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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1891.

NO. 39.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

Published every Saturday. Terms \$1.50 per year, with a discount of 50 cents to those paying in advance.

L. Mulder - Publisher.

Rates of advertising made known on application.

"Groundwork and News" Steam Printing House, River Street, Holland, Mich.

A HOME.

I have some of the finest lots in the city on my list, and will sell them at a great bargain.

ON SMALL AND EASY PAYMENTS.

With the new steamboat line to Milwaukee and the opening of the C. L. King factory a real estate investment will make money.

If you want a Lot, or a Home, call on me and see what I can offer.

Walter C. Walsh.

Holland, Mich., May 6, 1891.

IF YOU WILL WRITE TO

J. H. BACHELER, M. D.,
CANCER SPECIALIST, 28 MONROE ST.,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

He will send you free a Circular, that carefully and fully describes the symptoms of all forms of cancer. The circular also gives the names and post office address of more than 100 persons he has cured of cancer by his plaster treatment. — Office hours: 10 to 12; 2 to 4 p. m. — Telephone No. 1008. 9-ly

J. G. Huizinga, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Special attention paid to diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.

Office in Meyer & Son's building, one door north of the music store, River street. Office hours: 11 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 4 p. m., and evenings. Can also be found at his office during the night. Holland, Mich., April 28, 1891. 23 ly

Newspapers and Periodicals

Can be obtained at reduced rates of the local agent in this city. Leave your orders for any publication in the U. S. or Canada at the Post Office, with

C. De Keyzer.

Holland, Mich., May 6, 1891. 15tf

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

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

Bakeries.

CITY BAKERY, John Pessink Proprietor, Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confectionery, etc., Eighth street.

Banks.

FIRST STATE BANK, with Savings Department, Capital, \$35,000. L. Cappon, President; L. Marsilio, Cashier. Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

BEACH, W. H., Commission Merchant, and Dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market 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 Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Articles and Perfumes, Imported Havana, Key West, and Domestic Cigars.

SCROUTEY, 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 stock, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth street next to Bank.

CRANDALL, S. B., dealer in Department Goods and proprietor of Holland City Bazaar, Eighth street.

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

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

STEKETEE, BARTIAN, general dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed. The finest stock of Crocker 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, Crocker, etc., Hats and ap. Fifth, Pearl, etc. River street.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Zeeland is to have an English paper and job office.

Lake Michigan has fallen eighteen inches since June 1st.

Ladies will take notice of the announcements of Mrs. R. E. Best, elsewhere in this issue.

One hundred men and a large number of teams are at work grading the new yard of the C. & W. M., north of Black river.

Friday next a large auction sale will be held at the farm of John Luidens, North Holland. See notice of Chris D. Schilleman, Auctioneer.

We again devote several columns of our space this week to the new election law, in order that all may acquaint themselves with its provisions.

A nice string of ducks were shot by Lewis Fausek and Anton Zalusky, one day this week, weighing 34 pounds. They were out only four hours.

List of letters advertised for the week ending Oct. 23d, '91, at the Holland, Mich. P. O.: Miss Gertie Bateman, Miss Bertha Langon, Mr. Brown Van der Lume, Y. Obstroay.

G. J. VAN DUREN, P. M.

Col. Ludlow, the U. S. engineer, gave a hearing last week to the business men of Benton Harbor and St. Joseph in regard to the railroad bridge near the mouth of the river, and found that they were practically a unit in wanting it removed. It is a great detriment to the navigation of the harbor.

Relatives of Charles Wright, the murderer of Mr. F. Thuerber, called at the Jackson prison this week, to perfect arrangements for carrying the case to the Supreme Court. It is said that nearly all of Wright's money has already been spent in defending him. He takes prison life hard and is gloomy and sullen all the time.

There will be a meeting of the Ottawa Game and Fish Protective association at I. Fairbanks' office, Monday evening, Nov. 2, at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of electing officers and adopting a constitution. All persons interested in the protection of game and fish are requested to be present and join the association.

Mrs. Lucretia Willard Treat, formerly of the Chicago kindergarten training school and now of Grand Rapids, will visit the Holland public schools, Friday, October 30. At 3:30 p. m. they will talk to parents and friends of kindergarten work, at the high school rooms. Let all interested be present on the occasion.

The following have been drawn as jurors for the next term of the Ottawa county circuit court, which will convene Nov. 9, 1891:

Zeeland—P. Voreke, P. Troost, Alendale—M. Rosema, L. A. Molyneux, Blendon—J. Toet, O. M. Sherburn, Crocker—J. W. Sander, Ph. Miller, Crocker—J. Kraske, Ed. Brown, George—Wm. Thrasher, N. Balken, Grand Haven City—F. d. Albers, J. Faust, Grand Haven Town—F. Behm, Holland City—Chr. Lokker, Holland Town—G. J. Durr, Jamestown—H. Dekker, Olive—Wm. D. Pierce, Polkton—J. W. P. Robinson—J. van Trip, Spring Lake—J. W. P. Wright—J. P. Balcock.

Under the new election law limiting the number of voters in any one voting district to 500, two townships in this county, Zeeland and Polkton, have been subdivided into two districts. In Zeeland the two western tiers of sections have been set off into a separate voting district, with the polling place in Zeeland village, while in Polkton the D. & M. R'y is made the dividing line, with both polling places in the village of Coopersville. Holland township escaped a division this time, because at the last general election her vote was light, and below the maximum of 500. Allegan township has been divided into three voting precincts.

Amiel Elmore, a switchman in the employ of the C. & W. M., was picked up dead in the yard where he was at work, Friday evening. He had evidently been killed between two cars, although no one had witnessed it. Elmore was 33 years old, single, and sober and industrious. He came here only recently from Marquette, where he has a sister living, to whom the remains were forwarded Monday. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the members of that order in this city took charge of the remains and paid all expenses. An inquest was held before Squire Post, with the following jury: J. Fleiman, J. Alberti, L. D. Viissers, S. Bos, J. Van Putten, Jr., K. J. Blink. The verdict was in accord with the above — accidentally killed while on duty as a car coupler.

Wheat, 90 cents.

The tower on the Third Ref. church is completed.

Flowers and house plants are offered at a bargain at Mrs. Dupont's greenhouse. See notice.

Fishermen along the east shore of Lake Michigan are experimenting now in freezing the fish they catch and save them for the winter market.

Married, in this city, Wednesday, October 21, by Rev. E. Bos, Henry Takken and Mrs. P. De Kraker. At the Lakeside furniture factory the employees had raised the stars and stripes in recognition of the event.

Died in this city, Sunday morning last, Mrs. Emma Slooter, aged 26 years. The deceased leaves a husband and one child. The funeral took place Tuesday, from the residence of her father M. Mohr, Eighth street.

In justice of the parties interested we would correct one statement made by us in connection with the fair, and that is that the windmill and pump on the grounds were put up by Messrs. De Feyter & Astra, of the Holland Windmill Co.

The good people of Vriesland are very much elated over the fact that it was their general favorite, Henrietta Borst, that carried off the prize in the organ contest at the fair. Everybody joined in the congratulations and the brass band tendered her a serenade.

At 4 o'clock Friday morning fire destroyed about 300 feet of the large sheds at the Veneklasen brick yard, near the C. & W. M. track. The timely and efficient service of the Zeeland fire department prevented the further burning of the dry kiln and engine house. The fire was caused by the heat of a burning kiln.

G. R. Telegram-Herald: Frederick Jonker, of Vriesland, was brought into the United States Court yesterday morning on an attachment. He was drawn on the regular panel for the October term of court, but did not appear. He said he was sick when court opened and after he recovered he thought he would not be needed. Judge Severans will consider his case.

Sunday afternoon Frank Crispell, a youth of about 16 years, residing north of Black river, was out rabbit hunting with three others, when a loaded gun in the hands of one of the party was accidentally discharged, striking Frank in the left thigh. It created an ugly wound, as the muzzle of the gun was only a few feet from him, and the shock to his system was so great that for several days his case was considered very doubtful. Dr. Wetmore attended.

Grand Rapids shippers will organize a stock company with a capital of \$50,000 to build one or more grand steamers that will run on Grand River between Grand Rapids and Grand Haven. These boats are to be constructed of steel and will draw only fourteen inches of water when light, and but twenty inches when loaded, carrying 150 to 200 tons of freight, and with a speed of twelve miles per hour, having a length of 150 feet and 36 feet beam, with double stern wheel and an upper deck for passengers, at a cost of about \$25,000.

The following is the programme for the fourth annual convention of the Ottawa county Sunday-school convention, to be held at Spring Lake, Monday and Tuesday of next week:

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.

7:30 p. m.—Singing, in charge of Rev. J. Wheeler, Spring Lake.

Devotional Service, by Rev. A. Zwemer, Spring Lake.

Address of Welcome, by President of the Association, led by A. M. Kopers, Holland.

Sunday school Work, by the State Superintendent, M. H. Reynolds.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

9:30—Singing, in charge of Prof. Gao, Lauback, Coopersville.

Devotional Exercises, by Rev. J. H. Bennett, Grand Haven.

Reports of committees, treasurer, county and township presidents.

What constitutes a good Sabbath-school teacher? Rev. H. D. Bjer, Coopersville.

Discussion, led by A. M. Kopers, Holland.

House visitations: How and why? Rev. W. Ham, Nunica.

Discussion, led by A. B. Conrad, Spring Lake.

How can we hold the boys? Rev. J. H. Bennett, Grand Haven.

Devotional Exercises, led by Rev. B. Lewis, Grand Haven.

Importance of Preparation for Teachers' Work. Rev. H. B. Bjer, Coopersville.

The Bible, D. E. Root, Grand Rapids.

Shall we organize a Sunday school in every District? H. J. Veldman, Holland.

Discussion, led by Rev. A. J. Wheeler.

Beautiful fall weather.

The steamer Kalamazoo laid up last week, at Saugatuck.

The old county buildings at Grand Rapids, and grounds, are offered for sale.

Do not fail to read the special notices of J. D. Helder, the River street shoe dealer. Special bargains are offered by him.

The social given by Hope Church Society of Christian Endeavor, Friday evening, was well attended and greatly enjoyed by those present.

The job of grading and graveling Eleventh street, between the college square and the park, will be let by the common council, Tuesday, October 27. See notice.

The common council has accepted the job of constructing Pine street culvert, and contractor Riksen is pushing right along with the work of grading said street.

The Holland Martial Band and the Holland City Glee Club made the Van Lente Choir a visit, Tuesday evening, on the occasion of its annual entertainment.

The effort started last week to establish a night watch during the winter months, and pay the expense thereof by private subscription, has been abandoned.

Through the agency of Squire Fairbanks a pension has been granted to Jennie, minor daughter of the late Andrew Thomson; also an increase to Jan Veen, late of the 25th Mich. Inf.

By the accidental discharge of a gun, at Zeeland, Friday of last week, Casper Baerman was seriously wounded in the face. For several days it was feared he would lose one of his eyes. The patient is under the medical care of Dr. O. Baert.

A large number of railroad surgeons in western Michigan met in Grand Rapids last week and perfected an organization to be known as the Michigan Association of Railway Surgeons. Dr. O. E. Yates, of the C. & W. M., was present from this city.

Fall trade is good, and at none of our general stores better than at G. Van Putten & Sons. In their double store on River street the public will find a carefully selected stock specially adapted to their trade. In several fancy lines of dry goods they are not excelled in this city. See their new ad.

Arrangements have been made with the Huntley & Holley Electric Light Co., whereby two arc lights will be placed on Eighth street, at the intersections of River and Market streets, during the next six months, at an expense of \$60. The cost is borne by private subscriptions by the business men along the blocks benefited thereby.

Wednesday afternoon, as Cornelius Claus, a farmer of West Olive, was standing with his team of mustangs in front of A. Steketee's store, he was kicked by one of the animals, striking him on the right hand and breaking one of his fingers. The blow threw him against one of the wheels of his wagon, cutting his scalp and inflicting a flesh wound. The mustang was not hurt. J. Benjaminse and John A. Roost kindly cared for the wounded man, and helped him to Dr. Kremers' drug store, where, with the assistance of the doctor, his wounds were promptly dressed.

Sunday being the ninth day after the drowning of Prof. Anderson, special efforts were put forth to recover the body, should it come to the surface. In the afternoon of that day it was discovered floating near the shore, opposite the place of W. Diekema, the locality heretofore searched. The face still appeared natural. The spectacles he wore were not removed. His watch had run down and stopped at 7:00 o'clock. The body was taken to undertaker J. Alberti, and prepared for burial. Monday afternoon the funeral was held at Hope Church, Rev. J. T. Bergen and Profs. Scott and Steffens officiating. The pallbearers were taken from among those who, in more than one relation, had been intimately associated with the deceased: Profs. H. Boers and J. G. Zutphen, Messrs. W. J. Scott, Geo. N. Williams, Geo. Ballard and B. Steketee. The remains were followed to the grave by the faculty and students of Hope College and laid to rest in Pilgrim Home Cemetery, where the funeral services were concluded by Rev. Dr. Beardslee. There remains of his youngest child, buried some three years ago in another spot of the cemetery, were taken up and placed beside those of its father in the same grave. The bereaved family are awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Anderson's brother from South Carolina, and it is likely that at an early date they will remove to Virginia.

Do not forget to register your name, if you have changed your residence since April 1st.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will give an oyster supper next Friday evening, in the lecture room of the church. A program will be given during the evening.

Rev. Prof. Beardslee will occupy Hope Church pulpit Sunday morning and evening. Mr. Bergen will preach in the First Ref. church of Grand Rapids, by classical appointment.

In response to the call in last week's issue of the News a fairly number of our citizens met in Lyceum Opera House, Wednesday evening, to consider the feasibility of a local organization to promote the growth and welfare of our city. H. Walsh was called to the chair, with J. C. Post as secretary. After an informal discussion, participated in by several of those present, a committee, appointed at a previous meeting, presented a draft of a constitution for an organization to be known as the Holland Improvement Association, providing for a general membership, with annual dues of two dollars each, and an executive committee of fifteen. This was adopted, provided a membership could be obtained of not less than one hundred, in default of which those who are in earnest in this matter propose to proceed with a less number and incorporate as a board of trade, under the laws of the state. Twenty-five names of the one hundred were obtained on the spot, and a committee of eight was appointed to obtain additional signatures for membership. It is evident that some sort of an organization will be established. The only question is whether it will be general or select. If the latter should be the case, it will be because of a lack of interest on the part of our citizens as a whole. We trust however that the original plan proposed at the meeting will prevail. The interests at stake are of a general nature and affect us all, and in the promotion thereof the response and action should also be general. The wider the scope and membership of such an organization, the better it will answer the object and perpetuate the existing harmony and entente cordiale of our people.

Personal Mention.

Geo. Van Hess, of Muskegon, passed through the city, Tuesday.

H. D. Post returned from a business trip to Chicago, Friday morning.

Rev. and Mrs. John Van der Meulen have returned from their western trip.

A. Steketee and family have occupied their new residence on Ninth street.

Mrs. Best, Sr., returned last week, after a two-years' visit to her old home in Canada.

Dr. and Mrs. B. J. De Vries took in the wedding of the latter's sister in Grand Haven, Tuesday evening.

E. Van Zee, of Grand Rapids, a former resident here, spent last week with old friends in this city.

Mrs. E. Van der Veen celebrated her 50th birthday, Sunday. The children residing elsewhere all managed to be at the old home that day.

Sup't S. E. Higgins took the early train for Lansing, Thursday, to attend the meeting of the city school superintendents of the state, held in that city, Thursday and Friday.

Rev. H. E. Dosker is gradually recovering from the accident he met with the other day while familiarizing himself with his new "safety." With the aid of crutches he is able to be around again.

The great Dr. Boerhave left three directions for preserving the health—keep the feet warm, the head cool, and the bowels open. Had he practised in our day, he might have added, and purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla for he certainly would consider it the best.

Believing that a trial of Cushman's Menthol Balm will convince you of the superiority of this ointment for the many uses of the household, the manufacturer is giving away a limited number of 5c boxes at H. Walsh's Drug Store. Get one now before they are all gone, and try it for cuts, bruises, burns, chapped hands, sores, ulcers, salt rheum or any skin disease.

Money can be earned in spare time by good reliable men and women as local agents for the warranted fruits, flowers and trees of J. E. Whitney, Rochester, N. Y. Yearly salary is paid for steady work and a permanent honorable business is quickly built up. 30-4m.

To Whom it May Concern.

I am pleased to testify that one box of Dr. F. J. Schouten's Rheumatic Pills has cured me of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

JAS. A. BROUWER.

Holland, Mich., July 13, 1891.

ELECTION LAW

VOTERS SHOULD CAREFULLY STUDY ITS PROVISIONS.

ITS LEADING FEATURES.

The Regulations Regarding Voting Precedents, Inspectors of Election, Ballot Boxes, Etc., Etc.—The Form of Ballot to Be Used—Other Matters of Interest Connected with the Law.

The new election law of 1891 is printed herewith. All the sections of importance to voters are printed in full. It should be carefully studied by all Republicans, and a copy preserved for future reference. Where there are Democratic boards, Republicans should see that the provisions of the law are faithfully carried out, and if there should be any irregularities on election day, the same should be carefully noted. Where there are Republican boards they should exercise care that all the provisions of the law are faithfully observed, and no errors made of which a vigilant and active opposition could take advantage.

PUBLIC ACTS, 1891—NO. 190

Section 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That at all elections at which any presidential elector, member of congress, member of the legislature, state or county officer or circuit judge is to be elected, or any amendments to the constitution, the supervisor, two justices of the peace (not holding the office of supervisor or township clerk), whose term of office will expire, and the township clerk of each township, and the assessor, if there be one, and aldermen of each ward in the city, shall be the inspectors of election: Provided, that in all voting precincts where by special enactment, provisions exist for designating inspectors of election said provisions are not to be superseded, but such officers shall be the inspectors of election under this act.

Sec. 2. In case four inspectors shall not attend at the opening of the polls, or shall remain in attendance during the election, the electors present may choose, viva voce, such number of said electors as, with the inspector or inspectors present, shall constitute a board of four in number, and such electors, so chosen, shall be inspectors of that election, during the continuance thereof.

Sec. 3. In townships, the township clerk, if present, shall act as clerk of the election, and before the opening of the polls the inspectors of each township shall appoint an elector to be a second clerk of election; and if the township clerk shall not be present, the board shall appoint two such clerks, and the inspectors in each ward or voting precinct in a city shall designate one of their number to act as clerk and shall appoint one elector as second clerk; and each of the clerks so appointed, and each of the inspectors so chosen, shall take the constitutional oath of office, which oath either of the inspectors may administer.

Sec. 4. Provides that wards and townships shall be divided so that no precinct shall contain more than 500 electors.

Sec. 5. On the day of election the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall be continued open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and no longer; but in townships the board may adjourn the polls at 12 o'clock, noon, for one hour, in their discretion. The inspectors shall cause proclamation to be made upon opening the polls, and shall also cause proclamation to be made of the closing of the polls one hour, thirty minutes and fifteen minutes, respectively before the closing thereof.

Sec. 6. Provides that suitable ballot boxes with keys and an election seal shall be kept by all township and city clerks.

Sec. 7. Before opening the polls the ballot box shall be examined, and the contents, if any, removed therefrom, it shall then be locked, and the key thereof delivered to one of the inspectors, to be designated by the board. The said box shall not be opened during the election, except as provided by law in case of adjournments.

Sec. 8. When the supervisor shall be one of the board, he shall be chairman thereof, and if he be absent, such one of their number as the inspectors shall designate shall be chairman.

Sec. 9. In each county in the state, the judge of probate, county clerk and county treasurer, shall constitute a board of election commissioners, two of whom shall constitute a quorum and of which board the judge of probate shall be chairman and the county clerk shall be secretary. It shall be the duty of said board to prepare and distribute ballots and stamps for election of all officers for whom the electors are entitled to vote, and for all proposed constitutional amendments or other questions to be submitted to the electors of the state for popular vote in compliance with the provisions of law. The members of said board shall serve without compensation.

Sec. 10. The said board of election commissioners shall cause to be printed on the ballot the names of the candidates nominated by the regularly called convention of any party, and it shall be the duty of the state, district or county committee of each political party to forward to the said board of election commissioners, two weeks prior to the day of election, a copy of the names adopted by them and the names of all candidates nominated at any regularly called convention, at which candidates for any of the offices mentioned in Section 1 of this act shall be nominated and no other names unless authorized or instructed by said convention. All the names of parties so nominated shall be certified to by the chairman and secretary of the respective committees.

Sec. 11. It shall hereafter be the duty of the state committee of any political party or organization in this state, before each election, to prepare and adopt by engraving or otherwise, a vignette, to be printed at the top of the column of such ballot as designated to such party, and such vignette shall not be more than one inch and a half square, and in addition to the name adopted, shall set forth legibly the name of such party. A proof copy of the ballot shall be on file at the office of the county clerk of each county and open for inspection by the candidates named thereon and by the chairman of each committee furnishing the names of candidates thereon, and by no other person, at least ten days prior to each election. And it shall be the duty of the board of election commissioners to correct such errors as may be found therein by such inspection.

Sec. 12. Provides for the preparing and filing of the vignettes.

Sec. 13. Provides for voting on constitutional amendments.

Sec. 14. The board of election commissioners in each county shall cause the names of all candidates for the various offices mentioned in Section 1 of this act to be noted for in each legislative district of said county at each election held pursuant to the provisions of this act to be printed on one ballot; all nominations of any party to be placed under the title and device of such party as designated by them in their certificate. And shall also cause any proposed constitutional amendments or other questions to be submitted to the electors of the state for popular vote, to be printed at the foot of each ballot in such convenient places as to be readily distinguishable, one from the other. The ballots shall be of uniform size, and of the same quality and color of paper, and sufficiently thick that the printing cannot be distinguished from the back. The list of candidates of each party shall be placed in a separate column of said ballot, and with the appropriate heading; and the arrangement of the ballot shall conform as nearly as may be to the following plan, and

OFFICIAL BALLOT.

INSTRUCTIONS.—First, mark or stamp a cross (X) in the square under the name of your party at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote a straight ticket, nothing further need be done. If you desire to vote for candidates on different tickets, also erase the name of the candidate on your ticket if you do not want to vote for, or write his name in the space under the name erased. A ticket marked with a cross under the party name will be deemed a vote for each of the candidates named in such party column whose name is not erased. Before leaving the booth, fold the ballot so that the initials may be seen on the outside.

NAME OF OFFICER VOTED FOR	VIGNETTE	VIGNETTE	VIGNETTE
	DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN	INDUSTRIAL
STATE			
Governor.....	Andrew Doyle.	John Drogga.	Ed. O'Donnell.
Lieutenant Governor.....	Marcus A. Frost.	Jeremiah B. Anderson.	Thomas Nestor.
Secretary of State.....	Charles A. Houser.	Lewis G. Dutton.	George W. Mills.
CONGRESSIONAL			
Representative in Congress—Fifth Congressional district.....	Frank P. Carpenter.	Wm. Aldrich Tateum.	Simon Sullivan.
PRESIDENTIAL			
Electors of President and Vice President—Fifth Congressional district.....	Joseph Emmer.	Leonard Semey.	John W. Hayward.
Electors of President and Vice President—Eastern district.....	Adolph Wurzburg.	George B. Catlin.	Charles T. Brenner.
LEGISLATIVE			
State Senator—Twenty-first district.....	Fred Saunders.	Eugene D. Couger.	Frank B. Gill.
Representative—First district.....	James W. Mahoney.	William H. Stokes.	Andrew Fyfe.
COUNTY			
Sheriff.....	Isaac M. Turner.	Robert Sprinell.	William Bragg.
Judge of Probate.....	Ed H. Siela.	Adolph B. Mason.	Michael C. Duffy.
Treasurer.....	Malachi Kinney.	Fred A. Twamley.	Edward P. Mills.

shall contain the specific instructions there in set forth, and no others.

Sec. 15. Provides for the selecting of a new candidate when a vacancy shall be caused by the death, removal, or withdrawal of any candidate after the ballots are printed.

Sec. 16. Gives directions to printers for the printing of ballots.

Sec. 17. Shall be the duty of the board of election commissioners of each county to provide a sufficient number of ballots, at least two to each elector according to the vote at the last preceding general election. They shall also provide and inclose in each package of official ballots to be delivered to some member of the board of election inspectors of each voting precinct, as hereinafter provided, as many stamps bearing a cross, X, together with ink pads, erasing stamp or other apparatus necessary for use, as may be necessary, at least two stamps or other apparatus being furnished for every booth erected as hereinafter provided. And the board of election commissioners of each county shall audit and issue their warrants for the same, which shall be paid by the county treasurer out of the general fund of the county.

Sec. 18. Whenever a constitutional amendment or other question is proposed to be voted upon by the electors the substance of such amendment or other question shall be clearly indicated upon the ballot and below the same upon the ballot shall be placed in separate lines the words "Yes" and "No." The elector shall designate his vote by a cross mark "X" placed opposite the word "Yes" or the word "No."

Sec. 19. Provides that the chairman of the election board shall go to the county clerk before election and receive the ballots and stamps provided for his precinct. It also provides how the ballots shall be put up in packages and that the packages shall not be opened until the election boards are organized and ready to receive votes.

Sec. 20. Provides that a special messenger shall go to each precinct with the ballots and stamps in case the chairman of an election board shall neglect his duty as provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 21. In all townships and all voting precincts in cities the township board of such township, and the various officers whose duty it may be to designate and prescribe the place or places of holding general elections in the several cities, wards, election districts and voting precincts, throughout the state, shall provide for, and cause to be erected in the room where elections are to be held, a railing or fence four feet in height, which railing or fence shall be placed through and across the room, and shall cause gates to be erected at each railing. The entrance gate shall be in charge of a gate keeper appointed at the opening of the polls by the board of electors, and shall be sworn to allow no one to pass through said gate or enter said railing except as otherwise provided in this act, except to vote, or to assist some elector in the preparation of his ballot, as provided in this act, and no person shall be allowed to be inside of said railing, except to vote, or to assist an elector in the preparation of his ballot, as hereinafter provided, and as such as the elector has voted he shall retire without and shall not again be admitted within the railing, and only as many electors as there are booths shall be allowed within the railing at one and the same time, and the electors shall be admitted in the order in which they shall apply. The entrance gate shall be placed at one side of the room, and on the inside of said gate a booth or temporary room shall be erected at each polling place, and not less than one for each one hundred persons, entitled to vote thereat, as shown by the last preceding registration of electors, and built with walls not less than six feet high, and in such manner that the person preparing the ballot shall be concealed from all other persons. Said railings shall also contain an exit gate, which shall be under the care of an officer appointed by the board and duly sworn, as above.

Sec. 22. At the opening of the polls, after the organization of, and in the presence of the board of inspectors, one of the inspectors shall open the packages of ballots in such a manner as to preserve the seal intact. He shall then deliver to one of the inspectors, to be designated by the board, a package of the ballots, and shall place the stamps for marking the ballots in the booth, two in each. The inspector so designated shall at once proceed to write his initials in ink on the upper left hand corner of the back of each said ballot in his ordinary handwriting, and without any distinguishing mark of any kind. As each successive elector calls for a ballot another one of the inspectors shall deliver to him the first signed of the fifty ballots, and as the supply of ballots in the hands of the inspectors shall decrease additional ballots shall be signed by the same inspector, so that at least twenty-five ballots so signed, shall be at all times in the hands of the inspectors delivering the ballot to the elector.

Sec. 23. At every election, each of the political parties shall have the right to designate and keep a challenger at each place of voting, who shall be assigned such position immediately adjoining the inspectors, inside the polling place, as will enable him to see each person as he offers to vote, and who shall be protected in the discharge of his duty by the inspectors and the police. Authority, signed by the recognized chairman or presiding officer of the chief managing committee of a party in such county or township, city, ward, or voting precinct, shall be sufficient evidence of the right of such challenger to be present inside the room where the ballot box is kept. The chairman appointing any challenger may, at his discretion, remove him and appoint another. Any challenger shall have the right and privilege of remaining during the

canvass of the votes and until the returns are duly signed and made.

Sec. 24. Provides that any inspector, challenger, or elector may challenge any person offering to vote, and that the chairman of the Board of Inspectors shall thereupon explain to the person challenged the constitutional qualifications of an elector, and if the challenge is not withdrawn shall administer an oath to the person challenged. It prescribes the form of oath as to each of the qualifications and that if the person challenged shall take the oath his vote shall be received, and if he swears falsely he shall be liable to the usual penalties of perjury.

Sec. 25. It shall be the duty of each inspector to challenge every person offering a ballot whom he shall know or suspect to be disqualified as an elector, and the board of inspectors shall possess full authority to maintain regularly and order, and to enforce obedience to their lawful commands during an election, and during the canvass of the votes after the poll is closed.

Sec. 26. When an elector shall be challenged or shall have taken the necessary oath or affirmation he shall be permitted to vote. On entering the room the inspector holding the ballots shall deliver to him one of them, and on request shall give explanation of the manner of voting; if deemed necessary by the board an interpreter may be called. The elector shall then and without leaving the room, go alone into a booth which is unoccupied and indicate the candidate for whom he desires to vote as follows: Any elector may mark or stamp a cross in the space below the party name printed at the head of the ballot. If marked thus such ballot shall be counted for all the nominees of such party whose names appear on the ballot in that column. If the voter shall have erased some name in the column, or marked an X before the name of a candidate in some other column for the same office or written in a name under the name of any candidate, then name of such candidate shall not be counted as voted for by such ballot, but if the name of such candidate shall have been erased such vote shall be counted for the candidate whose name in another column shall have been marked or whose name shall have been written under the name erased. Such elector may also indicate his preference on any co-sustained amendment or other question by stamping or making a cross "X" in front of the words "yes" or "no" under such questions. Before leaving the booth, the elector shall fold his ballot so that no part of the face thereof shall be exposed, and so that the initials of the inspector shall be on the outside thereof, and on leaving the booth shall at once deliver in public view such ballot to the inspector designated to receive the same, who shall thereupon announce audibly the name of the elector offering the same. Before the ballot is deposited in the box, the poll clerk shall enter the name of such elector on their respective poll lists and number the same consecutively. The inspector shall then, in presence of the elector and of the board of inspectors, place the same in the ballot box with the following words: "I certify, however, if any elector shall show his ballot, or any part thereof, to any person (other than one lawfully assisting him in the preparation thereof), after the same shall have been marked, so as to disclose any of the candidates voted for, such ballot shall not be received or deposited in the ballot box. In case such elector shall expose his ballot his name shall be entered on the poll lists with a minute of such occurrence and such elector shall not be allowed to vote thereafter at said election. The elector shall then leave the room, but no elector to whom a ballot has been delivered shall be permitted to leave the room without voting the ballot or returning it to the elector from whom he received it. Any elector who shall attempt to leave the room with a ballot or stamp in his possession shall be at once arrested on demand of any member of the board of inspectors if he shall refuse to deliver the same upon request.

Sec. 27. Provides that the clerks of the election shall compare their poll lists and correct mistakes.

Sec. 28. Provides for the care of the poll lists, ballot boxes, keys and seals.

Sec. 29. Provides for their custody.

Sec. 30. No ballot shall be distributed by any person other than one of the inspectors of election, nor in any place except within the railing of the voting room, to electors about to vote and no ballot which has not the initials of a member of the board of election written by such member in the back thereof shall be placed in the ballot box.

Sec. 31. Provides that printed instructions to voters shall be furnished at each precinct and that the chairman of the election board may employ an interpreter.

Sec. 32. When an elector shall make oath that he cannot read English, or that because of physical disability he cannot mark his ballot, or when such disability shall be made manifest to said inspectors, his ballot shall be marked for him in the presence of at least two of the inspectors, by an inspector designated by the board for that purpose who is not a candidate on said ticket.

Sec. 33. It shall be unlawful for the board, or any of them or any person in the polling room, or any compartment thereof, with connected, to persuade or endeavor to persuade any person to vote for or against any particular candidate or party ticket.

Sec. 34. If the elector makes for more than one candidate for the same office, said ballot shall not be counted for those persons, but shall be as to them null and void. If an elector inadvertently spoils a ballot he may obtain another from the board by returning such spoiled ballot to the board, who shall preserve the same for return to the city or township clerk.

Sec. 35. The board of inspectors of election, shall preserve the unused ballots together with the ballots which have been spoiled, and return the same to the city or township clerk, with a statement of the

number of ballots used, and there shall be given by the clerk to the inspectors of election a receipt therefor, which shall be filed with the chairman of the board.

Sec. 36. Immediately on closing the polls, the board shall proceed to canvass the votes. Such canvass shall be public and shall commence by a comparison of the poll lists and a correction of any mistakes that may be found therein until they shall be found or made to agree. The box shall then be opened and the whole number of ballots counted. If the ballots shall be in excess of the number of electors voting according to the poll lists they shall be replaced in the box and one of the inspectors shall publicly draw out and destroy so many ballots therefrom unopened as shall be equal to such excess. They shall first select and count the straight tickets, and give the number to each candidate voted for on the straight ticket.

All other tickets shall be laid on the table and counted in regular order in such subdivisions thereof as may be convenient for a prompt and careful determination of the result of such election. In the canvass of the votes, any ballot which is not endorsed with the initials of the inspectors as provided in this act, and any ballot which shall bear any distinguishing mark or mutilation shall be void and shall not be counted, and any ballot, or part of a ballot, from which it is impossible to determine the elector's choice of candidates shall be void as to the candidate or candidates thereby affected: Provided, however, that all such ballots shall be preserved, marked by the inspectors (not counted), and kept separate from the others by being tied or held in one package by a rubber band or otherwise.

Sec. 37. Provides for the disposition of the tally sheet, ballot boxes, seals, and keys after election.

Sec. 38. Provides that the result of the count shall be immediately publicly declared, and that a statement of the same shall be prepared, one copy of which shall be given to the clerk and the other to the inspector appointed to attend the county canvass.

Sec. 39. The gate keepers of elections shall be peace officers at polling places, and are hereby delegated power equal to constables for the purpose of maintaining peace and quiet at the polls on election day. They shall have charge of and keep the gates at polling places and shall not allow any person to approach within the railing provided for in Section 16, except those authorized by law, and qualified electors, whom they shall allow to pass through the gates and approach the ballot box or boxes for the purpose of voting, and they shall admit one elector at a time only to vote, and shall cause said elector to retire without the state and railing as soon as he has voted; and no person shall in any manner interfere with a gate keeper of election in the discharge of his duty and it shall be unlawful for the gate keepers to aid, assist, suggest, advise or entreat an elector to prepare his ballot in a particular manner, or to coerce or attempt to coerce an elector in any way to vote or to refrain from voting for any particular person or party. No person shall be eligible to fill the office of gate keeper of election on any election day when his name shall be on any ticket at said election. Gate keepers of elections shall be at the polling at the opening of the polls, and shall remain there until the closing of the polls, and shall receive as compensation two dollars per day for each day's work while actually engaged.

Sec. 40. Provides that no election shall be held in any saloon, or bar-room, or place adjoining thereto, and that inspectors shall procure a suitable place to hold the election and give directions for giving public notice of any change.

Sec. 41. Any person or persons introducing in any way, upon election day, into the building where an election is being held, any spirituous or malt liquors, and any inspector or clerk of election drinking such liquors in such place, or being intoxicated therein upon election day, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 42. The board of election may make such regulations as they deem proper, limiting the time in which an elector may remain in the room or booth while preparing and voting his ballot; such limitation, however, shall not be less than one nor more than five minutes.

Sec. 43. It shall not be lawful for any candidate for any elective office, with intent to promote his election, or for any other person, with intent to promote the election of any such candidate, either: First. To provide or furnish entertainment at expense to any meeting of electors, or previous to, or during the election at which he (shall) may be a candidate; or, Second. To pay for, procure, or engage to pay for any such entertainment; or, Third. To furnish any money or other property to any person for the purpose of being expended in procuring the attendance of voters at the polls; or, Fourth. To engage to pay any money, or deliver any property, or otherwise compensate any person for procuring the attendance of voters at the polls; or, Fifth. To contribute money for any other purpose intended to promote an election of any particular person or ticket, except for defraying the expenses of printing, and the circulation of hand bills, and other papers previous to any such election, or for conveying sick or infirm electors to the polls.

Sec. 44. It shall be the duty of every candidate for any office named in this act, and of the chairman of every state, district, and county committee of each political organization, within twenty days after each election held pursuant to the provisions of this act, to make and file an affidavit stating the amount of money expended by such candidate or committee in and about the canvass of such candidate or political organization in connection with such election, and further showing that no expenditures have been made by such candidate or political organization or by any person in his or its behalf to the knowledge or belief of the person making such affidavit for any purpose prohibited by this act. Such affidavit, when made by the chairman of the state committee, or by a candidate for any state office, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, when made by the chairman of any district committee or a candidate for the office of presidential elector, member of congress, state senator, or representative, in the office of the clerk of the county to which election returns for said district are made, and when made by the chairman of any county committee or candidate for a county office, in the office of the clerk of such county. Willful false swearing in this or any other matter herein required to be under the oath of any person shall be deemed perjury and punished accordingly.

Sec. 45. Any person who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act, or shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined upon him hereby, or shall disclose to any other person the name of any candidate voted for by any elector, the contents of whose ballot shall have been seen by such person, or shall in any manner obstruct any elector in his exercise of his duties as such elector under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 46. All acts or parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved July 3, 1891.

Mrs. M. Bertsch

Has just received a full line of Ladies and Misses' Fall Jackets and Winter Cloaks of the latest styles. Also a complete line of Fancy Goods. Call and see.
Holland, Mich., Sept. 24, 1891.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Arnica salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits, P. W. KANE Druggist, Holland, and A. De Kruijff, Zeeland.

Farmer's Produce.

Highest cash price for all Country Produce. Potatoes and Apples a specialty.

Store, corner of River and Seventh streets, where I have built a new wagon scale, for the convenience of those that bring hay to market.

AUSTIN HARRINGTON,
Holland, Mich., Sept. 1, '91. 32-3m

Trade at Wm. Brusse & Co., and get a Parachute for the children.

Working suits for \$5.00 at Wm. Brusse & Co. 13-1f

Given Away!

A Parachute given away with every \$3.00 purchase, at
WM. BRUSSE & CO.

Vitalized Air administered for the dainless extraction of teeth, at the Central Dental Parlors.

All operations known to the dental profession skillfully performed by experienced operators at the Central Dental Parlors. 361f

What's Trump?

Familiar sound, that, isn't it? The pedro season is now open and will continue until next Spring. Or, perhaps you like Whist, Seven Up, or some other game better than pedro.

This is to remind you that the playing cards issued by the C. & W. M. and D. L. & N. Railways (the favorites of Michigan), are the latest novelty in that line, and the price is not "out of sight" either. Only 15 cents. Send for a pack.

GEO. DE HAVEN,
General Passenger Agent,
38-31 Grand Rapids.

Since the recent discovery of the antiseptic properties of Menthol, no more important application of it has been made than in Cashman's Menthol Balm. It relieves pain like magic. For curing cuts, bruises, burns, chapped hands, sores, ulcers, salt rheum and all skin diseases, and as an ointment for household use it is the best. Get a 5c box free at H. Walsh's drug store. Large size 25c.

Have your old, broken down teeth made useful by Gold Crowns, at one-half the usual price, at the Central Dental Parlors. 361f

Brusse & Co. keep the most stylish goods in the city in Neckwear and fine Furnishing Goods. 13-1f

ICE. MEAT.

JA'S. MEEUWSEN'S

Refrigerator Meat Wagon.

Daily Rounds of the streets of the City of Holland, with the choicest meats of all kinds, same as in a butcher shop, neatly arranged in my new Refrigerator Meat Wagon, where they are kept nice and fresh.

LOOK OUT FOR THE WAGON!

JA'S. MEEUWSEN'S

Holland, Mich., June 4, 1891

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Monday the 5th day of October, 1891, the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety one. Present, CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jas. Fusing deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Everet Knagie, legatee in said will, praying for the probate of an instrument in writt, g, filed in said court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, late of Z. v. ad, in said county, deceased, and for the appointment of Hen. J. Bosch, executor in said will named, executor thereof:

Thereupon it is Ordered, that Tuesday, the Tenth 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 held at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, that said petition and notice of said hearing, be published in said county, and 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.

37-3w

PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST

For BLACK STOCKINGS.

Made in 40 Colors that neither Smut, Wash Out Nor Fade.

Sold by Druggists. Also Peerless Bronze Paints—6 colors. Peerless Laundry Blueing. Peerless Ink Powders—7 colors. Peerless Shoe & Harness Dressing. Peerless Egg Dyes—8 colors.

A House for Sale!

OR

To Rent?

Inquire at the office of

Scott & Schuurman,

Phoenix, Planing & Mill.

Holland, Mich., April 7th, 1891. 111f

H. Wykhuyzen

Jeweler,

Zeeland, Mich.

Choice Assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches, and Clocks.

Jewelry! Jewelry!

Special attention is called to the Low

Prices at which I offer my Goods

to the Public.

Repairing

promptly and satisfactorily attended to

at reasonable charges.

Store, next to De Kruijff's Drug Store.

H. WYKHUYSEN.

Zeeland, Mich., March 16th, 1891. 8-ly

NEW ENTERPRISE

L. C. COTTS,

Manufacturer of

BROOMS & BRUSHES.

Constantly on hand a large assortment

of hand-made brooms and brushes

of different sizes, grades and

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

MEN WHO MAKE PILLS.

TACKLING A VEXED QUESTION AT LOUISVILLE.

Justice Was Tardy, but Finally Prevailed—Serious Wreck Reported on the Burlington-Germany Car Interfere with Irrigation—Alleged Fatalities.

Missouri Federation of Labor. A dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., says the Missouri State Federation of Labor is in session there with a large attendance from all the cities of the State. In his address President Kreyling urged upon the delegates the necessity of laboring more faithfully, with a view to bringing additional trades unions inside the organization, so that when the next Legislature convenes much can be accomplished that will be of benefit to the wage workers of Missouri.

AFTER TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

A Negro Convicted of a Murder Committed in 1869.

A conviction for a murder committed twenty-two years ago occurred in the Criminal District Court in New Orleans last week. The accused is William Redefoux, an aged and feeble negro, and the crime for which he will spend the remainder of his life in the penitentiary was the killing of Henry Porter at Gentilly Road, Aug. 9, 1869. On that day a daughter of Redefoux was married to Porter, and in the evening the event was celebrated in a way that ended in a quarrel between the two men. Suddenly it was found that Porter had been stabbed twice in the breast and was dead, while Redefoux had fled. Last January Redefoux was arrested and charged with the crime, already a double decade old. He was held for trial, and the verdict before Judge Marr resulted in his being sentenced to hard labor for life.

NEED OF COAST DEFENSES.

Recommendations of General O. O. Howard—Increase Pay Advocated.

Major General Oliver O. Howard, commanding the Military Department of the East, devotes much space in his annual report to the discussion of coast defenses. He says that at New York, San Francisco, and Boston new guns and mortars are needed. Many fixed torpedoes and submarine mines have, however, been already constructed for use at these points. Gen. Howard calls special attention to the necessity of having fortified points as a basis of a proper defense of national interests and recommends that a complete defense of the combined harbors of Savannah, Ga., and Port Royal, S. C., by works on Tybee, Hilton Head, Parry and St. Helena islands be established as the most available points for that purpose. Increased pay for non-commissioned officers is also recommended.

DRUGGISTS AT LOUISVILLE.

National Association Discussing the Substitute Question.

Over 300 representatives from all parts of the United States and Canada are at Louisville attending the convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and Association of Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Proprietary Articles. One of the most important subjects considered was that of the offering for sale of substitute standard medicines. Another evil which will be corrected, if possible, is that of cutting rates on medicine that sell for the same price the world over. This question is attracting considerable interest and the discussion promises to be a lengthy one.

CARP ARE A NUISANCE.

The European Fish Found to Be Objectionable in the Waters of California.

Samuel Page, who owns a farm east of Hanford, Cal., states that the introduction of carp into the streams of the valley has fastened one of the worst curses on the irrigated section that the farmer has to contend with. Kings River and the ditches flowing out of it turnish water for Lucerne valley. "Wherever the water goes the fish go, even into the small ditches which flow into the vineyards, orchards, or gardens."

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

Three Persons Hurt and a Carpet Store Destroyed at Allegheny City.

An explosion of natural gas occurred in Suman's carpet store in Allegheny City, Pa., setting fire to the building and seriously injuring three persons. The building was entirely destroyed. The explosion was caused by men hunting for a gas leak. The injured are: F. G. Hilliard, an employee of the Allegheny Heating Company, fatally; George W. Suman, and Ella Ager. The total loss is about \$75,000.

The Miners Have Not Been Paid.

W. Molsberger, Treasurer of the Molsberger mines, Webster, Pa., has disappeared mysteriously. The workmen have not received their pay, which amounts to \$2,000, and the mines are closed. Molsberger went to Pittsburgh for the money, and has not been heard from since.

Fall of a Meteor in Arkansas.

Great excitement was caused in Cotton Plant, in Woodruff County, Ark., by the falling of a large ball of fire a short distance north of town. It is supposed to be a meteor. It resembled the headlight of a locomotive and came down with great rapidity.

Hoey Must Answer.

At New York a summons was served on John Hoey, the deposed President of the Adams Express Company, in a suit to recover \$700,000 alleged to have been misappropriated.

Packing House Failure.

At Armourdale, Kan., the Allcott Packing Company made an assignment. Liabilities, \$100,000. The assets are supposed to be in excess of that figure.

Wreck of a Burlington Passenger.

Burlington passenger train No. 5, that leaves Chicago at 6 p. m., was derailed near Monmouth, Ill. It is reported that several people were killed.

Wine Warehouse Burned.

The warehouse of the Speer New Jersey Wine Company, at Passaic, N. J., caught fire, and in less than two hours the whole place was a mass of ruins. The loss will reach \$100,000, partly insured. The office and plant of the Passaic Item, which was located in the building, were also destroyed.

No Fooling with This Judge.

Mayor Barry and the entire City Council of Newport, Ky., were sent to jail for contempt of court. They refused to use the lights furnished by a lighting company as directed.

AMERICANS KILLED IN CHINA.

Four Yankee Marines Slain and Others Wounded in a Street Fight.

At Valparaiso, Chile, three, perhaps four, American man-of-war's men were killed and several others were more or less severely wounded in a desperate street fight with a crowd of Chilean sailors. The Chileans did not do all the fighting, for when the fight was ended a number of them were found to be pretty badly hurt, though so far as can be ascertained, none of them were killed. One account as to the origin of the difficulty which seems plausible is this: Ever since the triumph of the junta there has been a feeling among the lower classes of the people of marked hostility to the Americans, and the blue jackets from the American war ships were sometimes subjected to insult. It is alleged that a party of men from the Baltimore, ashore on liberty, met with the Chilean man-of-war's men. The hatred of the "Yankee" led to some insulting remark, which was resented by one of the hotter-headed Americans, and this brought on a general fight which was attended with such fatal results.

THREE NEWSPAPER MEN KILLED.

Crushed to Death in a Railroad Wreck at Crete, Ill.

Under the debris of a wrecked engine and a round-house at Crete, Ill., three Chicago newspaper men and the engineer of the train met their death. Dashing through Crete station at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois train going north from Evansville struck an open switch and swerved down the track leading to the round-house. The engine collided with two cars loaded with coal, and, being derailed, plowed its way through the open shed, knocking away its supports. The round-house fell on the engine and tender, and the four men, who were riding in the cab, were crushed in the ruins. The fireman jumped from the engine after it had passed the switch, and escaped with a few bruises.

ITALY'S DOORS OPEN.

Confirmation of the Reported Removal of the Pork Embargo.

Official corroboration of the report that Italy had raised the embargo on American pork has been given out by Secretary Rusk who has received the following:

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—TO SECRETARY RUSK: Received cable. Some advising ministry unanimously decided to abolish decree and to emanate decree to said effect.

LION CONTENTION.

"Which means that our pork products from this date will be admitted to Italy on the same conditions as they are admitted to Germany," said the Secretary. "The triumph is another tribute to the purity of our pork. It was unsolicited and came, not through diplomatic, but purely commercial channels. The Chamber of Commerce at New York and the Italian Chamber of Commerce are responsible for it."

EXTENSIVE TIMBER FRAUDS.

Government Agents Ferreting Out Alleged Abuses at Puget Sound.

The Interior Department has put a force of about forty special agents at work in the Puget Sound country to detect timber land frauds and timber stealing. According to law, timber land may be taken in tracts of not more than 160 acres by individuals who buy in good faith for themselves, and not merely as agents. A great deal of timber land is taken by corporations and syndicates, which secure control of enormous tracts by hiring a lot of men to settle on the 160 acre pieces. Of course it is impossible wholly to prevent this practice, but the aim of the Government is to protect, as far as possible, the honest settler who wishes to secure land and a home for himself.

DIPPED IN A VAT OF VITRIOL.

Boy Frightfully Injured by an Enraged Workman in an Eastern Factory.

James A. Bradshaw, engineer of the Eagle Lock Company's works, Terryville, Conn., ordered W. A. Hough to go to another part of the shop on an errand. Bradshaw has no authority over the men and the boy refused to obey. Bradshaw picked the boy up in his arms and carrying him to a vat of vitriol in the room, dipped him in head downward before the other employees of the room could interfere. The boy's hair was all burned off, his scalp was raw, his face and neck were horribly burned and both eyes were burned out. His recovery is doubtful. Bradshaw disappeared and has not yet been arrested.

PARNELL'S BROTHER TALKS.

Undecided About the Paris Fund and the Vacant Seat in Parliament.

John Howard Parnell, at Atlanta, Ga., is non-committal on the subject of standing for the seat in Parliament made vacant by the death of his brother. In 1872 he stood for County Wicklow, losing by a small majority. He says he has heard nothing direct from the Parnellites and he knows nothing of the sentiment outside of newspaper reports. He is unprepared to say definitely what he will do in relation to the fund in Paris, of which he and his mother are legally heirs. Mr. Parnell says his brother-in-law, Mr. McDermott, of Dublin, will look after their interests.

NOW BISHOP BROOKS.

Impressive Ceremonies of Consecration at Trinity Church, Boston.

Rev. Phillips Brooks was consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts at Trinity Church, Boston, of which he has been rector for many years, in the presence of a most distinguished gathering of church dignitaries. Representatives of the church from all over the United States were present, and the imposing old edifice was crowded to the doors. Nearly one thousand people were unable to obtain admission, and stood in the streets to greet the new Bishop upon his arrival. The ceremony was of a most interesting character. Bishop Potter delivered the consecration sermon.

CABINET CRISIS AT SYDNEY.

The New South Wales Government Defeated in Parliament.

A dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says: In Parliament the Government opposed a motion to the effect that a bill introduced by it regulating the mining laws should be returned to the committee which had considered it, in order that an eight-hour clause which it contained might be stricken out. Notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Government's supporters the motion was carried by a vote of 49 to 41, and an immediate adjournment was had. In consequence of this defeat the Cabinet will probably resign.

TO SUCCEED GOV. STEELE.

Movement in Oklahoma in Favor of the Appointment of Judge Seay.

The news of the resignation of Governor George T. Steele has been confirmed at Kingfisher, O. T. There is a practically unanimous movement in the Territory in favor of A. J. Seay, one of the Territorial Supreme Judges, as his successor. Judge Seay has consented to the use of his name

in this connection, and will accept the appointment if it should be tendered him. He and Secretary Noble are warm personal and political friends, and it is believed that if the people of the Territory will unite upon Judge Seay, his appointment will follow.

HURRICANE IN IRELAND.

Buildings Destroyed and Cattle Drowned on the West Coast.

A Dublin dispatch says: A hurricane prevails in the west of Ireland. The Shannon has overflowed, submerging much land, destroying buildings, and drowning cattle. The storm is the worst for twenty years. A gale also rages on the Channel, and the mail boats last night arrived at Kingstown badly damaged. Thirty small boats have been wrecked and much property destroyed. Youghal is partly submerged. Much property has been destroyed by the overflowing of the Blackwater River.

WANTS TO BECOME A STATE.

Recommendations of the Report of the Governor of New Mexico.

The Governor of New Mexico's report to the Interior Department at Washington is finished. Among other recommendations made in it are the admission of New Mexico as a State, the survey and marking of the boundary line on the Texas side, the reoccupation of Fort Marcy, the amendment of land courts so as to protect small owners. The report also deals at length with public schools, irrigation, climate, rainfall, agriculture and stock raising.

TWO KILLED, FOUR INJURED.

Head-End Collision on the Baltimore and Ohio, Near Spotsylvania.

The limited express and a freight train on the Panhandle Railroad came together head foremost at Mingo Junction, Ohio. Both engines and several freight cars were demolished. The combined baggage and express car caught fire and were consumed. Brakeman Marshall and Express Messenger Joseph Vestner, of Columbus, Ohio, who were in this car, were caught in the wreck and burned to death. No passengers were injured.

SLOWLY STRANGLED TO DEATH.

The Execution of William Rose at Redwood Falls Horribly Bungled.

At Redwood Falls, Minn., William Rose was hanged. The trap was sprung, but the rope broke with a snap. Without a moment's delay the limp body was picked up and placed face downward on the scaffold. A second noose was pulled down and adjusted, and the trap was sprung again without attempting to place the body on its feet, and the condemned man was slowly strangled to death.

ROBBED THE STARVING PEASANTS.

Russian Officials Charged with Embezzling Relief Funds.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that great scandal has been caused by the discovery that officers of the Government, entrusted with money from the Imperial treasury for the relief of the famine-stricken districts, have in some instances embezzled the amounts for their own use, and the starving peasants have gone without the intended assistance. An active investigation is being carried on to ascertain the extent of the peculations.

ROBBED BY A CONTRACTOR.

Salvador Malo Disappears from Mexico, Leaving Many Debts.

Wee Peck and Kim Wing, representing a wealthy Chinese company of Hong Kong, which furnished some 2,000 Chinese laborers at the City of Mexico to Salvador Malo, the railroad contractor, publish a card stating that Malo owes them hundreds of thousands of dollars. Malo left for Europe a few days ago without letting any one know. Many Chinamen who were engaged by Malo are now begging on the streets.

JOHN G. WHITTIER VERY ILL.

The Famous Quaker Poet Not Allowed to Receive Visiting Friends.

At Amesbury, Mass., John Greenleaf Whittier, the famous Quaker poet, is so ill that even his friends were debarred from seeing him, on the order of his physician. Mr. Whittier had been ill for a long time, but was recovering. He walked out of doors for the first time in many weeks. He caught a severe cold, which has settled on his lungs, and he is again confined to his room.

UGHT TO GIVE A MILLION.

New York's Subscription Behind Those of Several Small Cities.

New York has so far contributed only \$30,480 to the World's Fair, being the smallest subscription made by any of the large cities of the country. The business men of the city have subscribed \$60,000, but only \$30,480 has been paid to Treasurer Seebiger.

W. H. SMITH IS DEAD.

The Government Leader in Parliament Passes Away.

The Rt. Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the government leader in the House of Commons, who had been ill at London for some time, suddenly suffered a relapse and died.

Much Wheat Will Be Worthless.

There is still a great deal of alarm among elevator men and grain buyers regarding the wheat of Northern Minnesota and North Dakota. Col. C. A. Morton, the Fargo expert buyer, writes: "The present outlook for a portion of this crop, not less than 40 per cent. of it, is decidedly equally. Of all the grain raised in North Dakota, fully that percentage is today in the shock, and no small portion of it is sprouting. If it is weather continues the stuff will be rotten, worthless, unfit even for hog feed."

Outside Patrons.

One feature which has attracted the attention of Manager James H. McVicker, of Chicago, is that his theater is patronized by hundreds of rural visitors. Mail orders from outside have become a standing feature. This is accounted for by the fact that the attractions at McVicker's are so invariably excellent, and that it is the handsomest and most famous house in the city.

Big Indiana Fire.

At Paoli, Ind., fire started in the livery stable occupied by Jacob Snyder and rapidly spread to the Bowles drug store, Bowles hardware store and the Orange County Bank. Bowles sustains a loss of \$30,000 on stock and \$17,000 on buildings. The Orange County Bank loses \$1,000 and Jacob Snyder \$2,000. Total insurance about \$20,000.

Will Boycott the Telegraphers' Order.

Superintendent Fillmore, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, told Chief Thurston, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, before the latter left San Francisco for the East, that the Southern Pacific Company would not recognize the order and would discharge any of its employees belonging to it.

Contraband Chinamen Captured.

The influx of Chinamen into Texas by way of the Mexican border continues. Not

a day passes that one of them is not arrested by deputy marshals. During the past week fifteen have been arrested on the Texas side of the Rio Grande. All those jailed will be sent back to China via San Francisco. Two were caught near Eagle Pass.

Curious Plea of Lynchers.

At Omaha, the examination of the lynchers of Smith has been postponed to allow new affidavits to be filed declaring that he was frightened to death. The post-mortem, it is said, disclosed the fact that Smith had died of fright before he was hanged by the mob.

A Bride Sues for Divorce.

Two weeks ago Andrew Frank, an employee at the Potter press works, Plainfield, N. J., was married. He became enraged at his bride because she refused to black his boots for him, and beat her terribly. He was arrested and his wife instituted proceedings for divorce.

Burned with Benzene.

Three children on Andrew Lup's farm, at Martinsville, N. J., built a bonfire near a barrel containing some benzene. The barrel exploded and the children were all badly injured and burned. One of them will probably die. The mother was also badly burned.

Omaha Lyncher Captured.

At Beatrice, Neb., Jack Height was arrested by officers from Omaha charged with complicity in the lynching of George Smith by a mob in Omaha. One of the officers says he saw Height pulling at the rope. Height says he hasn't been in Omaha for some time.

All Quiet at Clifton Forge.

A dispatch from Clifton Forge, Va., says there has been no renewal of the disturbances caused by the lynching of negro rioters. The Monticello Guards, of Charlottesville, are on hand to preserve order if needed, but no outbreak is expected.

Murdered His Wife's Betrayer.

W. J. McCord, foreman of the Sedalia (Mo.) Foundry, shot and killed John Burrows, engineer at the Electric Light Works. Burrows had been intimate with McCord's wife. The murderer was arrested, but expressed no sorrow for his deed.

Two Bank Officers Probably Drowned.

Fred E. Scrymgeour and M. B. Pawson, bank officers at Laramie, Wyo., and leading business men of the State, are believed to have been drowned in Hutton's Lake. A man who was to meet them there found their boat bottom up.

A Strange Verdict.

George Smith, the negro who was lynched by a mob at Omaha, Neb., recently, had his back broken in three places and sixteen wounds on his head. Notwithstanding these facts, the coroner testified in court that Smith died of fright.

Talmage's Tabernacle Robbed.

Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle was entered through a window by some unknown person, who succeeded in stealing only the sexton's overcoat, overlooking some silverware which was in the church.

Killed by a Fall of Rock.

Patrick Adams and Thomas Stewart, two of the oldest miners in the employ of the coal company at Red Lodge, Mont., were instantly killed by an immense fall of rock while they were ascending a slope.

Soe Blockade Opened.

At Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., the blockade caused by the sinking of the Susan Peck in the channel at Lake George was raised, the propeller Monarch being the first boat to come through.

The Cases Advanced.

The United States Supreme Court has advanced the cases of Fielden and Schwab to test the legality of their sentence. The cases will probably be heard early in December.

All for Sweet Charity.

A bull fight was held at the City of Mexico for the benefit of the sufferers from the floods in Spain. The receipts amounted to \$25,000. Nine bulls were killed.

Prize Fighters Indicted.

At Aurora, Ill., the Kane County Grand Jury indicted Billy McMillan, of Minneapolis, and Tom Ryan, of Chicago, for prize fighting at Elburn last July.

Robert H. Nolton Dead.

Major Robert H. Nolton, who for nineteen years was secretary to President Blackstone, of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, has died at Los Angeles, aged 74 years.

The Edam Is Safe.

It is alleged that the disabled steamship Edam has safely enough to make the nearest English port in safety.

Earthquake in California.

A light earthquake shock was felt at San Francisco and surrounding towns. No damage is reported.

Arkell Buys the Mount McGregor.

W. J. Arkell bid in the Mount McGregor Railroad for \$28,500 at the mortgage sale.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$3.50	@ 6.50	
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	4.00	@ 4.75	
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.	3.00	@ 3.25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.94	@ .97	
CORN—No. 2.	.53	@ .54	
OATS—No. 2.	.27	@ .28	
RYE—No. 2.	.48	@ .49	
BARLEY—No. 2.	.48	@ .49	
CRACKED—Full Cream, fat.	.10	@ .10	
EGGS—Fresh.	.19	@ .20	
POTATOES—New per bu.	.25	@ .35	
INDIANAPOLIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping.	3.50	@ 5.75	
HOGS—Choice Light.	3.50	@ 4.75	
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	3.20	@ 4.25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.94	@ .97	
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.	.53	@ .54	
OATS—No. 2 White.	.27	@ .28	
RYE—No. 2.	.48	@ .49	
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—	3.50	@ 5.75	
HOGS—	3.50	@ 4.75	
SHEEP—	3.00	@ 4.25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.94	@ .97	
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.	.53	@ .54	
OATS—No. 2 White.	.27	@ .28	
RYE—No. 2.	.48	@ .49	
CINCINNATI.			
CATTLE—	3.50	@ 5.25	
HOGS—	3.00	@ 4.50	
SHEEP—	3.00	@ 4.50	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.94	@ .97	
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.	.53	@ .54	
OATS—No. 2 White.	.27	@ .28	
RYE—No. 2.	.48	@ .49	
DETROIT.			
CATTLE—	3.00	@ 5.25	
HOGS—	3.00	@ 4.50	
SHEEP—	3.00	@ 4.50	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.94	@ .97	
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.	.53	@ .54	
OATS—No. 2 White.	.27	@ .28	
RYE—No. 2.	.48	@ .49	
TOLEDO.			
CATTLE—	.99	@ 1.11	
HOGS—	.55	@ .57	
SHEEP—	.55	@ .57	
WHEAT—No. 2 Yellow.	.55	@ .57	
CORN—No. 2 White.	.55	@ .57	
RYE—	.55	@ .57	
BUFFALO.			
BEEF CATTLE—	5.00	@ 7.00	
LIVE HOGS—	4.25	@ 5.00	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.	1.00	@ 1.02	
CORN—No. 2.	.50	@ .52	
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.91	@ .93	
CORN—No. 3.	.55	@ .57	
OATS—No. 2 White.	.55	@ .57	
RYE—No. 1.	.58	@ .60	
BARLEY—No. 2.	.51	@ .53	
PORK—Mess.	11.50	@ 12.00	
NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—	8.25	@ 8.50	
HOGS—	4.00	@ 4.75	
SHEEP—	3.00	@ 4.75	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.00	@ 1.02	
CORN—No. 3.	.41	@ .42	
OATS—Mixed Western.	.31	@ .32	
RYE—Creamery.	.50	@ .52	
PORK—New Mess.	10.75	@ 11.25	

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HARVEST-DAYS.

The shining, golden Harvest Days!
Fair gossamers whose feet are shod
With peace and plenty, and whose hands
Are filled with gracious gifts of God!
O Days as bright with miracle
As dawned on snail's Palestine.
The cloud and stone are changed to bread,
And living waters turn to wine!
O Days that tell us year by year
God's Hand is o'er us still, nor we
Need strain our faith to reach the Lov'
That walked in distant Galilee!
O Days of resurrection joy.
When furrowed graves are opened wide,
And dull unsightly graves appear
In living bodies glorified.
Lush grapes like awing censors hang
From richly laden boughs, and fill
The fields with incense as the sun
Illumines fruitful vale and hill.
The orchard colors glow and greet
With sweets the sweetness of the hay,
And Harvest-Moon forbids the night
To be less beautiful than day!
O holy, happy Harvest-Days,
Sweet fruit of heaven's smile and tear,
Of light and shadow, pain and toil,
Earth's heart bears through the cir-
cling year
Like ye some rich and ripened sheaves,
Some fruit of death I fain would show,
Perfected by life's smiles and tears,
And beautiful in joy and woe!
—[Zitella Cooke, in Youth's Companion.]

RENIE'S ROMANCE.

Renie Normand opened his studio door the other afternoon and received the hearty welcome he had a right to expect. We clasped hands, and after exchanging exclamations of greeting and surprise, peered earnestly into each other's eyes. For it was ten years or more since we had last met; and we had changed in those ten years; so we looked curiously into each other's faces. Ten years and more was stamped upon us since last we met, but still we stood well on our feet and our hands clasped firmly. But how handsome Renie had grown! He always was handsome, but this, his mature manly beauty, was wonderful. His dark, once-lavender eyes now had a subdued sadness in their expression, his mouth was firmer, and his curls, that had once been so blue-black, were strongly mixed with gray.

"You can rest," I said to Pauline, the model, who was staring at us, wondering at our silence after the first greetings.

I had many questions to ask Renie, and many to answer about those past years, and I put down my palette and we began our cross-questioning. How odd it is to greet a friend you have not seen for years! A friend you have cared for, been intimate with, and who suddenly dropped out of your life long ago. You stand face to face with him again, hold his hand and hear the old familiar voice; and there is the same freedom and familiarity in manner now as before, and yet between you is an invisible space of years, a tremendous void that can never be filled.

We talked—hardly that, we asked question for question, scarcely waiting for the answer, for still we understood each other with half a word. We had known something of each other's lives—not much—from paragraphs in newspapers, had exchanged New Year's cards—not much more; and that was very little considering how intimate we had once been in the Latin Quarter and afterwards in the long summer time at Fontainebleau. And as we talked Pauline lay curled up in the corner amongst the cushions, listening; no one minds a model listening.

"So you have been a professor all these years at Bordeaux; but you came to Paris sometimes?"

"Yes, once or twice a year."

"And you never came to see me?"

"What was the use of ringing your bell in summer?"

"That's true."

"Or in winter; twice I tried to find you when I came up at New Year's and you had followed the sun south."

"I am afraid I am rather unsettled."

"I remember when you were settled you were always talking of going somewhere. But I am coming to Paris next year. I expect to have a professorship here soon, and then I shall dispute you offener. But tell me who will be there of the old set?"

"The old set—not many," I replied, shaking my head.

"Where are the Grands," Renie continued, "who used to live on the Avenue de la Grande Armée?"

"Oh they? They—went back to England years ago."

"I am sorry; I shall miss them. What strange, delightful evenings—nights I should say—we used to have there, and what a strange crowd it was! Do you know I always enjoyed those long walks home in the gray morning light, long, long past midnight, when no sound was heard on the streets but the distant market wagons, the Alsatian peasant sweeping, and the early twittering bird—"

"And do you remember," I interrupted, "the supper that night at Madame Savage's, the night of the snow-storm, when the coachmen, not our's, send in word they could not wait longer, and Madame invited them to supper?"

"And what has become of Madame—Madame—?" Renie hesitated trying to remember her name, "who was Miss Kendle?"

"Dead."

All the light suddenly went out of Renie's eyes that stared wildly at me. "Dead," he repeated, and then trying to pull himself together, asked, "What did she die of?"

"Ennui," I answered.

"It's awfully hot here," exclaimed Pauline, who, with a woman's tact and wisdom, had thrown the window wide open.

"Are you sure she is dead?" Renie asked.

Sure! How could I declare I was sure to a man who looked at me as Renie did at that moment? No, I answered, "I am not sure. I thought I heard of her death several years ago, but I may be wrong. I'll write and find out."

"Thank you, if you will. I hoped to see her again some day. She was a delightful woman!"

"A delightful woman!" I repeated. How was it I had, for a moment, forgotten he had been fond of her? We had talked of Barbison, and the way he said "Barbison," with a tender note in his voice, should have made me remember, but I did not.

For it was at Barbison they first met. Her family had heard the praises of Barbison on the edge of Fontainebleau forest from the painters, and came down for a few days. They arrived after dark, were shown to their lodgings through a farmyard and were horrified with the entrance to their quarters. But what could be done? It was late, Paris was many miles away, they must sleep somewhere, and so they stayed that night; and next morning, when they awoke, the family were surprised to find they had slept well, that the beds were comfortable, and, although the chambers were not luxurious, they were very clean. The sun was shining; they would stay one day, as they had come so far, and all that day they wandered in the forest and—it is the old story—they stayed all summer. There Renie met Miss Helen and all that long summer they played croquet, explored the forest and sang songs together, songs long since out of fashion. Renie was not a painter, although a friend of many painters, but a student of philosophy. He had a pile of books with him, and read at times, but it was his vacation, and his studies never interfered with Miss Helen's plans or prevented him from being always in attendance at any picnic, tea or forest ramble. One evening we went into the forest, a merry pack of us starting early together and returning late in pairs; and when we returned one couple was missing, Miss Kendle and Rene. Mrs. Kendle was very anxious, fearing her daughter had been lost and would be devoured by the wild beasts. We tried to console her, telling her that probably Renie would see her safely home, and that the wild beasts of Fontainebleau were mostly rabbits and deer. But Mrs. Kendle refused to be comforted and so a relief expedition was organized. There were plenty of volunteers, and as the night was lovely many volunteered in couples. Hunting horns and a drum were carried to wake the forest echoes, and torches to see the "babes in the woods" when found. The party did not go far; they had not started off with serious intent—only to pacify the mother, and contented themselves by exploring the "brigands' cave," where some were almost smothered by the smoke of the torches, and came back singing in chorus, almost forgetting why the torch-light procession had been organized. As the returning explorers neared the village, the lights of their torches fell upon a couple sitting on the bench just inside the forest gate.

"Hallo!" exclaimed Leon, suddenly changing the note of the solo he was singing.

"Hallo, yourself!" answered Renie, "you are making a great deal of noise."

"But how did you get here?" asked Leon.

"Easy enough—round the other way."

Leon began it, and we all burst into a laughing chorus.

"What is the joke?" asked Renie.

"Joke! Suppose you and Miss Kendle fall into line with us and we will explain."

And the march continued, horns blowing, drums beating, and all shouting at the top of our voices; and so the successful rescuing party returned with the lost one.

It was about Christmas when the Kendles gave a grand dinner. Renie sat on the left of Miss Helen and a stranger, a young man whose looks I scarcely remember, sat on her right. Of course Renie monopolized Miss Kendle. The young stranger tried to join in the conversation, but was not successful. I cannot say Renie was rude to the man, he did not seem even to recognize his existence.

"Don't you think it is outrageous?" whispered Miss Tipman, my neighbor.

"What?" I asked.

"Don't you know?—of course you do—everybody does except him—"

"Him?"

At that moment Mrs. Kendle gave the signal for leaving the table, and my question was left unanswered. We were allowed to smoke in the drawing-room at the Kendles' so we followed the ladies. Miss Tipman captured Renie and insisted on his looking over the family photograph album with her. He did it politely, but his attention and eyes would wander across the room where Miss Kendle was talking with the stranger. But Miss Tipman kept him at the album. What was she about? I wondered; surely, not trying to fascinate Renie; she must well know any attempts of that kind would be wasted. Besides, Miss Tipman was not a flirt; she was one of those—yes, I must say it—uncomfortable women to have about. One of those women who are always trying to "do their duty." What was she up to now? Talking loud enough for any one near to hear, so there was no indiscretion in my listening.

"There, do you know her?"

"Yes," answered Renie, turning over the page, anxious to finish the book.

"And do you know him?"

"No." Again he would turn the page, but Miss Tipman put her hand upon his.

"But don't you recognize that picture?" she insisted.

"Well, yes; it is of the man who sat next to Miss Kendle. I was introduced, but forgot his name."

"But don't you know who he is?"

"No, and what is more—"

"Don't you know he is engaged to Miss Kendle?"

This time Renie turned the page without any hindrance from his neighbor. He closed the book, rose and laid it on the table, turned, and without a word to anyone left the room. Miss Tipman and I looked at each other for a few moments in silence. I felt as if I must say something. If she had been a man I should have told him he was a first-class fool. As it was, I simply remarked, "You've done it!"

"I thought it was right," she answered, compressing her lips disagreeably.

Renie went home and had a brain fever, and Miss Helen Kendle married the other man. Why had I not remembered all this when my old friend asked about Madame, who was Miss Kendle? What right had I now, after my brutal manner

of announcing Miss Kendle's death, to criticize Miss Tipman?

Renie did not make me a long visit, but at the door I again promised to find out "if it was really true."

"She was a charming woman," he said, as we shook hands; and for the second time I repeated, "A charming woman!"

"And he has never married?" asked Pauline when I closed the door.

"No."

"And was she handsome?"

I hesitated, but why should I not tell the truth to Pauline? "No."

"And was the other as handsome as Monsieur?"

"Oh, no; nothing like!"

"But he was the richest?"

"Yes, I suppose he was."

I well knew Renie had only a modest patrimony, while "the other" had houses and lands and a "big business."

For a while I worked in silence, Pauline's eyes were very bright, with a suspicion of tears. I knew her thoughts had wandered from Renie to her soldier lad and the baker's shop, that was to be opened on his return, where behind the counter Pauline was to reign supreme. At last Pauline's thoughts returned to Renie, for she said with an accent of conviction in her voice, "How could she have done it? I don't understand," thus unconsciously echoing what "the old set" had exclaimed many years ago.

I wrote to a friend as I had promised, and received the reply expected—"Madame—," who was Miss Helen Kendle, died several years ago." This note I enclosed to Renie and he sends me a card in acknowledgment. On it he has written—"Thanks, my friend, for your note. I am sure those who die do not suffer the most."

And Renie Normand is an eminent professor of philosophy.—[Boston Transcript.]

CLOAK-HOUSE MODELS.

They are Very Scarce and Control Fair Salaries.

Cloak manufacturers are complaining of the great scarcity of desirable models. There was a time, they say, when an advertisement for a model or figure, as they are called in the business, would bring forth a flood of replies. This is the busiest season of the year, and many new models are required to "try on" in the work and sales rooms. There are thousands of young women in this city who imagine themselves physically cut out to become a cloak model, but they are far from it. The public knows very little concerning the requirements for a figure. The fact that they are paid from \$10 to \$18 per week for comparatively easy work is a sure indication that they are not to be had in great numbers. It doesn't require any experience to be a model. One must be graceful and have fine physical proportions. Good looks don't count, either, though a showman figure must have some attractions and dress much better than an unknown model.

Manufacturers as a rule require a woman of about 5 feet, 6½ inches in height. She seldom goes under that, but sometimes half an inch more is desirable. Misses' figures go according to age and in very few cases become good women models. The professional figure has a natural grace about her that cannot be acquired by artificial means. Any young woman who has the height mentioned above, a bust measurement of 36 inches, waist 24 inches, length of back from 16½ to 17 inches, arms 24 inches, neck 12½ inches, hips 42 inches and 134 inches across the shoulders, is a perfect figure and can find steady employment in any cloak house, at any time if she chooses.

January, February, July and August are the busiest months in the cloak business. During the first two months out-of-town buyers flock here in great numbers to purchase goods for the spring and summer trade. The last two months are used for laying in a supply of fall and winter wraps and suits. The show-room figures generally have a contract for all the year around and are paid in full for the same, but they seldom have to do much outside those four months. The work-room figures are always kept busy. They are the hardest worked of any in the establishment. The sample model must be the most perfect. She, too, is compelled to toil the year around. Manufacturers would not to have pay for other than actual working time if there were not a dearth in models. The biggest cloak house in this city employs fifteen figures. The "trying-on" to show to customers is done by either an examiner or the lady assistants.

"A model must not be too attractive," said a manufacturer. "A beautiful face draws too much attention when a person is buying and results in a neglect of proper inspection of the article displayed. What is required is to show the stock to its best advantage without drawing unnecessary attention to the model."—[New York World.]

Price of Tea.

The cost of common tea is about three cents per pound. The cost of manufacture, export duty, packing, etc., about double the price; so that the cost on board ship amounts to about five and a-half cents per pound. About three hundred pounds or four hundred pounds of brick tea go to a "basket," made of light bamboo. Two baskets form a camel-load. Brick tea is in bulk about one-sixth of ordinary tea. In Mongolia, where the nomad population of herds-men have little use for money, their tents, clothing, food and temples being supplied by their flocks, brick tea forms a standard of value and a convenient medium of exchange, as it is in universal demand for food. A brick or half a brick of tea is placed in a copper vessel and boiled up with mutton fat and butter, and the food is eaten hot in a liquid condition. Lately a new commodity has come on the Hankow market, to which the customs give the name of log tea. It is an inferior tea, with stalks, packed in the shape of logs, which weigh from eight pounds to eighty pounds each log. The tea is wrapped in the leaves of the *Bambusa latifolia*, and then reduced in bulk by binding round the log with lengths of split bamboo. This log tea is sent to the Chinese ports for consumption, and is packed thus from motives of economy, both of packing and of freight.—[The Ledger.]

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE PYRAMID OF GIZEH.

Dr. Talmage Begins a Series of Sermons Entitled "From the Pyramids to the Acropolis," Enforcing and Illustrating the Truths of Scripture.

Build for Eternity.

Dr. Talmage's sermon last Sunday was the first of a series he intends preaching on his Eastern tour, entitled, "From the Pyramids to the Acropolis, or What I Saw in Egypt and Greece Confirmatory of the Scriptures." His text was Isaiah xix, 20: "In that day there shall be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt and at the border thereof to the Lord. And it shall be for a sign and for a witness."

Isaiah no doubt here refers to the great pyramid at Gizeh, the chief pyramid of Egypt. The text speaks of a pillar ever lifted; and this is the greatest pillar ever lifted; and the text says it is to be at the border of the land; and the text says it shall be for a witness, and the object of this sermon is to tell what this pyramid witnesses. This sermon is the first of a course of sermons entitled, "From the Pyramids to the Acropolis, or What I Saw in Egypt and Greece Confirmatory of the Scriptures."

We had, on a morning of December, 1899, landed in Africa. Amid the howling boatmen at Alexandria we had come ashore and taken the rail train for Cairo. Egypt, along the banks of the most thoroughly harnessed river of all the world—the river Nile. We had, at evening, entered the city of Cairo, the city where Christ dwelt while staying in Egypt during the Herod persecution. It was our first night in Egypt. No destroying angel sweeping through as once, but all the stars were out and the skies were filled with angels of beauty and angels of light, and the air was as balmy as an American June. The next morning we were early awake and at the window, looking upon palm trees in full glory of leafage, and upon gardens of fruits and flowers at the very season when our homes far away are canopied by bleak skies and the last leaf of the forest has gone down with the equinoxials.

But how can I describe the thrill of expectation, for to-day we are to see what all the world has seen or wants to see—the pyramids. We are mounted for an hour and a half's ride. We pass on amid bazaars stuffed with rugs and carpets and curious fabrics of all sorts from Smyrna, from Algiers, from Persia, from Turkey, and through the streets, where we meet people of all colors and all garbs, carts loaded with garden productions, priests in gowns, women in black veils, Bedouins in long and reemingly superfluous apparel, Janissaries in jackets of embroidered gold—out and on toward the great pyramid; for though there are sixty-nine pyramids still standing, the pyramid at Gizeh is the monarch of pyramids. We meet camels grunting under their load, and see buffaloes on either side browsing in pasture fields.

The road we travel is for part of the way under clumps of acacia, and by long rows of sycamore and tamarisk, but after awhile it is a path of rock and sand, and we find we have reached the margin of the desert, the great Sahara desert, and we cry out to the dragoman as we see a huge pile of rock looming in sight "Dragoman, what is that?" His answer is, "The pyramid," and then it seemed as if we were living a century every minute. Our thoughts and emotions were too rapid and intense for utterance, and we rode in silence until we came to the foot of the pyramid spoken of in the text, the oldest structure in all the earth, 4,000 years old at least. Here it is. We stand under the shadow of a structure that shuts out all the earth and all the sky, and we look up and strain our vision to appreciate the distant top, and are overwhelmed while we cry, "The pyramid! The pyramid!"

I had started that morning with the determination of ascending the pyramid. One of my chief objects in going to Egypt was not only to see the base of that granite wonder, but to stand on the top of it. Yet the nearer I came to this eternity in stone the more my determination was shaken. Its attitude to me was simply appalling. A great height has always been to me a most disagreeable sensation. As we dismounted at the base of the pyramid I said: "Others may go up it, but not I. I will satisfy myself with a view from the base. The ascent of it would be to me a foolhardy undertaking."

But after I had given up all idea of ascending I found my daughter was determined to go. I could not let her go with strangers, and I changed my mind, and we started with guides. I cannot be done without these helpers. Two or three times foolhardy men have attempted it alone, but their bodies came tumbling down unrecognized and lifeless. Each person in our party had two or three guides or helpers. One of them unrolled his turban and tied it around my waist, and he held the other end of the turban as a matter of safety. Many of the blocks of stone are four or five feet high and beyond any ordinary human stride unless assisted. But, two Arabs to pull and two Arabs to push, I found myself rapidly ascending from height to height, and on to altitudes terrific, and at last at the tip top we found ourselves on a level space of about thirty feet square.

Through the clearest atmosphere we looked off upon the desert, and off upon the winding Nile, and off upon the Sphinx with its features of everlasting stone, and yonder upon the minarets of Cairo glittering in the sun, and yonder upon Memphis in ruins, and off upon the wreck of empires and the battlefields of ages, a radius of view enough to fill the mind and shock the nerves and overwhelm one's entire being.

After looking around for awhile, and a kodak had pictured the group we descended. The descent was more trying than the ascent, for climbing you need not see the depth beneath, but coming down it was impossible not to see the abyss below. But, two Arabs ahead to help us down and two Arabs to hold us back, we were lowered hand below hand until the ground was invitingly near, and amid the jargon of the Arabs we were safely landed. Then came one of the most wonderful feats of daring and agility. One of the Arabs solicited a dollar, saying he would run up and down the pyramid in seven minutes. We would rather have given him a dollar not to go, but this ascent and descent in seven minutes he was determined on, and so by the watch in seven minutes he went to the top and was back again at the

base. It was a bloodcurdling spectacle. I said the dominant color of the pyramid was gray, but in certain lights it seems to shake off the gray of centuries and become a blende and the silver turns to the golden. It covers thirteen acres of ground. What an antiquity! It was at least two thousand years old when the baby Christ was carried in sight of it by His fugitive parents, Joseph and Mary. The storms of forty centuries have drenched it, shadowed it, shadowed it, dashed upon it, but there it stands ready to take another forty centuries of atmospheric attack if the world should continue to exist.

The oldest buildings of the earth are juniors to this great senior of the centuries. Herodotus says that for ten years preparations were being made for the building of this pyramid. It has 82,111,000 cubic feet of masonry. One hundred thousand workmen at one time toiled in its erection. To bring the stone from the quarries a causeway sixty feet wide was built. The top stones were lifted by machinery such as the world knows nothing of to-day. It is 746 feet each side of the square base. The structure is 450 feet high, higher than the cathedrals of Cologne, Strasburg, Rouen, St. Peter's and St. Paul's.

No surprise to me that it was put at the head of the Seven Wonders of the World. It has a subterranean room of red granite called the "king's chamber," and another room called the "queen's chamber," and the probability is that there are other rooms yet unexplored. The evident design of the architect was to make these rooms as inaccessible as possible. After all the work of exploration and all the digging and blasting, if you would enter these subterranean rooms you must go through a passage only three feet eleven inches high and less than four feet wide.

A sarcophagus of red granite stands down under this mountain of masonry. The sarcophagus could not have been carried in after the pyramid was built. It must have been put there after the structure was reared. Probably in that sarcophagus once lay a wooden coffin containing a dead king, but time has destroyed the coffin and destroyed the last vestige of human remains.

For three thousand years this sepulchral room was unopened, and would have been until to-day probably unopened had not a superstitious impression got abroad that the heart of the pyramid was filled with silver and gold and diamonds, and under Al Mamoun an excavating party went to work, and having bored and blasted through a hundred feet of rock they found no opening ahead, and were about to give up the attempt when the workmen heard a stone roll down into a seemingly hidden place, and encouraged by that they redug their work and came into the underground rooms.

The disappointment of the workmen in finding the sarcophagus empty of all silver and gold and precious stones was so great that they would have assassinated Al Mamoun, who employed them, had he not hid in another part of the pyramid as much silver and gold as would pay them for their work at ordinary rate of wages and induced them there to dig till they, to their surprise, came upon adequate compensation.

I wonder not that this mountain of limestone and red granite has been the fascination of scholars, of scientists, of intelligent Christians in all ages. Sir John Herschel, the astronomer, said he thought it had astronomical significance. The wise men who accompanied Napoleon's army into Egypt went into profound study of the pyramid. In 1865, Professor Smyth and his wife lived in the empty tomb near by the pyramid that they might be as continuously as possible close to the pyramid, which they were investigating.

The pyramid built more than 4,000 years ago, being a complete geometrical figure, wise men have concluded it must have been divinely constructed. Men came through thousands of years to fine architecture, to music, to painting, but this was perfect at the world's start, and God must have directed it. All astronomers and geometers and scientists say that it was scientifically and mathematically constructed before science and mathematics were born. From the inscriptions on the pyramid, from its proportions, from the points of the compass recognized in its structure, from the direction in which its tunnels run, from the relative position of the blocks that compose it, scientists, Christians and infidels have demonstrated that the being who planned this pyramid must have known the world's sphericity, and that its motion was rotary, and how many miles it was in diameter and circumference, and how many tons the world weighs, and knew at what point in the heaven certain stars would appear at certain periods of time.

Not in the 4,000 years since the putting up of that pyramid has a single fact been found in astronomy or mathematics to contradict the wisdom of that structure. Yet they had not at the age when the pyramid was started an astronomer, or an architect or a mathematician worth mentioning. Who, then, planned the pyramid? Who superintended its erection? Who from its first foundation stone to its capstone erected everything? It must have been God. Isaiah was right when he said in my text, "A pillar shall be at the border of the land of Egypt and it shall be for a sign and a witness." The pyramid is God's first Bible. Hundreds, if not thousands of years before the first line of the Book of Genesis was written, the lesson of the pyramid was written.

Well, of what is this Cyclopean masonry a sign and a witness? Among other things, of the prolongation of human work compared with the brevity of human life. In all the 4,000 years this pyramid has only lost eighteen feet in width, one side of its square at the base changed only from 764 feet to 746 feet, and the most of that eighteen feet taken off by architects to furnish stone for building in the City of Cairo.

The men who constructed the pyramid worked at it only a few years and then put down the trowel and the compass and the square and lowered the derrick which had lifted the ponderous weights; but forty centuries has their work stood and it will be good for forty centuries more. All Egypt has been shaken by terrible earthquakes and cities have been prostrated or swallowed, but that pyramid has defied all volcanic paroxysms. It has looked upon some of the greatest battles ever fought since the world stood. Where are the men who constructed it? Their bodies gone to dust and even the dust scattered. Even the sarcophagus in which the King's mummy may have slept is empty.

So men die but their work lives on. We are all building pyramids; not to last four thousand years, but forty thousand, forty million, forty trillion, forty quadrillion. For awhile we wield the trowel,

or pound with the hammer, or measure with the yardstick, or write with the pen, or experiment with the scientific battery, or plan with the brain, and for awhile the foot walks and the eye sees, and the ear hears, and the tongue speaks. All the good words or bad words we speak are spread out into one layer for a pyramid. All the kind deeds or malevolent deeds we do are spread out into another layer. All the Christian or un-Christian example we set is spread out in another layer. All the indirect influences of our lives are spread out in another layer. Then the time soon comes when we put down the implement of toil and pass away, but the pyramid stands.

The Twentieth century will not rock it down, nor the Thirtieth century. The earthquake that rocks this world to pieces will not stop our influence for good or evil.

My hearers, that is the autobiography of one block of the pyramid. Cheops didn't build the pyramid. Some boss mason in the world's twilight didn't build the pyramid. One hundred thousand men built it, and perhaps from first to last 200,000 men. So with the pyramids now rising, pyramids of evil or pyramids of good. The pyramid of drunkenness rising ever since the time Noah got drunk on wine, although there was at his time such a superabundance of water. All the saloonists of the ages adding their layers of ale casks and wine pitchers and rum jugs until the pyramid overshadows the great Sahara desert of desolated homes and broken hearts and destroyed eternities. And as the pyramid still rises, layers of human skulls piled on top of human skulls and other mountains of human bones to whiten the peaks reaching unto the heavens, hundreds of thousands of people are building that pyramid.

So with the pyramid of righteousness. Multitudes of hands are toiling on the steep, hands infantile, hands octogenarian, masculine hands, female hands, strong hands, weak hands. Some clanging a trowel, some pulling a rope, some measuring the sides. Layers of Psalm books on top of layers of sermons. Layers of prayers on top of layers of holy sacrifice. And hundreds of thousands coming down to sleep their last sleep, but other hundreds of thousands going up to take their places, and the pyramids will continue to rise until the millennial morning glids the completed work, and the toilers on these heights shall take off their aprons and throw down their trowels, crying, "It is finished."

While there seems to be no practical use for post mortem consideration later than the time of one's great-grandchildren, yet no one wants to be forgotten as soon as the obsequies are over. This pyramid which Isaiah says is a sign and a witness demonstrates that neither limestone nor red granite is competent to keep one affectionately remembered. Neither can bronze, neither can Parian marble, neither can Aberdeen granite do the work. But there is something out of which to build an everlasting monument, and that will keep one freshly remembered four thousand years—yes, forever. It does not stand in marble yards. It is not to be purchased at mourning stores. Yet it is to be found in every neighborhood, plenty of it, inexhaustible quantities of it. It is the greatest stuff in the universe to build monuments out of. I refer to the memories of those to whom we can do a kindness, the memories of those whose struggles we may alleviate, the memories of those whose souls we may save.

All around Cairo and Memphis there are the remains of pyramids that have gone down under the wearing away of time, and this great pyramid of which Isaiah in the text speaks will vanish if the world lasts long enough; and if the world does not last, then with the earth's dissolution the pyramid will also dissolve. But the memories of those with whom we associate are indestructible. They will be more vivid the other side of the grave than this side. It is possible for me to do you a good and for you to do me a good that will be vivid in memory as many years after the world is burned up as all the sands of the seashore, and all the leaves of the forest, and all the grass blades of the field, and all the stars of Heaven added together, and that aggregate multiplied by all the figures that all the bookkeepers of all time ever wrote.

As in Egypt that December afternoon, in 1899, exhausted in body, mind and soul, we mounted to return to Cairo, we took our last look at the pyramid of Gizeh. And you know there is something in the air toward evening that seems productive of solemn and tender emotion, and that great pyramid seemed to be humanized and with lips of stone it seemed to speak and cry out:

"Hear me, man, mortal and immortal! My voice is the voice of God. He designed me. Isaiah said I would be a sign and a witness. I saw Moses when he was a lad. I witnessed the long procession of Israelites as they started to cross the Red Sea and Pharaoh's hosts in pursuit of them. The falcons and the eagles of many centuries have brushed my brow. I stood here when Cleopatra's barge landed with her sorceries, and Hyppatia for her virtues was slain in yonder streets. Alexander the Great, Sesostris and Ptolemy admired my proportions. Herodotus and Pliny sounded my praise. I am old, I am very old. For thousands of years I have watched the coming and going of generations. They tarry only a little while, but they make a lasting impression. I bear on my side the mark of the trowel and chisel of those who more than four thousand years ago expired. Beware what you do, oh, man, for what you do will last long after you are dead! If you would be affectionately remembered after you are gone, trust not to any earthly commemoration. I have not one word to say about any astronomer who studied the Heavens from my heights, or any king who has sepulchred in my bosom. I am slowly passing away. I am a dying pyramid. I shall yet lie down in the dust of the plain and the sands of the desert shall cover me, or when the earth goes I will go. But you are immortal. The feet with which you climbed my sides to-day will turn to dust, but you have a soul that will outlast me and all my brotherhood of pyramids. Live for eternity! Live for God! With the shadows of the evening now falling from my side, I pronounce upon you a benediction. Take it with you across the Mediterranean. Take it with you across the Atlantic. God only is great! Let all the earth keep silence before Him. Amen!"

"THE shoemaker who breathed his last" should not be pointed out as a man of phenomenal lung power?

A MAN up a tree and a man below with a shotgun cannot agree because they see things differently.



Worn-out, "run-down," feeble women, need Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It builds them up. It's a powerful, restorative tonic, or strength-giver—free from alcohol and injurious drugs. The entire system is renewed and invigorated. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, gives refreshing sleep, and restores flesh and strength. As a soothing nerve, it allays and subdues hysteria, spasms, and all the nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It's the only guaranteed medicine for women. It does what is promised—or it asks nothing. It gives satisfaction, in every case, or the money paid for it is refunded.

That's the way its makers prove their faith in it. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; a legitimate medicine, not a beverage. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system.

Common Soap

•Rots Clothes and Chaps Hands.

IVORY SOAP

DOES NOT.



Sleeplessness Cured. I am glad to testify that I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic with the best success for sleeplessness, and believe that it is really a great relief for suffering humanity.

E. FRANK,
Pastor St. Severin, Keylerton P. O., Pa.
A Presbyterian Minister.

FRANK, M., September, 1890.
Says Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic has become a household necessity in his family. It is invaluable for nervous disorders, is easy to digest, and has no bad after effects. **A. REINHARD.**

FRANK, M., Oct. 26, 1890.
We used 12 bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nervousness, and found it to have the desired effect in every case.

DOMINICAN SISTERS.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1874, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY,

Time, Pain, Trouble, and will CURE

CATARH

BY USING

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Apply Balm to each nostril.

ELY BROS., 24 Warren St., N. Y.

To cure catarrh of the nose, the medicine must be more than a purgative; it must contain tonic, alterative and cathartic properties.

Tut's Pills

possess these qualities, and speedily restore to the bowels their natural peristaltic motion, so essential to regularity.

PILES

ANAKESIS gives instant relief, and is an INFALLIBLE remedy for PILES.

Price, 50¢ per box, by mail, 75¢. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 104, New York City.

"MY WORK SHALL BE PERPETUATED."

The perpetuation of Mrs. Pinkham's work was guarded by her foresight from the start. Every suffering woman applying to her received personal attention, and the details of every case were recorded. These records are to-day the largest in the world, contain facts not found elsewhere, now open to all women.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound is the only Legitimate and Positive Remedy for those peculiar weaknesses and ailments incident to women.

Dr. Pinkham's book, "Guide to Health and Happiness," is sent free to all who send for it.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

RAPID RIDE TO DEATH.

AN AWFUL RAILWAY WRECK IN OHIO.

While rounding a Curve at High Speed a Baltimore and Ohio Train Jumps the Track, Nearly Thirty Persons Being Injured, Seven Fatally.

Caused by Spreading Rails.

A portion of the Baltimore and Ohio fast mail No. 8, from Chicago to New York, jumped the track near Hicksville, Ohio, killing two passengers, wounding five others fatally and twenty others less seriously.

The train consisted of baggage car, smoker, day coach, sleeper and private car of Vice President King. The smoker and baggage car remained attached to the locomotive, but the private car and the ladies' coach went over the embankment and were wrecked.

The day coach, which was well filled, turned over once and bounded right side up. In its aerial maneuver it straddled two of the telegraph lines, and the cross timbers were wrenched from several poles. The sleeper fared better, and after sliding off its trucks it lay right side up on the ground. Those in the smoker escaped with a severe shaking up and many bruises. Neither the smoker nor the baggage car left the track, but the former must have escaped very narrowly, the coach being tilted to one side in a threatening attitude. The most serious injuries were received by the occupants of the day coach. Nearly all the seats were wrenched from their places, as were the lamps, racks, and other furniture of the car, and the windows were a shatter.

The train was running fully sixty miles an hour at the time, and as near as can be ascertained the accident was caused by one of the drive wheels of the engine leaving the track at the switch near the water tank. This wheel spread the rails and all the cars excepting the baggage and smoker left the track. For a space of 500 feet the rails were absolutely swept off the ties. The locomotive, baggage and smoking cars remained on the grade, which, all along this place, is about eight feet high. After the coaches left the grade and went into the ditch the locomotive, baggage car and smoker went on several hundred feet, but did not leave the grade, although off the track.

BURNED THE RECORDS.

Court House Officials Arrested for a Dastardly Deed.

The Court House at Washington, Ind., was recently set on fire. The recorder's and sheriff's offices were totally destroyed and a portion of the Auditor's office was ruined. An investigation proved that the interior of the Auditor's office, including all the important records, had been saturated with kerosene oil, and they were only saved by the prompt action of the fire department. The books had been taken from their shelves, placed in piles, and saturated with the oil.

The city soon filled with furious people from all parts of the county, and the wildest excitement prevailed until it became certain that the perpetrators of the deed were safely inclosed by the stone walls of the Daviess County Jail. The conspirators who are in the toils for the crime, says a dispatch from that place, are County Auditor James C. Lavelle, Aaron B. Hawes, a prominent Steele Township farmer, and Basil Ledgerwood and Samuel Harbin, two day laborers of this city. A warrant is out for Michael Lavelle, the Auditor's brother, but he cannot be found by the officers, and it is believed that he has fled the country.

County Auditor Lavelle has been Auditor for eight years, and for the eight years immediately preceding he was Deputy Auditor for his brother. His term expires Nov. 1 and a few weeks ago the commissioners ordered an investigation of his books and accounts, appointing ex-National Bank Examiner Samuel H. Taylor and Edward F. Meredith, a prominent attorney, to do the work. To this Lavelle made strenuous objection, and used every means in his power to defeat or postpone the proposed investigation. This opposition was continued, and the time was set to begin the work, when but a few days before it was to have begun an alarm of fire was sounded and the Court-House was found to be in flames.

S. Spicton pointed to Auditor Lavelle as concerned in the incendiarism, and the officers began work at once under the direction of County Attorney John C. Billheimer and Sheriff Charles Colbert. Five new jugs that had contained kerosene were found in an outhouse, where they had been thrown by the incendiaries. With this valuable clue the man who bought the jugs was easily found, and was arrested and lodged in jail. His name is Samuel Harbin. At first he denied all knowledge of the fire, but under a vigorous pumping he weakened and agreed to tell the whole story of the plot.

He stated that he was hired to do the work of destroying the court house records by Auditor Lavelle and Aaron B. Hawes. He and Basil Ledgerwood were to be paid \$500 each for the work. Lavelle gave Harbin money to get coal oil and Ledgerwood money to buy a revolver. Lavelle took Harbin and Ledgerwood to the court house and told them where to set the fires and gave them keys to the court house and offices. That night they carried in the coal oil, flooded the offices, applied the torches and fled. The arrangement was to a certain extent abortive, as the Auditor's records, which make the investigation possible, were saved, although all the valuable records in the Recorder's office, fixing the title to all the landed property in Daviess County, were destroyed. The loss to the county by this is incalculable.

As soon as Harbin had completed his testimony, warrants were issued for the others concerned. Ledgerwood, when arrested, knocked under at once, telling the same story Harbin told. Every statement corroborates the evidence secured. Auditor Lavelle was immediately arrested. A B. Hawes soon joined him, but Michael Lavelle could not be found, and has not been arrested. Ledgerwood and Harbin were arraigned in court, and pleaded guilty to the charge of arson.

Auditor Lavelle's bondsman, becoming frightened at the turn affairs were taking, required him to turn over all his property to them, and this was done. Hawes lives on a farm of 500 acres, owned by his wife, and is in good circumstances financially. He is a desperate character, however, and he was brought in at the muzzle of a Winchester.

WHAT OF THE WEATHER

A SYSTEM THAT WILL BENEFIT FARMERS.

By Flags and Whistles on Railroad Trains the News Will Be Carried Throughout the Country—The System to Be Put in Operation This Year.

New Signal Service.

One of the first discoveries made by Secretary Rusk after he took charge of the weather of this country was discrimination against the farmers. He found that, while city people were getting government forecasts regularly in their morning newspapers and by flags in the big railroad stations, their country cousins obtained no information until the weather had come and gone. The Secretary sent for Prof. Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, and told him to figure out a scheme to give the country as much and as valuable information as the city receives.

Prof. Harrington began work at once, and thinks he has solved the problem. So, apparently, does Secretary Rusk, for an official circular has just been issued announcing that the bureau wishes to find in every town and village a responsible person who will undertake to display weather flags. When these persons are employed the forecasts will be telegraphed to them, and the people will know what kind of weather to expect.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE FLAG SIGNALS.
The flags are to be made of tin, and their size, shape, and color, will be as follows:
No. 1.—White flag, six feet square, will indicate clear or fair weather.
No. 2.—Blue flag, six feet square, will indicate rain and snow.
No. 3.—White and blue flag, six feet square, will indicate that local rains or showers will occur and that the rainfall will not be general.
No. 4.—Black triangular flag, four feet at the base and six feet long, always refers to temperature. When placed above flags Nos. 1, 2, and 3 it will indicate warmer weather. When placed below the numbers it will indicate colder weather.

When it is not displayed the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary, or that the change in temperature will not vary more than 4 degrees from the temperature of the same hour of the preceding day from March to October, inclusive, and not more than 6 degrees for the remaining months of the year.

No. 5.—White flag, six feet square, with black square in center, will indicate the approach of a sudden and decided fall in the temperature.

This signal will not be displayed unless it is expected that the temperature will fall to 42 degrees, or lower, and will be ordered displayed at least twenty-four hours in advance of the cold wave. When No. 5 is displayed, No. 4 is always omitted.

When displayed on poles the signals will be arranged to read downward, when displayed on horizontal supports a small streamer will be attached to indicate the point from which the signals are to be read.

INTERPRETATION OF DISPLAYS.

No. 1, alone. Fair weather, stationary temperature.

No. 2, alone. Rain or snow, stationary temperature.

No. 3, alone. Local rain, stationary temperature.

No. 1 with No. 4 above it. Fair weather, warmer.

No. 1 with No. 4 below it. Fair weather, colder.

No. 2 with No. 4 above it. Warmer weather, rain or snow.

No. 2 with No. 4 below it. Colder weather, rain or snow.

No. 3 with No. 4 above it. Warmer weather, local rains.

No. 3 with No. 4 below it. Colder weather, local rains.

No. 1 with No. 5 above it. Fair weather, cold wave.

No. 2 with No. 5 above it. Wet weather, cold wave.

Prof. Harrington will also make arrangements to have the flag displayed on railroad cars. The starting points of the trains on all the rail roads will be supplied every morning with the forecast, and one man on each train will be assigned to the duty of displaying the flag.

When the public has made itself familiar with the code every person can ascertain the forecast by looking at any passing train.

THE WHISTLE SIGNALS.

The professor has also invented a plan to have locomotives and factories whistle the forecasts for the information of farmers who live too far away to see the flags.

Notification will be given in every town and village where there is a steam whistle that at a certain hour every day the whistle will sound the signal to indicate the probable weather for the ensuing twenty-four hours.

Factories will receive the forecast by telegraph, and locomotive engineers will receive it at their starting points.

The warning signal to attract attention will be what is called the long blast, lasting twenty seconds. After this signal has been sounded blasts of from four to six seconds' duration will refer to the weather; short blasts of three seconds each will refer to the temperature; those for the weather to be sounded first, like this:

Blasts. Indications.

One long. Fair weather.

Two long. Rain or snow.

Three long. Local rains.

One short. Lower temperature.

Two short. Higher temperature.

Three short. Cold wave.

He expects to have the system in full operation before 1892.

Too Exacting.

Old Louis Bouchard, our half-breed Napoleon guide (writes a Canadian correspondent), reverences white ladies, but prefers to let Eskimo Joe, another famous voyageur and cook, take charge of angling parties that include lady members. On seeing an American party of three gentlemen and two ladies, old Louis remarked: "Dose chentlemans ain't got much fish, den. No. Dey's nice, de ladies is—mebby? I don't know—but in camp? No-o-o. Dass so. One tahn I'll go up wiss five lady and seven chentlemans. De chentlemans was boss dat trip? No-o-o—neyare! All de tahn, all de tahn, dose lady boss dat camp. Keep me 'cookin', cookin', and nassin' is cook right. In de mawnin' first ting, I got to bring coffee in de tent before dose lady es get up. 'Louis, you wash your hands?' dose lady es ask. What dey muk? Mobby I boll my hands before I mek dat coffee! No-o-o—dass so, I ain't boll 'em any. All de tahn, all de tahn, dose chentlemans watch for de something dey think dose lady want—and dose lady ain't care one bit—all de tahn dose lady want what ain't dere. You tink de chentlemans get out for fish early, early? No, baptsun—dose lady not make ver' good fishin'. Den Louis he's blame. 'Eskimo Joe laugh when I'll tell him 'bout dat. He's want for go wiss lady party. Mobby he's like for wash hisself two—tree—four tahn in one day. Sapree—dass fool way for waste soap."

Rescued from the Depths of Misery.

The misery endured by unfortunate whose livers are debilitated in duty is unspeakable. Sick headaches, nausea, costiveness, disorder of the digestive apparatus, heartburn, vertigo, unrest, sourness of the breath, uneasiness beneath the short ribs and right shoulder blade, flicking appetite, are among the hateful indicia of biliousness, which, however, speedily vanish when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is employed as a regulator. Most effectually it is its work of disciplining carried out, as a complete renewal of the digestive, secretory and excretory functions satisfactorily proves. In cases of malarial disease the liver is the principal gland involved, and for malady of a malarial type Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an absolute specific. As a laxative, it is not only effective—it is unrivaled, and it is an admirable preventive of chronic kidney trouble and rheumatism, and a superb general tonic and corrective.

A Michigan Pair.

Dan and Jim O'Connell are twins of Hudson who resemble each other so much that even their own mother has to label them to tell "which from 't'other." Dan works in Brown's dry-goods store, and Jim works right next door in a grocery. Hardly a day passes that Dan is not accosted and the "riot act" read to him for something that Jim has said, and which didn't prove satisfactory, and vice versa. A woman stepped out of Brown's the other day and went into the grocery, and nearly fainted to find the boy who had waited on her at Brown's the moment before cleaning shelves in the grocery. A good deal of explaining had to be done before the woman fully recovered. They worked in a hotel at Lansing a few years ago, and were fairly making themselves rich by a clever little "scheme" they worked on the tourists. Jim would bet a guest \$1 or \$2 that he could run around the square in an unreasonably short time, and, of course, the guest would bet. Jim would no more than disappear around the corner than Dan would come tearing down the street and demand the money. The victims would a ways fork over the tin, and treat, too—Detroit News.

Happy Baby!

Because he is healthy. There is no baby comfort but in health. There is no baby beauty but in health.

All his comfort is from fat, and most of his beauty. Fat is almost everything to him. That is why babies are fat. It is baby's wealth, his surplus laid by. What he does not need for immediate use he tucks under his velvet skin to cushion him out and keep the hard world from touching him.

This makes curves and dimples. Nature is fond of turning use into beauty.

All life inside; all fat outside. He has nothing to do but to sleep and grow.

You know all this—at least you feel it. When baby is plump you are as happy as he is. Keep him so.

But what if the fat is not there? Poor baby! But we must get it there. To be thin for a baby, is to lose what belongs to him. Why should the little mortal begin his life with suffering?

Go to your doctor. Don't be dosing your baby when all he needs is a little management.

A little book on CAREFUL LIVING, of infinite value, will be sent free if you write for it to Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South Fifth Avenue, New York.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, at any drug-store, \$1.

Carefully Addressed.

It is always well to be careful in the matter of addresses, but that there is such a thing as being overparticular is shown by the letter which was sent not long since to the cook of a gentleman living at Newton, Massachusetts.

The cousin of the cook, who had been but a short time in this country, came to visit her, and on going away, promised to write soon. He evidently looked about him carefully in order that he might fix in his mind the location of the house where she was living, for in due time arrived a letter addressed to:

MISS HANNAH REARDON,

At Mr. M—'s,

Dangerous Passing,

NEWTON, MASS.

The letter was duly delivered.

We will give \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

First Indian Sign.

The first Indian tobacco sign erected in America was put up in Baltimore, and it still stands.

FITS.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first bottle. Malarial fevers; Tremors; and \$7.50 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 314 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Lost, Time.

Newton, Ill.

From 1863 to 1885—about

22 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of

St. Jacobs Oil.

T. C. DODD.

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

DISC'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. P. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head has no equal.

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50¢. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

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The Only One Ever Printed—Can You Find the Word?

There is a 3-inch display advertisement in this paper this week which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week from The Dr. Harter Medicine Co. This house places a "Crescent" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, and then the name of the word, and they will return you BOOK, BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS, or SAMPLES FREE.

If it were not for the troubles to-morrow no one would be round-shouldered to-day.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Harter's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c.

It is hard to get people to look themselves squarely in the face.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Egypt's cotton crop this year is the largest ever known.

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