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EQUALITY OF REWARD.

DR. TALMAGE ON MAN'S USE OF HIS ENDOWMENTS.

The Parable of the Talents Inferiority of Gifts No Excuse for Indolence—The Degrees of Happiness in Heaven in Proportion to Degrees of Usefulness—A Sermon Delivered in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Text.—"Unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one; to every man according to his several ability."—Matt. xxv. 15.

Many parables of Jesus Christ were more graphic in the times in which He lived than they are now, because circumstances have so much changed. In olden times, when a man wanted to break a grudge upon his neighbor, after the farmer had scattered the seed wheat over the field and was expecting the harvest, his avenger would go across the same field with a sack full of the seed of darnel grass, scattering that seed all over the field, and of course it would sprout up and spoil the whole crop; and it was to that Christ referred in the parable when He spoke of the tares being sown among the wheat. In this land our farms are fenced off, and the wolves have been driven to the mountains, and we cannot fully understand the meaning of the parable in regard to the shepherd and the lost sheep. But the parable from which I speak to-day is founded on something we all understand. It is built on money, and that means the same in Jerusalem as in New York. It means the same to the serf as to the Czar, and to the Chinese coolie as to the Emperor. Whether it is made out of bone or brass, or iron or copper, or gold or silver, it speaks all languages without a stammer. The parable of the text runs in this wise: The owner of a large estate was about to leave home, and he had some money that he wished properly invested, and so he called together his servants, and said:

"I am going away now, and I wish you would take this money and put it to the very best possible use, and when I come back return to me the interest." To one man he gave \$9,400; to others he gave lesser sums of money; to the least he gave \$1,880. He left home and was gone for years, and then returned. On his arrival he was anxious to know about his worldly affairs, and he called his servants together to report to him. "Let me know," said he, "what you have been doing with my property since I have been gone." The man who had received the \$9,400 came up and said: "I invested that money. I got good interest for it. I have in other ways rightly employed it, and here are \$18,800. You see I have doubled what you gave me."

"That's very good," said the owner of the estate; "that's grandly done. I admire your faithfulness and industry. I shall reward you. Well, done—well done." Other servants came up with smaller accumulations. After awhile I see a man dragging himself along with his head hanging. I know from the way he comes in that he is a lazy fellow. He comes up to the owner of the estate and says: "Here are those \$1,880." "What!" says the owner of the property, "haven't you made it accumulate anything?" "Nothing—nothing." "Why, what have you been about all these years?" "Oh, I was afraid that if I invested it I might somehow lose it. There are your \$1,880." Many a man started out with only a crown in his pocket and achieved a fortune, but this fellow of my text, with \$1,880, has gained not one farthing. Instead of confessing his indolence he goes to work to baffle his master, for indolence is most always impudent and impertinent. Of course, he loses his place and is discharged from the service. The owner who went out into a far country is Jesus Christ going from earth to Heaven. The servants spoken of in the text are members of the church. The talents are our different qualifications of usefulness given in different proportions to different people. The coming back of the owner is the Lord Jesus returning at the judgment to make final settlement. The raising of some of these men to be the rulers over five or two cities, is the exaltation of the righteous at the last day, while the casting out of the idler is the expulsion of all those who have misimproved their privileges.

ERRONEOUS IDEAS REGARDING CHRISTIAN LIFE.

Learn first from this subject, that becoming a Christian is merely going out to service. If you have any romantic idea about becoming a Christian, I want now to scatter the romance. If you enter into the kingdom of God, it will be going into plain, practical, honest, continuous, persistent Christian work. I know there are a great many people who have fantastic and romantic notions about this Christian life, but he who serves God with all his energies of body, mind, and soul is a worthy servant, and he who does not is an unworthy servant. When the war trumpet sounds, all the Lord's soldiers must march, however deep the snow may be, or however fearful the odds against them. Under our government we may have colonels, and captains, and generals in time of peace, but in the church of God there is no peace until the last great victory shall have been achieved. But I have to tell you it is a voluntary service. People are not brought into it as slaves were dragged from Africa. A young man goes to an artisan, and says: "Sir, I want to learn your trade. I, by this indenture, yield myself to your care and service for the next four, or five, or seven years. I want you to be my master, and I want to be your servant." Just so, if we come into the kingdom of God at all, we must come, saying to Christ: "Be Thou my master. I take Thy service for time and for eternity. I choose it." It is a voluntary service. There is no drudgery about it. In our worldly callings sometimes our nerves get worn out, and our head aches, and our physical faculties break down; but in this service of the Lord Jesus the harder a man works the better he likes it; and a man in this audience who has been for forty years serving God enjoys the employment better than when he first entered it. The grandest honor that can ever be bestowed upon you is to have Christ say to you on the last day: "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

THE MANY VARIOUS ENDOWMENTS OF MAN.

Learn also from this parable that different qualifications are given to different people. The teacher lifts a blackboard, and he draws a diagram, in order that by that diagram he may impress the mind of the pupil with the truth that he has been uttering. And all the truths of this Bible are drawn out in the natural world as in a great diagram. Here is an acre of ground that has ten talents. Under a little culture it yields twenty bushels of wheat to the acre. Here is another piece of ground that has only one talent. You may plow it, and harrow it, and culture it, year after year, but it yields a mere pitance. So here is a man with ten talents in the way of get-

ting good and doing good. He soon, under Christian culture, yields great harvests of faith and good work. Here is another man who seems to have only one talent, and you may put upon him the greatest spiritual culture, but he yields but little of the fruits of righteousness. You are to understand that there are different qualifications for different individuals. There is a great deal of ruinous comparison when a man says: "Oh, if I only had that man's faith, or that man's money, or that man's eloquence how I would serve God." Better take the faculty that God has given you and employ it in the right way. The rabbi used to say that before the stone and timber were brought to Jerusalem for the temple every stone and piece of timber was marked; so that before they started for Jerusalem the architects knew in what place that particular piece of timber or stone should fit. And so I have to tell you we are all marked for some one place in the great temple of the Lord, and do not let us complain, saying: "I would like to be the foundation stone, or the cap stone." Let us go into the very place where God intends us to be, and be satisfied with the position. Your talent may be in personal appearance, your talent may be in large worldly estate, your talent may be in high social position, your talent may be in a swift pen or eloquent tongue, but whatever be the talent, it has been given only for one purpose—practical use. You sometimes find a man in the community of whom you say: "He has no talent at all," and yet that man may have a hundred talents. His one hundred talents may be shown in the item of endurance. Poverty comes, and he endures it; persecution comes, and he endures it; sickness comes, and he endures it. Before men and angels he is a specimen of Christian patience, and he is really illustrating the power of Christ's gospel and is doing as much for the church, and more for the church, than many more positively active. If you have one talent, use that; if you have ten talents, use them, satisfied with the fact that we all have different qualifications, and that the Lord decides whether we shall have one or whether we shall have ten.

I learn, also, from this parable that the grace of God was intended to be accumulative. When God plants an acorn, He means an oak, and when He plants a small amount of grace in the heart, He intends it to be growthful and enlarge until it overshadows the whole nature. There are parents who, at the birth of each child, lay aside a certain amount of money, investing it, expecting by accumulation and by compound interest that, by the time the child shall come to mid life, this small amount of money will be a fortune, showing how a small amount of money will roll up into a vast accumulation. Well, God sets aside a certain amount of grace for each one of His spiritual children at his birth, and it is to go on and, as by compound interest, accumulate, until it shall become an eternal fortune. Can it be possible that you have been acquainted with the Lord Jesus for ten, twenty, thirty years, and that you do not love Him more than you ever did before? Can it be that you have been cultured in the Lord's vineyard and that Christ finds on you nothing but sour grapes? You may depend upon it, if you do not use the talent that God gave you, it will dwindle. The rill that breaks from the hillside will either widen into a river or dry up. The brightest day started in the dim twilight. The strongest Christian man was once a weak Christian. Take the one talent, and make it two; take five and make them ten; take ten and make them twenty. The grace of God was intended to be very accumulative.

MAN'S LACK OF ADAPTABILITY TO CIRCUMSTANCES.

Again: I learn from the text that inferiority of gifts is no excuse for indolence. This man, with the smallest amount of money, came growling into the presence of the owner of the estate, as much as to say: "If you had given me \$9,400 I would have brought \$18,800 as well as this other man. You gave me only \$1,880, and I hardly thought it worth while to use it at all. So I hid it in a napkin, and it produced no result. It's because you didn't give me enough." But inferiority of faculties is no excuse for indolence. Let me say to the man who has the least qualifications, by the grace of God he may be made almost omnipotent. The merchant, whose cargoes come out from every island of the sea, and who, by one stroke of the pen, can change the whole face of American commerce, has not so much power as you may have before God. In earnest, faithful, and continuous prayer. You say you have no faculty. Do you not understand that you might this afternoon go into your place of prayer, and kneel before God, and bring down upon your soul, and the souls of others, a blessing so vast that it would take eternal ages to compute it? "Oh," you say, "I haven't fleetness of speech. I can't talk well. I can't utter what I want to say." My brother, can you not quote one passage of Scripture? Then, take that one passage of Scripture; carry it with you everywhere; quote it under all proper circumstances. With that one passage of Scripture you may harvest a thousand souls for God. I am glad that the chief work of the church in this day is being done by the men of one talent. Once in a while, when a great fortress is to be taken, God will bring out a great field piece and rake all with the fiery hail of destruction. But common muskets do most of the hard fighting. It took only one Joshua, and the thousands of common troops under him, to drive down the walls of cities, and under wrathful strokes, to make nations fly like sparks from the anvil. It only took one Luther for Germany, one Zwingli for Switzerland, one John Knox for Scotland, one Calvin for France, and one Wesley for England. Dorcas certainly has a mission to serve as Paul has a mission to preach. The two mites dropped by the widow into the poor box will be as much applauded as the endowment of a college, which gets a man's name into the newspapers. The man who kindled the fire under the burnt offering in the ancient temple had a duty as imperative as that of the high priest, in magnificent robes, walking into the Holy of Holies under the cloud of Jehovah's presence. Yes, the men with one talent are to save the world, and it will never be saved at all. The men with five or ten talents are tempted to toil chiefly for themselves, to build up their own great name, and work for their own aggrandizement, and doing nothing for the alleviation of the world's woes. The cedar of Lebanon standing on the mountain seems to hand down the storms out of the heavens to the earth, but it bears no fruit, while some dwarf pear tree has more fruit on its branches than it can carry. Better to have one talent and put it to full use than five hundred wickedly neglected.

THE INEVITABLE DAY OF RECKONING.

My subject teaches me that there is going to come a day of solemn settlement. When the old farmer of the text got home he immediately called all the servants about him and said: "Here is the little account I have been keeping. I want to see your account and we will first compare them; and I'll pay you what I owe you and you'll pay me what you owe me. Let us have a settlement." The day will come when the Lord Jesus Christ will appear and will say to you: "What have you been doing with My property? What have you been doing with My faculties? What have you been doing with what I gave you for accumulative purposes?" There will be no escape from that settlement. Sometimes you cannot get a settlement with a man, especially if he owes you. He postpones and procrastinates and says: "I'll see you next week," or "I'll see you next month." The fact is, he does not want to settle. But when the great day comes of which I am speaking there will be no escape. We will have to face all the bills. I have sometimes been amazed to see how an accountant will run up or down a long line of figures. If I set ten or fifteen figures in a line, and attempt to add them up, and I add them two or three times, I make them different each time. But I have admired the way an accountant will take a long line of figures, and without a single mistake, and with great celerity, announce the aggregate. Now, in the last great settlement, there will be a correct account presented. God has kept a long line of sines, a long line of broken Sabbaths, a long line of profane words, a long line of discarded sacraments, a long line of misimproved privileges. They will all be added up, and before angels, and devils, and men, the aggregate will be announced. Oh, that will be the great day of settlement. I have to ask the question: "Am I ready for it?" It is one of more importance to me to answer that question in regard to myself than in regard to you; and it is of more importance for you to answer it in regard to yourself than in regard to me. Every man for himself in that day. "If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for thyself; if thou scornest, thou alone shalt bear it." We are apt to speak of that last day as an occasion of vociferation—a great demonstration of power and pomp; but there will be on that day, I think, a few moments of entire silence. I think a tremendous, an overwhelming silence. I think it will be such a silence as the earth never heard. It will be at the moment when all nations are listening for their doom.

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THE PHILOSOPHY OF EQUALITY OF REWARD.

I learn also from this parable of the text that our degrees of happiness in heaven will be graduated according to our degrees of usefulness on earth. Several of the commentators agree in making this parable the same one as in Luke, where one man was made ruler over five cities and another made ruler over two cities. Would it be fair and right that the professed Christian man who has lived very near the line between the world and the church—the man who has often compromised his Christian character—the man who has never spoken out for God—the man who has never been known as a Christian only on communion days—the man whose great struggle has been to see how much of the world he could get and yet win heaven—is it right to suppose that that man will have a grand and glorious seat in heaven as the man who gave all his energies of body, mind and soul to the service of God? The dying thief entered heaven, but not with the same startling acclaim as that which greeted Paul, who had gone under scorings, and across dungeons, and through maltreatments into the kingdom of glory. One star differs from another star in glory, and they who toil mightily for Christ on earth shall have a far greater reward than those who have rendered only half a service.

Some of you are hastening on toward the reward of the righteous. I want to cheer you up at the thought that there will be some kind of a reward waiting for you. There are Christian people in this house who are very near Heaven. This week some of you may pass out into the light of the unsetting sun. I saw a blind man going along the road with his staff, and he kept pounding the earth, and then stamping with his foot. I said to him: "What do you do that for?" "Oh," he said, "I can tell by the sound of the ground when I am near a dwelling." And some of you can tell by the sound of your earthly pathway that you are coming near to your Father's house. I congratulate you. Oh, weather beaten voyagers, the storms are driving you into the harbor. Just as when you were looking for a friend, you came up to the gate of his house, and you were talking with the servant when your friend hoisted the window and shouted: "Come in! Come in!" Just so, when you come to the gate of the future world, and you are talking with death, the black porter at the gate, methinks Christ will hoist the window and say: "Come in! Come in! I will make these ruler over ten cities." In anticipation of that land I do not wonder that Augustus Toplady, the author of "Rock of Ages," declared in his last moment: "I have nothing more to pray for; God has given me everything. Surely no man can live on earth after the glories I have witnessed." Oh, my brothers and sisters, how sweet it will be, after the long wilderness march, to get home. That was a bright moment for the tired dove in the time of the deluge when it found its way safely into the window of the ark.

The Silk Threads in Bank Notes.

The paper on which bank notes are printed is called "distinctive paper," being used exclusively by the government for the printing of bonds and current notes. The mills where it is manufactured are at Glen Falls, West Chester County, Pennsylvania. An agent of the Treasury Department receives the paper direct from the hands of the manufacturer, and every precaution is observed in order to prevent any loss. Short scraps of red silk are with the liquid pulp in an engine.

The finished material is conducted to a wire cloth without passing through any screens, which might retain the silken threads. An arrangement above the wire cloth scatters a shower of fine scraps of blue silk thread, which falls upon the paper while it is being formed. The side on which the blue silk is deposited is used for the back of notes, and the threads are so deeply imbedded as to remain permanently fixed. Each sheet is registered as soon as it is made.—*Rehoboth's Sunday Herald.*

SUPPORT in the work of improving and cheapening the food of the people is asked by the Swiss Society for promotion of public good. An extension of the use of milk and cheese is urged by the society as an important advance; while Dr. Wolterling, of Munster, recommends a greater use as an article of diet of the inexpensive and extremely nutritive gluten.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

INSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

THE FARMER.

Pork that Wastes in Cooking.
Some light is thrown on the question whether corn-fed pork is best, by a remark of one lady to another recently: "How much more gravy you get out of your pork than we do." The latter used corn-fed pork, whose recommendation is that it does not "fry away." But the users of such pork always complain of it as too fat. They are eating in the pork what the good housewife carefully puts away in a crock to use for shortening for pies. It is not lost to have the fat fry out of the meat. It is still as good as lard. Which it really is mixed with enough salt to season it.

Broadcasting Commercial Manures.
The roots of all crops permeate every part of the soil. They reach much further than the width between the drill rows. It is common to argue from this that the fertilizer would be equally helpful if broadcasted and cultivated in, as if it were drilled with the seed. But our experience and observation give much the best results from drilling. The amounts used in this way are very small, 150 to 200 pounds per acre. In contact with the seed grain, each particle of manure gives the young plant a vigorous send-off that enables it afterwards to take care of itself. If so little fertilizer were broadcasted it could not be distributed so evenly as with a good drill, and many plants would receive no benefit. Successful broadcasting concentrated manures always implies using much larger amounts than is common.

Sawdust as a Manure.
Fresh sawdust contains a very small per cent., if any, of manurial value. If used for bedding in the stables or sheds, so that it can take up the liquid portions of the voidings, it can be converted into a first-class manure, and one that is readily incorporated with the soil.

One year I noticed in one of my agricultural papers that considerable benefit would accrue if a handful of fresh sawdust was applied in each hill, laying the potato in the sawdust and then covering with soil. I planted twenty hills in this way, taking especial pains to do the work carefully, so that as favorable conditions as possible might be secured. It ranked as the poorest experiment I ever tried, being almost a complete failure. Usually I consider it necessary to make at least ten trials before making a decision as to whether I considered the plan a good one, but under the conditions and with the results secured, I did not consider it necessary in this case. To haul out and apply fresh sawdust would be but a small benefit to say the least; in fact, under ordinary circumstances, the benefit derived would hardly pay for the work of hauling and scattering. But if first used for bedding, so as to become saturated with the liquid portion of the manure, sawdust may become a valuable fertilizer.

Well rotted sawdust can often be applied in the orchard, around trees, to good advantage, but where it is possible, the best plan is to use as a bedding first. It will, in many localities where the distance is not too great, pay to haul sawdust and use in this way, and especially if good bedding material cannot be found readily upon the farm.
Eldon, Mo. N. J. S.

THE STOCK-BREEDER.

How to Raise Colts.
A breeder of fine horses communicates to *Turf, Field, and Farm* his plan for raising fine colts, that is worthy of being followed:

The brood mare, after foaling, is fed liberally on grain. When the flies are bad she is sheltered during the heat of the day and is given the range of succulent pastures at night. When the air is chilly she is housed at night and is turned out during the day. Each mare is put in a box at feeding time so that she may enjoy her oats in peace. If the grain is put into troughs out in the pasture there will be serious scurrings for it. In every band there are two or three mares which want to rule, and at feeding time they rush from trough to trough and keep everything in a ferment. The grain is hastily swallowed and there is danger of the colts getting injured by kicks. The foal will begin eating grain when two weeks old, and if the mother is fed in a quiet place the baby will have more inclination as well as time to nose in the trough itself. At five months old the foal is weaned and it goes for the winter into a sunny and sheltered yard used exclusively for weanlings. At night two colts occupy one box, and during the day the whole band enjoys the bright and bracing weather. Each is fed oats in a separate box and is given plenty of good hay, and gathering in a band for exercise promotes cheerfulness and aids digestion. All this requires thought and attention, but it pays in the long run.

Live Stock Notes.

FEEDING in sheep husbandry is like any other problem in live stock. However good the breed, without good care and feeding, they must necessarily degenerate.

COLORADO, New Mexico, and Southern Utah, have ten millions of sheep. Seven millions of them are conserved animals; Colorado has not less than a million and a half of fine and well bred sheep.

MONTANA has a population of 130,000; cattle, 1,400,000; horses, 190,000; sheep, 2,000,000. Wool produced last year \$1,000,000; assessed value of property, \$6,200,000. There are 41,000,000 acres unsurveyed in the Territory.

THERE is an advantage in feeding grain or any other rich foods, if done judiciously, that the analytical tables of value give no hint of. The concentrated foods, if fed with others, will not so overload the stomach, and a greater proportion may therefore go to repair waste, build up muscle, or tissue, or convert into milk, meat, or wool. Foods of low nutritive value, as, for example, straw, should be avoided, it is not possible for most stock to eat enough of them to get the nutrition they need for living, much less for thriving and profit.

THE POULTEER.

Whole Grains For Fowls.
The digestion of fowls is strong, especially if they have an out-of-door run where they can get gravel and sand with which to grind their food. Whole grain is generally better for them than any ground feed. Sometimes screenings containing weed seeds are ground so that they may not pass into the manure heap. There is little danger of this if poultry eats them, though if the fowl are fed as they should be, they will refuse to eat

many kinds of weed seed. It does not pay to try to force hens to eat what is distasteful. Whole grain will give enough more eggs to pay for its extra cost.

Animal Food.

The best way to provide animal food for hens in winter is a problem that perplexes some people, as some are not in a position to obtain just what they want. Hens (that is the inwards of a beast, especially of a hog, such as the heart, liver, etc.) are the best. When these cannot be had, there are two substitutes—beef scraps as sold by the poultry supply dealers and pork graves (the sediment of melted tallow) from pork butcheries. The first is nearly all grizzle, very hard, broken into small pieces. The poultry do not care much for it. The best way to feed it is to sift it, putting the flour into their soft feed, and feeding the coarser bits either dry or soaked. Now, if one wants to find out which of the two—the scraps or the graves—the birds like best, let him get some pork-scraps cake, such as is generally sold. Chop some of it up dry or soak it in cold water till it drops apart, and feed either to the hens. How delightful they are with the scrap-cake, running away with pieces as though they had found something very valuable, prating and making things merry all around, which they do not do with the beef-scraps. They will eat the latter, but there is no comparison as to which they like best. Their preference is not due to the fact that it is pork, for they are just as delighted with any other meat served in the same way.

THE DAIRYMAN.

Winter Care of Cows.

A cow to do her best in winter must have warm quarters. Have them as light and airy as possible. Have good ventilation at least, but not a draught on the cows. The next requisite is plenty of early cut hay (or as it has been called "dried grass") or ensilage. If the former, it should be supplemented with good bright corn fodder, corn and oat meal, and an abundance of bran. Mangles, carrots, or turnips, will not come amiss to give variety to the ration. If ensilage is fed, the hay or corn fodder may be omitted, or the roots can be dispensed with. What we need is variety, and that, that will make a good food and good quality of milk. Our plan of feeding is six times a day—grain twice, and make four feeds of whatever else is used, giving the hay as the first feed of the day, and hay or corn fodder as the last evening feed. Let the cows have free access to salt and give water twice a day, having the temperature from 50 to 70 degrees.

As to the care of the stable, no herd of cows can be comfortable lying on the bare floor, constantly accumulating fertilizing material every time they lie down. It is almost impossible to keep cows clean on a level stable floor. The floor should have three-inches slant toward the gutter in the rear made expressly for holding all liquids and solids. With plenty of good bedding and proper care cows can, as a rule, be kept clean. There are exceptional ones that will baffle themselves. "Care" will then have to be used to take off the filth that bedding did not prevent getting on. The card and brush should be used. When once broken in, cows enjoy it. A good clean herd of cows, with their hair all smooth, lying in the right direction, their sides and udders free from filth of all kinds, is a beautiful sight to look upon.

You may say, "I have no time to spend brushing and currying." Just try the experiment once and satisfy yourself. Until you try it you have no idea how near, with the same care and feed, you can make your cows look like "show cattle." If care is given to cows properly stabled, they can be kept clean, which is very essential to their comfort. You also have the satisfaction of having clean milk. One can take pleasure in sitting down and milking such cows, and when he gets through he has a pailful of milk that is free from what some call "animal odor." The true secret of having good milk and butter is first, good feeding; second, keeping the cows and stables as clean as possible; third, care and watchfulness while milking. The udder should be carefully brushed with the hand or rubbed with a cloth slightly dampened with water, before the pail is put between the knees. No talking should be indulged in while milking; take time for thought and reflection if you can do two things at once.

If your barn is not ready inside as well as outside for your cow's comfort this winter, get it ready at once. If you have hither-to had cows going around with a surplus amount of fertilizer upon their hips and side, try keeping them clean this winter and see how much pleasanter it is to be among them and how much more satisfaction there is in looking over the herd. Besides we have no hesitation in saying "we believe there is money in it." Try it and see if we are not right.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

To Purify a Room.

Set a pitcher of water in the apartment, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At the ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbolic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence the water kept in a room for awhile is unfit for use.

Why Monday?

Where so much depends upon order and accuracy in the management of the housekeeper, it is not always easy to proportion the work of each day. Too much is thrown upon Monday and Tuesday. Why not postpone washing till the latter day? On Monday the house can be put to rights, bread baked and desserts made for that day and the next. That night the table may be laid and covered with netting used for this purpose alone, the clothing put in soak, and all the materials made ready for breakfast. Where there is but one domestic or none at all, the week's labor is thus under much better control. The first meal should consist of few dishes, and the dinner may all be previously cooked save the vegetables. The domestic, who swept hall, steps, and piazzas, while the fire was kindling, has only to remove the breakfast things, wash the dishes and go to her laundry work. On Wednesday she is not over fatigued by the previous day's work, and there is time enough to keep the house clean during the remainder of the week, finishing up odd jobs on Monday. Where two or more girls are kept the same custom might well prevail, by which means the cook will be able to do all the cooking so that the food may be as nicely served as usual.—*The Home Maker.*

Hints to Housekeepers.

TO PREVENT the smell of cabbage permeating the house while boiling,

place on the stove a dish containing vinegar.

BROOMS dipped for a few minutes in boiling suds once a week will last much longer than they otherwise would.

If a cucumber is cut into strips and the pieces put into places where ants are found it will surely drive them away.

THE flesh of fresh fish should be firm, the gills should be light red and the scales silvery.

TO REMOVE paint from silk goods saturate the goods with equal parts of turpentine and ammonia, then wash in soap suds and let dry between blotting paper under a heavy weight.

RUN your lamp chimneys after washing with dry salt, and you will be surprised at the new brilliancy of your lights.

A PHYSICIAN in the *American Magazine*, illustrating the evil custom of talking to an invalid about his pains, says that once he requested a mother to mark a stroke upon a paper each time that she asked a sick daughter how she was. The next day, to her astonishment, she made 109 strokes. A three-months' visit away from home was prescribed.

TAMARIND whey is much relished by chronic invalids who have grown tired of the stereotyped beverages. Boil a pint of new milk, and, as it boils, stir in two tablespoonfuls of tamarinds; after it breaks (but that is meant curds and whey separating) strain and add rock candy enough to sweeten slightly. This is a laxative drink and should be avoided in certain conditions.

THE COOK.

Graham Bread.

One and a half pints of sour milk, a little salt, two teaspoons of soda dissolved in a little hot water, one-half cup of New Orleans molasses, and as much Graham flour as can be stirred in with a spoon; put into a well-greased pan as soon as mixed, and bake about two hours.

Sponge Cake.

Take three eggs, beat the whites and yolks separately and a long time, one cup of sugar, stir the yolks and sugar together, and pour on this four tablespoonfuls of boiling water, one cup of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, sifted together, lastly add the whites of the eggs, and season to taste.

Griddle Cakes.

Sift a pint of corn meal, add salt to taste, and a piece of lard the size of a hen's egg, mix into a thin batter with sweet milk; and the beaten yolks of three eggs, and just before cooking the cakes stir in the beaten whites. Fry on a hot griddle, well greased, turn the cakes quickly, and send to the table piping hot.

Quick Pudding.

One pint of milk, one-half pint of boiling water, three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, a very little salt; cook until quite thick, and just before removing from the fire add the beaten yolks of three eggs and the white of one, flavor with lemon, beat the whites of two eggs, and spread on top after the pudding is dished for table; serve with a rich liquid sauce, flavored with vanilla.

Jenny Lind Cake.

Light Oat—One-half cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one teaspoonful of soda. Bake in two tins. Dark Oat—One cup of chopped raisins, two tablespoonfuls of molasses and one teaspoonful each of cloves and cinnamon; take a little of the light part and put with the dark, and bake in one tin. When all are done, put the dark cake between the two white ones, moistening with cold water or the white of an egg, and put them together while warm.

Scotch Oat Cakes.

Two cups of oatmeal, a pinch of soda (about what you can take up on the point of a teaspoon), stir in the oatmeal four teaspoonfuls of melted lard, and put in one teaspoonful of boiling water, half a teaspoonful of salt. Roll about as thin as pie crust, cut it the size of the bottom of the pan you bake it in. Sprinkle the pan with oatmeal, lay in the cake, sprinkle it with oatmeal, and bake slowly, and rather dry. Use the finest oatmeal you can get; if it is as fine as flour you will not need flour on your board in rolling it out, but can use the oatmeal. Do not use too much soda, as it will make it crumble.

New Japan.

The young Mikado, Mutsuhito, the 123d Emperor of the nameless dynasty, was the first of his line to take oath as a ruler.

On the 12th of April, 1868, he made oath before gods and men that "a deliberative assembly should be formed; all measures should be decided by public opinion; . . . and that intellect and learning should be sought for throughout the world, in order to establish the foundations of the empire."

This oath was reaffirmed Oct. 12, 1881, and the year 1890 is fixed as the time for limiting the imperial prerogative, forming two houses of parliament, and transforming the Government into a constitutional monarchy.

The Emperor's capital was changed from Kioto to Yeddo, which was renamed, and called Tokio.

Feudalism, or the holding of fiefs by the daimio, came to an end in 1874, by imperial edict, and the whole of great Japan was again directly under the Mikado's rule.

The titles of kuze and daimio were also abolished, both being re-named simply Kuasoku (*Koo-as-o-koo*), or noble families. The distinctions between the lower orders of people were scattered to the winds, and even the despised outcasts were made citizens protected by law.

The degrees in rank among the Japanese are now as follows:

First. The Emperor and the royal families.

The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

"The Belding Manufacturing Company have received orders for refrigerators from Hamburg, Germany, and Dublin, Ireland."

Belding is a little town, with but 700 inhabitants, in Ionia county. Holland is a much better location for a refrigerator factory. These factories are all earning money rapidly. C. H. Leonard of Grand Rapids, is making a fortune out of the refrigerator business. The Plugger Mills property would be an excellent site for such a factory; and its owners are persons well supplied with capital, who could not only utilize their idle property and make money for themselves, but also add a very important industry to the city. Look the matter up gentlemen, and start the wheels.

We have received from Rev. G. Van de Wall, well known to the old settlers here, a copy of the *Cape Times* of Oct. 9, and of the *Transvaal Observer* of Oct. 2. They came, of course, in the British mail via England, making a journey of about 16000 miles from South Africa.

On looking through the *Cape Times*, we do not find an allusion, either in reading matter or advertisements, to the United States. In the shipping list, among the multitude of vessels of all other nations reported lying in Table Bay, not one carrying the United States flag. Three different lines of British steamers are engaged in the South African trade, which under the stimulus of gold and diamond discoveries, is developing as rapidly as that of Australia. Such is the condition of our foreign commerce.

We observe also, that the question of Protection to their home industries, as against Free Trade is being discussed, and that the South African people are very generally taking the side of protection.

We also notice the card of John G. Van de Wall Esq., in the *Transvaal Observer*. He is established as attorney and counsellor at law at Pretoria, the capital of the South African Republic, commonly known as the "Transvaal."

For Speaker.

The leading Republican papers of the State are almost unanimous in their support of Hon. G. J. Diekema, of this city, for speaker of the next House of Representatives. Only seventeen of the representatives elected this fall have served in the last Legislature. Of these Mr. Diekema not only stands in the first rank as an active leader of the House, but his services as chairman of the judiciary committee, at the last session, have given him additional experience, which will prove of great value to him in the position of speaker. The chairmanship of the judiciary committee is the most important one on the list, ranking next to the speaker-ship as a position of honor and responsibility. His selection as speaker, is therefore, a wellmerited reward for the excellent record Mr. Diekema has earned as chairman of the judiciary committee. The present term is the third to which Mr. Diekema has been elected in this district, and his increased majority each year is an assurance that his constituents are well satisfied with his work in the Legislature. We shall be pleased to announce his election as speaker of the House, and are confident that no better choice can be made for its presiding officer.

The Village of Allegan.

The people of romantic and picturesque Allegan never see the cars unless a journey of two miles is taken; and outsiders really have no idea of the delightful solemnity of the stillness that pervades this leafy dell.

The historic Kalamazoo winds in sinuous turns about the village, first appearing from the southward, majestically rolling from between precipitous wooded banks which once resounded with the triumphant shout or discordant yell of the red man; and with no interruption save the ruins of a dam and some old structures in which a race that preceded us some generations ago used to prosecute what they called manufacturing, this grand creation advances in silent, resistless force to swell the lake of Michigan.

Only one village known to man can rival Allegan in its sweet stillness and solitude; Saugatuck, nestling among the sand dunes of Michigan's shore, is blessed by a Sabbath quiet that is broken only by the occasional shriek of a horrid steamboat—an invention used to carry people and goods. But lately some beings from another country have invaded the peaceful little place, and actually made arrangements to build a road of rails, which will result in a fleet of hissing, howling steamboats, a lot of noisy factories, and the coming of a crowd of busy, bustling strangers.

Then will Allegan stand alone in her proud exclusiveness, until the present generation has passed away.—*Allegan Record*.

Remember that Pessink's bakery is the only place in the city for Oysters, canned in Baltimore, wholesale and retail.

The Next Legislature.

In a few weeks the law making machinery of the state will again be set in motion. A multitude of bills on all conceivable subjects will be poured into the machine, and a few hundred, more or less, will appear next fall as the solemn acts of the people of the State of Michigan, by their accredited agents at Lansing.

The election of a United States senator will be the first hard work to be performed by the new law makers. This will not, however, be a very difficult matter, as the victim is already marked for the slaughter. His name is McMillan and the City of the Straits is his present residence.

After completing this work and spending several weeks in attending receptions, seeing the Lansing sights, and travelling around among the insane asylums and prisons of the State, the Hon. gentlemen will take off their coats and rush through a number of laws to vex and afflict their constituents.

The first thing that should be done by them is to carefully revise the acts of the last two sessions. The supreme court of the state has been obliged to declare unconstitutional a large share of the work of previous years. This is owing in a great measure to the haste and carelessness with which bills are passed in the closing hours of the session, when the members begin to receive letters from home informing them of the destructive work of the cut-worm in their corn fields, and they are so anxious to return to their rural firesides that even the three dollars a day, which the state does out to them, is no longer an attraction.

Among the important subjects which the next Legislature will wrestle with, the liquor laws, of course, have a prominent place. The failure of the local option law, by reason of defects in the title of the act and other imperfections, which were caused by the carelessness of the Legislature, will require another measure, which will be able to withstand the assaults of courts and lawyers. The Republican party is pledged to pass such an act, and we trust that there will be no delay in having it done. The state press appear to favor an increase in the present liquor tax to one thousand dollars. This is the amount which the whiskey seller pays in several other states and we see no reason why it should not be done in Michigan. A local option law for the counties where it is wanted and can be enforced, and a tax of one thousand dollars to be paid in the whiskey districts, will be common sense legislation.

Another important matter for the Legislature to do, will be to repeal the act passed at the last session known as the mortgage tax law. This legislation has had a most unfavorable effect upon the entire state. Its object was to ferret out mortgages held by residents of Michigan, and have them assessed for taxation against their owners. This is apparently a harmless and proper thing to do. Had the matter received the necessary consideration, however, instead of passing the act, we think the Legislature would have stricken off mortgages from the list of taxable property. The result has shown the folly of this class of legislation. Non-resident mortgagees were not subject to taxation, so that it was, on its face, an arbitrary measure operating against residents of Michigan. Again, the law was such a crude affair that no provision was made to ascertain whether mortgages had been wholly or partially paid, or assigned, but the supervisor was obliged to take them as they appeared on the records and assess them against the party who was named there as the owner. The effect has been to send thousands of dollars out of Michigan on the one hand, and to place in the banks many more thousands of idle money, while poor men in both country and city are having mortgages foreclosed against them, or being compelled to pay eight, nine and ten per cent interest, with securities upon which money was easily obtained a year ago at seven per cent. So long as such a law is not general throughout the whole country it is useless to attempt to enforce it in a single state. If the effect of the act had been to drive the money into business and manufacturing, it would have been a blessing in disguise. These mortgages, however, are held almost entirely by men and women, who have reached the age where they will not run the risks of business investments, and they prefer to place their capital in banks at three and four per cent, rather than loan it to business men on mortgages at less than nine or ten per cent, as these securities would, if the law were strictly enforced, be taxed two or three per cent.

The last campaign was a remarkable one in many respects, but in none more so than in the amount of money the professional "worker" squeezed out of his victims. The latter are usually men running for petty offices on the county ticket. The system has become so outrageous in Ottawa county, and the same thing is probably true throughout the state, that it requires almost one-half of the salary of the office for the two years term, to pay the election expenses. As the men on both tickets are obliged to pay like amounts, a sum of money equal to the salary which the people pay for two years work by the

officer they elect, is often paid out before the man is elected. The principal item of expense is the money paid to men who are chosen for their "cheek" and whose duties are to stand as near the ballot boxes as possible on election day to button hole the citizen when he comes up to vote and endeavor to compel him to use the "slips" these workers are supplied with. An election law, similar to those of Canada and Australia, prevents all these disgraceful proceedings. No person, except the inspectors of election and the voter, are permitted within a hundred feet of the ballot boxes, and the rooms are so arranged that the voters have the utmost privacy in preparing their tickets. A bill for an election law of this kind was introduced at the last session, but failed to become a law for some reason. In New York the bill was passed by both houses, but vetoed by Gov. Hill. We hope the Lansing law makers will take proper action on this matter this winter.

If the learned and distinguished members of the Senate and House of Representatives will carefully attend to the above mentioned matters and others of similar importance, they will earn their gigantic salaries and also receive the thanks due to good and faithful servants.

Benton Harbor Ladies Club.

Benton Harbor is one of the most enterprising towns in Western Michigan. It is growing rapidly, has a number of wide-awake, hustling business men who gather in new steamboat lines, railroads and factories, at every opportunity, an excellent newspaper, the *Palladium*, and last, but by no means least, a multitude of intelligent and charming young and old ladies. One hundred and twenty-eight of these ladies organized as a Ladies Republican club, early in the campaign, and have done effective work for the party.

The following article, from the *Palladium*, gives an indication of the work these ladies have done and expect to do in the future:

"The Ladies' Republican Club of Benton Harbor have decided to continue the organization as a permanent factor in local politics, to meet weekly, to keep posted on current affairs and to direct their efforts towards the elevation of political thought and action above mere partisanship. They will strive to win wider recognition of their motto, 'Temperance and Republicanism go hand in hand,' and in this laudable purpose should have the hearty co-operation of every good citizen."

At the meeting of the club on Friday afternoon Mrs. R. M. Jones read the following excellent paper, the suggestions of which were cordially received and will doubtless be made the rule of action of the club:

Ladies, have you ever thought how quickly history and important facts become old? Counting the days and hours by heart throbs, the alternating fears, hopes, and finally the joy of the absolute results of the election, it seems a long while since last Tuesday morning. But long as that seems, it is nothing compared to the years of usefulness we look forward to for the Republican party, whose achievements in the past warrant our fullest faith in its future.

It is rightfully called the grand old party, and it is in vindication of its principles, pride in its past and belief in its future that we are to-day known as the Ladies' Republican Club of Benton Harbor.

The battle has been fought; we have again "met the enemy and they are ours," and on the 4th day of March, 1889, we shall go back to our fathers' house and go to stay.

As in the past, so in the future, the women of America will have no voice in the administration of the government; but ladies, there is an important factor in political affairs which we can influence. It is public opinion. Let us with the "wisdom of serpents and the gentleness of doves" mould it to our will. This cannot be done with loud-mouthed or vituperative discussions. It is with the sweetness of molasses, not the acidity of vinegar that we catch the unwary fly. Human nature is equally susceptible to sweet influences. Having courage of our convictions, let us be armed and equipped at every point to show reason for our belief. We must most thoroughly feel what we believe to make others feel it.

The two evils that threaten our Republican form of government are ignorance and vice; the one from lack of education at our public schools, the other from excess of education on the street and in the saloons. Ladies, with the 128 names enrolled on our list, is it not possible for us, if not to control, at least to greatly lessen these evils in our own town? Education in this State is compulsory. Shall we not make it one of our duties to enforce the law?

There is a class who frequent the saloon whom only the grace of God can touch; but ladies, the members of this club can create public sentiment strong enough to save the boys, and make it a disgrace to be even seen entering the door of a saloon. My friends, shall we do this? Shall we make the motto we wear on our badges and have emblazoned in letters of gold on our banner mean something? A friend writing me recently to attend a church association says: "Do come and mix a little religion with your politics." Ladies, it is because I do mix my religion with my politics that I feel so strongly. I believe God's hand has been in this election; that it is owing to Divine Providence that this Nation will now enter upon a new era of usefulness.

Ladies, do not disband; there is work for us to do; let us have a permanent organization, with definite aim for the advancement of education, morality and Republican principles."

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

Kalamazoo Celery.

History of the Business—its Extent—Fertilization and Culture—Blossoming—Marketing.

Kalamazoo celery has a national reputation which extends to Canada and Mexico. Its popularity depends upon its fine flavor, uniform quality, and even size. It has been raised here for a quarter of a century. Twenty-five years ago it was cultivated on a small scale on high ground by Mr. Taylor, but could not be produced in paying quantities. In 1871 Mr. Brown prepared a small piece of marsh land and planted it to celery. The result was a crop great in quantity and excellent in quality. This may be said to be the beginning of the industry. The next year Mr. John Schaal began the cultivation of celery on a larger scale, and has continued the business to the present time. Since that date there have been fresh accessions to the ranks of growers, until now celery culture is the principal business of hundreds. Joseph Dunkley is the largest grower, having 40 acres under cultivation this year.

There are between four and five thousand acres under cultivation in the county. Each acre produces from 1,500 to 1,800 dozen bunches to each crop, and during a favorable season two and occasionally three crops are harvested. The total product is valued at \$1,500,000, but varies somewhat with the season. The value of the land has increased from \$15 to \$100 per acre. The land is drained by open ditches dug parallel. In dry seasons these have dams thrown across them to prevent the escape of the water. Treated in this way the land retains plenty of moisture and is in no need of costly irrigation. The soil is plowed as early in the spring as the weather will admit. Before plowing the ground is well covered with barn manure, which has brought better returns for the money invested than any other fertilizer which has thus far been tried. Wood ashes and the various commercial fertilizers have been used, but not with satisfactory results.

The manure costs from 50 cents per acre-horse load to \$1 per load. It is hauled out and thoroughly composted before it is used. In preparing the land the horses have to be provided with large flat shoes made of iron or wood, to prevent their sinking into the muck which varies in depth from a few inches to five and six feet, and is made up of decayed vegetable matter, mostly grass, weeds, and roots. The principal varieties grown are the Golden Dwarf, White Plume, and Perfection Heartwell.

For early plants the seed is sown in March in the green-house or hot-beds and transplanted in the open fields as soon as the ground can be worked. For late plants the seed is sown in narrow plots as soon as the frost is out of the ground and also later in the season, as occasion demands. For the first crop the plants are transplanted four inches apart in rows six feet apart. It is then cultivated and kept clean by mowing and weeding. From six to nine weeks later another row is planted in the center between the first rows. The first planting matures during the latter part of June and July. It is then taken up, another planted in its place.

Most of the celery is now bleached by setting up boards 10 to 12 inches wide, edgewise along both sides of the row. They are held in position by short blocks with notches sawed to fit the boards and placed across the top. Earth is then pulled against the lower edge of the boards to prevent the admission of light. The old method of drawing the dirt up against the celery, or "hilling," as it is called, is still practiced by a few, but has given way in most cases to the boards which are much easier to handle and cheaper. The boards if properly taken care of can be used for several years. Celery bleached with boards always escapes rust in a wet season, while earth-bleached celery is very much affected, especially during warm, wet weather. The process of bleaching occupies from two to five weeks. When bleached it is dug with a common spade and trimmed. In trimming all the unbleached leaves are removed and the roots cut off; it is then washed and tied into bunches of a dozen stalks each. For shipment these are packed in wooden boxes containing from a half dozen to two or three dozen bunches.

The first two crops are usually shipped as soon as they are ready for the market, and only a part of the last crop is stored for winter shipping. It is stored in trenches a foot wide and sixteen to eighteen inches deep, with the roots down and covered with earth, as cabbages are stored in a trench. If the trench is too wide, the celery is more liable to heat and rot.

A few of the larger growers place their celery directly upon the market. These, of course, make the maximum profit; but most of the growers sell to shippers who furnish their own boxes and do their own packing. One can get some idea of the amount of celery handled from the shipments by express. There are three express companies operating here, each of which handles from ten to twenty-five tons daily during the season. Their shipments extend to every state and territory in the Union, as well as to Canada and Mexico.

Holland.

Rev. Dr. Knapp, Rector of Grace Church, Grand Rapids, has charge of this Mission. He goes down every Tuesday, spends the day in visiting from house to house "comforting the Saints," and soliciting funds to finish the house of worship. In this he has been highly successful, having secured nearly enough to finish the house which they hope to do, so as to hold Service in it on or before Christmas Day.

The little band of Churchmen there are unflinching in their faith and indefatigable in their labors; and notwithstanding they lost their former house by fire, followed by the Rector's being burnt out, which so disheartened him that he soon left, they are still united and full of hope, grit and determination. Such loyalty and steadfastness to the truth under such overwhelming difficulties and discouragements must be crowned with the blessings of success.

When the house is finished they should have a Rector on the field all the time, and Service every Sunday.

We hope that we will be able soon to report that we have reached that point.—*The Church Helper*.

To Our Readers.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family weekly newspaper of the first-class—such, for instance, as *The Independent*, of New York. Were we obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others, we should choose unhesitatingly *The Independent*. It is a newspaper, magazine and review, all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial and a political paper combined. It has 32 folio pages and 21 departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment or condition may be, *The Independent* will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for thirty cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is \$3.00, or two years for \$5.00.

Address, *The Independent*, 251 Broadway, New York City.

Remember that at the old city bakery you can find most anything for Thanksgiving Day: Grapes, Cranberries, Celery, Candies, Chestnuts, Hickory and other kinds of Nuts, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Sweet Potatoes and a hundred other things.

We have given HEBER WALSH the agency in Holland for our Barley Malt Whisky. Distilled from malted barley it is rich and nutritious and free from all impurity. For the sick and feeble it is a true tonic.

E. H. CHASE & CO, Distillers, Louisville, Ky.

The use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, stimulates the secretions, and imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. For nearly half a century, it has remained unrivaled as the best blood medicine ever discovered. Be convinced by a trial.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Look Out for Him.

A well dressed tramp is going about the county burglarizing farm houses. His mode of operation is to stop at every house and inquire the way to the next town, and request something to eat or a drink of water. This is kept up until he reaches a place where no one is at home, when he proceeds to ransack the house and carry off what money, jewelry, and other valuables he can find. He went through the houses of John Wagner, Sr., and Gert Van-nett, of Eastmanville, securing one dollar from the former and seven dollars from the latter; also the house of A. Volker, of Allendale, where he was more fortunate, his plunder amounting to \$62 in cash. He is described as a man about 35 years of age, with full beard and wearing a derby hat and light overcoat.—*Coopersville Observer*.

The Latest News

is that the only place in this city where you can buy your Genuine Selected Oysters, canned in Baltimore, is Pessink's Bakery.

Miss Van den Berge has returned from Chicago with a new line of Cloaks and Winter Millinery Goods for the Millinery store of Van den Berge & Bertsch.

When, from any cause, the digestive and secretory organs become disordered, they may be stimulated to healthy action by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. These Pills are prescribed by the best physicians, and are for sale at all the drug stores.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

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

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

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

Plenty of Experience.

Theatrical Manager—"All the positions in my new company are filled except that of walking gentleman. What experience have you had?"
Applicant—"I've just walked back from California."

Houseman, Donnally & Jones.

A DIFFERENCE.

In your experience as clothing buyers you have undoubtedly noticed a material difference in the goods you have purchased from time to time.

A difference in their wear, a difference in their fit, style, quality and finish.

You certainly have noticed, if, after having bought of any of our competitors such goods as they are able to obtain in the various clothing markets of the country, you have purchased of us one of our tailor-made suits or overcoats, you must indeed be dull of comprehension if you cannot detect their superiority in everything that goes to make good garments. Their superior quality is stamped on every item of their make up.

From the time the goods go into the hands of the cutters until their final inspection, every process of manufacturing is subjected to the most zealous care, thus insuring the best possible results.

Not only in manufacturing do we have an advantage of our competitors in quality, style, fit and finish, but the saving to us of a manufacturer's profit of from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. is a matter of great consequence, not only to us but to you likewise.

From possessing the advantages herein set forth we are willing and anxious to share them with our customers. Yours anxious to please.

HATS.

Our Hat Department is replete with all of the latest styles, shapes and designs in Men's, Youths', Boys and Children's Hats and Caps.

We are the sole agents for the celebrated

MILLER HAT,

Which is the acknowledged leader of style. We have them in Nobby Shapes for the young men, and in more sedate styles for the elder ones.

If you make a bet of a hat on election, stipulate that it shall be a Miller. If you win, the best will be none too good for you, and you will have it in the Miller. If you lose—why I, of course—the other fellow will be expecting the best and will have to have the Miller in order to get it.

Gents' Furnishings.

Our stock in this line embraces the Best Goods in the market.

Our Underwear is all bought in case lots at the lowest manufacturer's rates. We would quote prices, but do not know where to begin, as everything we have in this line is a bargain at the price sold for. Trade with

HOUSEMAN, DONNALLY & JONES,

Reliable and Square Dealing Clothiers,

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

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

Harrington, Husted & Co.,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

[OFFICIAL.]
Common Council.
HOLLAND, MICH., Nov. 20th, 1888.
The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the president pro tem, Alderman Kramer.
Present: Aldermen Carr, Keppel, De Vries, Kramer and Van Ark, and the Clerk.
Reading of the minutes and the regular order of business was suspended.
The following bills were presented for payment, viz: H. Vanpell, leather strips for helmet boxes No. 1, Geo. H. Sipp, paid for cleaning second story of city hall, \$4.00; H. Vanpell, 10½ cords stove wood, \$16.12; G. J. Van Duren, 12½ days service on Board of Assessors, \$24.50; Geo. H. Sipp, 12½ days service on Board of Assessors, \$24.50; Peter Boek, 12½ days service on Board of Assessors, \$24.50.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.
The Committee on Poor reported presenting the semi monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee, recommending \$17.50, for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending Dec- mber 5th, next.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.
The following claims approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Common Council for payment, viz: Standard Oil Co. 1 bbl. Cap Oil, oil, \$17.64; R. E. Werkman, 95 lbs. boiler compound @ 6½c. \$6.72.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.
The Marshal reported the collection of \$4.47 water fund money. Also reported the collection of \$83.01 sidewalk money, and receipts from the city treasurer for same.—Filed.
The Chief of Fire Department reported for the quarter ending October 31st, 1888, and suggested that the 100 feet of cotton rubber lined hose asked for in his last report be purchased as soon as possible as the old liner rubber lined hose on hand is not fit for winter service.—Accepted and that part of the report relating to hose referred to the Committee on Fire Department, with instructions to ask for samples and prices.
The Marshal, owing to his recent election as Sheriff of Ottawa County, tendered his resignation of the office of Marshal of the City of Holland to take effect December 5th, 1888.—Filed.
Council adjourned.
Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

New Holland.

Nov. 22.
The people of the Reformed Church are happy in the anticipation that their pulpit will soon be filled. Mr. Bloemendaal, a student in the theological department of Hope College received the recent call.

Prof. A. W. Taylor, Sec'y of Board of School Examiners, visited the schools at New Holland and vicinity during this week. He reports the schools in a flourishing condition.

The fine weather of the past few weeks has enabled the farmers to complete their fall work and to go into winter quarters in comfortable style. An immense crop of corn has been put into the cribs.

A pleasant meeting of the teachers of New Holland and vicinity was held at M. Coburn's on Tuesday evening, "COR."

Robinson.

From Grand Haven Evening Tribune.

About 9 a. m. Wednesday, Frank Clark, aged 20 years, a son of Supervisor Chas. Clark, of Robinson, met with a terrible and probably fatal accident. He was at work on a pile driver making some repairs to the float bridge over Mill House bayou, when a pile that was being hoisted into position slipped from its place and fell, striking young Clark. His back was broken just below the shoulder blades, the left leg crushed at the ankle, one eye bruised and his head bruised. A messenger was sent to this city for Dr. Walkey, who was soon on the ground. He found the man unconscious and completely paralyzed below the waist. Nothing could be done and when the doctor left him at 11:30 the injured man was still unconscious. It is thought he cannot live later than midnight. Supervisor Clark, the father, is bowed down with sorrow, this sudden blow coming so soon after the tragical death of his wife only a few weeks ago. Six years since Mr. Clark had a son drowned in Grand River.

Olive Centre.

Nov. 20.
The young winter we have had, reminds us of what we may expect.

Kate Pierce is at Riverside, with her sister Mary who has been very sick.

Ida Conklin has returned to Saugatuck, after a short visit at home.

Judge Taylor was visiting schools in this locality last week.

William Pierce went to Grand Haven to act as jurymen on the 18th but was of course dismissed owing to the adjournment.

Some of our people were at Zeeland on the evening of the 12th inst, enjoying the jubilee; but we believe none of them were connected with the free-for-all fights, or the deal in poor eggs, there that night.

Quite a number of patriotic citizens of every political belief attended the glorification in Holland the 13th inst, and all seemed to be well pleased with the program.

"CRANK."

Lake Shore.

Nov. 20th.
Mrs. Van Steenburg, wife of Samuel Van Steenburg, died on the evening of the 3d inst., after a short illness.

Maggie Van Steenburg has been living with the widow O'Brien the past summer. She is at home at present and is in quite poor health.

N. W. Ogden had the misfortune to have one of his horses run into his barb wire fence week before last. The horse was cut up very bad and will be unable to be used for some time.

A. Dolph and wife have just returned from a visit with friend and relatives at Grand Rapids.

Ed Van de Woude and Eddy Ogden finished up the season's work at Fennville and returned home last Monday.

Walter Drinkwater struck out west the fore part of this week. He expects to find employment at Kansas City.

Barnum killed two coons at one shot of his old blunderbuss, one day last week.

D. Dolph will occupy the premises of Col. Pelton this winter. He has been repairing the house and barn; and the place is again looking quite homelike.

Eddie Huff is visiting relatives at Shelby and Hart, Oceana County.

School District no. 8 have purchased desks etc. of the Union School furniture Co. of Battie Creek, Mich. and will reseat the school room in a couple of weeks or at vacation.

One of our young men that went to Kansas City a couple of years ago has had a steady job on the Railroad since he went there. He is well liked by his

employers and writes that his wages has just been raised to 75 dollars per month.

Now that election is over we should suppose that our Australian farmer would drop politics and look after the sheep tracks.

As a rule, the fall's work is nearly done here, excepting by a few, who are always backwards with their work, and would not have it completed if the snow should hold off until February. "JAKE."

Grand Haven.

From The Evening Tribune.

Fred Kieft is building a hot house 20x80 alongside of his dwelling on Fifth street, for celery plants.

The past two weeks of fine weather has put several hundred dollars into the pockets of our celery raisers.

The schooner David Macy in entering this harbor last night at 9 o'clock ran against the south pier and stove a hole in here just above the water line. The wind was blowing hard and the sea was heavy. The boat is now at Capt. Kirby's yard to be repaired.

E. Greve, a Hollander, who went from here to the old country in July last, writes back that he never knew what a nice place America was until he got back to the old country. He will probably be back here in the spring.

Late Saturday afternoon the residence of Charley Fredericks, on Elliott street, was entered by burglars and quite a sum of money and checks belonging to Wm. Campbell, a boarder, were taken.

Tuesday night at 11 o'clock burglars tried to get into the house of Chris Hauck, on Elliott street, but were scared away by the barking of the dog. Shortly afterwards the house of Fred Mundt on the same street was entered and \$100 taken from a bureau, all the money he had in the house. They entered through an up stairs window by means of a ladder.

The body of a man was found Wednesday afternoon in the water under Capt. Kirby's coal dock. He had lain in the water so long that the face was badly decomposed. Judging from his gray whiskers, was a man probably 50 years of age, medium size, ordinary clothing, but could not be recognized. Coroner Gray was at once notified, who took possession of the body and will hold an inquest Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Baby and I Are Out.



4 P. M.



4:30 P. M.



5 P. M.



5:30 P. M.



6 P. M.

Don't Experiment.

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

New Advertisements.

Notice of Application For Order For Sale of Real Estate of the "Third Reformed Protestant Church" of Holland, Michigan.

The Trustees of the Third Reformed Protestant Church of Holland, a religious corporation duly organized under the laws of this State, hereby give notice, that they will make application to the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, on the first day of the next term thereof, appointed to be held at the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on the Second Monday of January, A. D. 1889,

or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order of the said court, that the following described real estate belonging to said corporation, to-wit: Lot numbered fourteen (14) in block nine (9), lots three (3) and sixteen (16) in block eleven (11), and lot numbered three (3) in block ten (10) all in the south west addition to the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, may be sold, and that the proceeds arising from such sale may be directed to be applied for the purpose of repairing the crotch building and parsonage of said corporation.

Dated Holland, Nov. 12, A. D. 1888.
ISAAC CAPRON,
PETER GUNST,
JOHN PESSINK,
G. VAN ARK,
HEIN VAN DER HAAR,
ENGELBERTS VAN DER VEEN,
TEUNIS VAN DYK,
C. H. SCHOLLS,
Trustees.

G. J. DIEKEMA, Attorney for Trustees.

Fall and Winter GOODS!

JONKMAN & DYKEMA

Have the best and largest stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for Men, Boys and Children.

Also

HATS and CAPS,

Gents Furnishing Goods,
Etc., Etc.

Prices lower than elsewhere.
Call and inspect our goods and judge for yourself.

Third door east of Post Office.

JONKMAN & DYKEMA.

DON'T Buy Your ARCTICS

Until you have seen the Colchester Arctic

With the OUTSIDE COUNTER. It's the best fitting and best wearing Arctic now made, and is made upon honor for reputation. The Outside Counter adds largely to the durability. These are cheapest in the end. No extra charge for the Outside Counter. Ask to see the Colchester Arctic.

Van Duren Bros.
EIGHTH STREET.

GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENCY

—OF—
Mulder & Verwey

—IN THE—

Grondwet Building,
HOLLAND, - MICH.

AGENTS FOR THE

Netherlands - American,
INMAN,

Noddeutoische Lloyd,
And Other Steamship Lines.

Direct connection between the principal cities in the Netherlands, England, Germany, and Scandinavia.

The Best, Quickest, and Safest Steamers on the Ocean.

On account of the railroad war in the West, we are prepared to sell tickets from Europe to Chicago at reduced rates for the next two weeks.

Write or apply to
MULDER & VERWEY,
De Grondwet Building, Holland, Mich.

DIPLOMA

AWARDED THE

NEW HOME.

Sewing Machine

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

DIPLOMA

GIVEN TO THE

UNITED STATES ORGAN,

For the PURE, and at the same time FULL HEAVY TONES given by these instruments.

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

Also have a large stock of

FURNITURE

AND

WALL PAPER

on hand at low figures.

CARPETS!

CARPETS!

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

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

MEYER,

RROUWER & CO.

RIVER STREET,

Holland, - Mich.

I have on hand a variety of twenty different kinds

Oliver Chilled Plows

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

Also have on hand a fine line of

Open and Top Buggies,

JACKSON LUMBER WAGONS,
The Late Improved Reed Spring Tooth Harrow.

Farmer's Favorite and Buckeye Grain Drills.

Give me a call if in need of any of these goods, and you will be treated with courtesy.

All goods warranted.

B. VAN RAALTE.

ATTENTION!

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

on Honest

Established

CH. CL.

L. H.

Dealing and

Low Prices

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

Chicago Clothing House, L. HENDERSON.

PROTECTION!

When in need of

BOOTS and SHOES

to protect the feet remember that

E. HEROLD

Carries a fine assortment of goods in the above line.

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

Gray Bros. Shoes

A Specialty.

A full line of

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

E. HEROLD.

C. Steketee & Bos,

GENERAL

MERCHANTS,

Always have on hand a complete stock of goods consisting of

Dry Goods, GROCERIES,

Crockery, and Glassware.

Special line of Earthen Ware such as

FLOWER POTS,

From the smallest to the largest size; also large Urns for Lawns and Gardens.

A complete line of

5c., 10c., and 25c.

Counter Goods.

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.

Cheap Cassimeres for Boys' and Men's Suits.

Please call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere.

Holland, Mich., July 5, 1888.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

24-1f.

MRS. R. B. BEST

Has all the latest novelties in

Fancy Work,

Wash Emb. Linens,

Stamped Linens,

Plush Ornament.

Stamping done to order.

Also a large and fine stock of

Hair Goods, Bangs, Waves, Switches.

Orders for Fancy Work solicited.

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

—AT—

G. Van Putten & Sons.

The have just received their Fall Stock of

DRY GOODS

Hats, Caps,

NOTIONS,

and gents' Furnishing Goods.

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

PARENTS

—IF YOUR—

BOY OR GIRL

Needs a pair of

SHOES

Before you send them to School. It will benefit you to call and examine our stock before purchasing goods elsewhere.

We have the best

School Shoe

In the market for the money, and we are sure if you once buy a pair of them you will not regret it.

We also have on hand a good durable line of

Ladies' House Slippers,

That are soft and easy on the foot.

We still have a lot of those windmills that please the little ones so much, which we give away to every purchaser of a pair of shoes.

Van Duren Bros.,

24 EIGHTH STREET.

If you want a good pair of

Boots and Shoes

For a reasonable price call at

P. De Kraker's,

Corner of River and Eighth Sts.

Prices to suit everybody. Come and see us before you go elsewhere.

Repairing done neatly, substantially, and on short notice.

P. DE KRAKER.

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

LADIES' CORNER.

Married an' Gone.

The house is dreary since Milly's gone away;
Though she's only gone across the road it seems
she's gone to stay;
An' when she comes to see me now she's full o'
talk o' Fred,
Tell I'd like to take him back the barn an' punch
him in the head.
It seems to me the good old days is over now an'
gone,
An' nothin' left but loneliness an' gray hairs
comin' on.
Why, I'member when she used to come a-tod-
din' to the gate
An' be watchin' down the lane for me, an' couldn't
hardly wait
Tell she saw me come a-hurryin' up the lane to
her an' home,
An' then nothin' could hold her, she's so glad
to see me come.
Then when old sand-man come around and
sleepy-time would be,
No one could tell the stories right exceptin'
only me,
An' then when she was older how her purty
cheeks would glow
When she'd say "she'd stick to father, didn't
want no other beau."
There's no one now to scold me if I wear a shabby
coat;
There's nobody to lead me in the way that I
should vote;
There's nothin' but remember tell outlin's like to
break,
Though I try to seem as chipper as old times,
I jest for her sake.
O, Milly if you only could be little once again—
Jest my four-year-old, that didn't love no one but
father—then
Jest to keep you so—unchangin' tell the sleepy
man come round;
An' you an' me, my baby, slept together under-
ground!

MRS. HARRISON IN SOCIAL LIFE.

The Lady Coming to the White House. The Home Life of the Harrisons— The Future "First Lady."

Mrs. Harrison, who will preside over Washington society, is just about as old as her husband, that is, 54 years, and they have been together ever since school days. Her father, John W. Scott, was a teacher in Miami university, Oxford, O. They called her Caroline, Carrie for short, and sent her to school in the girls' college of the town. She was quiet and demure, and the village home was not at all disturbed by stiff parties or dinners. In fact it is related that though her daughter is credited with having been the best waltzer in Indianapolis, Mrs. Harrison herself never danced at all when she was a girl, and that when she was at school all the girls wore calico dresses and sunbonnets, and were proud of them.

Gen. Harrison isn't a tall man, and Mrs. Harrison is not a tall woman. When a girl she was what you would call petite. Her form was slender and her face ideally beautiful. Her hair was black and her complexion dark. It still retains its full color, but her hair has become silver here and there and her girlish form has become matronly. Her face is still handsome, and its regular features seem to have been but little lined by the passing years. The little smile of welcome that always plays upon her lips makes Mrs. Harrison a very delightful appearing person. One other thing is always noticed by a man who sees Mrs. Harrison, and that is her hand. It is small and graceful, and her fingers taper just enough. The wrist is slender and well molded, and the arm above it is full and faultless in contour.

Caroline Scott met Benjamin Harrison in Oxford. They were boy and girl together, got married, settled down for life on some \$200 that young Tippecanoe had received from his father, and had a baby before either was 21 years old. Young Harrison said his wife was half his capital. She was his helper in every sense when he began his career in the law. Her ancestry had given her strength physically, and her mother had given her that sensible instruction in applied housekeeping. The supervision of the home at Indianapolis is one of Mrs. Harrison's delights. She has a hobby of getting up at 6 in the morning and going to market every once in a while to buy meats and vegetables herself.

The day for Mrs. Harrison begins at 6 a. m. Breakfast is served at 7:30, luncheon at 1 p. m., and dinner at 6. Just at present there are two children in the family to whom Mrs. Harrison gives a great deal of her time. They are Benjamin Harrison McKee, 20 months old, and Mary Lodge McKee, of the serene dignity of four months. These babies are the daughter's offspring, and ever since they came to the Harrison home they have been the grandmother's chief delight. Benjamin christened with much formality as the ninth to bear the name of Benjamin Harrison. Ever so many were at the house of the general—for Mrs. McKee has remained under her father's roof—at the ceremonies over the youngster, and among them was Dr. Scott, the father of Mrs. Harrison. He is between 80 and 90 years old, and lives in Washington.

The chief pleasure of Mrs. Harrison, next to the babies is painting. She has a natural taste, and by study and practice has made herself almost professionally accomplished in handling the brush. She has given most of her time to the decoration of china, and the rooms of her house are filled with specimens of her art. About a year ago she studied under the tutelage of a teacher from the royal pottery at Dresden, and each week now, except during the summer months, she gives two mornings to her lessons. Not quite as much of a hobby as the babies or the music or the painting is Mrs. Harrison's liking for needlework and embroidery. She is an adept to each, and there's not a piece of household linen in the Harrison home that does not bear her monogram worked with her own fingers.

The Harrisons have had several homes. The general never has been rich. In his earlier years he did not make much headway, and whatever his income he generally lived up to its last dollar, and sometimes was forced to go a little beyond. Each of the houses they have occupied has been unpretentious, and the one now their home is the first one of any size. It is on North Delaware St., in one of the prettiest parts of Indianapolis, but architecturally it is not as noteworthy as its neighbors. In fact, it is rather plain. But it

is home from cellar to attic, and all the rooms are cheerful with the life of a home-loving family. There is a big hall and a big drawing-room adjoining. The furniture is rich, but there aren't any stiff sets of just so many chairs all in certain spots, as you find in too many houses.

In only one notable particular has the new mistress of the white house had anything to do with New York, and that is in the matter of dress. She does not overdress, but she yields to the dictates of fashion without even endeavoring to become a leader in a small way. Some of her plainer gowns are made in her own house. Her more elaborate costumes are made in New York. She first employed a New York modiste when she was giving receptions as a senator's wife, and since that time she has always looked to New York for her dress for formal occasions.—New York Sun.

The Handsomest Lady in Holland

Remark to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs was a superior remedy as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle Free. Large size 50c and \$1.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage executed by Joseph Victor and Nellie Victor, his wife, of Holland, Michigan, to Mary Metz of Holland, Mich., dated November nineteenth A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on November twenty-second A. D. 1886, in Liber 27 of Mortgages, on page 230; which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of the notice, the sum of Five Hundred and forty Dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law (or in equity) to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is, therefore, hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale, at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale, including the costs of notice provided by law; said sale to be held at the front door of the Ottawa County court house at Grand Haven, Michigan, on

Eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1889.

At one o'clock in the afternoon of said day. The mortgaged premises to be sold being, All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Township of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, and further described as the east half of the north east quarter of section twenty-one (21) in township five (5) north of range sixteen west, excepting the south ten acres of land, leaving 70 acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey.

Dated November 23, 1888.

MARY METZ, Mortgagee.

J. C. POST, Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage executed by Joseph Victor and Nellie Victor, his wife, of Holland, Michigan, to Mary Metz of Holland, Mich., dated November nineteenth A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on November twenty-second A. D. 1886, in Liber 27 of Mortgages, on page 230; which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of the notice, the sum of Five Hundred and forty Dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law (or in equity) to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale, at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale, including the costs of notice provided by law; said sale to be held at the front door of the Ottawa County court house at Grand Haven, Michigan, on

Twenty Sixth day of November A. D. 1888.

At Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day. The said mortgage premises to be sold being, a certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the Village of Zeeland in the County of Ottawa and the State of Michigan, described as Lot numbered sixteen (16) of Block numbered Two (2) of the Village of Zeeland according to a recorded plat thereof in the Register's office of above named Ottawa County, excepting a square piece in the North West corner of said lot, of One hundred twenty five (125) feet South and North by sixty six (66) feet East and West and excepting a strip of one (1) foot wide beginning at the North East corner of said lot and running thence South One hundred (100) feet where it terminates.

Dated August 28th 1888.

JANET J. SMITH, Assignee of Mortgagee.

J. DE KRAKER, Attorney for Assignee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage made by Reider E. Werkman of the City of Holland Ottawa County Michigan (unmarried) to Mary A. Kendall of the City of Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan dated the 20th day of September A. D. 1887 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the said County of Ottawa on the 29th day of September A. D. 1887 in Liber 15 of Mortgages at page 23, by the nonpayment of interest due thereon the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative, pursuant to the provisions of a clause in said mortgage contained providing that should any default be made in payment of said interest moneys or any part thereof, and should the same remain unpaid for the space of thirty days, then and from that time forth, that is to say, after the lapse of said thirty days, so much of the principal sum in said mortgage named with all arrearsages of interest thereon, shall at the option of the said Mary A. Kendall, become due and payable immediately thereafter; and whereas the said interest moneys have become due and remained unpaid for the said space of thirty days and over and the said Mary A. Kendall having exercised her said option by declaring the whole amount of principal and interest on said mortgage due and payable, and on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of One Thousand, Five Hundred and Eighty-four and 37/100ths Dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the amount now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided for the purpose of securing payment of said mortgage debt and interest thereon and the costs, charges and expenses of this sale, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa, said being the place in which the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa is held on

Saturday, the 26th day of January A. D. 1889.

At ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of certain land lying and being in the Township of Holland, Ottawa County Michigan, more particularly described as follows: The East half (E 1/2) of the South West quarter (3/4) of section thirty-five (35), also known as lot number one, and also the South East quarter (3/4) of the South West quarter (3/4) of section thirty-five (35), all in Township number Five (5) North of Range number (16) West, being Eighty-seven and Fifty One Hundredths (87 and 51/100ths) acres of land more or less.

Dated this 20th of October A. D. 1888.

MARY A. KENDALL, Mortgagee.

S. WESSELIUS, Attorney for Mortgagee.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall St., New York.

The Independent.

The Largest, The Ablest, The Best Religious and Literary Weekly in the World.

"One of the ablest weeklies in existence."—Pall Mall Gazette, London, England.

"The most influential religious organ in the States."—The Spectator, London, England.

"Clearly stands in the fore-front as a weekly religious magazine."—Sunday School Times, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prominent features of The Independent during the coming year will be:

Religious and Theological Articles,

Social and Political Articles,

Poems and Stories,

Literary Articles,

There are twenty-one distinct departments, edited by twenty-one specialists, which include:

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MEATS.

Parties desiring

Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street.

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 27-ly

AUCTION SALE!

ON

DECEMBER 1, 1888,

AT

P. H. WILMS,

RIVER STREET.

If the farmers and others wish to

take the advantage of this I will sell at

auction to the highest bidder in goods,

the following, viz: A lot of new buggies,

new Studebaker lumber wagon, with

wide tires; a lot of Clark's platform

spring wagons, best in the market;

Clark's market wagons, and other plat-

form spring wagons; four good grain

drills; two sulky plows; three Samson

mowers; a lot of swell body cutters;

Portland cutters; Keystone plows, both

iron and wooden; beam plows, Bissell,

South Bend plows; Toledo plows; a lot

of Diamond Tooth Harrows; one hundred

or more of Spring Tooth Harrows,

of both descriptions, with teeth fastened

on under side, and iron on bottom;

Champion Harrows, teeth on top; a lot

of Pumps, Drive Wells and Open Wells;

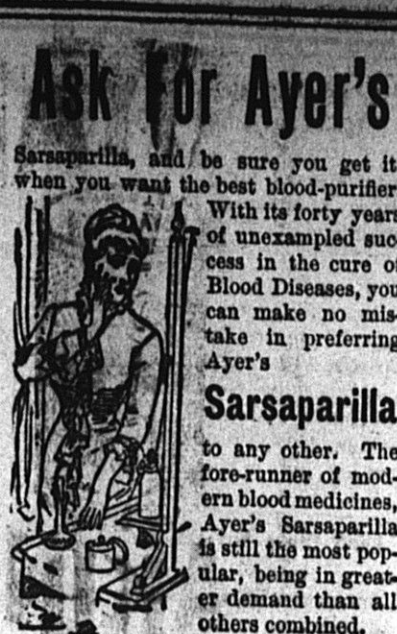
a lot of three-shovel cultivators and

five-shovel cultivators, Spring

Tooth Cultivators, etc., etc.

P. H. WILMS.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 5, 1888.



Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier.

With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

Sarsaparilla to any other. The fore-runner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitated to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

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"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. There is nothing so good for the youthful blood as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—L. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

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PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Feather Dusters and Wisk Brooms,

School Books and School Supplies,

All of which we offer at prices that

defy competition.

YATES & KANE,

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CLARK'S SALT RHEUM CURE.

25 CTS. RELIABLE DRUGGISTS WILL IT ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

Dr. F. J. Schuster, Holland, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Julia J. Fuller of Holland Township, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Bernard Weeks of the same place, dated the twenty-third day of April A. D. 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan on the 24th day of April A. D. 1884, in Liber 29 of Mortgages on page 61, which said mortgage was assigned to Bernard Weeks to Millard Harrington, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, and which said assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of April A. D. 1886 in Liber 30 of Mortgages, on page 332, and which said mortgage was again assigned to Bernard Weeks, for said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of April A. D. 1888 daily assigned by Bernard Weeks to Millard Harrington, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, and which said assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of April A. D. 1888 daily assigned by Bernard Weeks to Millard Harrington, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, and which said assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of April A. D. 1888 daily assigned by Bernard Weeks to Millard Harrington, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, and which said assignment of mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 24th day of April A. 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