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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVIII.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

NO. 44

THE CITY OF HOLLAND

is located on Macatawa Bay, a beautiful body of water having its outlet in Lake Michigan, six miles distant. It is an incorporated city, with an excellent system of waterworks, ten miles of graded and gravelled streets, two public parks, three brick school buildings and many handsome residences and substantial business blocks. Hope College, the Western Theological Seminary and a complete public school system, provide superior educational advantages, and eight churches look after the religious welfare of its inhabitants. The famous Macatawa Park and Ottawa Beach resorts are here, and bring thousands of visitors to the town each summer. Holland has railway connections with Chicago, Grand Rapids, Muskegon and Detroit, and also a direct steamboat line to Chicago. Three hotels, two banks and a large number of first-class retail stores are found in the city. Its manufacturing interests include three tanneries, two roller flouring mills, one large furniture factory (with another in process of construction), three planing mills, machine shop, foundry, wagon works, tub and nail factory, brewery, stove factory, stone quarry and agricultural works, together giving employment to 500 operatives. The town is surrounded by fine farming and fruit lands, and it is the natural market place of a farming population of fifteen thousand persons. The city is growing rapidly and its citizens are at all times ready to assist manufacturers desiring to locate at Holland and to welcome all new residents. Among the principal business and professional men are the following:

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

BLUM, C., Jr., dealer in Bakers' Goods, Confectionery, Foreign Fruits, Tobacco and Cigars. Blom's new block, Eighth street.

CITY BAKERY, J. Pessink & Co., Proprietors. Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confectionery, etc., Eighth street.

Bank.

HOLLAND CITY BANK, foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

HELDER, J. D., the cheapest place in the city to buy Boots and Shoes, River street.

VAN DUREN BROS., dealers in Boots and Shoes. A large assortment always on hand. Eighth street.

Clothing.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, keeps the largest stock of Cloths and Ready made Clothing in the city. Eighth street.

VORST, W., Tailor. Renovating and repairing clothing a specialty cheap and good. River street.

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, G. & SONS, General Dealers in Groceries, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provision, etc. River street.

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

Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Carpets, Picture Frames, etc., River street.

VERBEEK, W., dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper, Picture Frames, Non-choloid decorations and Novelties. Eighth street.

Flour Mills.

WALSH DE ROO & CO., Manufacturers of Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roller Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hardware. Steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 52 Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in stoves, hardware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware. Corner River and Eighth streets.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor. The only first-class hotel in the city. It is located in the business center of the town and has one of the largest and best sample rooms in the state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

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

PARK HOUSE, David L. Boyd, proprietor. Has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished. Terms moderate. Cor. Fish and Ninth streets.

Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J., Jr., proprietor of Holland City Sale and Exchange Stable. General carrying done, cor. Market and Seventh streets.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FLEEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufacturer and blacksmith shop. Also manufacturer of Ox Yokes. River street.

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, Feb. 13, March 13, April 10, May 15, June 12, July 10, August 7, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Dec. 4. St. John's days June 24 and December 27. G. LAFFITE, W. M. O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 68, meets in K. O. T. M. Hall at 8:00 p. m., on Monday night next. A. B. Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application. W. A. HOLLEY, Commander. GEO. E. HUNT, R. K.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.

What makes me feel so doleful o'er
A fate man's patience tries?
All year I labored in a store
That didn't advertise.
—Color Springs Clipper.

A SCARCITY in the market—turkeys.

SUBSCRIBE for the NEWS. Only One Dollar a year.

PAY your taxes to the city treasurer, Wm. Verbeek, commencing Monday.

MR. AND MRS. C. KOK lost their two-year-old daughter by diphtheria last Tuesday morning.

UNCLE TOM, Eva and Topsey—two of them—at the Opera House next Wednesday evening, Dec. 7th.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN at the Opera House next Saturday evening, Dec. 7th. Admission 25 and 35 cents.

The juvenile band has changed teachers, and is now under the direction of Prof. W. A. Thomas.

REV. A. A. PRANSTIEL has declined the call extended to him by the Second Reformed Church of Kalamazoo.

NINE inches of snow fell here Wednesday night and Thursday morning, and fair sleighing is the result.

PROFS. GOODRICH and Thomas tooted their violin and fiddled their horn, at a dance at Saugatuck, Thanksgiving evening.

THE Phoenix Hotel bus is a new addition to that well kept hostelry, and one well appreciated by the patrons of the house.

NEXT Monday, the Life Saving Station at the Park will be closed for the next four months or until navigation opens next spring.

CHEAP reading, only one dollar for 2,496 columns of reading. That is what you receive if you subscribe for the NEWS for a year.

OUR correspondents were all busy this week, killing and eating turkeys, so they were not able to give the NEWS the usual neighborhood news.

MR. JAS. HUNTLEY was awarded the contract for building the West Michigan Furniture Co's factory, to be erected on the old Plugger Mills site.

THE sewer question should be agitated by the common council. The public health would be greatly benefited by such a system in operation.

THE regular monthly business meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the residence of Mrs. P. H. McBride, on Thursday, Nov. 5th, at 3 o'clock p.m.

THE annual election of the officers of Crescent tent, No. 68 K. O. T. M. will be held next Wednesday evening, Dec. 2nd; every member is requested to be present.

NEXT spring Messrs. Matthew Notier and John Verschure will erect a two story brick block on the lot between the stores of R. M. Jones & Son and S. Reidsema.

THE express train from Chicago, which arrives in this city at 4:50 a. m., was snow bound at Sawyer Friday morning, and did not reach this city until 4 p. m.

ADVERTISE your holiday goods in the NEWS. If you have any special line that you want brought to the knowledge of the public, our columns is the proper medium to use.

HOLLAND is not a good town for dances, judging from the hop giving at Opera House last Wednesday evening; but perhaps the complexion of those attending has something to do with it.

It is reported that several farmers of this vicinity were victimized by Frederickson & Co., the champion swindlers, of Chicago, whose fraudulent business transactions have lately come to light.

CATCHING on sleighs is now the leading pastime indulged in by the small boy of the city. The marshal, however, will make it rather interesting for him if he "catches on" him.

THE storm this week put a stop for a day to building operations on the McBride block. The brick work is almost completed, and if the weather had remained mild a few days work would have finished it.

DIPHTHERIA got in its deadly work again here last Thursday. The victim is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Verlee. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the whole community in their affliction.

THE much talked of hunt, which was to take place on 'Thanksgiving Day failed to materialize as it was too stormy for the sport. We are of the opinion, however that there were also other reasons for the failure.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 11, 1889: Mrs. Mary Bromley, Mr. Geo. Fox, M. Tucker & Co., Mr. H. Vincelette, Leander Worden. J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

MORE light is needed in Holland. The council has taken hold of the matter, and we trust that that august body will give it a thorough investigation, and comply with the wants of its citizens in supplying them with electric light.

ONE thousand dollars will be offered for competition among the members of the Ottawa County Building and Loan Association, this evening, Saturday. The fifth quarterly report, which was omitted two weeks ago, will be read at the meeting.

BOSTON had a warm reception Thanksgiving. A fire there destroyed over six blocks of buildings. This is the second large fire in Massachusetts during the week, the other being at Lynn, when \$10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by the fiery flames.

FRIDAY evening was a disagreeable one for people to leave their homes, owing to the rain, but that did not deter the Ladies' Aid Society from giving their social at the residence of Mrs. A. King. The affair was well attended, and a pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

A LETTER has been received from Mrs. Henry Te Roller, announcing the safe arrival of herself and children, and mother at their new home in Seattle, Washington. Mr. Te Roller and his family are all very much pleased with Washington and its booming city of Seattle.

A TEMPERANCE meeting will be held in the First Reformed Church, corner of Ninth and Market street, next Tuesday evening, beginning at 7:45 o'clock. This is the third of the series of meetings that have been held this fall. It will be addressed by Rev. J. Talmadge Bergen, Rev. H. E. Dosker and others. All are invited to attend.

ADAM McNABB of this city, foreman of the bridge department of the C. & W. M., has made a gear wheel for the road's inspection car, which is about one-fourth smaller than the ordinary one, and which can be attached at pleasure so that the speed of the car may be increased about one-fourth. A similar wheel will be put on to the L. & N. inspection car.

NEXT Thursday, Dec. 5th, Jacob Fleeman will hold a public auction at his establishment on River street. Among the many articles which he will offer for sale will be a large number of cutters. They are of the best make and this will be an excellent opportunity to purchase one cheap. Remember the date of the auction, and be on hand early. Read ad. in another column.

THANKSGIVING DAY was generally observed in the city, by the closing of places of business, attendance upon the church services and the dissection of delicious roast turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens. Messrs. Harrington, De Roo and company, the great northern deer hunters, did not return in time to supply the city with venison. They are expected home today, Saturday, laden with game.

MR. E. J. HARRINGTON has sold the Boltwood & Harrington addition consisting of eighty lots to Grand Rapids parties. This property lies on the south side of Sixteenth street, near the fair grounds. It will make a fine residence location. This is another indication that outside parties, as well as our citizens, know that Holland's boom has come to stay, and that we are sure to have a good town here.

THE man who predicted a few weeks ago that the coming winter would be a mild one, has just purchased forty cords of stove wood, three hind quarters of beef, a barrel of sauerkraut, two barrels of cider, fifty bushels of potatoes, and a cart load of sundry

provisions. He will make his appearance when the robins nest again, and will undoubtedly be ready to announce that we will have a warm summer.

NEXT Friday evening, Dec. 6th, a Bazaar will be held in the Opera House under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of Hope Church. Different articles will be offered for sale, which are both handsome and useful. Hence, here is an excellent opportunity to buy Christmas- and New Year's presents. Refreshments will also be served. As the profits will be used for improvement of the church building, a general invitation to come and see and buy is kindly extended.

Rev. WILLIAM HAZENBERG and wife, who left this city about 10 years ago and went to Africa to engage in missionary work, it is reported, have acquired a fortune and are making good use of it by establishing schools, reading rooms, and doing other good works. Next January they expect to leave for this country, and after visiting their friends and relatives here they will go to the Netherlands, where they will work among the poorer classes of their countrymen.

THE following is the result of the examination held in the school of District no. 1, Township of Holland, for the month ending Nov. 22. Average standing of the A grade:—Vinnie Harrington 96 pct, Anna Van Apeldoorn 96, Trudie Marsilje 93, Ruth Kerkhof 92, Libbie Van Apeldoorn 90, Mary Van den Beldt 89, Anna Dunnewind 89, Ida Johnson 89, Sophia Ellen 87, Bennie Plasman 86, Cecil Huntley 80, Fred. Kooyers 80, Maud Marsilje 75, Lora Welch 75.

A. SRIVER, Teacher.

MR. A. HUNTLEY has just completed at his shop in this city the first engine, in all its parts, that was ever constructed here. It is a four-horse upright, intended for a pleasure yacht. Steam was put in Monday, and it works to perfection. Quite a number of our citizens called in to see the "pony" work and were much pleased with it. A little more encouragement in this branch of mechanics in Holland would give the city a position second to none in this part of the state. Parties in want of engines should give Mr. Huntley a call. He is a first-class mechanic in all branches of machine and engine work.

THE Chas. F. Higgins Concert Company, of New York, will give an entertainment at the Opera House Dec. 18. The company consists of the following musicians: Mr. Chas. F. Higgins, the brilliant violin soloist, of Boston, whose playing has been a revelation to the musicians of Boston and New York; Miss Isabel Jamieson, the highly accomplished pianiste of Boston; Mr. H. Cornelius, formerly clarinet soloist of Gilmore's famous band; Miss Zelma Rawlston, the charming and talented soprano; and Mr. Henry A. Higgins, formerly cornet soloist of Gilmore's band. Admission to this concert has been placed at 25 and 35 cents.

Another Wedding.

A large number of invited guests assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Dort last Monday evening to witness the marriage of Miss Nellie Van Dort to Mr. W. E. Stem. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. E. Dosker, of the Third Reformed Church.

Many elegant presents were received by the happy couple from their relatives and friends. After the ceremony those present sat down to a table spread with good things, to which all did ample justice.

They left Thursday morning for Muskegon, where Mr. Stem has a position in the offices of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y.

The NEWS extends its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stem, and wishes them many years of happiness.

Electric Light.

By reference to the proceedings of the common council of this city, it will be seen that the city fathers are again agitating the question of purchasing an electric light plant.

Their attention is now directed to a \$1200 Van Derpoole plant, at St. Joseph, to be used only for street lighting.

We trust that the city law makers will investigate the matter thoroughly, and in case they can give us better light, without increasing the present expense of street lighting, to make the investment, but to be careful about making the tax burden any heavier.

At the same time, we should consider it better to have a plant large enough to supply lights for our factories, stores and residences, rather than simply for street lighting.

At the Churches.

Thanksgiving was observed at the city churches as follows:

At Hope Church, Rev. J. T. Bergen delivered an excellent sermon upon the two aspects of our national growth, the dark and bright sides.

Rev. W. Jennings, at the Methodist Church, gave his hearers an able discourse, appropriate to the day.

At the Ninth Street Christian Reformed Church, in addition to the regular services, the election of church officers was held, resulting in the choice of L. Sprietsema, W. G. F. Beeuwkes, J. Labots, and S. Holkeboer, as elders, and H. Takken and J. Appeldoorn as deacons.

Similar elections were held at the Market Street Church, where H. Kragt and B. Bloemendaal were chosen as elders and A. Van Putten and B. Huijzen as deacons.

The First and Third Reformed churches united in services at the latter church, where Rev. N. M. Steffens delivered an able sermon.

Your Home Paper.

Never stop your home paper. If you feel that you are not able to take several papers, always stop the one farthest from home. You ask why? We answer you in this way: In the first place your foreign paper that you say you can get for a dollar a year, cares nothing for you or your interests; it is the dollar and only that; they are not trying to build up your town or community; when your time for which you have subscribed has expired, your paper is discontinued and that ends it so far as their interest with you is concerned. Not so with your home paper. What money you invest in your home paper returns to you with interest. You ask in what way, please explain? 1st. Every dollar that is put in your home paper in the way of advertising, subscription, or in any other way is kept at home, and a home paper strives to build up the town in which it is located and if it is successful in this, it is making your home more valuable; besides we should not look at a home paper from a financial basis. We should first consider that it takes every dollar that is earned by a home paper to sustain it and when you withhold your little support either in money or news that you might contribute, you in a sense destroy its usefulness, and not only so, but every time you order your home paper discontinued you just knock one more spoke out of your wheel. The way to make your home paper interesting is for every subscriber to report to the publisher all the happenings of their neighborhood, and see that nothing of interest is allowed to pass. By doing this and then keeping a file of your papers, it gives you a future reference, which can be kept in no other way.—Ex.

Personalities.

Mrs. F. O. Nye is in Benton Harbor this week.

Mrs. Preston, of Bangor, was in the city this week visiting.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cappon went to Grand Rapids Friday.

Hon. C. Van Loo, of Zeeland, called at the NEWS office on Friday.

Conductor T. M. Clark and family spent Thanksgiving in Muskegon.

Hon. G. J. Diekema and wife spent Thanksgiving Day with friends at Allegan.

Rev. James Zwemer, of this city, preached at Grand Rapids, on Thanksgiving day.

Rev. John Visscher, of Chicago, has been in the city this week, visiting relatives and friends.

Superintendent Humphrey, wife and daughter went to Wayland Wednesday evening, where they spent Thanksgiving with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Whitbeck, Mrs. Stinman, Miss Della Whitbeck, Miss Georgie Hinman and Mr. Randall of Fennville, attended the Stem—Van Dort nuptials last Monday evening.

Messrs. R. Haberman, M. Van Putten, W. A. Holley, G. Van Schelven and G. J. Diekema went to St. Joseph, last Friday to investigate the electric light plant which is offered for sale there.

Mr. and Mrs. Arend Visscher entertained F. O. Van der Sluis and family of Big Rapids, James Van der Sluis and family and John Van der Sluis, of Grand Rapids, on Thanksgiving. Notwithstanding this large number of "slices", Mr. Visscher also provided each with an additional slice—of turkey.

A YOUNG man of this city wants a job in the new bank. Perhaps a sand-bank would suit him better.

REMEMBER that the NEWS, the best local paper in the county, can be obtained for only One Dollar a year. Subscribe now.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A SUMMARY OF THE EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK.

The Latest News as Flashed Over the Wires from All Parts of the World—Regarding Politics, Religion, Casualties, Commerce, and Industry.

CASEY ELECTED SENATOR.

The Jamestown Man Carries Off the Second Prize in North Dakota.

A BISMARCK (N. D.) dispatch says: Lyman R. Casey of Jamestown, a brother of T. B. Casey, the Minneapolis banker, has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature in joint session, and will be the short-term colleague of Senator "Gil" Pierce. There is great rejoicing among the people in the city over the election, as the successful man is popular with all classes.

Lyman R. Casey was born at York, N. Y., in 1837 and moved to Ypsilanti, Mich., at an early age. He prepared for the university at Ann Arbor, but failing health compelled him to give up his university course. For ten years he was engaged in the oyster trade at Buffalo, Baltimore and Detroit with Platt & Co., and then in the hardware trade at Detroit, being one of the firm of Platt, Casey & Kellogg. In 1872 he went abroad and traveled in Europe for five years. He married a Miss Platt, of Baltimore, and has three children, a daughter in school at Detroit, a son on the farm at Melville, and one with Platt & Co., Baltimore. In 1882 he went to Dakota in charge of the interests of the Carrington & Casey Land Company, making his headquarters at Jamestown, where he has since resided. Senator Casey is a Farmer's Alliance man, and is Chairman of the Farmers' Alliance Irrigation Committee.

FRANK HITCHCOCK NAMED.

Appointed Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

The President has appointed Frank Hitchcock, of Peoria, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

Mr. Hitchcock, the newly appointed Marshal, hails from Peoria. He served through the war, and upon its termination returned to his home, and at the first election thereafter was elected Sheriff of Peoria County. He served eight successive terms in this office, covering a period of sixteen years, and during that time gained an enviable reputation as a detective, his principal achievement being the capture of Frank Hande, a notorious desperado and murderer. He was subsequently elected Mayor of Peoria.

SEVEN LUNATICS BURNED.

An Insane Asylum Horror at Blackfoot, Idaho. A BLACKFOOT (Idaho) dispatch says: The Territorial Asylum has been nearly destroyed by fire. There were sixty-seven inmates, and sixty of these—forty-two males and twenty-five females—answered the roll-call after the fire. The other seven are believed to have perished. These are: Cora Allen, Dora Mantle, Frank Smith, H. Keen, David Hanson, A. Kennedy, and Fred Glen. The building was wooden, and burned very rapidly. The fire is thought to have resulted from a defective flue. All of the records were destroyed. The loss will not exceed \$30,000. The patients are being cared for by the Sheriff.

TOOK NEARLY A MILLION.

Land Agent Fredericksen, of Chicago, Missing with \$900,000.

N. C. FREDERICKSEN, a land agent who had an office at No. 181 Washington street, Chicago, is very much wanted by the police. He left Chicago six weeks ago and is now in Montana. It is alleged that he has absconded with about \$900,000. The largest creditor is ex-Governor J. A. Rice, of Harland, Wis. There are several parties in Chicago who are also involved heavily. Fredericksen's book-keeper, H. W. Bidgood, has been arrested for complicity in the frauds.

Montana's Legislators. There is no visible change in the political situation. The Senate met with but eight members present on roll-call, and took a recess. Some efforts are being made to bring in some missing members and organize. The Democratic lower house met with twenty-eight members present. Representative Hunter, of Deer Lodge County, was sworn in and took his seat. All the officers elected by this branch took the oath of office.

Union Pacific Earnings. The earnings of the Union Pacific Railway Company for the month of October were \$3,331,319, an increase over the corresponding month last year of \$298,000; expenses, \$1,805,738; increase, \$102,455; surplus, \$1,525,581; increase, \$195,550.

Two Killed Over a Game of Pool. P. McFARLANE, of Manti, Utah, shot and killed, at Manti, G. Hansen, of Kansas City, and W. G. Golding, of Salt Lake City, members of the Rio Grande surveying party. The men had quarreled over a game of pool.

Iron Manufacturers Fail. CALDWELL, WILCOX, & Co., iron manufacturers at Newburg, N. Y., have made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The assets and liabilities are unknown, but are said to be heavy.

Blow Open a Railway Safe. The safe of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company at Conway Springs, Kan., was blown open the other night and \$2,000 was secured. The robbers are unknown.

Captured Pennsylvania "Moonshiners." CHARLES MURPHY and his son, with their illicit still, have been captured in Forest County, Pa. The revenue officers destroyed a quantity of "moonshine" whisky.

Machine-Shop in Ashes. A LOSS of \$50,000 was caused at Rochester, N. Y., by the destruction by fire of William Gleason's machine-shop. The insurance exceeds \$40,000.

Two Farmers Drowned. WELLINGTON HART, of North Smithfield, R. I., and R. A. Smith, of Mohegan, R. I., farmers, while driving home from Woonsocket, accidentally drove into a pond near North Smithfield and were drowned.

How for the Navy. SECRETARY TRACY has made arrangements by which the navy will be furnished with the Brown prismatic powder for large guns and the new smokeless powder for smaller arms.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

In York County, Maine, large sales of so-called Jamaica ginger have aroused the suspicions of the prohibitionists, and the discovery has been made that the stuff contains a large amount of alcohol. Sellers of the compound will be prosecuted.

NEAR New Bedford, Mass., a square-rigged vessel was wrecked, and it is believed that all on board perished. One body was washed ashore.

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, a wealthy resident of Milton, Mass., was shot and fatally wounded by three Italians who were trespassing on his estate and whom he had ordered from the ground.

J. F. WICKS, of the Wicks Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Mass., manufacturer of woolen goods, has assigned for the benefit of his creditors. In a published statement Mr. Wicks attributes his failure to the discrimination made by the late Secretary Manning on the classification of piece-dyed worsted. The mill has eighty-nine looms and employs 175 hands.

The mother of the poet, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Mrs. Elizabeth Clementine Kinney, has died at Summit, N. J.

The will of J. Warren Merrill, who recently died at Cambridge, Mass., bequeaths to Baptist missions, charities, and associations, \$117,500, and to Brown University and Vassar College \$10,000 each.

The Sheriff has taken possession of the iron plant of Long & Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose failure on Thursday caused the suspension of the Lawrence Bank. The failures have caused but little flurry in financial circles.

At New York, James Smith, a letter-carrier, driven desperate by his wife's desolation, fatally shot his two children and then turned the weapon on himself. Smith, who is a sufferer from consumption, is not badly injured.

WORK on the new gymnasium of Yale College has been begun, and of the \$130,000 needed for the building all but \$13,000 has been secured.

The Glasgow Iron Company, of Pottstown, Pa., has voluntarily increased the wages of its puddlers 25 cents a ton.

The schooner C. B. Church, from Baltimore for Boston, with coal, has been given up as lost. The Captain, J. T. Gallagher, was accompanied by his wife and 4-year-old son.

At Scranton, Pa., the four-story iron front building occupied by Lowenberg Brothers & Eckhouse, wholesale furniture and house furnishing goods, has been destroyed by fire, with its contents. Loss, \$30,000; fully insured. T. J. Kelly & Co., wholesale grocers, were damaged \$7,000 by fire and water; N. B. Ashley, wholesale fruits, and Williams Brothers, produce, were damaged by water. Judge Hand's five-story brick adjoining was burned in the upper stories.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

In the investigation at Salt Lake, Utah, regarding the spirit of the Mormon Church toward the Government, and as to the oaths taken by Mormons in the Endowment House, for the purpose of determining whether membership in that church is incompatible with citizenship, a Mrs. Gilmore testified that she went through the Endowment House seventeen years ago with a number of others, and all were called upon to swear that they would avenge the blood of Joseph and Hiram Smith upon the American nation, and teach it to their children and their children's children down to the fourth generation. Any one who violated the oaths or revealed the secrets of the house should be killed. Henry W. Lawrence, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the most prominent business men of the Territory, testified that he officiated in the Endowment House in Salt Lake for several years. In the ceremony, persons going through always took the following oath:

You, each and all of you, agree to avenge the blood of the prophets, Joseph and Hiram, who have sealed their testimony with their blood; and that you will teach this to your children and your children's children to the third and fourth generation. This you do in the presence of God and His ministering angels.

Witnesses said there was another covenant to obey the priesthood in all things, and the penalty of death was attached to the violation of the covenants, and for revealing the secrets of the house.

CHARLES MONTGOMERY, owner of the American Exchange Hotel at San Francisco, is financially embarrassed owing to the speculations and flight of one E. Glencross Grant, alias Edward Glencross, whom he established in business and took into partnership. Grant's embezzlements foot up \$80,000.

A HELENA (Mont.) dispatch says: Gov. Toole has decided to admit to the legislative halls only such members-elect as hold certificates from county clerks, and has ordered that the Legislature convene in the court house. This will result in the admission of ten Democrats from Silver Bow County and give the Democrats control of the House, the Senate being a tie. The Governor's proclamation to this effect caused consternation among the Republicans. The United States Marshal recently appointed by President Harrison has sworn in a lot of special deputies, and it is feared there will be bloodshed over the organization of the Legislature.

The Sherman Oil Company, one of the largest independent companies in Ohio, with twenty-two producing wells and 620 acres of land, has sold out to the Standard Oil Company for \$100,000. The Wingo Oil and Gas Company, with leases on seventy acres and eight producing wells, has also sold out to the same company.

The north-bound Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train was robbed at Pryor Creek, twenty miles south of Vinita, Kan., the other night. The train stopped at Pryor Creek and was boarded by the robbers, who uncoupled the engine, mail and express cars, running them on two miles to Pryor switch, where they climbed out over the top of the express car. The passengers were not molested. The amount taken is not known. A special train with United States Marshals has started from Muskogee for the scene.

A PINE CITY (Minn.) dispatch says: William Booker shot and killed William P. Coombs and wife. The deed was prompted by jealousy. Booker being desperately in love with Mrs. Coombs.

He went to Coombs' house, and, after murdering the couple, fled to the woods. NED STRATHER, a colored man, 65 years old, was shot and instantly killed at Slater, Mo., by his son Tim, aged 13 years. The boy, who has been arrested, states that his father was abusing and beating his mother, during which he, Tim, picked up a revolver belonging to his father and shot three times at the latter, each load taking effect.

JUDGE BREWSTER, of the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, has been called upon to test the validity of the Kansas laws forbidding the sale within that State of imported meats. It goes before him on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by L. A. Kieffer, agent of the Swift packing house, who was sentenced for selling the meat.

A VALLEY FALLS (Kan.) dispatch says: The stud barn of I. C. Webster & Co., at Orchard Hill Farm, has been burned. Four notable stallions were burned to death—Evenmond, Prairie Wilkes, Joe Larkin, and Weagmont. The loss is placed at \$75,000. The fire originated from the explosion of a lantern.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

The General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters (Masonic) met at Atlanta, Ga., in third annual convention, and elected officers for three years, George W. Cooley, of Minneapolis, being chosen General Grand Master.

At Louisville, Michael J. Tierman, a railway brakeman, who was permanently crippled by a fire caused by a leaking oil barrel, has obtained a verdict for \$25,000 against the Standard Oil Company.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

GREEN B. RAUM, Jr., son of the Commissioner of Pensions, has been appointed assistant chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, vice Reeds, resigned. The Commissioner has created a new division to be known as the appointment division, of which his son will have charge.

In the joint assembly of the North Dakota Legislature Gilbert A. Pierce was elected United States Senator. An attempt to take a bill for his colleague was defeated by adjournment.

P. S. COUNTZ and Julius Clarry, of Paola, Kan., were buried alive by the caving in of a cellar they were digging. When found both were dead.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER will introduce a bill in the next Congress providing for the election by the people of Postmasters, Collectors of Internal Revenue, Custom House and other Federal officials, the President to retain the power of removal for cause.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

EX-REPRESENTATIVE JOHN R. BYRNE of the Knights of Labor has been arrested at Scottsdale, Pa., on a charge of conspiracy preferred by ex-Representative Callaghan. The information also includes General Master Workman Powderly and Peter Wise, a local labor leader. Mr. Powderly will be placed under arrest on his return from Atlanta to Scranton. Wise will be arrested at the earliest possible moment. The suit grew out of letters of Mr. Powderly published in the *Journal of United Labor* in June, 1888.

At the meeting of the Knights of Labor at Atlanta, it was decided to raise the per capita tax from 6 to 10 cents, and the General Executive Board was also empowered, at their discretion, to declare an assessment tax of not more than 20 cents for next year.

The differences between the freight train employees and the New York Central Railroad have been settled. The conductors and engineers are to receive 25 cents and the firemen and brakemen 18 cents for each waste hour while on a trip.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

A LONDON dispatch of the 21st says: Mr. McKinnon, head of the Emin Pasha relief committee, has received a cable dispatch from Henry M. Stanley announcing his arrival at Mipwapa, and stating that he expects to reach Zanzibar in four or five days. Mr. Stanley's dispatch also states that he has made the important discovery that there is an extension of Lake Nyanza.

ADVICES received by steamer from Panama are that a serious epidemic of measles prevailed in Lota and Coronel, Chili, that carried off upward of six hundred children in July and August. Public meetings in Santiago are to be held to protest against the introduction of more immigrants.

A CONSTANTINOPLE cable says: The trial of Mousa Bey, the Kurdish chief accused of maltreating the Christian population of Armenia, has begun. Contrary to general expectation, the proceedings are public. The specific charges against Mousa are murder, arson, and pillage.

THE German Consul at Zanzibar confirms the report of the safety of Dr. Peters. The *North German Gazette* has advised to the same effect.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

The flour output last week at Minneapolis was 164,960 barrels, against 171,490 the previous week. The market has been inactive, but is strictly firm at an advance of 10 cents.

A RIO JANEIRO cable says the provisional government has issued a decree extending the suffrage to all Brazilians able to read and write. It has also promised to respect the Princess's matrimonial contract and the pensions conceded the poor by Emperor Dom Pedro. The republic flag is the old national colors, with the addition of twenty-one stars, representing the different States of the new United States of Brazil. It is inscribed with the words "Order and Progress." Government stamps now bear a blue globe encircled by the words "Republic of the United States of Brazil." Brigadier Coelho has been named Governor of the Province of Matto Grosso. Lieut. Col. Jacques Oarime has been appointed secretary to the Chief of the Government. General tranquillity prevails. Exchange remains unaltered.

EXPORTS from the United States for the year ending October, 1889, were \$798,468,752, against \$678,423,844 in 1888; and the imports were \$765,413,777, against \$722,978,245 in 1888. The Treasury Department has refused the request of E. Ward Ford, President

of the Pittsburgh Plate-glass Company, that that concern be allowed to import fifty skilled laborers. Mr. Ford was informed that the alien contract labor law is absolute and must be enforced.

A STRIKE of employees of the New York, Lake Erie, and Western Road is threatened, owing to the promulgation of rules and regulations which, it is alleged, violate agreements made with the employees two years ago.

THE All-American Conference Committee on Credentials has considered the credentials of the Brazilian delegation at Washington, and there was no objection to its admission. The State Department has not instructed recognition of the new Brazilian Republic.

BILLY EDWARDS, of New York, has received a telegram from Santa Cruz, Cal., authorizing him to announce to sporting men that the town would put up a purse of \$30,000 for a meeting between John L. Sullivan and Peter Jackson if the match was fought there. It is supposed that the men will battle at the pavilion, where 8,000 or more spectators could see at \$10 each.

EDISON's company is formed and plans completed for placing phonographs in the various postoffices in Mexico, for the accommodation of persons unable to write. Talking will be done in the phonograph and the cylinder containing the message will be forwarded by mail to the party designed, who can receive it through a phonograph or have it transcribed at his pleasure.

SENIOR VALENTE, the Brazilian Minister at Washington, has received the following important cablegram, which shows that the republic has been accepted by all the provinces of Brazil:

RIO DE JANEIRO.—I inform you that all the provinces have signified their adherence to the Republic and Provisional Government without any resistance or protest. The Government has extended the right to vote to all citizens, except those unable to read or write. The Archbishop, head of the church in Brazil, has conferred to-day his solemn benediction upon the Government and the Republic.

ROY BARBOZA, Minister of Finance, in reply to a suggestion that cable dispatches from Germany stated that there was danger of a division of Brazil into three parts, Minister Valente said that the above telegram was a complete refutation of all such reports. It showed that Brazil was united, and that the sentiment of every province was in favor of a republic.

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

The Brazilian revolution has had surprisingly little influence on the markets as yet, coffee is only an eighth higher for the week, and the new Government appears to be so generally snubbed that apprehension of closing of ports or interruption of trade has almost ceased. But it is possible that the money markets were indirectly affected to some extent through Europe, where the uncertainty continues. Here money has been scarce, but at times, tight at Philadelphia, and decidedly close at Boston. The heavy exports of domestic products give strong assurance that the money market will hardly be disturbed by demands from abroad. The market for crops and movement of money from New York to pay for them have produced an easier situation at Western and Southern centers. The great industries are making steady progress. Iron and steel are strong. The cotton manufacture has been doing a steady business, with firm prices. The woolen goods business does not appear at Boston to be improving to any great extent, but there has been more activity in the wool market. Montevideo hides have sold at the lowest price for thirty-five years, but more demand for leather is noticed at Boston. Hardware is also ailing well, and lumber is in good demand. Wheat has risen 3c, and corn 1c. Oats rose 3c, and pork products are higher. The general course of prices has been upward, however, the advance since Nov. 1 having averaged about 14 percent on all commodities. At Chicago the demand for receipts are double those of last year, and of provisions more than double, while the dry goods trade still shows satisfactory results, with payment easy in the country. The Minneapolis market is active, trade is satisfactory, and the marketing of collections and business is improving at Kansas City. On the whole the outlook remains favorable. The business failures numbered 377, compared with 253 the previous week, and 267 the week before that. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 246.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTEES.

Late changes in the several Department Officials.

THE following appointments have been announced: John D. Sloane, of Minnesota, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Fifth District; St. Paul, Minn.; Donald B. Jones, of Florida, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Florida; Ross Giffin, of Missouri, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Kansas City, Mo.; Augustus Shaw, of Indiana, to be deputy third auditor of the Treasury; John M. Glasier, of Pennsylvania, to be Collector of Customs at Erie, Pa.; James E. French, of New York, to be Collector of Internal Revenue; Charles E. Kimball, of Michigan, to be Appraiser of Merchandise for the District of Detroit; Joseph C. Biglin, of New York, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise for the District of New York.

Thomas Clay McDowell, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh Kentucky District (McDowell is Col. Goddard's son-in-law); James H. Beatty, Chief Justice of Idaho; James H. Devaux, Collector of Customs for the Brunswick (Ga.) District; United States Attorneys: Lewis Mills, Southern District of Iowa; Joseph H. Wilson, Eastern District of Texas; David B. Miller, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Iowa.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime	\$4.20	@ 5.25
Good	3.75	@ 4.50
Common	2.50	@ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grade	3.50	@ 4.00
Sheep	3.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@ .79 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2	.32	@ .33
OATS—No. 2	.21	@ .21
RYE—No. 2	.45	@ .46
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.21	@ .24
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats	.60	@ .60 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.21	@ .22
POTATOES—Choice New, per bu.	.38	@ .38
PORK—Mess	.95	@ 1.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.72 1/2	@ .73
CORN—No. 2	.34	@ .35
OATS—No. 2 White	.22	@ .23 1/2
RYE—No. 1	.45	@ .46
BARLEY—No. 2	.47 1/2	@ .48
PORK—Mess	.95	@ 1.00
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	3.00	@ 4.00
HOGS	3.00	@ 3.50
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.82	@ .82 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2 White	.24	@ .24 1/2
TOLEDO.		
CATTLE—No. 2 Red	.82	@ .83
CORN—Cash	.34	@ .35
OATS—No. 1 White	.21 1/2	@ .22 1/2
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	3.25	@ 4.75
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP—Common to Prime	2.50	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83	@ .84
WHEAT—No. 2	.42	@ .43
OATS—No. 2 White	.30 1/2	@ .31 1/2
PORK—Prime Mess	1.12 1/2	@ 1.17 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE	4.25	@ 5.00
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	@ .78 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.32	@ .33
OATS	.19 1/2	@ .20
RYE—No. 2	.41 1/2	@ .42 1/2
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3.00	@ 4.75
HOGS—Choice Light	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Common to Prime	2.50	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.76 1/2	@ .77 1/2
CORN—No. 1 White	.34 1/2	@ .35 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.22 1/2	@ .23 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.77	@ .77 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2	.37 1/2	@ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.25 1/2	@ .26 1/2
RYE—No. 2	.45 1/2	@ .46 1/2
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Good to Prime	4.00	@ 4.75
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.91	@ .92
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .39

POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

PARTICULARS OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Gen. Da Fonseca Provisional President and Dom Pedro, Forced to Abdicate—The Articles of Federation of the Provisional Government.

A Rio Janeiro cable says: The city awoke last Friday to hear the republic proclaimed. Gen. Da Fonseca, Senior Constant, and others, proceeded to Petropolis in the morning and informed the Emperor that he had been deposed. Dom Pedro, surrounded by his family, received the deputation with absolute composure. Gen. Da Fonseca was the spokesman. He said that Brazil had advanced far enough in the path of civilization to dispense with the monarchy. The country, while grateful to the Emperor for his patriotic services, was firmly resolved to recognize only the republic. Dom Pedro made a dignified reply. He declined to abdicate, but said he would yield to force.

The imperial family was allowed one hour to prepare for their departure. Carriages escorted by soldiers were waiting to take them to the outer harbor, where a man-of-war was lying under steam. The captain had been instructed to sail as soon as the imperial family had embarked. He had received sealed orders instructing him what route to take. It is supposed that Lisbon is the destination of the vessel. The republic will allow the deposed Emperor \$500,000 to live in per annum during his life.

The denomination adopted by the government for the republic is the United States of Brazil. The Governors named by the provisional government are all military men. The provinces of Bahia has proclaimed for the republic. Peace and quietness reign.

The five articles of the government decree are:

1. The republic is proclaimed.
 2. The provinces of Brazil, united by federation, compose the United States of Brazil.
 3. Each State will form its own local government.
 4. Each State will send a representative to the Congress, which will convene shortly, and the final decision of which the provisional government will await.
 5. Meantime the Governors of the States will adopt means to maintain order and protect the citizens' rights. The nation's internal relations will be presented meanwhile by the provisional Government.
- Senor Patrocinio has been imprisoned for conspiring against the republic. Peace and quietness reign.
- A London dispatch says: Dr. Barboza, the new Brazilian minister of finance, has telegraphed to the Brazilian minister here to the following effect:
- "The government is constituted as the United States of Brazil. The monarchy is deposed and Dom Pedro and his family have left the country. The provinces have signified their adherence to the government. Tranquillity and general satisfaction prevail. The republic will strictly respect all State engagements, obligations, and contracts."

The Brazilian minister is directed to notify the stock exchange that all financial engagements entered into by the imperial government will be faithfully observed by the republic.

A long cablegram has been received at Washington, by the Brazilian minister, containing a complete official confirmation of the report of the revolution already published.

The communication states officially that the empire is abolished and the Emperor sent out of the country; that a republic has been established under the name of the United States of Brazil; that a provisional government has been formed with the officers already named in the public dispatches; that all the provinces have assented to the new government; that peace and order prevail, and that the new government will carry out all the contracts and agreements of the old one. This information the minister laid officially before the State department. The cablegram does not state whether the minister and other representatives of the former government here will be recalled or directed to continue their relations as before, nor does it refer to the delegates to the marine conference or the pan-American congress now in session here. It is presumed by the officials themselves that the matter will not be determined until the new government has had time and opportunity to shape its policy and determine with reference to its officers to carry out the same. The minister desires it to be stated that he has not resigned and has not been recalled.

Just before the marine conference rose for the noon recess Admiral Vial, of Chili, announced that he had been received by Capt. Gama and Maury, the delegates from Brazil, to say that in view of the present condition of affairs in that country they would no longer sit in the conference.

London special: The Brazilian minister at Vienna has received a cable briefly detailing the facts of the revolution. His information is to the effect that Fonseca, now provisional president of Brazil, secured the trachery of the garrison to the imperial government by promises of pay. The army seized Rio Janeiro on Thursday. A committee with a detachment of military proceeded on Friday morning to the imperial palace at Petropolis and informed the Emperor in the presence of his family that he had been deposed. Dom Pedro received the news with composure. Within an hour he was placed on a mail steamer to sail for Lisbon.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

The "Writer of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'" Finally Becomes Demented.

A Hartford (Conn.) dispatch says: Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is mildly demented. Day by day she wanders around under the bare boughs of the autumn trees, gathering their leaves like a child. She is quite harmless. Only last week she wandered out on to the street alone. A shawl which hung from her shoulders dragged on the ground and her gray hair was in disorder. She smiled and talked to herself as she tottered weakly along, and finally a crowd of rough street-boys were following her. They laughed and jeered at the pitiful sight, not knowing who she was. A gentleman came along who had known her in happier years. He dispersed the boys and with some difficulty induced the aged woman to return home.

FOUR of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Loomis of Waukegan, Ill., died last week of diphtheria, and now the only remaining and eldest child, Charles, aged 13, has expired of the dread disease. The afflicted parents are reported to be almost distracted.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the failure of Cussey, Walker & Co., hardware and implements, at Olathe, Kan., with liabilities of \$20,000.

EDDIE KEPLINGER, son of Elias Keplinger, was thrown from a pony at Corydon, Ind. His skull was fractured and he may die.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

HOUSEHOLD AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS DISCUSSED.

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

THE FARM.

Grain Never Put in Shock.

The more labor-saving devices are employed by farmers, the greater is the amount of shirking. Long ago it became too great a burden to many to mow corners of the fences or other places where the horse mow could not reach. Since the self-binder came in use there is an increasing tendency to let the bundles lie fat on the ground until ready to draw in. It is a shiftless, lazy practice. The bundles do not dry on the under side, and grain thus harvested is pretty sure to be more or less damaged.

Dry Feed for Working Horses.

Farmers sometimes turn their horses out to grass during the summer. If they have nothing for them to do this is a good plan. The grass will physic the horse, and be as good as a dose of medicine in cleaning out his system after a winter's and spring's diet of hay and grain. But if the horse is to be worked, says the *Weekly Press*, he should have some dry feed. While the grass is scouring his intestines the horse is unfit for labor in any kind. Attempting to work him in this condition is absolutely cruel, and if the animal be old may often result in colic and death. While the horse is suffering diarrhoea from eating grass it should be given no bran, as that also is a very laxative food. Bran should always be given to horses fed on dry hay, which alone makes them costive.

Rotation for Potatoes.

In reply to a query on the subject of potato culture, the *World* says: If you fertilize and cultivate properly it is not necessary for you to change your potato planting to another field, for, unlike some other crops, potatoes may be raised successfully on the same ground for quite a long series of years without any rotation with other crops. This has been well demonstrated in the experience of Mr. E. S. Carman on his experimental farm, where on a limited portion of a small plot the yield was at the rate of more than 1,000 bushels to the acre, and on the whole plot nearly at the rate of 600 bushels. This was upon ground on which potatoes had been grown for twelve successive years. Such experiments do not set figures that can be reached in ordinary farming, but they do demonstrate that if the farmer has a convenient field adapted to the potato, and will yearly supply the loss in the elements of plant growth abstracted by a preceding crop, he need not change frequently from one field to another.

Farm Hints

Be good to the cows. Brood not upon misfortunes. If you must take the bitter pills do not chew them. Holes in the roof or in the sides of the cow stable are the worst sort of outlooks for any farm. A better breed of dairymen is wanted in some neighborhoods. Dry out the seed corn by artificial means before it is subjected to hard freezing weather. Every bushel of hard wood ashes your stove makes is worth at least 30 cents. The most profitable crop of the farm is a crop of healthy, intelligent, well-behaved boys and girls. Examine the mangers and feed boxes by the light of your nose. This is peculiarly the thinking season. "As a man thinketh so is he." Make the head save the hands. Snow roads are just the place to teach the yearling or two-year old colt a fast walk. Yes, of course, keep the stable warm, but do not forget ventilation, and on fair days give the cows a chance to stretch their legs. A city market is a school where any observing farmer may gain much useful information at slight expense. The nights are long. Feed the fowls early. The horse that is sound, and weighs 1,200 or 1,500, seldom waits long for a buyer. A four and one-half inch molar faucet in the side of the wash-tub near the bottom is a handy contrivance. None but fools throw oil on a slow fire to hurry it, but there is safe comfort in dipping a corn cob in an old fruit can filled with oil and using the cob for kindling. Experiments have shown that making meal into slops for cows result in a waste of food, as the cows will not do as well when the same amount of meal is fed dry.—*Farm Journal*.

THE ORCHARD.

Horticultural Notes.

The Worden grape is earlier than the Concord, hearty and fruitful to a degree which will please any one who tries it.

BECAUSE a peach tree is yellow do not conclude that it has the yellows. Look for borers. It may be simply starvation. Try potash.

SOME patient horticulturists say: By going over young trees and rubbing off buds which appear where branches are not needed there will be very little pruning to be done when the trees come into bearing.

IN making cider for vinegar it is a mistake to use partially rotten or inferior apples for that purpose. Good vinegar can only be made from ripe and sound apples, and where it is difficult to ship apples to market it will pay to convert them into vinegar.

ONE cause of mildew on gooseberries, grapes, etc., is too thick foliage or being grown with too thick tops. Thin out thoroughly and you will prevent mildew to a great extent. Currants and gooseberries should be well and heavily mulched with any coarse litter.

THE practice of covering clusters of grapes by placing paper bags about them commenced some five years ago, and resulted in producing fruit without spot or blemish. Recently several gardeners have bagged tomatoes and the pears produced on dwarf trees with equally good result.

WE hear of a successful peach grower who prunes his trees very low, the branches leaving the stock only six or eight inches from the ground. By this means the heading in, thinning the green fruit, and gathering the ripe, can almost all be done while standing on the ground.

YOUNG apple trees that stand quite perpendicular, or lean a little toward the north and east, are apt to suffer from sun-scald, because the trunk is exposed to the midday sun. Protect them with a few light laths together with a string, or nailed to a bit of narrow tin, or hoop iron which may be bent around the tree.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Poultry Notes.

A WELL built hen house is worth paying for, it is the cheapest in the end.

TOULOUSE and Embden geese are very large, hardy and rapid growers, and do not require much water.

THIRTY-FOUR hundred marketable chicks is what two farmers have raised the past season. We venture to say they pay them a larger profit than any product they raise.

COBN that is fresh yet dry is excellent food for growing poultry. Better give them a good feed of it alone at night; it heats them and keeps them warm these cool nights.

GUINEAS are good burglar or chicken thief alarmers. A pair if kept in the poultry house will never allow danger to lurk about their voice can be heard for considerable distance.

ONE half the meat supply may be obtained from the poultry yards. There is no need of the farmer keeping beef cattle if he keeps poultry, a change occasionally of course is appetizing.

WYANDOTTES make excellent market fowls. White Wyandottes are being sought after for this purpose, they look so tempting when ready for the table and the upper price is obtained for them.

If your poultry house is built with double walls you are pretty sure of protection to the fowls against the coldest weather. They will be laying all winter while your neighbor has very few eggs. Providing they are supplied with proper food.

THE STOCK RANCH.

Pigs as Composters.

The pigpen should be arranged in the barnyard, so that as stables are cleaned out the droppings of both cattle and horses can easily be thrown into it. The pigs will root this over, preventing too rapid fermentation, and their own droppings will make the whole more valuable. There may not be as many loads in the spring as were drawn in, but the heating will make it much more valuable. If cattle and horses are grain fed, the pigs will nearly make their living from the droppings. Pigs should not be allowed to run in yards where other animals are fed, but in a compost yard they will be at home, and do good rather than harm.

Handling Colts.

Is it a good thing to handle colts when they are young? This depends altogether how they are handled. They may be benefited or they may be spoiled. We do not mean spoiled by physical injury, although through carelessness and lack of judgment, this may be done. But we mean spoiled in disposition. On the other hand the disposition may be improved, the confidence secured, and the colt filled with a willingness to do anything that it understands you want it to do.

In the first place, there should be no fooling with a colt. Whatever you attempt to do, do it, and leave no impression in the mind of the colt that it has had its own way. At the same time do nothing to frighten the colt, or to make it least bit afraid of you. Do not make it do anything painful or disagreeable, but always make it do what you attempt to do, and always do yourself what you set out to do. In case there is an unavoidable failure, do not leave the impression upon the colt that you have failed and that it has had its own way also.

Strive to gain the confidence of the colt. Make it like you, and look upon you as a friend. This is easy, if it is always treated with kindness, but firmness, petted within bounds of reason, played with as if you were its big brother, always able to have your way. The colt is naturally very sociable. It likes company, and when it has always been familiar with your presence and handling, will seek you out, whenever it can get to you, as a companion, as a dog does. A degree of friendship and companionship can be inspired in a colt that is properly handled. It is already broken when it is matured, and neither master nor colt realize when the breaking was done.

On the contrary if you tease and torment a colt you make it fear and hate you; or, if you do not even treat it kindly, but now and then make a grab at it and let it escape, or attempt to accomplish something with it, and fail by letting it have its own way, you soon inspire it with the idea that it is master, and only has to resist you to remain free from your dominion. You may, in time, make it as "stubborn as a mule," and perhaps willful and balky the first time the harness is put on to it. A colt so handled is practically spoiled. Its disposition is soured and perverted; it is willful and ugly, and may resort to biting and kicking. You have made a vicious animal of it by improper handling and treatment, whereas it was naturally, perhaps, one of the kindest of animals. Do not fool with colts.

THE APIARY.

Observations on Wintering.

The following observations on wintering bees were written by G. W. Neilhart, for the *Bee-Keepers' Guide*:

IN making these observations on wintering bees, I have no theory of my own to ventilate or advance, nor have I any desire to combat the theories of others. I state simply what I have observed and what seemed to me, facts. Strong colonies with plenty of well-sealed stores winter better and more safely under any circumstances than weaker ones or those with poor honey. Such colonies often winter safely without any special preparation for winter. Unsealed stores of any kind are usually found to be detrimental to the bees, unless there is much mild weather during the winter to afford opportunities for flight.

Weak colonies, unless well protected, always show signs of dysentery, no matter what their stores may be. Dampness, together with cold, will also induce this malady. Frequent disturbance, especially when violent, has a like tendency. A colony will winter well without any pollen, provided there is plenty of good honey in the hive.

Pollen, without syrup or honey, is not adequate to keep the bees from perishing any more than bread would preserve a human being from dying unless he had water. I never saw a colony of bees that perished from superabundance of pollen so long as there was honey in plenty. Bees will try to live on the pollen after the honey is all consumed, but do not succeed for any length of time.

A colony that becomes queenless in the latter part of the season becomes weak in bees, and dies with dysentery, and always presents the appearance of dying from too much pollen, as there is always plenty of it in such stocks.

Dampness that causes moldiness of comb, induces unsealed honey and pollen to ferment, and this will cause the bees eating it to die of dysentery. Bees, while breeding, require both pollen and liquid, either in honey or water, and pollen if not in the hive or furnished them. Spring dwindling will result from the want of early breeding, thereby replenishing the rapid loss of the old bees which follows their first efforts in gathering stores.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Dusting About Stoves.

A good deal of dusting around coal stoves and open fires may be done to advantage with a damp sponge. An experienced housekeeper uses a large, coarse sponge, once devoted to washing carriages. Throw it into a pail of warm water, and add a teaspoonful of spirits of ammonia. Squeeze it out as dry as possible and pass it quickly and lightly over the plain furniture, the paint, the oilcloth, etc., rinsing out occasionally.

It will remove every bit of dirt, and not merely disperse it into the room, as a cloth or feather duster too often does, and leave a bright, shining, clear surface that is very gratifying. While you have the pail in hand you will find it easy to wipe off finger marks or traces of that grime which seem to come, no one knows how, in winter. You give a cleansing touch here and there to doors, cupboard shelves, or tables, with very little loss of time, and without any deliberate effort required for regular cleaning.

Softening Water for the Laundry.

An authority on softening water, making soap and kindred matters says: For all washing and cleansing operations it is indispensable, if good and economical results are to be obtained, first to soften the water before using soap of any kind. Softening water simply consists in removing the soluble lime salts with which all water (except pure rainwater) is more or less impregnated. If this is not done the soluble lime forms an insoluble lime soap from the decomposition of the soap used for washing. This substance is a greasy, sticky, oily compound, perfectly insoluble and more difficult to wash away afterwards by any treatment. It is this that causes the yellow grayish deposit on the edges of collars and cuffs washed simply with hard water and soap, and the sticky, greasy deposit on wool when treated in a similar manner and also on the sides and edges of all washing machines.

It is a most uneconomical proceeding to wash anything in water and soap alone without previously softening the water. Not a particle of soap can become available for washing purposes until the added lime in the water has combined with the amount of soap it requires to form the insoluble lime soap. As compared with the pure 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, such as the "Greenbank" brand, it requires twelve pounds of the very finest pure soap, or twenty to thirty pounds of ordinary soap, such as is usually sold to manufacturers, to do the same work that can be done with one pound of this soda.

Hints to Housekeepers.

A RING or two of onion added to tomatoes when they are put on to stew improves the flavor to some taste.

APPLES will not freeze if covered with linen cloth, nor a pie or custard burn if in the oven with a dish of water.

NEVER put potatoes on the table in a covered dish. They will absorb their own moisture and become soggy.

TO ARREST hicough, close both ears with the fingers with pressure, while a few swallows of liquid are taken.

COUGHS may be much alleviated and dry throats cured by glycerine and lemon juice taken at night. The glycerine should be diluted.

NEVER wash cups, plates, spoons, dishes, and knives used in a sickroom with those of the family. Scarlet fever and other infectious diseases have been spread in this way. Do not eat in the sick person's room, or partake of anything that has stood there.

WHITE merino underclothing, when past wearing, makes excellent wash-past and cleaning-cloths, and nothing makes better holders for either ironing or use about the stove than cast-off woolen hosiery covered with thick drilling.

IT is a good plan to make the covers for iron-holders of white drilling in the form of a bag, then they can be slipped off and washed when soiled.

THE KITCHEN.

Some Culinary Hints.

IN cooking oatmeal or cracked wheat, if the meal is put into a double boiler, and salt added to the water in the outer receptacle, the food will be very much improved in taste, the reason being undoubtedly because the meal is better cooked by this process. As salted water does not boil at so low a temperature as unsalted, therefore the meal is subjected to a greater heat, and proportionately better cooked and much improved thereby.

Salted beef can be plunged into boiling water; this hardens the outer side at once, and keeps the juices within the meat.

If steamed meat is left in the liquor to cool off, it will be found to have absorbed back much of the goodness of the soup, and will be so much the more nutritious as food.

IN calling for a part of meat of the inferior portion of beef from a market in a good part of the city, the dealer will often not have any; he does not keep any except the prime portions, for he will tell you no customers can be found to buy them. This idea of always purchasing only the more expensive cuts of meats is very prevalent among the Americans, but it often entails needless expense. Other parts of the animal give just as good, nutritious food, and at a much less expense.

Stews, ragouts, pot-roses, stuffed hearts, and a large variety of made dishes, will prove quite as satisfying to a hungry appetite as a porterhouse steak could possibly do, and be much less costly. It is only ignorance which depends upon steaks, chops, and roasts, *ad infinitum*.

A fruit now found in the market is the bitter, acid grape-fruit. It is excellent for people of bilious habit, and many people learn to like it after eating it a few times. In eating it, every particle of the skin should be removed from the sections of the pulp, as this inner white skin is very bitter, and quite unwholesome.

If the turkey wings are seasoned and stewed in just enough water to simmer them in, and taken out when tender, and dipped in egg and bread crumbs, fried and served with tomato sauce, they are very nice.—*Christian at Work*.

Graham Muffins.

Two cups sour milk; one teaspoonful soda; two teaspoonfuls sugar; a little salt and graham flour to make a moderately stiff batter. Add soda to the milk and beat for a few moments before adding the other ingredients. Bake in hot greased gem tins.

Potato and Corn Muffins.

Two cups of cold mashed potato; two cups of sweet milk; two eggs; well beaten; two cups corn meal or enough for a batter. Soften the potato with the milk, work out all the lumps; then stir corn meal till the batter is just thick enough to drop easy from the spoon; add the whipped eggs and beat hard. Drop into the gem pans, oiled and hot, and bake in an even oven from twenty to thirty minutes.

DEFENDING SUSPECTS.

TRYING TO PROVE ALIBI FOR THE CRONIN PRISONERS.

Testimony to the Effect that O'Sullivan Spent the Evening of May 4 at His Home and that Burke Was in a Saloon at the Time Dr. Cronin Is Said to Have Been Murdered.

(Chicago telegram.)

The defense in the Cronin case is mainly in the line of proving an alibi for the defendants, and that Berge did not act as a secret committee of investigation, as charged by the State.

James Hyland, a laborer of 332 East Ohio street, testified that he and his cousin, Jeremiah Hyland, called at O'Sullivan's house about 7 o'clock Sunday night, May 4. They had supper and witness and his cousin, accompanied by O'Sullivan, left the O'Sullivan house about 10 o'clock and went west on Ashland avenue.

"We went down," he said, "to the second saloon and went in and had three glasses of wine—sherry wine—together and O'Sullivan paid for it. Then we had another glass of wine apiece and I paid for it. Then we had cigars."

On cross-examination Hyland said he didn't know Dan Coughlin, had never spoken to him, and, indeed, he had not spoken to O'Sullivan until the night of May 5, though he had seen him at church in Wisconsin.

"What did you say you had to drink at the saloon?"

"Sherry."

"Did your cousin call for the same?"

"He said he'd like to have a glass of cider, but the man hadn't any."

"How did you all stand at the bar?"

"We all stood together."

"Talk much?"

"No, we didn't talk a great deal."

It will be remembered that Nieman was positive that O'Sullivan and Coughlin stood apart from Kunze at the saloon and that they talked together earnestly for as much as twenty minutes; that Kunze stood apart and first ordered beer, but when O'Sullivan said: "Take something good,"

he drank sherry with the rest. Further, that it was nearly 11 o'clock instead of being shortly after 9 o'clock, because the saloon keeper closed up immediately after these men left, and yet again that Nieman is positive that it was Saturday night, May 4, instead of Sunday, May 5. Again, it is by no means certain that the saloon Hyland refers to is Nieman's place.

Jeremiah Hyland, the cousin who is to take Kunze's place as the blonde stranger who was with O'Sullivan in Nieman's place, was next brought in, sworn, and stood up before the jury. He brought his hat, too. It was a silk hat and the rain hadn't helped its looks a particle. He is smaller than James, but is still big enough to make two Kunzes out of him. On the stand he substantiated his cousin's story.

Michael Whelan, an ex-police officer, took the stand and told all about where Dan Coughlin was on the night of May 4. Whelan at that time was a detective at the East Chicago Avenue station. He was suspended from the force May 25 and discharged Aug. 31.

On Saturday, May 4, Whelan attended the funeral of an old friend. In the evening he was at the Chicago Avenue station from 7:30 o'clock until 10. He met Dan Coughlin at the station that night about 7:45. From 9 o'clock until 10 Coughlin wasn't out of Whelan's sight.

Whelan is positive about the date because that was the day Lieut. Brennan was promoted to private secretary and he and Coughlin discussed the matter. About 9:30 o'clock that night Sergt. Stiff invited Whelan and Coughlin over to Gleason's to have a drink. After leaving the saloon Whelan and Coughlin stood in front of the station until 10 o'clock. Whelan then went inside and he did not know where Coughlin went.

Officer John Stiff was called upon to corroborate Mike Whelan, but he didn't corroborate more than a cent. He said that on Saturday night May 4, he met Dan Coughlin and Mike Whelan in front of the East Chicago Avenue station. It was about 9:30 o'clock and he asked them over to Gleason's saloon. He was positive about the night and the hour.

Judge Longnecker, asked the witness why he was so positive it was Saturday night, May 4, and he said because the next morning at 6 o'clock he found an order on the spindle about Cronin's disappearance, and he notified the day officers to inquire at the livery-stable and see if they could learn who had a white horse out on Saturday night. He was consummately cock-sure that the night he saw Dan Coughlin and Mike Whelan was the night before he saw this order on the spindle.

"Are you sure it was Sunday morning, May 5, that you found this order on the spindle?" asked Mr. Forrest.

"Why, of course I am sure of it. I know it."

That settles Dan Coughlin's attempt to prove an alibi. Dr. Cronin's disappearance was not reported until Sunday noon by Mr. Conklin.

It was Monday morning that he found the order, and it was the night before that he saw Coughlin and Whelan in front of the police station. Coughlin's alibi was knocked into a cocked hat. Mr. Forrest hadn't a word to say, but his face wore a sad expression.

The next witness was Redmond McDonald, a policeman of the East Chicago Avenue station. McDonald testified that he went to Casey's funeral on the afternoon of May 4 in a buggy with Officer Richard McCormick. He said that he went on duty as a patrolman at 7 o'clock that evening. He remained on duty till 4 o'clock the morning.

"Did you see Dan Coughlin that night?" asked Mr. Forrest.

"I did."

"Where did you see him?"

"I saw him go into the station."

"At what time?"

"About 8:45 or 9 o'clock."

Then a section of the defense of O'Sullivan was introduced. William Mulcahey, one of the iceman's employees, was called to the stand.

Mulcahey testified that he went to work for O'Sullivan about April 2. About a week or so after a man, whom O'Sullivan said was Detective Coughlin, came to the O'Sullivan house and spoke to O'Sullivan in the hearing of the witness.

The stranger asked O'Sullivan if he was well acquainted in Lake View. O'Sullivan replied that he was. Then the stranger asked him if he knew John Kunze. O'Sullivan replied that he did.

"Well," said the man, "if you see him tell him to call me up at the Chicago Avenue station—that I want to see him."

Mulcahey testified that O'Sullivan had told him to go see Dr. Cronin about a sore on his leg, as he, O'Sullivan, had a contract with the doctor to treat his employees.

Coming down to May 4, Mulcahey swore that he was with O'Sullivan peddling ice till late in the evening. Then he had supper and O'Sullivan was at the table. About 9 o'clock O'Sullivan went upstairs to bed, and soon afterward Mulcahey followed him. Some time later, about 10 o'clock, witness thought, he was awakened by hearing some of the workmen returning. O'Sullivan

went down stairs to let them in. Later yet, Mrs. Whalen and her sister came into the room where O'Sullivan and witness slept to get a cot which was in that room. There was a light in the room. Mrs. Whalen spoke to O'Sullivan. O'Sullivan remained in the room all night.

"Do you remember getting any cards of O'Sullivan in the last of April?"

"I did; I got about 100 and distributed them around the stores and saloons."

"Do you remember seeing O'Sullivan talking to old man Carlson?"

"I do."

"What was said?"

"Old man Carlson asked O'Sullivan if he knew any of those parties that had rented the cottage, and O'Sullivan replied that he did not know any of them."

On the cross examination Mulcahey said that he had known O'Sullivan's brother in Iowa, and had a letter of introduction from this brother to the Lake View man. Mulcahey's memory was defective. He could not remember where he stopped when he came to Chicago, except that it was "near the Washington street tunnel." He could not remember whether he registered his name at the hotel or not.

Although Mulcahey occupied the same bed with O'Sullivan he could not tell what color the iceman's underwear was, nor what time he went to bed, nor what time he got up, nor what was done by O'Sullivan from the time they all had supper till they went to bed. In fact, except on the main points of the matter, the witness' memory was sadly defective.

Mulcahey was corroborated by Thomas Whelan, first cousin of O'Sullivan, and Robert Boynton, James Knight and James Minnehan, employees of O'Sullivan.

The last witness said that he went to O'Sullivan's house last Sunday evening at the request of Attorney Donahue. They talked the case over among themselves and each man heard what the other was going to testify to. The Hylands were there and rehearsed their stories.

Patrick Brennan, another employee of P. O'Sullivan, said that on May 4 they had supper between 7 and 8 o'clock. The witness was not out of the house all the evening. He saw O'Sullivan and Mulcahey go to bed about 9 o'clock.

Cross-examination by Mr. Hynes:

"Where you at O'Sullivan's house last Sunday evening?"

"Yes, sir."

"Whom did you see there?"

"Mr. Donahue and Mr. Forrest."

"Did you know that they were going to be there?"

"No, sir."

"You were surprised to find them there, were you not?"

"Yes."

"Who did you go there with?"

"James Minnehan."

The witness said that he went to Minnehan's room on Desplaines street last Sunday evening, and from there they went to O'Sullivan's. Nothing was said about the Cronin case on the way out.

They were surprised to find the lawyers at O'Sullivan's house upon their arrival. Each witness told his story in the presence of the other.

Miss McCormick and Mrs. Whalen also testified to O'Sullivan's presence at his house during all of the evening of May 4.

Matt Danahy, a saloonkeeper at Chicago Avenue and North Clark street, the man who is supposed to have sent the money to Winnipeg for Burke's defense, and also to have furnished the meals to Burke after he was placed in the jail in Chicago, was the next witness.

"I was in my saloon on the night of May 4," he said, "having come there between 6 and 7 o'clock that evening. I know Martin Burke, and he was there at that time. I relieved my bartender, a man named Gleason, and was in the saloon all the evening. Burke remained in my place until between 9 and 10 o'clock, when he went out. The evening of May 5 Burke was again in my saloon. P. H. Nolan, Pat Cooney and a man named Finley were also in my saloon that night."

On cross-examination Danahy denied having sent money to Winnipeg for Burke's defense; admitted that he ordered a restaurant to furnish Burke meals in jail, and denied he ever called Cronin a spy, accompanied with a vile epithet. Finally Mr. Hynes asked: "You knew that Burke was openly charged with being an occupant of the Carlson cottage. Why didn't you publish the fact that Burke was in your saloon the night of May 4, and therefore guilty of the murder?"

"I did not want newspaper notoriety, because it would injure my business."

"That fact then causes you to let your best friend suffer under this charge of a terrible crime, and you would not show his innocence because it would cost you a small sum of money?"

"Yes."

"Have you not expended a large sum paying for Burke's meals?"

"Yes."

"Who will repay the money?"

"No one."

Danahy was corroborated by William F. Coughlin and Francis P. Gleason, both members of Camp 20.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Some Figures on the Cost of Running Our New Navy.

Commodore Dewey, chief of the bureau of equipment and re-equipment of the Navy department, has made his annual report to Secretary Tracy. He asks for an increase in the appropriation over the past year on account of new vessels. These vessels have a greater steamer capacity than the old ones, and thus the fuel bill has become greater. During the year the Dolphin used \$15,000 worth of coal, and as it is proposed to keep twenty-five vessels in commission all the time the report estimates the cost of coal to be \$375,000 per annum.

On June 30 last there were 8,147 enlisted men and apprentices in the navy. The report recommends a more rigid standard regarding the citizenship of those who enlist, and says that hereafter every man or boy who offers to enlist should be native born Americans or a naturalized American, or declare his intention to become a citizen.

At a session of the international marine conference, the other day, three important amendments were adopted. The first was on motion of the delegate from the Netherlands, as follows:

In making any course authorized or required by these regulations a steamship

The Holland City News.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - MICH.

L. MULDER, - Publisher.
JOHN C. POST, - Editor.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

Announcement.

A few months ago we made an offer to new subscribers, by which the News was obtained at a merely nominal price, until January 1st 1890. At the same time we stated that our object was to increase the subscription list of the paper, so as to be able to make it both better and cheaper for all its readers.

We are pleased to announce that the News has increased its subscription list, so that we are enabled to give to all our subscribers, the benefit of its prosperity. The subscription price of the paper will be ONE DOLLAR hereafter, until further notice, to all subscribers, paying in advance for the paper. Where payment is not made until three months after subscription is made, the price will be \$1.50.

This applies to new and old subscribers alike, and we hope that this low price will add to the list of our subscribers.

Thanksgiving.

The week has included the annual day of thanksgiving appointed by the President of the United States. We trust that all our readers remembered the many blessings of the year; and were truly thankful in the true spirit of the day. We are prone to magnify our little trials and inconveniences and forget the multitude of mercies which are showered upon us. While the national holiday is fresh in our minds, it is a matter of interest to consider its origin.

In October, 1863, President Lincoln issued a proclamation appointing Thursday November 26th, a day of public thanksgiving, and since that time such a proclamation has been issued annually by the incumbent of the presidential office; but an annual Thanksgiving Day was a national institution from 1777 to 1784. The observance of an appointed day was recommended to the several States by the Continental Congress, as there was then no executive department of the government.

Upon the establishment of a national government, the appointment of this day was left to the governors of the several States. The annual thanksgiving continued to be so appointed until 1863.

But on several occasions special appointments have been made. On October 3, 1789, Washington issued a proclamation, appointing Thursday, February 19, 1795, as the day of thanksgiving for the success of the government in its attempts to put down the whisky insurrection in western Pennsylvania.

The next occasion upon which a national thanksgiving was proclaimed was the conclusion of the second war with Great Britain, commonly known as the war of 1812. On March 4, 1815, President Madison appointed Thursday, April 13th, to be a day of public thanksgiving.

During the Civil War, three special thanksgivings were appointed, one in April, 1862, and two in 1863, to commemorate Union victories.

These special instances of thanksgiving had no connection with the annual festival, but it cannot be doubted that the present national character of the day grew out of the same conditions that made the several States more truly one country than they had ever been before.

Our Congressman.

On Monday next congress will assemble at Washington. Congressman Belknap is already at the Capital City, ready for work.

The *Telegram-Herald*, one of the leading Republican newspapers of the district, makes the following forecast of the work of our member of congress, during the coming session, so far as relates to the interests of his district:

"He will ask for a public building at Grand Haven, and an elevator in the Federal building here. The biggest matter on his hands will, of course, be the Grand Rapids and Lake Michigan ship canal. Being a substantial business man himself, he will be able to present it to congress as a genuine business necessity to this great manufacturing center. And we venture the prophecy that he will succeed, if he is seconded by business men generally, regardless of party affiliations."

Mr. Belknap will be a new member, and his constituents do not expect him

to give to each township in his district, "the earth with a fence around it," but we venture the assertion that our congressman will not be satisfied with the performance of the three things the *Telegram-Herald* refers to.

The "public building at Grand Haven and an elevator in the Federal building at Grand Rapids," are both necessary improvements, but only of local interest. The "ship canal" is a public matter, but it is not expected that Mr. Belknap will do more than secure an appropriation for a survey for such a canal, at the coming session of congress.

The district includes three important lake harbors, Grand Haven, Holland, and Saugatuck, and it has been the custom of our former senators and congressmen to devote a portion of their labors at Washington to the needs of these harbors. It is of the utmost importance to Grand Rapids and the whole of Western Michigan that all these harbors be improved so as to admit the larger class of lake vessels, as it is only by the use of Lake Michigan for transportation purposes, that a check can be kept upon railroad freight rates.

A harbor of refuge should also be established by the government, either at Grand Haven or Holland, and Mr. Belknap may profitably investigate this matter, before such a harbor is located outside of the district.

"Frederiksen and Company."

Many of our readers have read the advertisements of Frederiksen and Co., dealers in Minnesota and New Mexico lands. A few of them have done more than this, and bought some of these western lands. A meeting was also held in Holland a short time ago for the purpose of securing purchasers of the New Mexico lands.

The daily papers this week give the details of the collapse of this firm, the flight of Frederiksen and his son to Canada or Europe, and the fact that the whole thing was a gigantic swindle.

Those of our readers who have been tempted to buy of these swindlers, but did not, will be interested in reading of the methods by which they might have been swindled, which are described as follows:

"It was his practice to sell a piece of Western farm land to some newly arrived emigrant on the installment plan. After the purchaser had made payments to a stipulated amount he was given a deed to the land and for the balance due he would give a mortgage. Some of the land, the greater part of it, in fact, sold in this way, did not belong to Frederiksen, and the deeds furnished the unsuspecting foreigners were bogus. Consequently, the mortgages taken were worth no more than the paper on which they were written. In other cases he would hire some unknown man, a tramp, or any one he could get, to sign and certify to a mortgage to land which he knew nothing about, if it existed any place. These bogus mortgages he palmed off on his customers, whose confidence he had won. It has also been stated that the firm had taken in a large number of railroad laborers, washerwomen, and people of limited means.

Among the heavy losers by the Frederiksen plot are ex-Governor John A. Rice, of Hartland, Wis.; Rudolph Nunnacher, cashier of the Merchants Exchange Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Kendrick, capitalist, Milwaukee, Wis.; Banker Stephen F. Rawson, Chicago, and F. D. Cowie, of New Mexico. There are scores of others who were taken in, but their names could not be ascertained, the men having the matter in charge refusing to divulge."

The frauds will amount to a million of dollars.

It is probable that a few persons among our readers will lose either money or land by investments with the bankrupt firm. It will be a warning to all to be careful about buying both lands and mortgages located in the wild west, about which but little is known.

Farming in Old England.

Some Advantages Enjoyed by British Agriculturists.

The visitor to the old world who is interested in agriculture finds much to entertain him. We were charmed by the picturesque appearance of the country. The dark green pastures, studded with grand old trees, equally green, are the glory of England and the envy of the American stock grower. Double the number of stock can be pastured on the same area in England that can be kept in most parts of America. The land is seeded to a number of varieties of grasses, maturing at different periods of the season, thus keeping up a continuous growth of herbage and maintaining the stock in excellent condition throughout the season.

PASTURES 100 YEARS OLD.

The moist climate of the country contributes to the rapid growth of the grasses, and makes the pastures the admiration of all who behold them. The grass is so thick that it reminds one, when walking over it, of a velvet carpet. The ground is everywhere hidden by the dense foliage, and it never gets brown and dry as in America. When a good sod is obtained, as long as it affords a fine growth of herbage, it is retained.

We walked over pastures that had not been disturbed for a hundred years. Top dressing is occasionally given, but the pastures are mainly kept up by feeding to the stock cotton-seed cake, which, it is claimed by intelligent stock-growers, has a fertilizing value equal to its cost for application to the land in a raw state, but which is first fed to cattle and distributed over the land by their droppings, thus performing double duty and adding double value.

COTTON-SEED CAKE FOR STEERS.

Large tubs can be seen scattered around in many pastures where fat cattle are kept, which are supplied with cotton-seed cake, so that the steers may help themselves at their pleasure. The farmers tell me they prefer to buy the cake, as the meal is frequently adulterated,

and they know in the cake they get the genuine article. The pastures are kept scrupulously free from weeds. Indeed, we have seen no weeds in pastures in all that part of England through which we have traveled. The farmers say they can not afford to grow weeds, that land is too valuable. They have at every farmhouse narrow spuds to dig out every weed by the roots that shows itself. If more of our American farmers would follow this practice, their farms would look better and be more profitable.

But while the moist climate furnishes good pasture, and large hay and grain crops, it has its drawbacks, when it comes to harvesting these crops. Any amount of hay is ruined every year by so much rain. This season it was very rainy, and the crops everywhere were being nearly ruined. Hardly a day passed without showers, and the grass lying thick on the ground rotted, and was hardly worth saving.

BARNYARDS AND FENCES.

There are very few barns in England and all of them made of stone as well as the houses. Lumber is very high, and scarcely any fencing is made of lumber. Where stone abounds, as in most of England, the fences are made of stone, and some of these stone fences have stood for more than 100 years without the least repair. The winters are not as cold as in America, and the stone fences are not heated out by frosts as in our country.

FARMERS HAVE A VERY HARD TIME.

They are not the owners of the land they cultivate. They have to pay as rent for ordinary farming lands from \$3 to \$10 per acre, and when near towns and cities from \$25 to \$50 or more per acre. They can't, in many instances, clear as much as they have to pay for rent. But their troubles don't end here. They are taxed in numerous other ways for the support of highways, etc., and then the abominable tithe system still obtains here, in one form or another, where one-tenth of what is raised, or its value, goes to the church, which, perhaps, the farmer never attends. I was surprised to learn that this system of supporting the church still prevails here. The farmers are very hostile to it. On account of the hard times among them they are removing in large numbers to the various English colonies and to America. One landed estate has thirteen vacant farms this season because the owners would not lower rent.

EFFECT OF COMPETITION.

One of the chief causes, however, of the present unprofitableness of farming in Great Britain is the competition with other nations. Breadstuffs of all kinds are brought from the colonies and from the United States. Freight is comparatively low, and the English tenant farmer who is compelled to pay \$5 to \$10 or more annual rent for his land, has to come in competition with the farmers who own their lands and have no such tax to pay. They can't compete on such terms, and must go to the wall. The farms must be abandoned or a much lower rent be required. The landlords fear if they put down the rent now they can never put it up again, and hence most of them are firm in their demands. The lands, as a rule, are cut up into very small farms of ten, twenty, thirty or forty acres, rarely up to 100 acres; but in some instances and in some parts of the country the farms are larger where stockraising is carried on.

Dairying is conducted to a considerable extent, but as we traveled over the country it was very rare to see more than six to ten cows on the dairy farms, and both butter and cheese are made at these small farms; but the cows are good ones—generally of the Shorthorn and Ayrshire types. They are kept in the best order and are deep milkers. The dairy farmers complain bitterly against having to compete with cheap American cheese selling at Liverpool at about eight cents per pound.

GOING TO MARKET.

The farmer's wife or daughter on Saturday takes the butter and eggs to the market place in the nearest town and stands there until all is disposed of. Instead of selling them to the country merchant, she sells them direct to the consumer. Towards the close of market hours, the merchants come round and buy at a little lower price any surplus that may remain. Eggs are always assorted, the large ones commanding considerably higher prices than the smaller ones. Throughout Europe this assorting of eggs is practiced, and in some places we heard that they were sold by the pound.

BEEF CATTLE.

In some sections we found large herds of cattle being grown for beef purposes. These were raised chiefly on farms where the rent is comparatively low, being quite distant from large cities. These herds of cattle resembled an American more of his own country than anything else seen. But the English farmer complains loudly for having to compete against American beef selling at Liverpool at eight cents a pound—cheaper, it is claimed, than it sells in Chicago, but really at about the same prices. The entire farming population want a high protective tariff put on all kinds of meats and breadstuffs that are brought into Great Britain in competition with their own, so as to get high prices for what they produce, while the consumers rebel against this, and say they want cheap foods, and the consuming population outnumber the farmers and carry the day. It is very much the same kind of political warfare that is going on in America, only the manufacturers carry the day here and have a duty imposed upon goods that come in competition with their own and the consumers stand it.

AS TO SHEEP GROWING.

Sheep growing is the most profitable farming going on here. Most farms have a few sheep upon them, and many of them a large number. The sheep men that we have met claim that notwithstanding the low price of wool they are doing very well. They are all raising mutton sheep. We have not seen a merino sheep in England, and have seen hundreds of flocks of mutton sheep. Early lambs are raised which always bring high prices. Mutton sheep are especially fattened for market, and sell nearly as high, that is, bring nearly as much money per head as some of our American steers that are shipped to market.

Taking the wool, the increase in lambs, and the high price of fat sheep, together with the faculty they have of distributing their droppings over the ground and keeping up the fertility of the soil, mutton production seems to be about the most profitable farming carried on there under the present system

of rents, unless it be truck farming, which is conducted largely in the neighborhood of all towns and cities.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Golden Seal Bitters.

Still take the lead as the great blood purifying remedy; it cures dyspepsia, indigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, nervousness, sleeplessness, headache, general debility, especially adapted for all stomach difficulties, a safe invigorant for delicate females. Give it a thorough trial. It is Dr. Pete's favorite remedy and thousands sing its praise. For sale by HEBER WALSH, Holland, Mich.

Dolls and toys of all kinds at Crandell's Bazar.

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.

Books for the young at Crandell's Bazar.

It Leads.

According to reports from nearly all the druggists in Michigan. Dr. Pete's 35 cent Cough Cure has now the largest sale of any cough medicine on the market and consequently must be the best. It cures Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. For sale by HEBER WALSH, Holland.

GOOD NEWS. We want every mother to know that croup can be prevented. True croup never appears without a warning. The first symptom is hoarseness, then the child appears to have taken a cold or a cold may have accompanied the hoarseness from the start. After that a peculiar rough cough is developed, which is followed by the croup. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse; a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy would prevent the attack. Even after the rough cough has appeared, the disease may be prevented by using this remedy as directed. The only safe way is to keep a 50 cent bottle of the Remedy in the house for use whenever symptoms of the disease appear. For sale by HEBER WALSH.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

W. L. Dough's celebrated \$3.00 shoe at Van Duren Bros. This is the best shoe for the money made.

Opinions of the Trade—South.

I find Chamberlain's medicines very excellent, particularly Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.—B. E. Etheridge, Hallettsville, Texas.

I have tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy with great success.—R. Tannet, Waveland, Miss.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can not be beat.—W. L. Davis, Liberty Hill, La.

I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family, and consider it the best I have ever tried.—W. J. Flowers, Doraville, Ga. 50 cent bottles for sale by HEBER WALSH.

A Wonder.

Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil has proved a regular wonder in curing more pain in less time than any other remedy known. It will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Lambs back, and every other ache and pain. The largest bottle for the price, 25c. For sale by HEBER WALSH, Holland, Mich.

Diamonds at Stevenson's jewelry store.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by HEBER WALSH, Holland Mich.

Gold spectacles, Gold Thimbles, Gold headed canes at Stevenson's jewelry store.

Wanted 4 foot beach or hard maple wood by C. A. Stevenson, the Holland jeweler.

We have given C. Blom 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.

Look over the great variety at Crandell's.

Use Good Cheer Soap once and you'll use no other.

FOR SORE THROAT. Saturate a flannel bandage with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on the throat. It will cure any ordinary case in one night's time. For sale by HEBER WALSH.

Collars and Cuffs laundered for 2 cents each at A. K. Potter's Laundry. Orders can be left at A. Woltman's cigar factory.

Fine Gold Watches at Stevenson's jewelry store.

Mrs. M. Bertsch invites the ladies to call at her millinery establishment, and see her new line of ladies' hats, just received, which is an elegant assortment of the latest styles.

GILMORE & WALSH

Again call your attention to a few facts:

FURNITURE,

We have the finest and best stock in the city, and at Rock Bottom prices.

CURTAINS,

We are prepared to make and hang curtains of all sizes and colors on short notice.

Carpets and Rugs,

Our stock is the finest and newest, and consequently the best. We don't handle old styles and second-hand goods in any line. All our carpets are new and direct from the manufacturer, being this year's patterns.

OIL CLOTH,

We have a full supply now at as low a price as good goods can be sold.

Hanging Lamps,

We are showing the finest lamps in the city, both with and without decorated shades.

Comforters and Pillows,

We make special prices on these goods and we have an elegant assortment to select from.

Sewing Machines,

We ask you to call and see our Sewing Machines. We are agents for the Domestic, the best machine made.

AN OFFER.

We will sell for the next thirty days the New American Sewing Machine for

\$30 00,

and we assure you that this machine as now manufactured with its many improvements has no superior. We warrant it for five years.

We are still making it to the interest of those living at a distance from Holland, to purchase their Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloth, Curtains, Sewing Machines and Hanging Lamps of us. We won't be undersold by Grand Rapids, Holland, Zeeland or Allegan.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

GILMORE & WALSH.

Three story building between Bosman's and Steketee's.

FOR

FALL and WINTER.

A fine new stock of goods just received at the store of

G. Van Putten & Sons,

RIVER STREET.

Consisting of Dress Goods, Flannels, Comforters, hoods, blankets, Children's underwear, hosiery, scarfs, table linen and table spreads, yarns, booties, fascinators, hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, etc., etc.

A FULL LINE OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

KEPT IN STOCK.

GIVE US A CALL.



SMITH'S BILE BEANS

"TIME TESTED"—"VICTOR CROWNED."

If you would be well and live to a ripe old age, you should keep a never failing supply of SMITH'S BILE BEANS always at hand. Their Tonic, Alterative and Cathartic qualities have been "time tested," and the thousands of testimonials which we have, and still receive, show that there is nothing better on sale.

If you feel NERVOUS or UNSTRUNG, the LIVER no doubt is to blame, and a single dose of BILE BEANS (one bean) will LINE YOU UP. Call on your Druggist for them. Sold everywhere, 25c. PER BOTTLE. Best by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

J. F. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.

READ THIS.—"I wish to add my testimony to the efficiency of Bile Beans for all Bilious and Nervous Troubles. Myself and wife have lately given them trial, with most satisfactory results. We shall always keep them in the house." H. T. FROSTMAN, 837 1/2 Ag's Equitable Life Ins. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The Finest Stock of Boots and Shoes

—AT—

Van Duren Bros.,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

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

A TRIBUTE

BY MARY H. VANDYKE.



UNGRATEFUL man takes what he can in this great world of sorrow. To-day enjoying what he may, forgetful of the morrow. But I—a tender heart—have I—And so, my goose-quill seizing, My thanks sincere—I'll write them here—A guilty conscience easing.

"Tis true the President proclaims 'That all among the living Shall gather in their kites and hames To celebrate Thanksgiving.' But though we heed his words with speed, So very well intended, Who did the most to crown the feast, His name is never mentioned.

Behold! In spring, when birds do sing, Was heard a gentle pecking; And then four eager legs and wings Began a valiant kicking. Across the barnyard now he goes, With many a weakly wobble, And soon his tiny voice he lifts With "Gobble—gobble—gobble."

Through summer days he grows and grows, Cares naught for wealth nor beauty, Struts up and down in robe of brown, His eye intent on duty. Till when the autumn tints the leaves, Grown luscious, fat, and tender, He lies, the climax of the feast, In brown and golden splendor.

In all his days he wrought no ill, Did not defraud his neighbor, Made none subservient to his will, Joined not the Knights of Labor; Ambition never filled his mind With lofty aspirations, Nor sought he with philosophy To cure the world's vexations.

What virtues did he not possess? The aim of all his living Was but to die that we might feast And keep our glad Thanksgiving. He sold no stock, nor dreamed of "trusts," He drank no wine nor cologne, He feasted horses, about your boards, Give honor to—"The Gobbler!"

THE DEACON'S DINNER.

BY HAROLD LESLIE.



UCH a busy, bustling place as Deacon Durland's big, roomy kitchen was! Baskets of shiny red apples, prize squashes, great juicy hams, and every other eatable and drinkable that you could think of were scattered about in appetizing confusion, while every time the door was hurriedly opened there poured forth a spicy odor, a clatter of pots and pans that was perfectly delightful. If you had been permitted to truly transfer those tempting portals to your own kitchen, you might have been tempted to do something more than you might have been inclined to do to a face flushed with a piece of pie, pause a plethoric phalanx of middle



"WHERE? WHAT'S THE MATTER?"

ing every now and then to steal a triumphant glance at the steaming brown pumpkin pies Sarah Jane was taking from the oven. Gracie was deep in the mysteries of cranberry sauce, while ten-year-old Johnny was roaming about, tasting of the viands in various stages of preparation with a freedom that boded ill for his peace of mind that night. For it was the day before Thanksgiving, and a week of arduous preparations for the distinguished guests expected on the morrow was drawing to a close. First of the company, of course, was the minister, a young man newly ordained, with a pale, thin face that showed very plainly he was half-starved at his boarding-place, no Mrs. Durland said. Gracie maintained it was an indication of a poetic temperament; but then Gracie was young. But especially there was the Deacon's brother Joseph with his aristocratic wife, from the city, who "seemed to think folks in the country didn't have anything fit to eat," as Mrs. Durland often indignantly expressed it, since she had never condescended to call since her marriage three years before. Besides, grandpa and the Deacon and the boys all possessed appetites that were by no means to be overlooked.

"Here, Mary, I've got something that'll make ye open yer eyes," exclaimed the Deacon as he tramped noisily in, bearing an enormous brown-paper parcel. "There, now, look at that! Isn't he a beauty? Finest turkey there's been in Rockdale's market for three years. Weighs twenty-nine pounds and four ounces. Most had to fight to get him, though. Butcher said he'd promised to save the biggest turkey he could find for Judge Smalley. Guess we can get away with as big a turkey, though, as Judge Smalley dare tackle; eh, Mary?" And the Deacon chuckled at his own facetiousness.

"Well, for land's sake!" gasped Mrs. Durland, as soon as she could get a chance to speak. "Why in the world didn't you tell me what you were up to?" "Why, I—I wanted to wait till the public building at the back of the yard was here. The biggest prize on his hands will, of course, be the Grand Rapids and Lake Michigan ship canal. Being a substantial business man himself, he will be able to present it to congress as a genuine business necessity to this great manufacturing center. And we venture the prophecy that he will succeed, if he is seconded by business men generally, regardless of party affiliations."

Mr. Belknap will be a new member, and his constituents do not expect him

the parlor fairly glistened from the frequent rubbings they had received, while the pantry was crammed so full of good things that it seemed upon the point of bursting its walls. Mrs. Durland had finally paused in the middle of the kitchen floor, and after a protracted but futile effort to think of something more to do, had dismissed Gracie and Sarah Jane, and then dragged herself off to bed. Half an hour later grandpa, attracted by the unusual quiet, cautiously opened the kitchen door, peered around and then stepped inside. Lighting a candle he walked over to the pantry and took a long survey of its contents. An expression of strong disapproval upon his wrinkled face deepened into downright disgust as his eye fell upon the two giant turkeys as they lay side by side upon a shelf all ready for the oven.

"Such extravagance I never saw in all my born days," he snorted at length. "I sware here's enough truck to feed the hull town for a week and only a dozen people to eat it. Mary just makes a tarnation fool of herself with her 'cook-cook-cookin'! One o' them turkeys would a been a great plenty for to-morrow and the half o' them pies 'll jest be thrown away."

"I know what I'll do," he resumed, after a pause. "I'll jest take one of them turkeys and a ham and a few pies down to Clarence Holcomb's. Clarence's got a big family and they've all been sick nearly two whole summers. Clarence has a hard time of it, and I'll bet a gill o' buttermilk the things 'll be welcome enough."

With grandpa to think was on his way to the Holcomb residence with such a heavy load of Mrs. Durland's culinary triumphs that he was obliged to pause more than once to rest. His movements had been conducted so quietly that they had not attracted the attention of any one. Little Johnny and the Deacon sat dozing before the fire, firmly believing themselves the only members of the household not in bed and sound asleep. Now, the Deacon was one of the kindest-hearted men in the world, and one who believed in keeping the good deeds of his right hand from the knowledge of his left hand. As he set before the fire with half-closed eyes, his thoughts wandered to the approaching Thanksgiving dinner, and then, by an easy transition, to other people's dinners. Few dinners, he felt sure, would surpass his own, while many would be far inferior in lavish abundance; some people even, and the Deacon sighed as he thought of them, would have very scanty dinners indeed, not only to-morrow but many, many times during the long winter to come. "Johnny," he inquired of the Deacon at length, "did your mother bake up many fixin's as usual for to-morrow?" "More!" exclaimed Johnny, snatching his lips. "You never saw such piles o' good things!" "Almost looks sinful," mused the Deacon, "for us to riot in such luxury, families all around sufferin' for the necessities o' life. Johnny, do you want a quarter?" "Yes, sir."

"Then you jest slip into the pantry and get one o' them big turkeys and put it down to Widow McGraw's. Her folks are sick, and they'll be glad to have it."

gages taken were worth no more than the paper on which they were written. In other cases he would hire some unknown man, a tramp, or any one he could get, to sign and certify to a mortgage to land which he knew nothing about, if it existed any place. These bogus mortgages he peddled off on his customers, whose confidence he had won. It has also been stated that the firm had taken in a large number of railroad laborers, washerwomen, and people of limited means. Among the heavy losers by the Frederickson plot are ex-Governor John A. Rice, of Hartland, Wis.; Rudolph Nummacher, cashier of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Kendrick, capitalist, Milwaukee, Wis.; Banker Stephen F. Rawson, Chicago, and F. D. Cowie, of New Mexico.

band was killed on the railroad last spring, and she has a pretty hard time trying along with her seven young ones. 'Tain't far, and you can take your wagon. And see if you can't get a boiled ham, and you might put in a pie and some doughnuts, and meddles and such like. Just fix up a little loaf and we won't say a word to your ma about it."

"Help! O-o-h, Mither Durland, git up quick for the love o' heaven! The house is full o' burglars," was the reveille that roused the Durland household at sunrise on Thanksgiving morning.

As the Deacon bounded down stairs and into the kitchen, closely followed by the boys, Mrs. Durland, Gracie, and finally by grandpa, he beheld Sarah Jane standing in the middle of the floor gazing with gaping mouth and bulging eyes at the open pantry door.

"Where? What's the matter?" exclaimed the family in chorus.

"There!" replied Sarah Jane, pointing



to the open pantry. "There's been burglars double, an' they've taken every blessed bite there was in the pantry, 'jarvin' the pun-ny-pies and a pan o' doughnuts."

"What?" shrieked Mrs. Durland.

"Look for yourselves, mum," said Sarah Jane.

"But, pa, I only took what you told me to, and I knowed there was another turkey and lots of pies somewhere else, 'cause I seen ma makin' 'em," expostulated Johnny.

"Now, whatever possessed you to go to meddlin' with the cookin'?" demanded grandpa. "I fixed up a basket o' things an' a turkey for the Holcombs in the evenin', and if the Deacon had tended to his own business there'd have been plenty left for two Thanksgiving dinners."

Mrs. Durland did not die of mortification at having to act a dinner of fried



"JOHNNY," INQUIRED THE DEACON AT LENGTH, "DID YOUR MA BAKE UP AS MANY FIXIN'S AS USUAL FOR TO-MORROW?"

ham and mashed potatoes, with only one kind of pie for dessert, before brother Joseph's wife and the new minister. In fact, after Joseph's wife had declared it was such a relief to escape the usual surfeit of good things on one Thanksgiving, and the minister had for the twentieth time pronounced the whole thing the best joke of the season, she became quite cheerful and even joined in the laughter at the expense of grandpa and the Deacon.

Potatoes as Missiles in a Duel.

The sermon was concluded with a terrible denunciation of a bully who had threatened him, and then the preacher concluded the service in the usual way.

On the following day Bill Bowman received a challenge to meet Bully Brown, in open combat to settle the matter and remove the stains from the

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bed and a physician was summoned to attend to his wounds. When he got up again he was the worst cowed man in Grayson County, and after that he was never known to offer a challenge again.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Remarkable Composition.

A school entertainment was given in one of the rural districts, not so far from New York City, in which a prominent part was taken by a young daughter of a well-known New York business man. The young miss was to read a story of her own composition, and as a special mark of confidence she was allowed to prepare it without any assistance, and it was exempted from the usual scrutiny of teachers and parents.

On the evening of the entertainment the room was crowded with the elite of the village. The young authoress was given the post of honor on the programme, and as she read her story it was received with generous applause. It was a story of the love and trials of a young couple in the country, and depicted the customary scenes supposed to occur in such cases. In the conclusion she told of what became of almost everything on the farm that was there when the hero and heroine were young and suffering. The following was the way she disposed of the oxen:

"And the dear old oxen, Billy and Bess, they continued to work patiently for many years, and their children, which were little calves when George and May were young, are the oxen now, toiling as patiently as their father and mother used to."

This part of the story had a remarkable effect on the elders in the audience, and the poor little authoress could not imagine why her father looked so stern and her mother flushed up so.

Hereafter her compositions will be edited before they are read in public.—Texas Sittings.

A PHILADELPHIA policeman has been dismissed for hugging a girl while on duty.

DR. TALMAGE IN ATHENS.

PREACHING WHERE PAUL DID, HE PREACHES ON PAUL'S WORDS.

Vivid Word Picture of Ancient Corinth—The Classical City of Athens—Imperfect Visions—Eternity Will Make Them Clear—Paul's Anticipations of Heaven.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, preached in the ancient city of Athens, on Sunday, Nov. 24, to a group of friends, basing his discourse on the following two passages from the Pauline epistles: I Corinthians, ii, 9: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, and I Corinthians, xiii, 2: "For now we see through a glass, darkly." The sermon was as follows:

Both these sentences were written by the most illustrious merely human being the world ever saw, one who walked these streets, and preached from yonder pile of rocks, Mars Hill. Though more classic associations are connected with this city than with any other city under the sun, because here Socrates, and Plato, and Aristotle, and Demosthenes, and Pericles, and Herodotus, and Pythagoras, and Xenophon, and Praxiteles wrote or chiseled, or taught or thundered or sung, yet in my mind all those men and their teachings were eclipsed by Paul and the Gospel he preached in this city and in your city of Corinth. Yesterday, standing on the old fortress at Corinth, the Arco-Corinthus, out from the ruins at its base arose in my imagination the old city, just as Paul saw it. I have been told that for splendor the world beholds no such wonder to-day as that ancient Corinth standing on an isthmus washed by two seas, the one sea bringing the commerce of Europe, the other sea bringing the commerce of Asia. From her wharves, in the construction of which whole kingdoms had been absorbed, war galleys with three banks of oars pushed out and confounded the navy yards of all the world. Huge-handed machinery, such as modern invention cannot equal, lifted ships from the sea on one side and transported them on trucks across the isthmus, and set them down on the sea on the other side. The revenue officers of the city went down through the olive groves that lined the beach to collect a tariff from all nations. The mirth of all people sported in her isthmian games and the beauty of all lands sat in her theaters, walked her porticoes and threw itself on the altar of her stupendous dissipations.

Column and statue and temple bewildered the beholder. There were white marble fountains into which, from apertures at the side, there gushed waters everywhere known for health giving qualities. Around these basins, twisted into wreaths of stone, there were all the beauties of sculpture and architecture, while standing, as it to guard the costly display, was a statue of Hercules of burnished Corinthian brass. Vases of terra cotta adorned the cemeteries of the dead—vases so costly that Julius Caesar was not satisfied until he had captured them for Rome. Armed officials, the corintharii, paced up and down to see that no statue was defaced, no pedestal overturned, no basilica touched. From the edge of the city the hill held its magnificent burdens of columns and towers and temples (1,000 slaves waiting at one shrine), and a citadel so thoroughly impregnable that Gibraltar is a head of sand compared with it. Amid all that strength and magnificence Corinth stood and defied the world. Oh! it was not to rustics who had never seen anything grand that Paul uttered one of my texts. They had heard the best music that had come from the best instruments in all the world; they had heard songs floating from morning porticoes and melting in evening groves; they had passed their whole lives among pictures and sculpture and architecture and Corinthian brass, which had been molded and shaped until there was no chariot wheel in which it had not sped, and no tower in which it had not glittered, and no gateway that it had not adorned. Ah, it was a bold thing for Paul to stand there amid all that and say: "All this is nothing. These sounds that come from the temple of Neptune are not music compared with the harmonies of which I speak. These waters rushing in the basin of Pyrene are not pure. These statues of Bacchus and Mercury are not exquisite. Your citadel of Arco-Corinthus is not strong compared with that which I offer to the poorest slave that puts down his burden at this brazen gate. You Corinthians think this is a splendid city; you think you have heard all sweet sounds and seen all beautiful sights; but I tell you eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither have entered into nor ear nor eye, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him."

Indeed, both my texts were spoken by Paul and the one written by Paul, show us that we have very imperfect eyesight, and that our day of vision is yet to come. For now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face. So Paul takes the responsibility of saying that the Bible is an indistinct mirror, and that its mission shall be finally suspended. I think there may be one Bible in Heaven fastened to the throne. Just as now, in a museum, we have a lamp exhumed from Herculaneum or Nineveh, and we look at it with great interest and say: "How poor a light it must have given, compared with our modern lamps." So I think that this Bible, which was a lamp to our feet in this world, may lie near the throne of God, exciting our interest to all eternity by the contrast between its comparatively feeble light and the illumination of Heaven. The Bible, now, is the scaffolding to the rising temple, but when the building is done there will be no use for the scaffolding.

The idea I shall develop to-day is, that in this world our knowledge is comparatively dim and unsatisfactory, but nevertheless is introductory to grander and more complete vision. This is eminently true in regard to our view of God. We hear so much about God that we conclude that we understand Him. He is represented as having the tenderness of a father, the firmness of a judge, the pomp of a king and the love of a mother. We hear about Him, talk about Him, write about Him. We list His name in infancy, and it trembles on the tongue of the dying octogenarian. We think that we know very much about Him. Take the attribute of mercy. Do we understand it? The Bible blossoms all over with that word—mercy. It speaks again and again of the tender mercies of God; of the sure mercies; of the great mercies; of the mercy that endureth forever; of the multitude of His mercies. And yet I know that the views we have of this great being are most indefinite, one-sided and incomplete. When, at death, the gates shall fly open, and we shall look directly upon Him, how new and surprising! We see upon canvas a picture of the morning. We study the cloud in the sky, the dew upon the grass, and the husbandman on the way to the field. Beautiful picture of

the morning! But we rise at daybreak, and go upon a hill represented to us. While we look, the mountains are transfigured. The burnished gates of Heaven swing open and shut, to let pass a host of fiery splendors. The clouds are all ablaze, and hang pendant from arbors of alabaster and amethyst. The waters make pathway of inland pearl for the light to walk upon; and there is morning on the sea. The crags uncover their scarred visage; and there is morning among the mountains. Now you go home, and how tame your picture of the morning seems in contrast! Greater than that shall be the contrast between this Scriptural view of God and that which we shall have when standing face to face. This is a picture of the morning; that will be the morning itself.

Again: My texts are true of the Saviour's excellency. By image, and sweet rhythm of expression, and startling antitheses, Christ is set forth—His love, His compassion, His work, His life, His death, His resurrection. We are challenged to measure it, to compute it, to weigh it. In the hour of our broken enthralment, we mount up into high experience of His love, and shout until the countenance glows, and the blood bounds, and the whole nature is exhilarated, "I have found Him." And yet it is through a glass, darkly. We see not half of that compassionate face. We feel not half the warmth of that loving heart. We wait for death to let us rush into His outspread arms. Then we shall be face to face. Not shadow then, but substance. Not hope then, but the fulfilling of all prefiguration.

That will be a magnificent unfolding. The rushing out in view of all hidden excellency; the coming again of a long absent Jesus to meet us—not in rags and penury and death, but amidst a light, and pomp, and outbursting joy such as none but a glorified intelligence could experience. Oh! to gaze full upon the brow that was lacerated, upon the side that was pierced, upon the feet that were nailed; to stand close up in the presence of Him who prayed for us upon the mountain, and thought of us by the sea, and agonized for us in the garden, and died for us in horrible crucifixion, feel of Him to embrace Him, to take His hand, to kiss His feet, to run our fingers along the scars of ancient suffering, to say: "This is my Jesus! He gave his life for me. I shall never leave His presence. I shall forever behold His glory. I shall eternally hear His voice. Lord, Jesus, now I see Thee! I behold where the blood started, where the tears coursed, where the face was distorted. I have waited for this hour. I shall never turn my back on Thee. No more looking through imperfect glasses. No more studying Thee in the darkness. But as long as this throne stands, and this everlasting river flows and those victory arches, and these arches of victory remain to greet home Heaven's conquerors, so long shall I see Thee, Jesus of my choice, Jesus of my song, Jesus of my triumph—forever and forever—face to face!"

The idea of my text is just as true when applied to God's providence. Who has not come to some pass in life thoroughly inexplicable? You say: "What does this mean? What is God doing to do with me now? He tells me all things work together for good. This does not look like it." You continue to study the dispensation, and after "while" guess about what God means. He means to teach me this. I think He means to teach me that. Perhaps it is to humble my pride. Perhaps it is to make me feel more independent. Perhaps to teach me the uncertainty of life. But, after all, it is only a guess—a looking into the glass, darkly. The Bible assures us that there will be a satisfactory unfolding. "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." You will know why God took to Himself that only child. Next door there was a household of seven children. Why not take one from that group, instead of your only one? Why single out the dwelling in which there was only one heart beating responsive to yours? Why did God give you a child at all, if he meant to take it away? Why fill the cup of your gladness brimming if he meant to dash it down? Why allow all the tendrils of your heart to wind around that object, and then, when ever fiber of your own life seemed to be interlocked with the child's life, with strong hand to tear you apart, until you fall bleeding and crushed, your dwelling desolate, your hopes blasted, your heart broken? Do you suppose that God will explain that? Yes. He will make it plainer than any mathematical problem—as plain as that two and two make four. In the light of the throne you will see that it was right—all right. "Just and true are all thy ways, thou king of saints."

Here is a man who cannot get on in the world. He always seems to buy at the wrong time and sell at the worst disadvantage. He tries this enterprise, and fails; that business, and is disappointed. A man next door to him has a lucrative trade, but he lacks customers. A tive respect opens. His income is in new robes. But that year his family are creased. The profits are expended in sick; and to the ailments. He gets a trying to cure. Becomes faithless as discouraged begins to expect disasters. To success. Be something to turn up. Others wait for foxes turn down. Others he waits for it much education and with only half as twice as well. He character, get on as to what it all sometimes guess. "Perhaps riches means. He says: Perhaps poverty is would spoil me. I humble. Perhaps necessary to keep me otherwise, be I might, if things run." But there is tempted into dissipat of the mystery. No complete solution, darkly, and He sees through a unfolding. Will must wait for a higher? Yes; God will there be an explanation of the throne take that man in the light, hear the ex- and say: "Child immortal answer: 'It planation.' And you will be face to face, is all right!"

I see, every day, profound mysteries of Providence. There is no question we ask oftener than Why? There are hundreds of graves that need to be explained. Hospitals for the blind and lame, asylums for the idiotic and insane, almshouses for the destitute and a world of pain and misfortune that demand more than human solution. Ah! God will clear it all up. In the light that pours from the throne no dark mystery can live. Things now utterly inscrutable will be illumined as plainly as though the answer were written on the jasper wall or sounded in the temple anthem. Bartimeus will thank God that he was blind; and Lazarus that he was covered with sores; and Joseph that he was cast into the pit; and Daniel that he was denuded with lions; and Paul that he was humpbacked; and David that he was driven from Jerusalem; and the sewing woman that she could get only a few pence for making a garment; and that invalid that for twenty years he could not lift his head from the pillow; and that widow that she had such hard work to earn bread for her children. You know that in a song different voices carry different parts. The sweet and overwhelming part of the hallelujah of Heaven will not be carried by those who

rode in high places, and gave sumptuous entertainments; but pauper children will sing it, beggars will sing it, redeemed hod carriers will sing it, those who were once the offscouring of earth will sing it. The hallelujah will be all the grander for earth's weeping eyes, and aching heads, and exhausted hands, and scourged backs, and martyred agonies.

Again: The thought of my texts is true when applied to the enjoyment of the righteous in Heaven. I think we have but little idea of the number of the righteous in Heaven. Infidel say: "Your heaven will be a very small place compared with the world of the lost; for, according to your teaching, the majority of men will be destroyed." I deny the charge. I suppose that the multitude of the finally lost, as compared with the multitude of the finally saved, will be a handful. I suppose that the few sick people in the hospitals of our great cities, as compared with the hundreds of thousands of well people, would not be smaller than the number of those who shall be cast out in suffering, compared with those who shall have upon them the health of Heaven. For we are to remember that we are living in only the beginning of the Christian dispensation, and that this whole world is to be populated and redeemed, and that ages of light and love are to flow on. If this be so, the multitudes of the saved will be in vast majority. Take all the congregations that have assembled for worship throughout Christendom. Put them together, and they would make but a small audience compared with the thousands and tens of thousands, and ten thousand times ten thousand, and the hundred and forty and four thousand that shall stand around the throne. Those dashed up to Heaven in martyr fires; those tossed for many years upon the invalid couch; those fought in the armies of liberty, and rose as they fell; those tumbled from high scaffolds, or slipped from the mast, or were washed off into the sea. They came up from Corinth, from Laodicea, from the Red Sea bank and Genesaret's wave, from Egyptian brickyards and Gideon's threshing floor. Those thousands of years ago slept the last sleep, and these are this moment having their eyes closed, and their limbs stretched out for the sepulcher.

A general expecting an attack from the enemy stands on a hill and looks through a field glass and sees in the great distance multitudes approaching, but has no idea of their numbers. He says: "I cannot tell anything about them. I merely know that there are a great number." And so, John, without attempting to count, says: "A great multitude that no man can number." We are told that Heaven is a place of happiness? Happiness in this world is only a half designed thing; a flowery path with a serpent hissing across it; a broken pitcher, from which the water has shrilled before we could drink it; a drop of exhilaration, followed by disastrous reactions. To help us understand the joy of Heaven, the Bible takes us to a river. We stand on the grassy bank. We see the waters flow on with ceaseless wave. But the filth of the cities is emptied into it, and the banks are torn, and unhealthy exhalations spring up from it, and we fail to get an idea of the River of Life in Heaven.

We get very imperfect ideas of the reunions of Heaven. We think of some festal day on earth, when father and mother were yet living, and the children came home. A good time, that! But it had this drawback—all were not there. That brother went off to sea, and never was heard from. That sister—did we not lay her away in the freshness of her young life, never more in this world to look upon her? Ah! there was a skeleton at the feast; and tears mingled with our laughter on that Christmas day. Not so with Heaven's reunions. It will be an uninterrupted gladness. Many a Christian parent will look around and find all his children there. "Ah!" he says, "can it be possible that we are all here—life's perils over? The Jordan passed and not one wanting? Why, even the prodigal is here. I almost gave him up. How long he despised my counsels! But grace hath triumphed. All here! all here! Tell the bells ring, and the angels mention it in their song. Wave it from the top of the walls. All here!"

No more breaking of heartstrings, but face to face. The orphans that were left poor, and in a merciless world, kicked and cuffed of many hardships, shall join their parents over whose graves they so long wept, and gaze into their glorified countenances forever, face to face. We may come up from different parts of the world, one from the land and one from the depths of the sea; from lives affluent and prosperous, or from scenes of ragged distress; but we shall meet in rapture and jubilee, face to face.

Many of our friends have entered upon that joy. A few days ago they sat with us studying those gospel themes; but they only saw dimly—now revelation bath came. Your time will also come. God will not leave you floundering in the darkness. You stand wonderstruck and amazed. You feel as if all the loveliness of life were dashed out. You stand gazing into the open chasm of the grave. Wait a little. In the presence of your departed and of Him who carries them in His bosom, you shall soon stand face to face. Oh! that our last hour may kindle up with this promised joy! May we be able to say, like the Christian not long ago, departing: "Though a pilgrim walking through the valley, the mountain tops are gleaming from peak to peak; or, like my dear friend and brother, Alfred Cookman, who took his flight to the throne of God, saying in his last moment that which has already gone into Christian legends: 'I am sweeping through the pearly gate, waving the blood of the lamb!'"

They Shekled.

Rev. Whoopst—Orr to have been to meetin' yesterday, Brother Hooks. Took up the biggest collection ever taken in Oklahoma.

Deacon Hooks—How'd it happen? Six bits in a poker chip or two is the usual limit.

Rev. Whoopst—Wal, you see, before Texas Jim, the new deacon, took up the collection for the first time since he joined us, I sort o' mentioned Brother Jim's reformation an' how sorry he was 'count uv havin' had to kill them two gamblers down at Comet City an' standin' off the sheriff an' his whole posse afterwards, and how he was now as mild as a suckin' dove unless riled. I casually added that he 'lowed that if there ever was anybody who needed 'killin' on sight it was them that wouldn't shell out liberally for the good uv the cause. An' then they chucked in the silver till they busted the bottom plumb out uv the hat that Brother Texas passed around.—Texas Sittings.

THE HOME.

"Little Brown Hands."

They drive home the cows from the pasture
Up through the long shady lane.
Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat
field,
All yellow with ripening grain.

They find in the thick waving grasses,
Where the scarlet lipped strawberry grows,
They gather the earliest snowdrops,
And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the hay in the meadow,
They gather the elder blooms white.
They find where the dusky grapes purple
In the soft tinted October light

They know where the apples hang ripest,
And are sweeter than Italy's wines;
They know where the fruit is the thickest
On the long, thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate sea weeds,
And build tiny castles of sand;
They pick up the beautiful sea shells—
Fairy barks that have drifted to land.

They wave from the tall rocking tree tops,
Where the oriole's hammock nest swings,
And at night time are folded in slumber
By a song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toil bravely are strongest;
The humble and poor become great;
And from those brown handed children
Shall grow mighty rulers of state.

The pen of the author and statesman,
The noble and wise of our land;
The sword and chisel and palette
Shall be held in the little brown hand.

—New Haven News.

Plans for Winter.

The housewife's cupboards are filled
With jars of fruit preserves and pickles,
Jellies and jams, the result of many
weary days of work. The children have
put away a bounteous supply of pop-
corn and nuts, which, with delicious
apples, will furnish many a winter
evening feast.

A time of rest and recreation has
been earned by all. Now is the time
to make plans for social and intellect-
ual enjoyment. Let the family consult
together and decide upon the papers
and magazines needed for the winter's
reading. Be sure and get the best, if
the number must be less. In some
neighborhoods, a magazine club is a
good thing, as the magazines can be
passed around, and thus each family
can have the reading of three or four
monthlies for the price of one. A neigh-
borhood literary society has been, in
many country neighborhoods, a source
of pleasure and profit. I remember one
such society that was started by three
young girls of fifteen or sixteen years
of age, who planned to meet at each
other's houses once in two weeks, each
prepared with an essay, a story, recita-
tion or music. In a little while the
three families were interested. Then
other families were gradually drawn in,
until, within a radius of two or three
miles, every person, from fathers and
mothers to the six-year-olds, was an
active member.

See that your child never leaves any
task half done or slovenly finished; and
therefore give not too many tasks, says
the Christian Union. Thoroughness is
the corner-stone of success. There is
no place in the world now for smatter-
ers, who know a little and only a little,
of everything under the sun. There is
always an honorable place for those
who can do any kind of honest work in
the best manner.

CONTENTMENT with one's opportuni-
ties and circumstances as good material
and tools with which to work, is one of
the happiest conditions into which a
man can bring himself; but content-
ment with what one has done and
achieved as the full measure of his work
always marks the end of growth. When
the energies pause, and the worker set-
tles down, he may find comfort and
ease, but the inspiration of the great
struggle is no longer with him; his real
life is finished unless he takes into some
other field that energy which secures
him success. Not to rest content with
the winning of any goal or the doing of
any work is the duty of every man who
wishes to get and make most out of
life. For the great joy of living is to be
found, as the greatest of teachers long
ago said, not in receiving but in giving.
The real joy of life lies in the putting
forth continuously of one's whole
strength, and in the consciousness that
one's nature is steadily expanding by
use.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the
peculiar way in which the proprietor of
Kemp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds
does is indeed wonderful. He author-
izes all druggists to give those who call
for it a sample bottle free, that they
may try it before purchasing. The
Large Bottles are 50c and \$1.00. We
certainly would advise a trial. It may
save you from consumption.

Good Cheer Soap is warranted to do
all we claim for it. Sold by all grocers.
Made only by A. B. Wisley, Chicago.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill.,
makes the statement that she caught
cold, which settled on her lungs; she
was treated for a month by her family
physician, but grew worse. He said
she was a hopeless victim to consumption
and that no medicine could cure her.
Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New
Discovery for Consumption; she bought
a bottle and to her delight found her-
self benefited from first dose. She
continued its use and after taking ten
bottles, found herself sound and well,
now does her own housework and is as
well as she ever was.—Free trial bot-
tles of this Great Discovery at Yates &
Kane's Drugstore, large bottle 50c. and
\$1.00.

Oysters.

I am now ready to supply can oys-
ters to all those desiring them. Guar-
anteed first-class.
C. BLOM, JR.
Two doors east of Post Office.

Fine silver ware at Stevenson's
jewelry store.

Go to Stevenson's jewelry store for
your Holiday presents.

Go to Brusse & Co., for a fine Suit or
Overcoat.

Ladies, by using A. B. Wisley's
Good Cheer Soap, you save your time,
your strength and your clothes. Try it.

Do You Chew ?

Then get the
BEST
which is

FINZER'S OLD HONESTY

Genuine has a
RED H tin tag on
every plug.

OLD HONESTY is acknowl-
edged to be the purest
and most lasting piece
of Standard Chewing Tobacco
on the market. Trying it is
a better test than any talk
about it. Give it a fair trial.

Your dealer has it.

Wm. Brusse & Co.

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FINE

Merchant Tailoring,

Have a full stock of

SUITINGS AND OVERCOATINGS.

Now is the time to order a
winter suit. Don't wait until
a week before Christmas, but
order now and have it ready
when you want it.

We have the latest styles in

HATS,

Gloves, Mittens

and Plush Caps.

Large line of

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

Wm. Brusse & Co.

TAILORS, HATTERS AND FURNISHERS.



MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the con-
ditions of a certain mortgage made by Jan
Prins and Editha Prins his wife to the Council
of Hope College, a corporation duly incorporated
under the laws of the State of Michigan, of Otta-
wa County in said State, dated April 24, A. D.
1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of
Deeds, for the County of Ottawa and State of
Michigan, on the 27th day of April A. D. 1888, in
Liber 36 of Mortgages, on page 1 on which mort-
gage there is claimed to be due at the date of
this notice the sum of Six hundred and seventy
three dollars, and eighty four cents, and an at-
torney's fee of twenty five dollars provided for in
said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law
having been instituted to recover the moneys
secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.
Now, Therefore, By virtue of the power of sale
contained in said mortgage, and the statute in
such case made and provided, notice is hereby
given that on Monday the

30th day of December, A. D. 1889
at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at
Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the
front door of the Court House in the City of
Grand Haven (that being the place where the
Circuit Court for Ottawa County is holden), the
premises described in said mortgage, or so much
thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount
due on said mortgage, with eight per cent inter-
est, and all legal costs, together with an attor-
ney's fee of twenty five dollars, covenanted for
therein, the premises being described in said
mortgage as all that certain piece and parcel of
land situate in the Township of Olive in the
County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and
known and described as follows: The North half
of the North half of the South East quarter of
section twenty one (21) of town six (6) North of
Range fifteen (15) West.
Dated October 4th 1889.
THE COUNCIL OF HOPE COLLEGE,
Mortgagee.
AREND VISSCHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

CALL ON

THE HOLLAND Real Estate Exchange,

J. C. POST, Manager.

If you want to rent
buy, sell, or ex-
change property
in Holland City.

The World's Fair

is Chicago's latest, but

E. HEROLD,

Eighth street, has something new in
the line of

BOOTS and SHOES

at reasonable prices. An experience of
many years enables him to select the
best stock and to suit all classes of
customers.

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.

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Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The only College in the U. S. that runs a regu-
lar Bank of Real money in connection with
the College. The practical system on which the
institution is conducted is increasing its patronage
every year from all parts of the country. Short-
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at hand, and so is our well
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WINTER GOODS.

bought direct from manufacturers, and
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PANTS! PANTS! PANTS!

Fur and Plush Caps,

Wool Shirts and Underwear,
for

Men, Boys and Children.

Also several hundred different kinds
of Mufflers, Gloves, Mittens, Neckties,
Hosiery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cuffs and
Collars, Cuffs and Collar Buttons, Um-
brellas, and Rubber Goods.

The prices on the above goods are so
low, that everybody can be suited.

The Chicago Clothing Store.

L. HENDERSON, Proprietor.

ATTENTION!

A fine lot of

Top Buggies

just received at

J. FLEEMAN'S.

These buggies will be sold cheap.

The improved Ira I. Hunt Spring
Tooth Harrows and Cultivators kept in
stock. Steel clad on bottom without
extra charge to purchasers, and farmers
need not be afraid to purchase them,
as there is no royalty to pay, as there
is, or may be on some other harrows.

The St. Joseph Manufacturing Co. Plows and Repairs. These are the best.

My shop is the best place in Holland
to have your wagon or buggy repaired
and painted.

The new Trace Brace and Common
Sense Sand Band is now used on my
wagons. This is a good thing. Call
and see it.

Farmers and other good citizens are
invited to call at my wagon works and
examine the fine stock I have on hand.
All goods sold are warranted.

JACOB FLEEMAN,
HOLLAND, MICH.

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But don't wait when you want to buy

Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, Silverware,

But everything kept in a first-class

JEWELRY STORE

But go to

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And be assured of good goods, low
prices and courteous treatment.

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first class watchmaker and are
prepared to do repairing of all
kinds in a satisfactory manner
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We sell goods cheaper than
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and Plated Ware.

Call on us and examine our goods,
learn our prices and be convinced.

O. BREYMAN & SON,
Holland, Mich., March 15, 1888.

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Salary or Commission Paid Weekly;
steady work; reliable stock; outfit
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Devonia, Oct. 25th. | Ethiopia, Nov. 9th.
Circassia, Nov. 2nd. | Ancholia, Nov. 16th.

New York to Azores, Gibraltar and Italy.

Elysia, Oct. 24th. | Bolivia, Nov. 13th.
California, Nov. 30th.

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Chicago and West Mich. Railway

TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect Nov. 17, 1889.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

For Chicago..... 9 25 9 35 10 40

a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m.

For Grand Rapids.... 9 00 9 25 2 15 5 00 9 35

a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

For Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 9 30 2 40 6 30 9 35

a.m. a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

For Hart, Pen water, 5 30 6 30

a.m. p.m.

For Big Rapids..... 5 30 2 40

a.m. p.m.

For Allegan..... 9 25 2 40

a.m. p.m.

ARRIVE.

From Chicago..... 4 20 2 15 9 35

a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

From Grand Rapids..... 9 25 3 35 6 25 9 35 11 30

a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

From Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 9 30 7 00 9 30 5 00 11 40

a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

From Hart Pentwater 9 30 5 00

a.m. p.m.

From Big Rapids..... 2 30 11 40

p.m. p.m.

From Allegan..... 9 30 6 15

a.m. p.m.

* Daily. Other trains daily except Sunday.
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J. F. BENKIE, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
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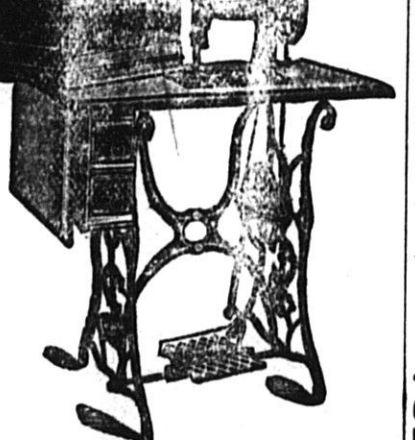
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