevent the hens from eating them, claiming that thus the bad habit of egg-eating is learned. If the shells are thoroughly crushed into small pieces before feeding, there will be no danger. Laying hens have an extraordinary appetite for the bits of shells, while the male will scarcely notice them—not out of politeness, however, for, when other food is given, he is generally as full of get-up-and-get as any of them.

POULTRY raising, like any other business, is a trade to learn, and if one is adapted to it, or has a liking for it, he will succeed. All beginners are advised to start with a few birds, increasing the number as they learn how to handle them. What every one wants is to produce eggs when they bring the highest prices, and also poultry for market when it is not plenty. A place near a city is naturally the best, as one can readily secure customers that pay good prices for fresh eggs and nicely dressed chickens.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Rules to Keep a Child Healthy.

Twice, or even three times a day, in very hot weather, the whole surface of the body should be sponged with water at a temperature of 80 degrees F., and after dried with gentle rubbing. The bracing effect of these baths is greatly

increased by the addition of rock salt or concentrated sea-water. Care should be taken to wet the child's head first, and to see that it is not in a current of air. The following rules being a portion of those recommended by the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, and published by the Board of Health of that city, are concise and worthy of quotation:

Rule 1. Bathe the child once a day in lukewarm water. If it be feeble, sponge it all over twice a day with lukewarm water and vinegar.

Rule 2. Avoid all tight bandaging. Have light flannel as the inner garment, and the rest of the clothing light and cool, and so loose that the child may have free play for its limbs. At night undress it, sponge it, and put on slip. In the morning remove the slip, bathe the child and dress it in clean clothes. If this cannot be afforded, thoroughly air the day clothing by hanging it up during the night. Use clean diapers, and change them often. Never dry a soiled one in the room in which the child is, and never use one for the second time without first washing it.

Rule 3. The child should sleep by itself in a cot or cradle. It should be put to bed at regular hours, and be taught to go to sleep without be nursed in the arms. Without the advice of a physician never give it any spirits, cordials, carminative soothing syrups, or sleeping drops. Thousands of children die every year from the use of these poisons. If the child frets and does not sleep, it is either hungry or else ill, it needs a physician. Never quiet it by candy or by cake; they are common causes of diarrhoea.

Rule 4. Give the child plenty of fresh air. In the cool of the morning and early evening have it out of doors for a little; take it to the shady side of broad streets, to the public squares, to the park, or make frequent excursions on the river. Whenever it seems to suffer from the heat, let it drink freely of water which has been boiled and cooled by ice. Keep it out of the room in which washing or cooking is going on. It is excessive heat that destroys the lives of young infants.

Rule 5. Keep your house sweet and clean, cool and well aired. In very hot weather let the windows be open day and night. Do your cooking in the yard in a shed, in the garret, or in an upper room. Whitewash the walls every spring, and see that the cellar is clear of all rubbish. Let no slops collect to poison the air. Correct all foul smells by pouring chloride of lime into the sinks and privies. Make every effort yourself, and urge your neighbors to keep the gutters of your street or of your court clean.

Should an infant be attacked with summer diarrhoea the prompt attention of a physician is imperative, and since these articles are intended to point out the methods of preventing the illness of the "second summer" rather than of curing them, I shall avoid entirely the therapeutic aspect of the subject.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Hints to Housekeepers.

Use all the scented soap you like at the bath, but spare your face.

TO MAKE waterproof writing ink which will not blur if the writing is exposed to rain: Dissolve two ounces shellac in one pint alcohol (95 per cent.), filter through chalk, and mix with best lampblack.

An original use of glass has been devised. Various colored pieces in odd sizes are pierced by three or four holes on the edge, and caught together by wire until they form a mesh or fretwork large enough for a panel in a transom.

GREASE may be removed from white marble by applying a mixture of two parts washing soda, one part ground pumice-stone and one part chalk, all first finely powdered and made into a paste with water; rub well over the marble, and finally wash off with soap and water.

A HINT for a pin cushion that is a sachet as well may be new to some. It is made square, with each corner of the inner covering cut off about three inches from the point. The outer covering is left square, the corners tightly tied, and each made into a tiny sachet. The powder selected for the filling must be that preferred by the owner.

THE KITCHEN.

Potato Balls.

To two cups cold mashed potato add an egg, a teaspoonful of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Form with floured hands into small round balls, and fry in deep fat.

Potatoes Hashed with Cream.

Chop cold boiled potatoes fine, and stir them into a cup of hot milk in which has been melted two tablespoonfuls of butter. Pepper and salt to taste. If you have cream, use this and half as much butter.

Dropped Fish Cakes.

One cup of salt cod picked very fine, half-cup milk, one tablespoonful butter, two teaspoonfuls flour, one egg, pepper to taste. Make a white sauce of the flour, butter and milk, stir the fish into this, add the egg beaten light, season and drop by the spoonful into boiling lard, as done with fritters.

Chicken Mince.

From the bones of a cold roast, boiled or fricasseed chicken cut all the meat, and mince it fine with a sharp knife, chop with it two hard-boiled eggs. Stir this into a cup of gravy, or, if you have none, use instead a cup of white sauce. Season to taste, fill a pudding dish or scallop shells with the mixture, and serve very hot.

Lyonnais Potatoes.

Slice cold boiled potatoes into neat rounds, cut a medium-sized onion into thin slices, and put it with a good tablespoonful of butter or bacon dripping into the frying-pan; when the onion is colored, add the potatoes, about two cupsful, and stir them about until they are a light brown. Strew with chopped parsley, and serve.

Hasty Muffins.

Two cups flour, two eggs, one tablespoonful mixed butter and lard, two teaspoonfuls white sugar, one teaspoonful baking powder, salt-spoonful salt, one cup milk. Into the eggs, beaten very light, stir the melted shortening, the sugar, the milk and the flour, well mixed with the salt and the baking powder. Stir well, and bake in thoroughly greased tins.

Parisian Potatoes.

From peeled and washed white potatoes scoop out little balls with the cutter that comes for this purpose. Boil them for five minutes, then put them in the frying-pan with two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Stir them about until every ball is well coated with the butter, pour into a colander and set them in the oven until brown. Sprinkle with salt and a little minced parsley before serving.

IN HONOR OF HARRISON.

WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT IN WESTERN STATES.

Cheers All Along the Line—A Rousing Demonstration by the Citizens of Danville, Ill.—Stops at Other Towns on His Journey.

(Danville, Ill.) dispatch.

President Harrison is making a Western journey to attend the reunion of his old brigade at Galesburg, and other soldiers' reunions.

The Presidential party was advertised to reach this city at 6:30 o'clock this evening. During the day a platform was erected on the north side of the railroad tracks opposite the depot of the Peoria Division of the Big Four. Before 6 o'clock a small crowd of early comers had assembled, and it was good for them that they had taken time by the forelock, for it was just five minutes of 6 when the special Presidential train arrived. The old veterans, headed by a martial band, and the reception committee were fortunate enough to arrive on the scene a few minutes before.

During the day Editor Jewell, of the Danville News, had invited Circuit Judge Hughes, Edwin Winter, Capt. R. F. Cook, and a few other prominent Republicans to accompany him to the Danville junction, where they would board the train and ride to the Big Four depot. Not having heard of the change of time, they arrived at the junction just in time to see the train disappearing in the distance. Editor Jewell and Captain Cook, who were on the Reception Committee, started on the run down the track after the train and succeeded in reaching the Big Four depot, a distance of over a mile, a few minutes before the final departure of the train. Congressman Cannon and Joseph B. Mann were more successful, being the only citizens to board the train at the junction. Battery A fired the Presidential salute on the arrival of the train. Congressman Cannon led the party on the platform.

The lights were so badly arranged that it was impossible to distinguish the features of the President. The crowd called for lights. They were not forthcoming, and the Presidential features remained in darkness. After a fifteen-minute speech the party boarded the train and the President stood on the rear platform. By this time the crowd had rapidly grown to dense proportions, and the air was filled with cheers for the President.

He gracefully introduced Secretary Tracy and his private secretary, E. W. Halford. Both were enthusiastically received. All was quiet for a few minutes, when a child was held up to shake President Harrison's hand. Then the crowd, with one mind, took up the idea, and a grand rush was made from all directions for the car platform. Women and children were fearfully crowded. Some, unable to stand the pressure, fell and were trampled upon. One lady was seriously injured. At twenty-five minutes after 6 the train departed for Champaign, leaving behind the largest crowd ever assembled in Danville. Had it not been for the mistake in time, the reception would have been a grand success in every particular. The President in his speech said:

My fellow citizens, I regret that the time of our arrival and the brief time we can give you should make it so inconvenient for you who have assembled here to greet us. Yet, though the darkness shuts out your faces, I cannot omit to acknowledge with the most heartfelt gratitude the enthusiastic greeting of this large assemblage of my fellow citizens. It is quite worth while, I think, for those who are charged with great public affairs now and then to turn aside from the routine of official duties to look into the faces of the people. It is well enough that all public officers should be reminded that under our republican institutions the repository of all power, the originator of all policy is the people of the United States. I have had the pleasure of visiting this rich and prosperous section of your great State before, and am glad to notice that if the last year has not yielded an average return to your farms that already the promise of the coming year is seen in your well-tilled fields. Let me thank you again and bid you good-night.

At 7:40 the train reached Urbana, where another multitude of Illinoisans clamored for a sight of the President. He declined to talk, however, and introduced Secretary Tracy, who was received with applause.

At Champaign the citizens were attended by the students of the University of Illinois, who received the President with their college cheer several times repeated.

"My good friends," said the President, "it is evident that there is a large representation here of the Greek societies. I thank you for this greeting. We are on our way to Galesburg to unite with my old comrades in arms of the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, in a reunion. I have not expected here or at any other intermediate point on the journey to make any addresses, but I cannot fail to thank these young gentlemen from the University of Illinois for the interest their presence gives to this meeting. Your professors no doubt give you all needed admonition and advice, and you will, I am sure, thank me for not adding to your burdens. Good-night."

After leaving Champaign the train made no further stops until Bloomington was reached at 9:15.

The President and Secretary of the Navy refrained from making any speeches either at Bloomington or at Pekin, although immense crowds greeted the party at both places. At Peoria, which was reached at 11:35 o'clock, Mayor Clark and the members of the City Council greeted the party and escorted the President and his friends to the National Hotel to spend the night. Owing to the lateness of the hour no speech-making was indulged in.

Pertinent Paragraphs.

A YOUNG lady has been arrested at San Francisco for "disturbing the peace." She lives on the floor above a doctor's office and plays the piano incessantly.

A REVOLUTION in Europe is approaching. The waiters have formed a league or union which is to hold a congress demanding the suppression of the "tip." The garçons prefer a regular salary to the irregularity of the "tip."

THE new law for transferring the insane poor from the county poor house to the State insane asylums in New York State has just gone into effect. It was to aid in the securing of this reform that Dr. J. G. Holland wrote his novel of "Arthur Bonnicastle" years ago.

THE Pacific Mail steamer Newport has just broken the record between Colon and New York, having made the trip in six days and eleven hours. The Newport was built by John Roach on the Delaware River, and is one of the fastest American ocean steamships afloat.

An echo is a kind of holler mockery.

BASHFUL BRIDEGROOMS.

Brides Are Much More Self-Possessed.

Ministers declare that in nine cases out of ten brides are much more self-possessed than are bridegrooms when the marriage ceremony is being performed.

A shy, modest-looking little creature robed in white will stand perfectly erect, looking the minister calmly and squarely in the eyes, without for an instant losing her self-poise, while the big, blunt six-footer of a bridegroom by her side is pale, nervous and trembling. His fingers are likely to twitch nervously, and he may even hitch at his trouser legs or twist a corner of his coat skirt.

I was once "best man" to a stalwart, middle-aged bridegroom noted for his courage and feats of daring, and when the time came for us to go down stairs to meet the bride and her attendants he nearly had a fit, and he looked like a walking corpse all through the ceremony. I had to keep saying: "Brace up, old boy," and "Come, come, you've got to go down," to get him started at all, and at the door he was idiotic enough to clutch at me and say:

"Say, Fred, how would it do to have Mary and the preacher slip in here and have it all over with before we go down at all? I can't go through with it before all that crowd."

"Idiot!" I said, briefly and pointedly enough to leave no doubt as to my meaning, "Mary won't come in here and you will go down this instant!"

He got through it at last without doing or saying anything ridiculous, in which respect he was luckier than another stalwart bridegroom of my acquaintance, who was so dazed and overcome that he held out one of his own fingers for the ring when the minister said: "With this ring I thee wed."

Another bridegroom I knew lost his head to such a degree that when it came time for him to say, "I, Horace, take thee, Annie, to be my lawful wedded wife," he said in an unnaturally loud tone, "I Mary, take thee, Horace, to be my lawful wedded wife," and the time came for him to introduce his bride to some of his friends who had not yet seen her, he did it by saying awkwardly, "Ah, er—Miss Barter, this is my wife, Miss Barton," calling her by her maiden name.

Few men say "my wife" easily and naturally the first time they use the words in public.

A funny case was that of a badly rattled bridegroom who stared blankly at the minister until asked if he took "this woman to be his lawful, wedded wife," when he started suddenly and hastily in the blandest manner:

"Ah, beg pardon—were you speaking to me?"

A village preacher says that he once married a rural couple at the home of the bride's parents in the presence of a large company of invited guests. The bridegroom was a big, bony, red-faced young fellow who looked as though he could have felled an ox with his fist; but he shivered and turned pale at the beginning of the ceremony, and at its close he fell down in a dead faint to the manifest annoyance of his bride, who had been as cool as a cucumber throughout the whole ceremony.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Their Petition.

When several persons combine in an effort to obtain desired privileges they are usually successful. Those lies great virtue in numbers. Elsie, a little New England girl, was delighted with the prospect of a trip to California, and it never occurred to her that all her twelve dolls were not to go also.

"Tell me where they're to be packed, mamma," she said, "and I'll put them in. They mustn't be rumpled and tumbled."

"Elsie, dear," said mamma, regretfully, but firmly, "I really can't allow you to take all that set of dolls. You may have two, any two you like, but there I draw the line. Twelve dolls are quite unnecessary."

Elsie made no reply but went quietly on, altering a skirt for Lady Ethelinda, the prettiest one of the waxen and china-faced family.

Later in the day, when her mother entered the room devoted to packing, she saw a curious sight. Supported against a trunk sat a row of dolls, in traveling costume, as far as they could manage such, and above their heads was pinned a large placard, bearing the words, "We are waiting to be packed."

What mother could resist the united appeal of a dozen dolls? Not this one, and to California the twelve went.

His Grief Was Not Lasting.

The late James B. Eads was passing up the Mississippi River one day and stopped at a backwoods store on the banks of the river, kept by an old German.

The proprietor was at work chopping wood, but evidently in great grief. Tears rolled down his cheek and he was sobbing as if his heart would break. His wife, he explained in broken dialect, was very ill—very ill. Mr. Eads consoled him as best he could and left. Returning six weeks later he found the erstwhile heart-broken Teuton alive and chipper as a squirrel.

"How's your wife?" asked Mr. Eads.

"Oh, she va fine!" answered the German with a broad smile.

"Why, I thought she wa' very sick?"

"Oh, dot vas de old yun," replied the happy bridegroom as he set up the drinks.—*Louisville Post.*

The Banjo Is Going.

What has become of the banjo? That is to say, the banjo that was everywhere. The banjo on the boat and on the train. The banjo at the seaside resort and in the mountains. In a few words, the omnipresent banjo. Unquestionably it has dropped out of sight. You seldom see a "nice-looking" young man walking along the streets nowadays carrying a banjo in a pretty case on which is worked a glorious sunflower of wonderful shades, or initials so strangely fashioned that they give you the headache—all done by the hand of some fair young woman who "loves a banjo." Well, good-by to the banjo. Something else will take, or perhaps has taken, its place. As they will say, however much you protest, "Let'er go."

A WOMAN's features are less disguised by her age at sixty than be her rage at twenty.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

The local option law stands the test of the Supreme Court. The case brought by a Van Buren County saloon-keeper last June to decide the constitutionality of the measure was decided last week and the law is pronounced valid. Van Buren was the first county to vote for prohibition under the law, and soon after it became operative John W. Teek presented his liquor bond to the Township Board of Bloomingdale for approval. The board threw out the bond and Teek applied for a mandamus to compel the board to accept it. Fifteen objections to the constitutionality of the law were raised by Teek's lawyers, the most serious being that it enabled the people of counties to suspend the general laws of the State, and that it invested the Board of Supervisors with judicial powers by authorizing them to exercise discretionary powers in ordering the suspension of the liquor traffic after the voters had declared in favor of such suspension. The court decides that the power vested in the supervisors by the law is a trust involving the exercise of discretion, investigation and inquiry, but not necessarily an exercise of judicial powers. Regarding the other objection the court holds that the Constitution authorizes a delegation of legislative power for local purposes, and that the Legislature may suspend or authorize legislation which will necessarily operate to suspend the general law in particular localities. This principle, says the court, is in recognition of the right of local self-government. The validity of the law is upheld in every feature.

From time immemorial it has been the custom of college seniors in the law department of the University of Michigan to contend that they and they alone were entitled to wear the shiny plug hat of fashion. In times past the juniors have sought to establish a precedent of their right to wear the hats. These attempts have always been unsuccessful, as the hats have been smashed and sometimes the owners as well. Secretary Dupont promulgated an edict at the opening of this semester that there would be no rushes or outbreaks such as characterized last year. The other day, says an Ann Arbor letter, J. S. Dudley, law junior, and a fellow classmate, thinking, no doubt, that the secretary's order would be obeyed, appeared in shiny plug hats. The seniors became indignant and ordered those hats removed. Dudley's companion was set upon by the seniors and his hat crushed in and torn. In less than an hour Dudley, who is a Bostonian and a disciple of John L. Sullivan, appeared in his plug hat armed with a huge cane and a formidable-looking revolver. The seniors smashed the hat, but not until several of them had been laid out by blows from Dudley's club. Dudley drew his revolver and threatened to shoot the next senior that laid hands on him. The other juniors supported Dudley and a fight was imminent, when the city marshal, assisted by citizens and several professors, quelled the disturbance.

THE last Michigan monthly crop report estimates the total yield of wheat in the State for this year at 23,700,400 bushels. The average yield of wheat per acre is nearly one and one-fourth greater in 1890 than the average for the past ten years, but the aggregate product is less than the average product in that period by more than 2,000,000 bushels. The average weight of the crop per bushel is in the State fifty-nine pounds; in some counties it runs as high as sixty-one. The total number of bushels of wheat marketed in August and September was 3,577,512, which is 1,328,169 bushels more than was marketed in the same period in 1889. The yield of oats is in the southern counties 25.61, the central 30.06, and in the northern 18.32 bushels. The average yield in the State for the past ten years has been 33.36 bushels per acre. Barley yields in the State 18.76 bushels per acre. Corn is estimated to yield in the State 53 bushels of ears per acre. The crop matured without material injury from frost. Potatoes in the State yield 58 bushels per acre, or about half an average crop. Winter apples will yield about 27 per cent. of an average crop.

An epidemic of fever is raging in Bay City.

A MAN named Vincento was killed and John Marshall seriously injured by a falling derrick at the Chapin mine, Ishpeming.

The log rafters on the Saginaw River have a habit of towing their rafts to the mouth of the river and then taking their time about breaking them up. The passenger boats have been delayed by this custom, and now the vessel owners propose to have an inning and invoke the law to stop the log drivers monopolizing the whole river and blocking the traffic of the regular boats.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1890.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor—JAMES M. TURNER, of Ingham.
For Lieutenant Governor—WILLIAM S. LINTON, of Saginaw.
For Secretary of State—WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun.
For State Treasurer—JOSEPH B. MOORE, of Wayne.
For Auditor General—THERON F. GIDDINGS, of Kalamazoo.
For Commissioner of State Land Office—JOHN G. BERRY, of Otsego.
For Attorney General—BENJAMIN W. HUSTON, of Tuscola.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—ORR SCHURZ, of Eaton.
For Member of State Board of Education—JAMES M. BALLOU, of Allegan.
For Justice of the Supreme Court—EDWARD CAHILL, of Ingham.

Congressional and Legislative.

For Rep. in Congress, Fifth District—CHARLES W. WATKINS, of Kent.
For State Senator, 2nd District—JACOB DEN HERDER.
For Representative in State Legislature—First District—GERRIT J. DIEKEMA.
Second District—ROBERT ALWARD.

Ottawa County.

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

The Truant Officer.

The paramount interest of the state in the intellectual citizenship of each succeeding generation is the motive which prompts the enforcement of compulsory education and the principle upon which rests the enactment of our truant laws.

In sympathy with that principle the board of education of this city has resolved upon the rigid enforcement of every provision of law which guards against the growing up in our midst of an illiterate man- and womanhood.

Summarized, these provisions of law empower local school boards in this state, through their duly appointed truant officer to require all school children, between the ages of 8 and 16 years, to attend some department of the public schools, in the district in which they reside, for a period of not less than four months in each school year, at least six weeks of which shall be consecutive; and it is the duty of every parent or guardian to send such children as above provided, unless such child is excused by the board by reason of its mental or bodily condition, or that it is taught in a private school, or at home, in such branches of study as are usually taught in primary schools, or that it has already acquired such learning. These exemptions relieve the law from all sectarian accusation of interfering with the primary right of the parent himself providing for the education of his child, as long as such education will accomplish the same desired result insisted upon by the state, to-wit: an intelligent citizenship.

With a view the better to promote this compulsory feature, where by reason of the shortsightedness or greed of the parent it becomes necessary to do this, it is further forbidden by law for any individual, firm or corporation to give employment to any child under fourteen years of age, unless such child shall have attended some public or private day school where instruction is given by a teacher qualified to instruct in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools, at least four months of the twelve next preceding the month in which the child is employed. Any person giving such employment, contrary to the above provisions, or any parent or guardian failing to send his child to school, as above required, is liable to arrest and criminal prosecution.

In school districts, cities and villages of less than 5,000 inhabitants, it is the duty of the school boards to institute such prosecutions, or cause the same to be done.

To meet the inability of parents, wherever such might exist, to furnish the necessary schoolbooks to such children, the law makes it the duty of the board to do so. The enemy and obstacle to the general prosperity of a state is the ignorance of its people. Hence as a matter of self-preservation to property and wealth the latter are thus made to contribute to the continued safety and stability of capital and industry.

In order to provide for the faithful enforcement of its provisions, the law insists upon the appointment of an officer wholly charged therewith, to be known and designated as the "truant officer." The board of education of the city of Holland, as was mentioned in last week's issue of the News, has complied herewith, and it is at their suggestion and with a view of furthering the object and aim of the law, that we write.

Three classes of children, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, are designated as "juvenile, disorderly persons", or truant:

1. Habitual truants from any school in which they are enrolled as pupils.
2. Children who, while attending any public school, are incorrigibly turbulent, disobedient, or insubordinate, or are vicious or immoral in conduct.

3. Children who are not attending any school, and who habitually frequent streets and other public places, having no lawful business, employment, or occupation which renders attendance at school impossible.

It is made the duty of the truant officer to serve notice upon the parents or guardians of such juvenile offenders. If after five days notice they shall willfully fail, refuse or neglect to cause such truant child to go to school, he shall make complaint against them before any justice of the peace, and upon conviction such parent or guardian shall be punished by fine. Where parents or guardians claim under oath that they can't make their children go to school, the law further provides for the sending of such children to the reform institutions of the state—boys to the school at Lansing, and girls to the home at Adrian.

No doubt every local school in the country could advance as an additional argument for the enforcement of the truant laws the demoralizing influence that truancy has upon those pupils who can hardly be made to attend school, and on the part of whose parents it requires every exertion to make them do so. This habit of truancy is also initial to street loafing in the evening, an evil which is generally admitted to be too prevalent among the youth of this city.

Political Notes.

How many right-minded democrats are there who will support the proposition of the Government issuing sufficient money to supply all those in need of it, at an annual interest of two per cent, upon real estate security? Talk about the paternalism of the Republican party, here is paternalism with a vengeance! How long would it take before every abandoned farm and worthless pine-stump tract, in this or any other locality would be sent in at an inflated valuation, as collateral for a loan? And then think of the army of government officials that would supervise these loans and make the appraisals. Or, take the other view of it. Supposing such loans were limited to real first-class collaterals, where would the "poor man" be, who could only muster a second- or third-class security? He would be compelled to pay the old rate—from eight to ten per cent. Then again look at the manner in which this inflated scheme would affect local taxation. The government could not allow its mortgages to be taxed, no more than its post-offices, life-saving stations, or harbors. A more preposterous economic scheme was never before presented to any people. And yet in this campaign, and in this locality, the Democracy of Jackson, Benton and Tilden stands fused to the promulgation of such financial "principles."

On the question of "single tax" Mr. Winans, the Democratic candidate for governor of this state, has just made this remarkable straddle-the-fence statement, in a letter to an ardent single taxer, of Detroit: "I am frank to say I have not given the subject that attention which would enable me to give an explicit answer as to whether I would favor it or not." Think of a man aspiring to the governorship of the great state of Michigan, not having an opinion on a proposition of that character.

There is a marked silence in the "platform of principles" adopted by the Democracy of Michigan, on "Reed's Rules", about which we heard so much last winter, and upon which that party was going "before the country", this fall. For their reticence upon this matter they deserve a credit mark. But then what becomes of all the bluster and denunciation of this man Reed—the tyrant, czar, usurper, etc.? Another very judicious omission in the platform is any and all reference and sympathy with the Southern wing of the democracy in their enthusiastic display of the confederate flag at the dedication of the Lee statue at Richmond, last spring.

The reduction of the public debt last month was \$42,216,240, the greatest ever known in any one month. The decrease in the bonded debt for the first nineteen months of the present Administration has been \$205,714,410.

The Census.

From the final count in the census office the population of Michigan appears to be 2,089,792, an increase since 1880 of 452,855.

The population of Ottawa and surrounding counties, with the increase in the nearest cities is as follows:

Counties.	1880.	1890.	Increase.
Allegan.....	38,913	37,815	1,098
Kalamazoo.....	30,174	34,842	4,668
Kent.....	109,935	73,253	36,682
Muskegon.....	39,979	30,586	9,393
Oshtemo.....	21,466	14,698	6,768
Ocean.....	15,584	11,699	3,885
Ottawa.....	35,394	33,126	2,268

Allegan..... 2,653
Grand Rapids..... 64,147
Grand Haven..... 4,998
Holland..... 3,928
Kalamazoo..... 17,897
Muskegon..... 24,668

The final count of all the states is not yet completed, but estimates as to the grand total place the figures at 63,231,428.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

Wheat 96 cents to-day.

The state Sunday school convention will be held this year at Lansing, beginning Dec. 2.

In Graafschap village an eight-year old child of Mrs. C. Lokker is down with diphtheria.

Remember the auction sale at Owen's place, next Thursday. See notice of Souter, the auctioneer.

Jake Hook urgently requests the party that borrowed his extension ladder from the house James Huntley is building on Eleventh street, to return the same without much further delay.

In order to give the names and premiums correctly we have delayed the publication of the premium list until next week. Those wishing extra copies will please leave orders in time.

In this issue of the News will again be found the periodical statements of the financial condition of the two state banks in this city. They are such as to show a prosperous condition and inspire confidence with the public.

Mrs. A. Dogger of this city, an aged woman of 58 years, was adjudged insane by Judge Soule, Thursday, and she will likely be sent to the asylum at Kalamazoo. Her insanity is of very recent date and the cause thereof can hardly be located by her husband or friends.

E. J. Savage, of Coopersville has completed his contract of moving all the fair buildings, and performed his work in a very satisfactory manner. In 37 days he hauled 13 separate buildings a distance of nearly 2 miles each, and when they reached the place of destination they were none the less by reason of the trip made.

It is one year ago to-day since agent Holcomb took charge at the railroad station here for the C. & W. M. Co. During this time he has seen a large increase in the business of the station, more men are employed, the freight house has been enlarged and other arrangements made to better accommodate the patrons of the road. Recently a "night crew," for the transfer of freight, has been put on, which works all night at the freight house.

Capt. R. C. Brittain of Saugatuck will build a new propeller this winter, the largest ever launched there. Its dimensions will be length of keel, 227 feet; beam, 38 feet; hold, 19 feet, an exact counterpart of the propeller Ionia, except that it will be fifteen feet longer. It will have a carrying capacity of 100,000 bushels of grain or 1,500,000 feet of lumber. The cost will be \$100,000 and Capt. Brittain expects to have the propeller ready on June 1st.

By special engagement Merritt & Stanley's Minstrels will give an entertainment in this city at the Opera House, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 22. This troupe has the reputation of being first-class. In order to accommodate them the stage of Lyceum Opera House has to be built out and enlarged. In speaking of this combination the Detroit Free Press says: "It has played in regulation high-priced theatres all season. The minstrel specialties presented and the stars of the troupe rank among the best in the profession. The show in every particular is on the one-dollar order. The Merritt & Stanley Minstrels have departed from the old time minstrelsy bill. The first part is staged in a new style, and the specialties in the olio are new. The entire program is spoken of as bright, crisp and clean."

Personal Mention.

H. Van Eyck left for his home in Dakota Wednesday.

Mrs. M. Clark of Fennville is the guest of Mrs. P. C. Whitbeck.

Miss Reka Mulder is visiting friends at Grand Haven this week.

Miss Maud Whitbeck made a visit to Fennville, her former home, this week.

R. A. Weeding of Zeeland has obtained a position as engineer in the City Flouring Mills.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. U. S. Government Report, August, 17 1889. 11-17

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.

Wykhuyzen & Rinck,

Successors to W. C. Walsh.

FURNITURE,

Carpets,
Curtains,
Wall Paper,
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.



Eyes tested on scientific principles, free of charge,

L. P. Husen,

Eighth Street, Holland, Michigan.

We carry the finest line of Spectacles and Eye Glasses to be found in the city. Remember: We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. We also carry a fine line of Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches. Our prices will always be found AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Repairing neatly and promptly done. We can save you money by giving us a call! Yours truly, L. P. HUSEN.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY

Werkman Sisters,

Eighth Street,
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.



"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.



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

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "NEWS."

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 1st day of November A. D. 1890, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of completing the list of qualified voters of the several wards in said city:

In the First Ward at the Common Council Room;

In the Second Ward at the new Engine House, Eighth street, west;

In the Third Ward at the store of Root & Kramer on Eighth street;

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

FRANK H. CARR,
JOHN A. TER VEE,
D. DE VRIES,
JOHN HUMMEL,
JOHN KRAMER,
OTTO BREYMAN,
R. H. HABERMANN,
M. VAN PUTTEN.

Board of Registration of the City of Holland,
Dated: Holland, Michigan, October 7th, A. D. 1890.

Election Notice.

Clerk's Office, City of Holland, Michigan,
October 7, 1890.

To the Electors of the City of Holland:

Notice is hereby given that the General Election to be held in this State on the first Tuesday succeeding 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 room.

In the Second Ward at Engine House, No. 1.

In the Third Ward at the office of Isaac Fairbanks on River street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

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:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; also a Member of the State Board of Education, in place of James M. Ballou, whose term of office will expire December 31, 1890; also a Representative in Congress for the 5th Congressional District of this State, to which this county belongs; also a Senator for the 21st Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Muskegon and Ottawa.

Also, a Representative in the State Legislature for the First Representative District of Ottawa County, to which this city belongs.

Also, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James V. Campbell.

The term of office for which said Supreme Justice is to be elected will expire December 31, 1890.

Also, the following County Officers, viz: One Sheriff; one County Clerk; one Register of Deeds; one Treasurer; one Prosecuting Attorney; two Circuit Commissioners; two Coroners and one County Surveyor.

Also, a proposition for a Convention for a general revision of the Constitution of this State, as provided by Act No. 100 of the Public Acts of 1890.

Library Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that hereafter the Holland City Library will be open during the following hours: Wednesday, from 4 p. m. to 7 p. m.; Saturday, from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Librarian.
Holland, Mich., Oct. 17th, 1890.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

HOLLAND CITY STATE BANK,

AT HOLLAND, MICHIGAN, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 2ND, 1890.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$ 68,913.03
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	10,442.63
Overdrafts	97.28
Due from banks in reserve cities	13,909.14
Due from other banks and bankers	1,164.15
Banking house	800
Furniture and fixtures	1,370
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,336.97
Interest paid	644.30
Checks and cash items	1,041.04
Nicksels and pennies	6.63
Gold	721.04
Silver	166.50
U. S. and National Bank Notes	7,086
Total	\$106,523.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$37,000
Undivided profits	4,693.51
Commercial deposits	64,829.50
Total	\$106,523.01

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

I, Cornelius Ver Schure, Cashier, of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. VER SCHURE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1890.

P. H. MCBRIDE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: JACOB VAN PUTTEN, SR.,
JACOB VAN PUTTEN, JR.,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FIRST STATE BANK,

AT HOLLAND, MICHIGAN, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 2ND, 1890.

R. SOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$57,128.20
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.	23,813.93
Overdrafts	129.95
Due from banks in reserve cities	5,440.34
Due from other banks and bankers	1,081.36
Furniture and fixtures	1,895.55
Current expenses and taxes paid	166.66
Interest paid	1,236.76
Checks and cash items	34.11
Nicksels and pennies	452.30
Gold	124.90
Silver	3,459
U. S. and National Bank Notes	3,459
Total	\$95,602.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$35,000
Undivided profits	3,435.82
Commercial deposits	23,000.21
Savings deposits	22,500.00
Due to banks and bankers	194.59
Total	\$95,602.68

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

I, Isaac Merrill, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC MERRILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of October, 1890.

AREND VISCHEER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: GERRIT J. KOLLEN,
G. W. MOKMA,
Directors.

Auction Sale.

A public auction will be held at the place of John Ockerman, on the Lake Shore, 3/4 mile west of the Red School House, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the following property: 9 good milch cows, of which 1 is new, milch and 1 to come in about Dec. 1; 20 shots, averaging in age between 2 and 5 months, 1 top buggy, 2 good work horses, and other articles too numerous to mention. Credit will be given till Sept. 15, 1891, without interest, on all sums of \$3 and upwards; anything below that amount is to be paid down.

GEO. H. BOUTER, Auctioneer.
Holland, Oct. 17, 1890.

The First Step.

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

Attention, Ladies!

Misses Davis and Wise have opened a dressmaking shop over Van Der Veen's store. Rooms facing River street.

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

The New Discovery.

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

No More Pain.

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

HOLLAND, MICH., Aug. 20, 1890.
3C-1f.

Notice.

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

Yours truly,
L. P. HUSEN.

Cloaks!

A new line of Cloaks, just received, at Mrs. M. Bertsch.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 2, 1890.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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

To disinfect your dwelling and danger of contagion in any contagious diseases, use Morehead's Disinfectant and Deodorizer, for sale only at 36-4w J. O. DOENBURG.

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

A WISE WOMAN

Bought the Splendid

HIGH ARM

JUNE SINGER

SEWING MACHINE

BECAUSE IT WAS THE BEST.



NOW THEY ALL WANT IT

For it does such beautiful work.

Sample Machine at Factory Price.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

JUNE MANUFACTURING CO.

SELVIDERE, ILL.

Lyceum Opera House.

Wednesday, October 22

Special Engagement.

Merritt & Stanley's

LEGITIMATE

Minstrels.

All Soloist Band and Opera Dressed Orchestra.

25 MIGHTY MINSTREL 25

MAGNETS

IN A GOLDEN FLOOD OF NOVELTIES.

Extra Announcement.

Watch for it and do not miss it. Remember the day and date, a Grand Spectacular and Novel Street Parade will take place each day at noon, introducing PROF. MERLE NORTON'S MASTER MUSICIANS.

Admission 35 Cents.

Reserved Seats 50 Cts. at usual place.

THE

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 1882) Send for Catalogue.

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.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

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, spiked and sweetened to please the taste, but a pure 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, Bolls, 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 infest the human system.

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

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

For 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 New Style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send for it. If you come 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 taken any other medicine 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.

Bay View Addition!

We are pleased to announce that the public are appreciating the beauty of this property, with its fine lots, each having access to an alley in the rear, and each lot having sufficient height above the lake to insure good cellars, drainage and magnificent view of the bay. This addition is sure to become the handsomest part of the city.

The first lot in this addition was sold in September 11th, 1890, and the record to October 8th, 23 days, shows sales of 59 lots. The majority of these will be built upon this fall, or early next season. The present low prices of lots in this plat will continue until October 25th, after which date an advance of 5 and 10 per cent will be made on all lots unsold.

Holland Real Estate Exchange,

F. C. HALL, Agent.

J. C. POST, Manager.

NOTICE.

In addition to this plat we have many other bargains in Holland City property. From a lot in the First Ward for \$50 to lots in the Third and Fourth Ward from \$200 to \$1000 each.

Call on us to buy, sell or rent

Real Estate.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL,

SCOTT & SCHUURMAN,

PROPRIETORS.

Dealers, Manufacturers & Builders.

GOOD WORK AND REASONABLE PRICES.

Hemlock, and Pine Piece Stuff, Sheathing and Finishing Boards, Flooring, Ceiling and Siding, Side Walk Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casing and Base, Door and Window Frames, Paints, Oils and Glass.

We do a General Planing Mill Business

AND MAKE TO ORDER

STORE FRONTS, DOORS, SASH,

Window and Door Screens, Brackets, Veranda Posts, &c.

Special Attention Given to the Summer Cottage Trade.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE CLOSING A BARGAIN.

Mill and Office on River Street, Cor. Tenth,

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

Feed Grinding and Custom Bolting

A Specialty.

We have added a Roller Mill with capacity of 120 Bush. per hour

for grinding of COARSE GRAIN and long waiting for grists is now a thing of the past. We also have a

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WHERE OUR LORD DIED.

DR. TALMAGE DESCRIBES HIS VISIT TO MOUNT CALVARY.

Jerusalem the Holy City—Scenes of Past Splendor—The Twenty-Three Mighty Siles—A Crusade of the Nineteenth Century.

Dr. Talmage delivered his third sermon on his recent tour in Palestine in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The doctor spoke as follows from the text: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."—Psalm cxxxvii, 5.

Paralysis of his best hand, the withering of its muscles and nerves, is here invoked if the author allows to pass out of mind the grandeur of the Holy City where once he dwelt. Jeremiah, seated by the river Euphrates, wrote this psalm, and not David. Afraid I am of anything that approaches imprecation, and yet I can understand how any one who has ever been at Jerusalem should, in enthusiasm of soul, cry out, whether he be sitting by the Euphrates, or the Hudson, or the Thames, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning!" You see it is a city unlike all others for topography, for history, for significance, for style of population, for water works, for ruins, for towers, for domes, for ramparts, for literature, for tragedies, for memorable birthplaces, for sepulchers, for conflagrations and famines, for victories and defeats.

I am here at last in this very Jerusalem, and on a house-top, just after the dawn of the morning of December 3, with an old inhabitant to point out the salient features of the scenery. "Now," I said, "where is Mount Zion?" "Here at your right." "Where is Mount Olivet?" "In front of where you stand." "Where is the Garden of Gethsemane?" "In yonder valley." "Where is Mount Calvary?" Before he answered I saw it. No unprejudiced mind can have a moment's doubt as to where it is. Yonder I see a hill in the shape of a human skull, and the Bible says that Calvary was the "place of a skull." Not only is it skull shaped, but just beneath the forehead of the hill is a cavern that looks like eyelids sockets. Within the grotto under it is the shape of the inside of a skull. Then the Bible says that Christ was crucified outside the gate, while the site formerly selected was inside the gate. Besides that, this skull hill was for ages the place where the malefactors were put to death, and Christ was slain as a malefactor.

The Saviour's assassination took place beside a thoroughfare along which people went "wagging their heads," and there is the ancient thoroughfare. I saw at Cairo, Egypt, a clay mold of that skull hill, made by the late General Gordon, the arbiter of nations. While Empress Helena, 80 years of age, and imposed upon by having three crosses exhumed before her dim eyes, as though they were the three crosses of Bible story, selected another site as Calvary, all recent travelers agree that the one I point out to you was, without doubt, the scene of the most terrific and overwhelming tragedy this planet ever witnessed.

There were a thousand things we wanted to see that third day of December, and our dragonan proposed this and that and the other journey, but I said: "First of all show us Calvary. Something might happen if we went elsewhere, and sickness or accident might hinder us seeing the sacred mound. If we see nothing else, we must see that and see it this morning." Some of us in carriage and some on mule back, we were soon on the way to the most sacred spot that the world has ever seen or ever will see. Coming to the base of the hill we first went inside the skull of rocks. It is called Jeremiah's grotto, for there the prophet wrote his book of Lamentations. The grotto is thirty-five feet high, and its top and sides are malachite, green, brown, black, white, red and gray.

Coming forth from those pictured subterranean passages we begin to climb the steep sides of Calvary. As we go up we see cracks and crevices in the rocks, which I think were made by the convulsions of nature when Jesus died.

It is impossible for you to realize what our emotions were as we gathered, a group of men and women, all saved by the blood of the Lamb, on a bluff of Calvary, just wide enough to contain three crosses. I said to my family and friends: "I think here is where stood the cross of the impenitent burglar, and there the cross of the mercenary, and near between, I think, stood the cross on which all our hopes depend." As I opened the nineteenth chapter of John to read a chill blast struck the hill and a cloud hovered, the natural solemnity impressing the spiritual solemnity. I read a little, but broke down. I defy any emotional Christian man sitting upon Golgotha to read aloud and with unbroken voice, or with any voice at all, the whole of that account in Luke and John of which these sentences are a fragment: "They took Jesus and led Him away, and He, bearing His cross, went forth into a place called the place of a skull, where they crucified Him and two others with Him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst." "Behold thy mother!" "I thirst." "This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise." "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me." What sighs, what sobs, what tears, what tempests of sorrow, what surging oceans of agony in those utterances!

While we sat there the whole scene came before us. All around the top and the sides and the foot of the hill a mob raged. They gnash their teeth and shake their clinched fists at Him. Here the cavalry horses clamp their bits and paw the earth and snort at the smell of the carnage. Yonder a group of gamblers are pitching up as to who shall have the coat of the dying Saviour. There are women almost dead with grief among the crowd, His mother and His aunt, and some whose sorrows He had comforted and whose guilt He had pardoned. Here a man dips a sponge into sour wine, and by a stick lifts it to the hot and cracked lips. The hemorrhage of the five wounds has done its work.

The atmospheric conditions are such as the world saw never before or since. It was not a solar eclipse, such as astronomers record or we ourselves have seen; it was a bereavement of the heavens! Darker! until the towers of the temple were no longer visible. Darker! until the surrounding hills disappeared. Darker! until the inscription above the middle cross becomes illegible. Darker! until the chin of the dying Lord falls upon the breast, and He sighed with this last sigh the words, "It is finished!"

But we must hasten back to the city. There are stones in the wall which Solomon had lifted. Stood here and see a

startling proof of the truth of prophecy. In Jeremiah, thirty-first chapter, and fortieth verse, it is said that Jerusalem shall be built through the ashes. What ashes, people have been asking. Were those ashes just put into the prophecy to fill up? No! The meaning has been recently discovered. Jerusalem is now being built out in a certain direction where the ground has been submitted to a chemical analysis, and it has been found to be the ashes cast out from the sacrifices of the ancient temple, ashes of the wood and ashes of bones of animals. There are great mounds of ashes, accumulation of centuries of sacrifices. It has taken all these thousands of years to discover what Jeremiah meant when he said, "Behold the days shall come, saith the Lord, that the city shall be built to the Lord from the tower of Hananeel unto the gate of the corner, and the whole valley of the dead bodies and of the ashes." The people of Jerusalem are at this very time fulfilling that prophecy. One handful of that ashes on which they are building is enough to prove the divinity of the Scriptures! Pass by the place where the corner stone of the ancient temple was laid three thousand years ago by Solomon.

Explorers have been digging, and they found that corner stone seventy-five feet beneath the surface. It is fourteen feet long, and three feet eight inches high, and beautifully cut and shaped, and near it was an earthen jar that was supposed to have contained the oil of consecration used at the ceremony of laying the corner stone. Yonder, from a depth of forty feet, a signet ring has been brought up inscribed with the words "Haggai, the Son of Shobnaiah," showing it belonged to the Prophet Haggai, and to that seal ring he refers in his prophecy, saying, "I will make thee as a signet." I walk further on far under ground, and I find myself in Solomon's stables, and see the places worn in the stone pillars by the halters of some of his twelve thousand horses. Further on, look at the pillars on which Mount Moriah was built. You know that the mountain was too small for the temple, and so they built the mountain out on pillars, and I saw eight of those pillars, each one strong enough to hold a mountain.

Here we entered the mosque of Omar, a throne of Mohammedanism, where we are met at the door by officials who bring slippers that we must put on before we take a step further, lest our feet pollute the sacred places. A man attempting to go in without these slippers would be struck dead on the spot. These awkward sandals adjusted as well as we could we are led to where we see a rock with an opening in it through which, no doubt, the blood of sacrifice in the ancient temple rolled down and away. At vast expense the mosque has been built, but so somber is the place I am glad to get through it and take off the cumbersome slippers and step into the clear air.

Yonder is a curve of stone which is part of a bridge which once reached from Mount Moriah to Mount Zion, and over it David walked or rode to prayers in the temple. Here is the waiting place of the Jews, where for centuries almost perpetually during the day time whole generations of the Jews have stood putting their head or lips against the wall of what was once Solomon's temple. It was one of the saddest and most solemn and impressive scenes I ever witnessed to see scores of these descendants of Abraham with tears rolling down their cheeks, and lips trembling with emotion, a book of psalms open before them, bewailing the ruin of the ancient temple and the captivity of their race, and crying to God for the restoration of the temple in all its original splendor! Most affecting scene! And such a prayer as that, century after century, I am sure God will answer, and in some way the departed grandeur will return, or something better. I looked over the shoulders of some of them, and saw that they were reading from the mournful psalms of David, while I have been told that this is the litany which some chant:

For the temple that lies desolate
We sit in solitude and mourn;
For the palace that is destroyed
We sit in solitude and mourn;
For the walls that are overthrown
We sit in solitude and mourn;
For our majesty that is departed
We sit in solitude and mourn;
For our great men that lie dead
We sit in solitude and mourn;
For priests who have stumbled
We sit in solitude and mourn;
We sit in solitude and mourn.

But I must get back to the house-top where I stood early this morning, and before the sun sets, that I may catch a wider vision of what the city now is and once was. Standing here on the house-top I see that the city was built for military safety. Some old warrior, I warrant, selected the spot. It stands on a hill twenty-six hundred feet above the level of the sea, and deep ravines on three sides do the work of military trenches—compact as no other city was compact. Only three miles journey round, and the three ancient towers, Hippicus, Phasaelus, Mariamme, frowning death upon the approach of all enemies.

As I stood there on the house-top, in the midst of the city, I said, "O Lord, reveal to me this metropolis of the world, that I may see it as it once appeared." No one was with me, for there are some things you can see more vividly with no one but God and yourself present. Immediately the mosque of Omar, which has stood for ages on Mount Moriah, the site of the ancient temple, disappeared and the most honored structure of all the ages lifted itself in the light and I saw it—the temple, the ancient temple! Not Solomon's temple, but something grander than that. Not Zerubbabel's temple, but something more gorgeous than that. It was Herod's temple, built for the one purpose of eclipsing all its architectural predecessors. There it stood, covering nineteen acres, and 10,000 workmen had been forty-six years in building it. Blaze of magnificence! Bewildering range of porticoes and ten gateways and double arches and Corinthian capitals chiseled into lilies and acanthus.

From this house-top on the December afternoon we look out in another direction, and I see the King's palace, covering a hundred and sixty-thousand square feet, three rows of windows illumining the inside brilliance, the half-way wainscoted with all styles of colored marbles surmounted by arabesque, vermillion and gold, looking down on mosaics, must of waterfalls in the garden outside answering the music of the harps thrummed by deft fingers inside. Banisters over which princes and princesses leaned, and talked to kings and queens ascending the stairway. O Jerusalem, Jerusalem! Mountain City! City of God! Joy of the whole earth! Stronger than Gibraltar and Sebastopol! Surely it never could have been captured.

But while standing there on the house-top that December afternoon I hear the crash of the twenty-three

mighty sieges which have come against Jerusalem in the ages past. Yonder is the pool of Hezekiah and Siloam, but again and again were those waters reddened with human gore. Yonder are the towers, but again and again they fell. Yonder are the high walls, but again and again they were leveled. To rob the treasures from her temple and palace and dethrone this queen city of the earth all nations plotted. David taking the throne at Hebron decides that he must have Jerusalem for his capital, and coming up from the south at the head of two hundred and eighty-thousand troops he captures it. Look, here comes another siege of Jerusalem!

Another siege of Jerusalem, and Pompey, with the battering rams which a hundred men would roll back, and then at full run forward would bang against the wall of the city, and catapults hurling the rocks upon the people, left twelve thousand dead, and the city in the clutch of the Roman war eagle. Look, a more desperate siege of Jerusalem! Titus with his tenth legion on Mount of Olives, and ballista arranged on the principle of the pendulum to swing great bowlers against walls and towers, and miners digging under the city making galleries of beams underground, which, set on fire, tumbled great masses of houses and human beings into destruction and death. All is taken now but the temple, and Titus, the conqueror, wants to save that unharmed, but a soldier, contrary to orders, hurls a torch into the temple and it is consumed. Many strangers were in the city at the time, and ninety-seven thousand captives were taken, and Josephus says one million one hundred thousand lay dead.

But looking from the house-top the siege that most absorbs us is that of the Crusaders. England and France and all Christendom wanted to capture the Holy Sepulcher and Jerusalem, then in possession of the Mohammedans under the command of one of the loveliest, bravest and mightiest men that ever lived, for justice must be done him though he was a Mohammedan—glorious Saladin! Against him came the armies of Europe, under Richard, Cœur de Lion, King of England; Philip Augustus, King of France; Tancred, Raymond, Godfrey and other valiant men, marching on through fevers and plagues and battle charges and sufferings as intense as the world ever saw. Saladin in Jerusalem, hearing of the sickness of King Richard, his chief enemy, sends him his own physician, and from the walls of Jerusalem, seeing King Richard afoot, sends him a horse. With all the world looking on the armies of Europe come within sight of Jerusalem.

At the first glimpse of the city they fall on their faces in reverence, and then lift anthems of praise. Feuds and hatred among themselves were given up, and Raymond and Tancred, the bitterest rivals, embraced while the armies looked on. Then the battering rams rolled, and the catapults swung, and the swords thrust, and the carnage raged. Godfrey of Bouillon is the first to mount the wall, and the Crusaders, a cross on every shoulder or breast, having taken the city, march bareheaded and barefooted to what they suppose to be the Holy Sepulcher and kiss the tomb. Jerusalem the possession of Christendom! But Saladin re-took the city, and for the last four hundred years it has been in possession of cruel and polluted Mohammedanism!

Another crusade is needed to start for Jerusalem, a crusade in this nineteenth century greater than all those of the past centuries put together. A crusade in which you and I will march. A crusade without weapons of death, but only the sword of the Spirit.

Russian pilgrims lined all the roads around the Jerusalem we visited last winter. They had walked hundreds of miles, and their feet bled on the way to Jerusalem. Many of them had spent their last farthing to get there, and they had left some of those who started with them dying or dead by the roadside. An aged woman, exhausted with the long way, begged her fellow pilgrims not to let her die until she had seen the Holy City. As she came to the gate of the city she could not take another step, but she was carried in, and then said, "Now hold my head up till I can look upon Jerusalem," and her head lifted, she took one look and said, "Now I die content, I have seen it." Some of us before we reach the heavenly Jerusalem may be as tired as that, but angels of mercy will help us in, and one glimpse of the temple of God and the Lamb, and one good look at the "King in his beauty," will more than compensate for all the toils and tears and heartbreaks of the pilgrimage. Hallelujah! Amen!

One of the Big Girls.

The largest and heaviest girl of her age that has ever lived has been unearthed in the little village of Cokeville, Westmoreland County, near the Indiana County line, about a quarter of a mile from Blairsville. Her name is Della Beek, her age is 16 years and she weighs 450 pounds.

The girl is the daughter of a respectable coal miner, and is one of eight children. Her parents are both of ordinary size, and none of her brothers or sisters show signs of exceeding average limits in points of physical development. One sister reached the weight of 145 pounds at the age of 5 years, but died at that period.

A reporter visited the Beek homestead and found Della to be a sufficiently comely American girl, strong and healthy, and evincing fair intelligence. When she was 5 years old she said she weighed 140 pounds, and she has been gaining steadily ever since. For some years past the increase in her weight has been at the rate of one pound a month.

Della's chair is a curious piece of furniture, specially made for her, and a settee intended for two people. Her bed is furnished with extra supports. Della was asked if she experienced any difficulty in walking. "No," she said, "but in going up stairs I put a little." Considering her enormous size she is wonderfully light on her feet.

Compared with famous fat women of history, Della Beek outshines, or rather outweighs them all, when her age is taken into account. Hannah Battersby, the fattest woman that ever lived, did not acquire her phenomenal proportions until she was 40 years old, and Big Winnie, the colored heavyweight, was 30 before she made a record for herself. —Pittsburgh Times.

HASH is a great mystery, but how so many people get it without paying for it is a greater. —Dallas News.

AN EXPIRING PROTEST.

COMMENT ON CARLISLE'S CLOSING TARIFF SPEECH.

It Must Be Taken as a Recapitulation of Democratic Sentiment on the Subject, and Fully Shows the Weakness of That Position—Various Political Matters.

[Cleveland Leader.] Senator Carlisle's speech in opposition to the passage of the tariff bill on Tuesday may fairly be considered as embodying in the strongest form the democratic objections to that measure, for he is the admitted champion of democratic free trade ideas in the senate. We need look no further than his speech to see what is the best, or worst, that can be urged against the new tariff law, for he, by common consent, has been appointed to formulate the criticisms and predictions of the opposition in regard to it. It were easy to say that his attack upon the bill was weak; it is almost as easy to demonstrate it.

Senator Carlisle laid particular stress upon the alleged increase of the average ad valorem duties by the new law and the alleged increase in "taxation." The average of the old law, he says, was 45½ per cent., and of the new law 57 per cent., although it is only 50, and the old rate was 47, not 45½. But his calculation

on sugar because some parts of the country cannot profitably produce cane or beets to make sugar. He says it does not "apply equally." That argument has been worn to tatters already in behalf of the free trade theory. Some states do not produce iron; therefore, the production of iron should not be protected. Some counties do not produce wool; therefore, a protective tariff on wool is "unequal." Some townships have no soil suitable for raising the sugar beet, therefore, it is unequal and unjust to those townships that sugar production should be promoted or stimulated in the others. This is a very narrow and characteristically democratic way of looking at the matter. It loses sight entirely of the general welfare of the countries that in his judgment do not treat us fairly in the exchange of products. It is gratifying to know that Senator Carlisle does not like the kind of "reciprocity" that is provided for in the new tariff law.

That is proof enough that there is no free trade reciprocity in it, and the stated ground of his objection does not appear very formidable when carefully examined. Congress is in session every year and can change the law if the president's course is disapproved. Nothing that he can do under the provisions referred to can have any seriously damaging effect, at the worst, and there is no reason to fear an unwise

persecute them, or to withhold from them the privileges which Americans generally enjoy, they must, before asking for full recognition under the laws, come under the laws themselves. They must give up their idea that two or three of their leaders have a right to dictate how they shall vote in this republic. In other words, they must give up the idea that in good government the church is first and the state nowhere, and that so soon as they do that there will be no more Mormon question any more than there is a Methodist question or a Baptist question; that the people do not care what God they worship, or what forms of religion they adhere to, so long as they keep their hands off the sovereign power of the state, and so soon as they shall break the chains which they have put upon the consciences of their own people.

It is a very glorious result in Idaho, and we congratulate the strong men who have led the campaign. We congratulate the level-headed men who, by their ballots, have vindicated their own manhood and the honor of the American home.

M'KINLEY AND ALDRICH. The republican party, and, in fact, the whole country, owes a debt of gratitude to Wm. McKinley, chairman of the house ways and means committee, and Nelson W. Aldrich, the Rhode Island senator,



THE STRONG RIGHT ARM OF PROTECTION.

tion takes no account of the many articles on which, like sugar up to No. 16, Dutch standard, the duty is reduced 100 per cent.—abolished. The needs of the government require the collection of customs to the amount of about \$225,000,000 annually, and the smaller the number of articles on which duty is collected the higher, of course, the rate must be. The new law levies a higher ad valorem rate on the articles remaining on the dutiable list, but it reduces the ad valorem rate on all imports. Seeing that the net decrease in customs revenues will be about \$40,000,000 it could not be otherwise. The average ad valorem on all imports under the old law was about 30 per cent.; under the Mills bill it would have been 28½ per cent.; on the basis of last year's imports it will be 27 per cent. under the new law. That is the right way, and the only right way, to figure the true ad valorem rate. If all the duties were entirely swept away except that on rice we should have a 100 per cent. tariff, for that is the tariff on rice, according to Mr. Carlisle's method of calculation.

The new law, Mr. Carlisle says, will reduce the revenues but increase taxation. This paradox he seeks to explain by saying that it will increase the prices of certain articles more highly protected than heretofore by an amount far greater than the net reduction of the revenues. He affirms that there will be a heavy increase in the prices of articles in the iron, wool, cotton, and flax and linen schedules, owing to higher protection, and that this increase will aggregate many times the \$10,000,000 net reduction in the revenues. Mr. Carlisle's whole theory, it will be seen, is based upon the assumption of a large increase in the prices of such articles. If they are not so increased—not for a month or a year, which is possible, but permanently, for a term of years—then the whole foundation will be knocked from under his argument. To prove that prices will not be permanently increased by the higher protection, a hundred illustrations could be given. The one instance of wire will suffice. The duty on wire nails was more than doubled in 1883, when we did not produce a pound of them. The price was then \$6 a keg. It is now less than \$3 a keg. Mr. Carlisle has put himself on record as predicting results from the new law that will not occur—predictions that will return to confuse and confound him, and all his free trade associates, within five years.

Senator Carlisle objects to the bounty whole country, and of the fact that the protective policy equalizes its advantages by affording protection to the iron in one state, the wool in another, and the sugar in a third, thus creating a diversification of industry and an ease and rapidity of exchange beneficial to the whole country, and impossible under other conditions.

The final objection of the Kentucky senator to the new tariff law is in regard to the so-called reciprocity provisions. He says the law does not provide for reciprocity at all, but for retaliation, and that it clothes the president with unwarranted power to levy duties upon the sugar, tea, coffee or other articles from

use of the discretionary power thus conferred. The president is already constitutionally and by statute, clothed with powers susceptible of infinitely greater abuse than this. The law simply authorizes him to levy certain prescribed duties on the products of nations that discriminate against our own products. That power can and will be used to promote our foreign trade; and there is no probability that its exercise would materially disturb or affect our revenues. There is, therefore, no reason to apprehend danger from that provision of the law.

If Senator Carlisle has presented his side of the case in the strongest possible manner, as there is every reason to believe he has, the republicans ought to be as well satisfied with the intellectual, or argumentative, as with the legislative results of the tariff controversy which has deeply agitated the public mind for four years.

THE IDAHO VICTORY.

Those in a Position Most to Appreciate It Rejoice the Most. [Salt Lake Tribune.]

We cannot express too much joy over the result in Idaho. We cannot too much congratulate the men of that young state over their acts. We do not look upon it as a great republican triumph. It is a triumph of right; and we know by looking over the returns, keeping in mind the character of the men in many of the districts, that hundreds of men who have all their lives been democrats, who expect all their lives to be democrats, this year voted the republican ticket as a protest against the position of their party on protection, and on two or three other issues that specially concern Idaho. Such results as were obtained in Idaho cannot but have their effect on congress. It will give congress notice that, while there may be extremists in congress who wish to crowd the protective principle too far, still the sentiment of the country is that reasonable protection to American industries is just and right, and that it must be maintained.

Again, by the vote the men of Idaho gave congress notice that they believed the republicans, in passing the limited silver bill, were on the right track rather than those who advocated so extreme a measure that they knew it could not become a law, and hence cast a doubt upon their own sincerity in working as they did.

Again it will be a notice to the whole country that the Americans of Idaho, by a large majority, endorse fully the test oath which disfranchises Mormons in Idaho. And the thoughtful men of the country will not fail to recognize that where a great state, where the majority of the voters in a great state declare that this is just, and that they are grateful that Congress has accepted their petition for statehood with that clause; that they, being on the ground, and knowing what they are about, must have the right on their side. And when the people of the United States, generally shall, in a pronounced way, give the saints notice that, while there is no disposition to

who relieved the venerable Chairman Morrill of the senate finance committee of the most laborious work that had to be done in connection with the tariff bill. Both of these conscientious statesmen have acted in a very different spirit from that implied by the abusive adjectives of the free trade press, in handling patiently the enormous number of details which have had to be considered one by one, by somebody. Ours is a respectable government, a government in which responsibility is often delegated and redelegated and again delegated, until one man sooner or later treads the wine press alone because the duty can be delegated no further. A committee refers its work formally to the sub-committee, and the sub-committee informally refers it to a man, or rather the man very often refers it to himself so that he may feel safe in the assurance that it has come up to his standard of exactness and fidelity of principle. In the house this man was McKinley and in the senate Aldrich. History will do justice to their sincerity, their industry and to their marvelous success, as will be shown hereafter. —New York Press.

POLITICAL NOTES.

LATER reports show that the republicans made large gains in Idaho as compared with the election in 1888. The republican party seems to be doing very well this year.

TEN years from now, under the operation of the new tariff law and the natural increase of population, the agricultural products of this country will barely suffice to supply the home demand.

THE new tariff law may not be a perfect measure, but it is good enough to provoke general denunciation from the democrats, and that is sufficient proof that the republicans can afford to endorse it.

THE house neglected to pass a resolution of thanks to Speaker Reed; but the omission counts for nothing in view of the fact that such resolutions have been passed by all the republican conventions of the present year.

THE "straight on," democrats of South Carolina, are going to nominate a candidate for governor in opposition to Mr. Tillman, and the latter will accordingly be again placed in danger of assassination for political reasons.

THE amount of reduction in the bonded debt of the United States during the past month—\$42,316,240—is a good thing to keep before the people as an illustration of the republican idea of the proper way to apply surplus revenue.

THE republicans have a reasonable chance to elect two congressmen in Texas, and it is to be hoped that they will use all the means in their power to accomplish a result so much to be desired for various political, social and moral reasons.

UNCLE DICK OGLESBY is moving right along in his canvass, and the Illinois people are flocking to hear him in large crowds; but we are not advised that John M. Palmer has proceeded an inch beyond the starting point in his race for the senatorship.

LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

Pennsylvania Petroleum Goes to All Parts of the Earth.

"Pennsylvania's petroleum lights the world," said a prominent oil-refiner to a Philadelphia reporter; and if any proof of that rather extensive statement is needed it is ready at hand in the news which a Philadelphia sends all the way from Korea. Maj. John G. Lee, in a recent letter tells a tale of civilization and civilized methods in the midst of the saffron-skinned natives of Korea that is certainly enlightening. Standard oil is for sale in the streets of that distant place side by side with Russian petroleum from the nearer Baku wells. The Koreans burn it, and bring their little lamps to be filled at the trading stores—lamps that are often nothing but old aniline dye bottles, holding half a gill, with rough tin burners on top.

The oil of Pennsylvania is found in Korea and in the same way it goes to almost every nook and corner of the earth. Recent export statements show the immense and world-wide market for this luminant. To Liberia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and Zanzibar, in the "Dark Continent," it finds its way; to Aden, Burmah, and Singapore, in the British East Indies; to the Hawaiian Islands; to Sum; to the Reunion Islands, far to sea off the east coast of Africa. And all of these are distributing points, whence the oil flows into surrounding territory. The Sultan prefers the dim petroleum light for his harem; the dusky Indian princess will have no other; the uncouth savages of interior Africa dance their can-can under a flickering petroleum flame, and the Fiji island cannibals never enjoy an evening feast on human flesh that is not lighted with standard oil. It was only recently that some of Pharaoh's posterity, taking a moonlight row on the Nile, drew up resolutions condemning the control which a Pennsylvania corporation has on one of the absolute necessities of life.

LEAN PORK THE BEST.

the Farmer Should Feed Cheap Food and Not Pen His Hogs.

According to the American Agriculturist, the cheapest foods make the best pork. The reason is, it is the leanest. Lean pork, then, being the best, we should try to make it. Confinement in pens tends to increase the fat. Exercise develops the muscles. The muscular part is the best food. The fat is largely waste. We make fat to throw it away. People buy hams not for the fat, but for the lean. When the fat is wasted it makes the lean cost just so much more. Reduce the fat and increase the lean.

Can this be done? Certainly. In this way: Keep the pigs at their lives in the pasture. Feed skim-milk and bran. Keep corn away from them. Give them vegetables and apples with the bran. When the bodies or frames are grown, give them oatmeal or rye, ground entire, mixed with bran, putting in twice as much bran as rye. Keep up the vegetable and apple diet and allow them during this time to eat all the grass they will. A little corn may be fed toward the end. Pork fed in this way will have more lean and will be tender and juicy. At Kirby's homestead, with our breed of hogs, and using turnips we have produced hams 75 per cent lean. The fat is something more than mere lard—animal oil. It is meat, with the substance and grain of meat. To get such pork is worth trying for, as it is in demand. The sausage and the other food products made from such pig meat are superior in quality and taste. There is a tenderness and flavor which enhances the value. Pigs should not be fed so much or gorged to such an extent that they will not go out to pasture.

Mild Flattery.

A New England woman, whose traditions make her feel that "praise to the face is open disgrace," reproved a young friend for her habit of excessive admiration. "You ought not to tell people that they look charming or handsome," objected the mentor. "It is flattery, and you don't wish to be called a flatterer."

"But when my friends do look perfectly lovely," persisted the enthusiast, "what shall I say? I must say something. Now you look a dozen years younger than yourself in that becoming little black lace bonnet, and those earrings are dears. What can I say, under such circumstances, if my honest opinion is to be called flattery?"

"Well," said the elder woman, relenting before an honest opinion of this sort, expressed about herself, "you feel as though you must say something, why not say it as if you were speaking to yourself, so that you would not be flattered?"

"What could I say?" asked the young friend.

"Well, you are a beauty," said the mentor.

"What could I say?" asked the young friend.

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"Well, you are a beauty," said the mentor.

"What could I say?" asked the young friend.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

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

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jan Staal, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Amicus J. Hillerbrand, administrator with the will annexed of said estate, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account and that he may be discharged from his trust as such administrator:

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Third day of November next,

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

(A true copy.) Attest

CHAS. E. SOULE,
Judge of Probate.

Public Auction.

A public auction will be held by Hendrik Bakker, at the old place of Charles Owens, 1 1/2 miles north of Venter, on the Lake Shore, on Thursday, Oct. 23rd, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the following goods and chattels: Two good work horses, 4 mule cows, of which one is to come in soon, 4 fat hogs, 7 pigs four months old, 1 yoke three-year old oxen well broken, 50 chickens, 1 heavy broad tire wagon, 1 wagon with narrow tires, 1 light wagon, 1 horse reaper, 1 Oliver chiller plow No. 40, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 cutting box, 1 Victorator fanning mill, 1 pair lumbering bobs, 2 cultivators, the corn in the shock of 6 acres, 3 tons of timothy hay, 25 bushels of oats, 1 milk safe, 1 cook stove, 1 prior stove and a quantity of household goods, and other articles too numerous to mention. Also 1 yoke of good work oxen.

One year's credit without interest will be given on all purchases.

GEO. H. SOUTER, Auctioneer.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of Notier & Bakelaar has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The latter retires from the business, having disposed of his interest in the Holland Crystal Crockery & Glass Co. to the said Notier, with the old firm will be settled by the new firm of Notier & Bakelaar.

MATTHEW NOTIER,
JACOB BAKELAAR.

Dated Holland, Mich., Sept. 17, 1890. 36-3w

Guardian's Sale.

In the matter of the Estate of Tonia Van Den Beldt and Johannes Van Den Beldt, Minors.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder on Tuesday the 24th day of October, A.D. 1890, at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the premises to be sold and herein described, in the Township of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, all parcels of land situated and being in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, known and described as follows to wit: The undivided two thirds part of the North-east quarter of the North-west quarter of section thirty-three (33) in Township five (5) North of Range fifteen (15) West, excepting about three (3) acres in the North-east corner of said parcel used as a cemetery. Said lands will be sold subject to the dower interest therein of Wilhelmina Witteveen formerly widow of Frederick Van Den Beldt.

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

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

JANES VAN DEN BELDT, Guardian.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by Mrs. M. L. Joseph and L. Joseph, of the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the twenty-first day of January, A.D. 1889, to George Metz, Jr., of the City of Grand Rapids, Kent county, Michigan, and recorded on the twenty-fifth day of January, A.D. 1889, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, Michigan, in Liber fifteen of mortgages on page one hundred and two, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice Three Hundred and Forty-two Dollars and Fourteen cents, and no suit or proceedings have been instituted at law, or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part of it; and the whole of the principal sum of said mortgage, together with all arrearages of interest thereon, having become due and payable by reason of the default in payment of interest on said mortgage on the day when the same became due and payable, and the failure to pay said interest in default for more than thirty days after the same became due and payable whereby, under the conditions of said mortgage, the whole amount of said principal sum of said mortgage with all arrearages of interest thereon became due and payable immediately thereafter. Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and cost of foreclosure and sale, including the attorney fee of fifty cents provided by said mortgage; said sale to take place at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa County, Michigan, is held, on the

Twenty-ninth day of December, A.D. 1890, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day. The said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as: All of that certain piece of parcel of land situated and being in the township of Olive, in the county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows to wit: All of the East half (1/2) of the North-west quarter (1/4) of Section Thirty-four (34), in Town six (6) North of Range Sixteen (16) West, containing eighty acres of land according to the government survey, be the same more or less.

Dated October 3rd, 1890.

GEORGE METZ JR., Mortgagee.

P. H. McBRIDE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

LOOSE'S EXTRACT

RED CLOVER BLOSSOM
THE GREAT Blood Purifier.

PURE AND EFFICACIOUS.

IT CURES
Cancers, Humors, Sores, Ulcers, Swellings, Tumors, Abscesses, Blood Poisoning, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

Price, \$1 per Pint Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$5. 1 lb. can Sold Extra.

J. M. LOOSE RED CLOVER CO., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

We Claim, Stoves!

That since we have opened the new Annex to our store, we can display to the public a selection of

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS
unsurpassed on the east shore.

Black Silks & Velvets.
Ladies, Gents & Children

UNDERWEAR,
Dress Goods and Linens.

Ladies and Gents Handkerchiefs.

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

Duchers' Overalls
and Jackets.

Sateen Umbrellas,
only \$1.25.

Groceries,
Flour and Feed,

Hats and Caps,
BELOW COST.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,
Holland, Mich., Sept. 18th, 1890.

De Kraker & De Koster,
Dealers in

FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED MEATS.

Parties desiring
Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.
Market on River Street

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.
Holland, Mich., Aug. 5, 1888.

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

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

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Bessel Frens, deceased.

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

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

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

(A true copy.) Attest

CHAS. E. SOULE,
Judge of Probate.

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

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

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estates of Douwe Wyr-gaarden, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jacob Den Herder, administrator with the will annexed of said estate of Douwe Wyr-gaarden, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account and that he may be discharged from his trust, having his bonds cancelled and the estate closed:

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

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

(A true copy.) Attest

CHAS. E. SOULE,
Judge of Probate.

Chancery Sale.
STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery.

WILLIAM LEONARD, Complainant, vs. WALTER A. WILLIAMS, FRED. METZ, and MINTA A. WILLIAMS, Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree made in this cause, September 19th, 1890, I shall sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House of said county, on the third day of November, A.D. 1890, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the township of Holland, Ottawa county, State of Michigan, bounded on the East by the West line of lot No. one (1) of Scott's Macatawa Grove and on the West by the line commencing at the Southeast corner of said lot No. 1, and running thence South 22° 30' magnetic meridian East until it strikes the centre line of a public highway running from Holland to Macatawa Park, being a distance of about 725 feet and six inches from the water's edge of Black Lake; bounded on the South by a line commencing in the centre of said highway on said East line and running thence North 92° 30' West (magnetic meridian) until it strikes the West edge of Black Lake, being a distance of about 725 feet; and bounded on the West and North sides by the waters of Black Lake; the said premises being part of Sections 34 and 33 of Township No. five (5) North of Range sixteen (16) West.

Dated, September 19, 1890.

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

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

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

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jan Tania, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Dirk Tania, son and heir at law of said deceased, praying for the determination of the heirs at law and who are entitled to the lands of Jan Tania, late of Zealand in said County, deceased:

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Wednesday, the Fifth day of November next, at

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

(A true copy.) Attest

CHARLES E. SOULE,
Judge of Probate.

Coal & Wood Heating Stoves,
before buying elsewhere. We also have SECOND HAND STOVES at a low price!

RED CROSS

PIONEER HARDWARE,
E. Van der Veen,

Cor. River and Eighth Sts.
Gasoline always on hand.

DENTISTRY

Gillespie & Lemley
DENTISTS,

We are now located in our New Dental Parlors over W. C. Walsh's Furniture Store, and desiring that our patrons shall have the benefit of first class work in every branch of Dentistry, we are prepared to insert sets of teeth on Continuous Gum, Gold, Silver, Platinum, Aluminium, Watts Metal Rubber or Celluloid base, thus securing to our patients the BEST Class of Artificial Work that can be procured.

Sure Treatment, and Preservation of Natural Teeth with gold, amalgam or white filling, at prices that will please you.

We make a specialty of Crown and Bridge work in all its grades and branches, and teeth without plates that will not drop or get loose.

All kinds of Anesthetics used for painless extracting.

Night calls promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Do not allow yourself to become prejudiced against us but makes us a call and satisfy yourself that we mean what we say.

GILLESPIE & LEMLEY.

I have just received a new lot of

Heath & Milligan's

PAINTS

A great variety of all colors. The best paints on the market. White Leads, also Oils, Varnish and Brushes. If you need any of the above mentioned articles give me a call, and convince yourselves of the fact before going else where.

I have also for sale the

Dangler Oil Stove.
J. B. VAN OORT.

WATER!

T. VAN LANDEGEND
PLUMBER.

Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.

Water connection with city mains.

Houses fitted up with Bath tubs, Hot and Cold Water, Marble Basins, and Water Closets.

Sewers laid, Drive

Wells and Sinks, Cistern

Pumps.

Yard Hydrants, Lawn

Sprinklers and Diamond

Hose, the best in the

Market, always on hand.

Chicago and West Mich. Railway
TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect Oct. 5, 1890.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

For Chicago..... 9 55 1 40 12 35
a.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

For Grand Rapids..... 9 30 1 35 5 55 9 35 12 30
a.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

For Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 9 30 1 35 5 55 9 35 12 30
a.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

For Hart, Pen water, and Big Rapids..... 9 30 1 35 5 55 9 35 12 30
a.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

For Allegan..... 9 30 1 35 5 55 9 35 12 30
a.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

ARRIVE.

From Chicago..... 9 30 1 35 5 55 9 35 12 30
a.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

From Grand Rapids..... 9 30 1 35 5 55 9 35 12 30
a.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

From Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 9 30 1 35 5 55 9 35 12 30
a.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

From Hart, Pen water, and Big Rapids..... 9 30 1 35 5 55 9 35 12 30
a.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

From Allegan..... 9 30 1 35 5 55 9 35 12 30
a.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

* Daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Palace Sleeping Cars to and from Chicago on night trains.

Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

W. A. CARPENTER, Traffic Manager.
GEO. DE HAVEN, Gen. Pass & Ticket Ag't.

CHAS. M. HALL, Gen'l Manager.

DENTISTRY

Gillespie & Lemley
DENTISTS,

We are now located in our New Dental Parlors over W. C. Walsh's Furniture Store, and desiring that our patrons shall have the benefit of first class work in every branch of Dentistry, we are prepared to insert sets of teeth on Continuous Gum, Gold, Silver, Platinum, Aluminium, Watts Metal Rubber or Celluloid base, thus securing to our patients the BEST Class of Artificial Work that can be procured.

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Houses fitted up with Bath tubs, Hot and Cold Water, Marble Basins, and Water Closets.

Sewers laid, Drive

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