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Holland City News, Volume 17, Number 46: December 15, 1888

Holland City News

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Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 17, Number 46: December 15, 1888" (1888). *Holland City News: 1888*. 48.

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVII.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1888.

NO. 46

The Holland City News,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - MICH.

L. MULDER, Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:

\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$2.00
if paid at six months.

Rates of advertising made known
on application.

Business Directory.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

BLOM, C. J., dealer in Bakers' Goods, Con-
fectionary, Foreign Fruits, Tobacco and
Cigars. Blom's new block, Eighth street.

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

Bat.

HOLLAND, K., foreign and domestic
exchange agent and sold. Collections
promptly attended to. Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

HELDER, J. D., the cheapest place in the city
to buy shoes. River street.

VAN DUZEN, 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 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 price paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Patent and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Ar-
ticles and Perfumes, 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 oc-
casion.

YATES & KANE, druggists and bookkeepers.
Stock always fresh and complete, cor. eighth
and River streets.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth
street next to Bank.

CRANDELL, 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 Goods
always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

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

VAN DER HAAR, H., general dealer in Dry
Goods, etc. Oysters in season. Eighth
street.

VAN PUTTEN, G. & SONS, General Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Crochery, 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 St.

VERBEEK, W., dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper,
Picture Frames, Household Decorations and
Novelties. Eighth Street.

Flour Mills.

WALSH, DE ROO & CO., Manufacturers of
Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roller
Mills. Daily capacity, 800 barrels.

Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hard-
ware, steam and gas fittings a specialty.
No. 52 Eighth street.

VAN OORT, J. B., dealer in General Hardware,
Stoves, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc., Eighth
street, opp. Post Office.

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in stoves, hard-
ware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware.
Corner River and Eighth street.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor.
The only first-class hotel in the city. Is lo-
cated 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.

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

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, Proprietor, lo-
cated near depot of C. & W. M. R'y. A well
appointed hotel. Rates reasonable.

Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J. Jr., proprietor of Hol-
land City Sale and Exchange Stable. Gen-
eral teaming done, cor. Market and Seventh etc.

HOPKINS, G. W., proprietor of Market Street
Livery and Sale Stable. Good Turnouts
on hand at all times.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FLEEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manu-
facturer and blacksmith shop. Also manu-
facturer of Ox Yokes. River street.

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

HOLLAND CITY STAVE FACTORY, Joseph
Fisher, proprietor, manufacturer of Staves
and Headings. White and Black Ash Bolts bought.
River Street.

HOLLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
L. T. Kanter, General Manager. Wind-
Mills, Tanks, etc., a specialty.

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

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

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

PHOENIX PLANING MILL, B. L. Scott,
proprietor, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,
and brick. River street.

THE CAPRON & BERTSCH LEATHER CO.,
tanners of Hemlock Slaughter Sole, Harness,
Grain, Calf and Kid. Office, Grand Rapids.

TAKKEY & DE SPENDER, Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagon, Utensils, Shoes, Sole
owners of IXL Patent Wagon. Special attention
to horse-drawn and repairing. River street.

TE ROLLER, HEIN, Builder and Designer of
all kinds of Buildings. Office on River street.

VAN RAALTE, R., dealer in Farm Imple-
ments and machinery. Cor. River and
Ninth streets.

WILMS, P., Pump manufacturer, and dealer in
Agricultural Implements of all kinds. South
River street.

Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Marble Works.

DE MEKEL, R. N., dealer in Granite and
Marble Monuments, Headstones, Tablets.
Building Work done. Eighth street.

Meat Markets.

VAN DUREN & VAN DER VEER, First
Ward Meat Market. Choice meats always
on hand. Eighth street, near Fish.

Millinery.

Physicians.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Res-
idence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St.
Office at 1213 drug store of Kremers & Hange, O.
See hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 p. m.

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office
at Walsh's Drug Store. Residence, Corner
of Eighth and Fish streets. In house formerly oc-
cupied by L. Sprietma. Office hours: 9 to 10 a.
m., and 5 to 6 p. m.

WETMORE, J. D., Homeopathic Physician
and Surgeon. Office hours: 10:30 a. m. to
12 m., 2:30 to 4 p. m., and 7:30 to 9 p. m. O. c.
Upstairs in Sutton's new building.

Real Estate Agency.

VAN WERT, T. K., proprietor Holland Real
Estate Agency. Property of all kinds,
bought, sold or exchanged.

Saloons.

BROWN, P., dealer in liquors and cigars of all
kinds. Eighth street near River.

SEERY, MICHAEL, Dealer in Wines, Liquors,
and Cigars. Saloon in First Ward, three
doors east of City Hall.

Second Hand Store.

BOSMAN, A. B., proprietor of Second Hand
Store, and dealer in Stoves, Towels, etc.
Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO, Watchmaker, Jeweler, and
dealer in fancy goods. Corner of Market
and Eighth streets.

STEVENS, C. A., successors to H. Wy-
shusen, Jeweler and Optician, next door to
J. Pessink & Bro's. Bakery, Eighth Street.

Miscellaneous.

DE MEYER, R. B., has a very fine line of
Fancy Goods and materials for fancy work.
Ladies' call, Ninth street, between Market and
Cedar streets.

DE KEYZER, C., Newspaper and Periodical
Subscription Agency. Leave order for any
publication in U. S. or Canada with him at P. O.

KAPPEL, T., dealer in Lumber, lath, shingles,
saw, and cut and calced plaster. Corner
Eighth and Cedar streets.

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at
Fellows' Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday evening
of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
M. HARRINGTON, N. G.
L. D. BALDUS, Sec'y.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNIT LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall
Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday
evening, Jan. 25, Feb. 22, March 21, April 25,
May 23, June 30, July 18, August 15, Sept. 19,
Oct. 17, Nov. 14, Dec. 12. St. Johns days June
24 and December 27th.
A. HUNTLEY, W. M.
O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

E. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 63, meets in Odd Fellows
Hall at 7:30 p. m., on Monday nights. All
its Knights are cordially invited to attend.
Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. All
particulars given on application.
C. D. WISE, Commander.
W. A. HOLLEY, R. E.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)
(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)
Beans \$1 to \$1.50; Butter, 21 to 23 cts; Eggs, 21c;
Honey, 10c; Onions, 3c; Potatoes 25c; Apples,
10 to 25c.

RETAIL.
Apples 30 to 40c; Beans \$1.25 to \$2.00; Butter,
24 to 25 cts; Eggs, 21c; Honey, 4c; Onions, 3c; Po-
tatoes, 25 to 40c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)
(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)
Barley, 60c; Bran, \$1.00; Corn, 70c; Barley,
\$1.10; Clover seed, \$1.50; Corn Meal,
\$1.10; Corn, shelled, 45c; Flour,
\$2.40; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00;
Oats, \$1.00; Hay, \$9.00; Middlings, \$1.00;
\$2.50; Oats, \$1.00; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00;
Rye, new, 45c; Timothy Seed, \$2.00; Wheat,
white, 75c; Red Fultz, 95c; Lancaster Red, 95c.

RETAIL.
Buckwheat, 65c; Bran, \$1.00; Corn, 70c; Barley,
\$1.00; Bran, \$1.00; Clover seed, \$1.50; Corn
Meal, \$1.10; Corn, shelled, 45c; Flour,
\$2.50; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00;
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Rye, new, 45c; Timothy Seed, \$2.00; Wheat,
white, 75c; Red Fultz, 95c; Lancaster Red, 95c.

LOCAL ITEMS.

READ Dr. Mabbs' Business Local in
this issue.

BUTTER is getting to be quite a lux-
ury. It is sold here at twenty-six cents
a pound.

THE Freshman Class of Hope College
enjoyed an oyster supper last week Fri-
day evening.

HOPE COLLEGE closes next week Fri-
day, Dec. 21st, and will re-open Mon-
day, Jan. 7th.

THE Ottawa Pleasure Club will give
its second grand ball at the Opera
House, this evening, Friday.

LOADS and loads of stove wood are
being drawn into the city from every
part of the surrounding country.

ONLY two weeks more and leap year
will be over, and then the unmarried
man can once more breathe freely.

THE ladies of Grace Church will hold
a social at the residence of Mrs. Ste-
venson on Tuesday evening Dec. 18th.

E. J. HARRINGTON is offering cloth-
ing for men and boys cheaper than
ever. See new ad. elsewhere in this
issue.

THEOLOGICAL Student J. Van Zanten
will conduct the services in the Third
Reformed Church to-morrow morning,
Sunday.

REV. N. M. STEFFENS will conduct
the union services in the First Re-
formed Church, to-morrow, Sunday
evening.

ATTEND the fair to be given by the
Y. L. S. L. C. at the Opera House next
Monday evening, Dec. 17th. Doors
open at 6 o'clock.

ORDER your New Year's cards at
this office. We can furnish you any
style desired, from the cheapest grade
to the most expensive.

MISS IDA PATERSON, of Spring
Lake, has started a millinery establish-
ment in the store, formerly occupied
by the Misses Werkman.

THE pulpit in Hope Church will be
occupied to-morrow, Sunday, both
morning and evening, by Rev. J. Tal-
madge Bergen, of Shokan, N. Y.

L. HENDERSON, proprietor of the
Chicago Clothing Store, River street,
has a number of Business Locals in
this issue to which we call the atten-
tion of the reader.

WHILE reading the advertisements in
this issue, do not forget to read the
new one of G. Van Putten & Sons on
fifth page, and after doing so call at
their store and see their fine stock of
goods.

B. P. HIGGINS, the photographer,
who has his gallery on River street,
near the corner of Eighth, has an ad-
vertisement in this issue. He offers to
take cabinet photos at one dollar a
dozen.

MARRIED:—In Middleville, Mich., at
the home of the bride, on Wednesday,
Dec. 12, Miss Jane N. Larkin to Mr. P.
A. Moes, of this city. We extend to
"Pete" and his better half our congrat-
ulations.

THE Y. L. S. L. C. will hold their
fair on Monday evening, Dec. 17, at
the Opera House. An informal pro-
gramme of exercises will be given, to
begin at 8:15 o'clock. Everybody come
and have a good time.

Two employes of the Chicago and
West Mich. R'y were arrested in Grand
Rapids on Monday for embezzlement.
Their names are Jas. Delbridge, bag-
gageman, and L. Bailey, brakeman.
Both men are out on bail.

A TRAMP by the name of Williams
was arrested last Sunday by Officer
Odell for disorderly conduct and
Monday morning he was brought be-
fore Justice Post and sent to the county
jail at Grand Haven for ten days.

"GYP," a drama in four acts, was
played at the Opera House, last week
Saturday evening, to a fair
audience, by the Hattie Anderson
Company. The play was not a great
success, and did not merit the pat-
ronage given it.

REV. D. BROEK will preach his fare-
well sermon at the Third Reformed
Church to-morrow afternoon, Sunday.
The reverend gentleman will leave soon
for Detroit, where he will enter upon
his duties as pastor of the Reformed
Church in that city. His resignation
leaves four churches in this city with-
out pastors, the other three being Hope
Reformed, First Reformed, and Grace
Episcopal.

LAST Sunday the baby son of Mr.
and Mrs. J. F. Van Anrooy was
christened Benjamin Harrison at the
Market Street Church, in honor of the
president-elect. This baby is started
with a good name, and we hope he will
always keep it so.

MISS ANNA NAGEL and Mr. Henry
Lexo, an engineer on the Chicago and
West Mich. R'y, both of Grand Rapids,
were married in that city last Wednes-
day. Mr. Lexo is well known to the
railroad men of Holland having been
on the road a number of years.

A STRAW stack, belonging to Al-
bertus Strabbing, a farmer living near
Graafschap, was destroyed by fire last
Sunday evening. The stack was near
Mr. Strabbing's barn which was saved
with great difficulty. The fire was
supposed to be the work of an incen-
diary.

THE Ottawa County Building and
Loan Association have five hundred
dollars more to loan and will offer it
for competition this evening, Saturday,
at 8:30 o'clock, at the office of the as-
sociation, second floor, new Kanter's
Building. All persons taking stock be-
fore the sale will be entitled to bid.

MR. ED. SCOTT, who has been run-
ning a laundry in the city for the past
six months, has discontinued the busi-
ness at his former stand, but will con-
tinue to polish collars and cuffs. All
orders can be left at Bartholomew's
notion store, next to Brusse Bros.
clothing establishment, Eighth Street.

THE bazar given by the ladies of
Hope Church, at the Opera House last
week Friday evening, was a success in
every respect. The hall was crowded,
many being unable to obtain seats. An
interesting programme was rendered
by a number of ladies and gentlemen,
and all who attended enjoyed a pleasant
time.

J. LAFAYETTE informs us that he
has sold nearly all of his albums which
he advertised in the News last week.
Does it pay to advertise? This one
instance tells us that it does, for the
cost of the ad. was a mere drop in the
bucket to the amount cleared on sales.
Give the NEWS a trial, and we feel as-
sured that you will never regret it.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was cre-
ated last Monday evening at the east
end of Eighth Street by a runaway
team, which was attached to a load of
wood. The horses ran as

OUR DEAD STILL LIVE.

ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

The Lesson of the King's Wagon—Joseph the Shepherd Boy, Not Ashamed of His Early Surroundings—A Sermon Delivered in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Text—"And when he saw the wagon which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father revived. And Israel said, It is enough; Joseph my son is yet alive."—Genesis xlv, 27, 28.

The Egyptian capital was the focus of the world's wealth. In ships and barges, there had been brought to it from India frankincense, and cinnamon, and ivory, and diamonds; from the north, marble and iron; from Syria, purple and silk; from Greece, some of the finest horses of the world, and some of the most brilliant chariots; and from all the earth that which could best please the eye, and charm the ear, and gratify the taste. There were temples adorned with red sandstone, entered by gateways that were guarded by pillars bewildering with hieroglyphics, and wound with brazen serpents, and adorned with winged creatures—their eyes, and beaks, and pinions glittering with precious stones. There were marble columns blooming into white flower buds; there were stone pillars, at the top bursting into the shape of the lotus when in full bloom. Along the avenues, lined with sphinx, and fane, and obelisk, there were princes who came in gorgeously upholstered palanquins, carried by servants in scarlet, or elsewhere drawn by vehicles, the snow-white horses, golden bitted, and six abreast, dashing at full run. There were fountains from stone-wreathed vases climbing the ladders of the light. You would hear a bolt shove, and a door of brass would open like a flash of the sun. The surrounding gardens were saturated with odors that mounted the terrace, and dropped from the arbors, and burned their incense in the Egyptian noon. On floors of mosaic the glories of Pharaoh were spelled out in letters of porphyry, and beryl, and flame. There were ornaments twisted from the wood of the tamarisk, embossed with silver breaking into foam. There were footstools made out of a single precious stone. There were beds fashioned out of a crouched lion in bronze. There were chariots spotted with the sleek hide of leopards. There were sofas footed with the claws of wild beasts, and armed with the beaks of birds. As you stand on the level beach of the sea on a summer day, and look either way, and there are miles of breakers, white with the ocean foam, dashing shoreward; so it seemed as if these of the world's pomp and wealth in the Egyptian capital for miles and miles flung itself up into white breakers of marble temple, manseum, and obelisk.

WHAT A CONTRAST!

This was the place where Joseph, the shepherd boy, was called to stand next to Pharaoh in honor. What a contrast between this scene and his humble starting, and the pit into which his brothers threw him! Yet he was not forgetful of his early home; he was not ashamed of where he came from. The Bishop of Metz, descended from a wheelwright, covered his house with spears, and hammers, and wheels; and the King of Sicily, in honor of his father, who was a potter, refused to drink out of anything but an earthen vessel. So Joseph was not ashamed of his early surroundings, or of his old time father, or of his brothers. When they came up from the famine-stricken land to get corn from the King's corn crib, Joseph, instead of chiding them for the way they had maltreated and abused him, sent them back with wagons, which Pharaoh furnished, laden with corn; and old Jacob, the father, in the very same wagons, was brought back, that Joseph, the son, might see him, and give him a comfortable home all the rest of his days.

Well, I hear the wagons, the King's wagons, rumbling down in front of the palace. On the outside of the palace, to see the wagons go off, stands Pharaoh in royal robes; and beside him Prime Minister Joseph, with a chain of gold around his neck, and on his hand a ring given by Pharaoh to him, so that any time he wanted to stamp the royal seal upon a document he could do so. Wagon after wagon rolls on down from the palace, laden with corn, and meat, and changes of raiment, and everything that could help a famine-stricken people. One day I see aged Jacob seated in front of his house. He is possibly thinking of his absent boys (sons, however old they get, are never to a father any more than boys); and while he is seated there, he sees dust arising, and he hears wagons rumbling, and he wonders what is coming now, for the whole land had been smitten with the famine, and was in silence. But after a while the wagons have come near enough, and he sees his sons on the wagons, and before they come quite up, they shout: "Joseph is yet alive!" The old man faints dead away. I do not wonder at it. The boys tell the story how that the boy, the long absent Joseph, has got to be the first man in the Egyptian palace. While they unload the wagons, the wain and wasted creatures in the neighborhood come up and ask for a handful of corn, and they are satisfied.

JACOB GOING ON HIS JOURNEY.

One day the wagons are brought up, for Jacob the old father, is about to go to see Joseph in the Egyptian palace. You know it is not a very easy thing to transplant an old tree, and Jacob has hard work to get away from the old place where he has lived so long. He bids good-bye to the old place, and leaves his blessing with the neighbors, and then his sons steady him, while he, determined to help himself, gets into the wagon, stiff, old, and decrepit. Yonder they go, Jacob and his sons, and their wives, and their children, eighty-two in all, followed by herds and flocks, which the herdsmen drive along. They are going out from famine to luxuriance; they are going from a plain country home to the finest palace under the sun. Joseph, the prime minister gets in his chariot, and drives down to meet the old man. Joseph's chariot-er holds up the horses on the one side—the dust-covered wagons of the emigrants stop on the other. Joseph, instead of waiting for his father to come, leaps out of the chariot and jumps into the emigrants' wagon, throws his arms around the old man, and weeps aloud for past memories and present joy. The father, Jacob, can hardly think it is his boy. Why, the smooth brow of childhood has become a wrinkled brow, wrinkled with the cares of state, and the garb of the shepherd boy has become a robe royally bedizen'd. But as the old man finds out that it is actually Joseph, I see the thin lip quiver against the toothless gum as he cries out: "Now let me die, since I have seen thy face; behold, Joseph is yet alive!" The wagons roll up in front of the palace. Help out the grandchildren and take them in out of the hot,

Egyptian son. Help old Jacob out of the wagon. Send word to Pharaoh that the old shepherd has come. In the royal apartment Pharaoh and Jacob meet—dignity and rusticity—the gracefulness of the court and the plain manners of the field. The king, wanting to make the old countryman at ease, and seeing how white his beard is, and how feeble his step, looks familiarly into his face, and says to the aged man: "How old art thou?" Give the old man a seat. Unload the wagons; drive the cattle toward the pastures of Goshen. Let the slaves in scarlet kneel and wash the feet of the newly arrived, wiping them on the finest linen of the palace. From vases of perfume let the newly arrived be sprinkled and refreshed; let minstrels come in with sandals of crimson, and thrum the harps, and clap the cymbals, and jingle the tambourines, while we sit down, at this great distance of time and space, and learn the lesson of the king's wagons.

My friends, we are in a world by sin famine struck; but the King is in constant communication with us, his wagons coming and going perpetually; and in the rest of my discourse I will show you what the wagons bring and what they take back. In the first place, like those that came from the Egyptian Palace, the King's wagon now bring us corn and meat; and many changes of raiment. We are apt to think of the fields and the orchard as feeding us; but who makes the flax grow for the linen, and the wheat for the bread, and the wool on the sheep's back? Oh, I wish we could see through every grain field, by every sheepfold, under the trees of every orchard, the King's wagons. They drive up three times a day—morning, noon, and night. They bring furs from the Arctic, they bring fruits from the tropic, they bring bread from the temperate zone. The King looks out, and he says: "There are to be fed twelve hundred millions of people to be fed and clothed. So many pounds of meat, so many barrels of flour, so many yards of cloth and linen and flannel, so many hats, so many socks, so many shoes," enough for all, save that we who are greedy get more shoes than belong to us, and others go barefooted. None but a God could feed and clothe the world. None but a king's corn-crib could appease the world's famine. None but a king could tell how many wagons to send, and how heavily to load them, and when they are to start. They are coming over the frozen ground to-day. Do you not hear their rumbling? They will stop at noon at your table. Oh, if for a little while they should cease, hunger would come into the nations, as to U'cia when Hamilear besieged it, and as in Jerusalem when Vespasian surrounded it; and the nations would be hollow-eyed, and fall upon each other in universal cannibalism; and skeleton would drop upon skeleton; and there would be no one to bury the dead; and the earth would be a field of bleached skeletons; and the birds of prey would fall dead, flock after flock, without any carcasses to devour; and the earth in silence would wheel around, one great black hearse! All life stopped because the King's wagons are stopped. Oh, thank God for bread—for bread!

JACOB HEARS GOOD NEWS.

I remark again, that like those that came from the Egyptian palace, the King's wagons bring us good news. Jacob had not heard from his boy for a great many years. He never thought of him but with a heartache. There was in Jacob's heart a room where lay the corpse of his unbrired Joseph; and when the wagons came, the King's wagons, and told him that Joseph was yet alive, he faints dead away. Good news for Jacob! Good news for us! The King's wagons come down and tell us that our Joseph-Jesus is yet alive; that He has forgiven us because we threw Him into the pit of suffering and the dungeon of shame. He has risen from thence to stand in a palace. The Bethlehem shepherds were awakened at midnight by the rattling of the wagons that brought the tidings. Our Joseph-Jesus sends us a message of pardon, of life, of Heaven; corn for our hunger, raiment for our nakedness. Joseph-Jesus is still alive.

I go to hunt up Jesus. I go to the village of Bethany, and say: "Where does Mary live?" They say: "Yonder Mary lives." I go in. I see where she sat in the sitting room. I go out where Martha worked in the kitchen, but I find no Jesus. I go into Pilate's court-room, and I find the judges and the police and the prisoner's box, but no Jesus. I go into the Arimathean cemetery; but the door is gone, and the shroud is gone. By faith I look up to the King's palace, and behold I have found him! Joseph-Jesus is still alive! Glorious religion, a religion made not out of death's heads, and cross bones, and undertaker's screw driver, but one bounding with life, and sympathy, and gladness. Joseph is yet alive!

I know that my Redeemer lives;
What comfort this sweet sentence gives!
He lives, He lives, who once was dead;
He lives, my ever living Head!
He lives to grant me daily breath;
He lives, and I shall conquer death;
He lives my mansion to prepare,
He lives to bring me safely there.
He lives, all glory to his name;
He lives, my Jesus still the same;
Oh, the sweet joy this sentence gives,
I know that my Redeemer lives!

The King's wagons will arrive at a while unload, and they will turn around and they will go back to the palace, and I really think that you and I will go with them. The King will not leave us in this famine-stricken world. The King has ordered that we be lifted into the wagons, and that we go over into Goshen, where there shall be pasture for our largest flock of joy, and then we will drive up to the palace, where there are glories awaiting us which will melt all the snow of Egyptian marble into forgetfulness.

WE WILL SEE OUR FRIENDS AGAIN.

I think that the King's wagons will take us up to see our lost friends. Jacob's chief anticipation was not seeing the Nile, nor of seeing the long colonnades of architectural beauty, nor of seeing the throne-room. There was a focus to all this journeyings, to all his anticipations, and that was Joseph. Well, my friends, I do not think Heaven would be worth much if our brother Jesus was not there. If there were two Heavens, the one with all pomp and paraphernalia of an eternal monarchy, but no Christ, and the other were a plain Heaven, humbly thatched, with a few daisies in the yard, and Christ were there, I would say, "Let the King's wagons take me up to the old farm house."

If Jesus were not in Heaven, there would be no music there; there would be but few people there; they would be out looking for the lost Christ, crying through the universe: "Where is Jesus? where is Jesus?" and after they had found Him, with loving violence they would take Him and bear Him through the gates; and it would be the greatest day known in Heaven within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Jesus never went off from Heaven but once,

and He was so badly treated on that excursion they will never let Him go again.

Oh, the joy of meeting our brother, Joseph-Jesus! After we have talked about Him for ten, or fifty, or seventy years, to talk with Him, and to clasp hands with the hero of the ages; not crouching as underlings in His presence, but as Jacob and Joseph, hug each other. We will want some new term by which to address Him. On earth we call Him Saviour, or Redeemer, or Friend; but when we throw our arms around Him in everlasting embrace, we will want some new name of endearment. I can think of what we shall do through the long ages of eternity, but what we shall do the first minute I cannot guess. In the first flash of his countenance, in the first rush of our emotions, what we shall do, I cannot imagine. Oh, the overwhelming glory of the first sixty seconds in Heaven! Methinks we will just stand, and look and look and look.

The King's wagon took Jacob up to see his lost boy, and so I really think that the King's wagons will take us up to see our lost kindred. How long is it since Joseph went out of your household? How many years is it now last Christmas, or the 14th of next month? It was a dark night when he died, and a stormy day it was at the burial; and the clouds wept with you, and the winds sighed for the dead. The bell at Greenwood's gate rang only a few moments, but your heart has been tolling, tolling ever since. You have been under a delusion, like Jacob of old. You have thought that Joseph was dead. You put his name first in the birth record of the family Bible, and then you put it in the death record of the family Bible; and you have been deceived. Joseph is yet alive. He is more alive than you are. Of all the sixteen thousand millions of children that statisticians may have gone into the future world, there is not one of them dead, and the King's wagons will take you up to see them. You often think how glad you will be to see them. Have you never thought, my brother, my sister, how glad they will be to see you? Jacob was more glad to see Joseph than Joseph was to see Jacob. Every time the door in Heaven opens, they look to see if it is you coming in. Joseph, once standing in the palace, burst out crying when he thought of Jacob—far off. And the Heaven of your little ones, will not be fairly begun until you get there. All the kindnesses shown them by immortals will not make them forget you. There they are, the radiant throngs that went out from your homes! I throw a kiss to the sweet darlings. They are all well now in the palace. The crippled child has a sound foot now. A little lame child says: "Ma, will I be lame in Heaven?" "No, my darling, you won't be lame in Heaven." A little sick child says: "Ma, will I be sick in Heaven?" "No, my dear, you won't be sick in Heaven." A little blind child says: "Ma, will I be blind in Heaven?" "No, my dear, you won't be blind in Heaven!" They are all well there.

In my boyhood, for sometime we lived three miles from church, and on stormy days the children staid at home, but father and mother always went to church; that was a habit they had. On those stormy Sabbaths when we staid at home, the absence of our parents seemed very much protracted; for the roads were very bad, and they could not get on very fast. So we would go to the window at 12 o'clock to see if they were coming, and then we would go at half-past 12 to see if they were coming, and at a quarter to 1 and then at 1 o'clock. After a while, Mary, or David, or De Witt would shout: "The wagon's coming!" and then we would see it winding out of the woods, and over the brook, and through the lane, and up in front of the old farmhouse; and then we would rush out, leaving the doors wide open, with many things to tell them, asking them many questions. Well, my dear brethren, I think we are many of us in the King's wagons, and we are on the way home. The road is very bad, and we get on slowly; but after awhile we will come winding out of the woods, and through the brook of death, and up in front of the old heavenly homestead; and our departed kindred, who have been waiting and watching for us, will rush out through the doors and over the lawn, crying: "The wagon's coming! Hark! the bell of the city hall strikes 12. Twelve o'clock on earth, and likewise it is high noon in Heaven."

Does not the subject of to-day take the gloom out of the thoughts that would otherwise be struck through with midnight? We used to think that when we died we would have to go aloft, sagging down in the mire, and the hounds of terror might get after us, and if we got through into Heaven at all we would come in torn, and wounded, and bleeding. I remember when my teeth chattered and my knees knocked together when I heard anybody talk about death; but I have come to think that the grave will be the softest bed I ever slept in, and the bottom of my feet will not be wet with the passage of the Jordan. "Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him."

I was reading of Robert Southey, who said he wished he could die far away from his friends—like a dog, crawling into a corner and dying unobserved. Those were his words. Be it ours to die in a couch surrounded by loved ones, so that they with us may hear the glad, sweet, jubilant announcement: "The King's wagons are coming." Hark! I hear them now. Are they coming for you or me?

The only way to get a Christian experience worth having is to give yourself wholly to the Lord. The only way to retain a Christian experience worth keeping, is too look to Jesus, and to yourself. Looking at other things, losses, and failures, looking at other people, only jeopardizes your experience, good or bad. Look inward to self and upward to Christ and you will have and keep all that a saint on earth will need.

"He that is much in heaven in his thoughts," says Sibbs, "is free from being tossed with tempests here below. The top of those mountains that are above the middle region, are so quiet, as that the lightest things, as ashes, lie still and are not moved. The way to mortify earthly members that bestir themselves in us, is to mind things above."

The general results of harvesting throughout the country, are said to surpass that of last year by \$100,000,000. Thanksgiving and praise to Thee, O Lord.

It is not like a Christian to subscribe only one dollar for missions, while you can afford to subscribe ten.

People who live in gas-houses had better not throw squibs.—*Times & States.*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE FARMER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Some Valuable Information for the Farmer, Stockman, Poulterer, Nurseryman, and Everybody Connected with the Farm.

THE FARMER.

Agricultural Improvement.

When we take into account the fact that in addition to the amount that is being paid the various agricultural colleges by the Government for the education of young men in agriculture and mechanics, and the various amounts appropriated by the different States for the encouragement of agriculture (the sum of \$570,000 is annually expended for the support of the experiment stations of the various States, organized under the provisions of the Hatch bill), we ought to look for marked improvement in the line of actual progress in every branch of farming industry, and the question that most naturally and forcibly presents itself is: Is the progress as great as it ought to be under the circumstances? Are the farmers themselves, as a class, taking that interest in the investigations in progress that they ought? It is to be feared they are not. The number of wide-awake farmers who are anxious to learn what is being done for their direct benefit appears to be comparatively small. This ought to be so. The farmer, as a producer of necessary articles of consumption, should take the same interest in his business and be as anxious for its success as he who is engaged in manufacturing or commerce, and should study the ways and means carefully and intelligently, being ready to adopt any or all methods that promise success. It is somewhat difficult to eradicate from the minds of old farmers the prejudice against scientific or book-farming, but there is hope of the generation that is coming on. It makes little difference what name a system of labor takes if it brings success, and it is for the interest of all farmers to consider all methods and then adopt the best.—*Gilmantown Telegraph.*

Agricultural Notes.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Ohio Farmer* is authority for the statement that pork-packers can tell the breed of the hog by the shape of the ham as it comes from the cutter. The Berkshire ham is round; the Poland-China is nearly round, a little elongated; while the Chester-White ham is long and comparatively narrow.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* recommends in doses of three-fourths of an ounce of the tincture as a specific for milk-fever. The first dose is the quantity named above; the second, given six hours later, was half as much as the first, and the third, half as much as the second. She was then well enough to eat a little hay, and in three or four days was turned out with the other cattle, cured.

A CONNECTICUT farmer and owner of fine stock with irreproachable pedigree, sold a valuable calf for 75 cents a year ago because it would not drink milk and refused all nourishment. His new owner devised a valuable way of bringing the animal up on eggs. These were easily sent down the throat by being placed in the mouth, while the shells remained behind and could be removed. The calf thrived, soon learned to eat, and is now worth \$50.

WHEN spokes and felloes shrink and the wagon-tires become loose, it is the custom to have the tires reset, at the usual expense of 50 cents each. It is far cheaper and better for the wheels to saturate the entire woodwork with hot linseed oil. It can be applied with a rag tied to a stick. This fills the pores and causes the timber to swell and fill the tires as when new. With a coat of hot oil once in a year or two there will be no loose tires, and the wheels will last very much longer.

A HORSE appreciates a comfortably-fitting harness as much as he does a properly-fitted shoe. The latter, when set too tight, or with a nail driven into or near the sensitive tissues, produces a positive lameness. Under this condition of things he is promptly taken to the shop for relief. But he may suffer nearly or quite as much from the chafing of a badly-fitted collar, or a narrow belly-band drawn too tight, or from a check-rein shortened up so as to form of itself one of the severest punishments. Either of these conditions produce restiveness in the dumb brute, and in the case of an animal of nervous temperament and having a thin, sensitive skin, he is liable to become frantic, the obtuse owner or driver seldom appreciating the origin of the difficulty.

THE STOCK-BREEDER.

Fattening Pigs.

I would never begin with high feed if I had ever so much to do with, says A. P. Reed, in the *Grange Bulletin*. It is never good policy to stuff a pig at the start, if indeed it is policy to do so at all.

Perhaps I am somewhat of an oddity in my theories about pig raising. In the first place I do not believe in having very old hogs anyway if the health of the people is to be looked at.

I consider pork one year old, old enough for any one to eat, and for my own eating I prefer it under this. A pig four weeks old the 1st of May, kept in a clean place, with healthful food, and killed at Thanksgiving time, is model pork for me.

Another point: I do not favor excessive fattening in pigs, for excessive fattening is a disease in beast as well as in man. The pig is naturally a gourmand and soon becomes diseased if allowed to stuff. While lean pigs are at a discount, and are not desirable in the sense commonly meant, yet a pig with a goodly amount of muscular development as well as a good proportion of fat, makes probably the best pork, both as a healthfulness and usefulness, in the household economy. To this end pigs should have some room to exercise and some kinds of food that will make work for them, instead of being fed altogether on something that will run right down their throats while being kept in a place where they have room simply to turn round from the trough and lie down to grunt.

Give the pig a clean pen and he will generally form some habits of neatness and live up to them even when he gets to feed the laziest.

As to food, I would suggest a good, clean vegetable diet, composed of corn on the cob, meal—this is to be fed mostly after the pig had attained its growth—apples, potatoes, pumpkins, sugar beets, and milk.

These foods and some others in this line are comparatively handy on every farm. The poor farmer who hasn't much grain may get pretty good pigs by proper feeding upon these good things with the meal left out altogether, unless we except the last two months of keeping,

when meal is exceedingly nice to give. One of the finest things to feed, with a view to fat-making, is sweet apples. These are not found abundant enough on most farms for this purpose, but should be grown in greater quantities in all the apple belts of our country, having several kinds so as to have a succession of them through the season.

THE DAIRYMAN.

Dairy Notes.

To a query about how to keep milk twenty-four hours in shipping it, the *Farming World* says: Add to the milk a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda. This addition is by no means injurious to health; on the contrary, bicarbonate of soda promotes digestion. One of the principal dairies of Paris employs no other method but this for preserving the milk while on sale.

A WRITER in the *Dairy World* tells that mice know butter from oleomargarine. Dishes soiled with pure butter and oleomargarine were left during a night where they were inspected by mice. They "licked the platter clean" where pure butter had been, but the plates greased with oleomargarine were untouched. Further experiments were made and in every case the mice feasted on butter, but left the oleo for rats and men.

THE Guernsey cow is a good, strong farmer's cow, weighing usually from 900 to 1,200 pounds and over. They have good bones and muscles. Their calves are good size and make good veal; they have good, hardy constitutions, are good feeders, and will bear forcing when butter brings remunerative prices. They have a beautiful yellow skin, consequently they produce yellow butter, even in winter. Their butter needs no artificial coloring at any season of the year, relieving one's conscience from the burden of deceit. They have a quiet, even disposition. Their tests are of good size; they give a good flow of milk nearly to calving time, and frequently they cannot be dried off even for the good of the cow, or the calf they are carrying.

HENRY STEWART says: "The ripening of the cream seems to be the great hobby of the cranks, who don't know that years ago, most of the butter was made by churning the sweet milk every day, and that this is done frequently now where the butter-milk is in demand, and there were cows then whose milk thus churned made 16 or 24 pounds of butter a week. Now, were our fathers or grandfathers fools enough not to know when they got all the butter of the milk, or three good butter away to the pigs. And it was not long ago when these same ripening cranks were insisting that sweet cream made the best and most butter."

If a cow is at all fit for the dairy she will bear good feeding with grain any time after her calf is a week old, says *Hoard Dairyman*, and she shows no symptoms of fever or caked bag. Grain is especially needful after she is turned out to pasture. The succulent grass stimulates a large flow of milk, but there is little substance in it. The cow must furnish the fat from herself to make the milk rich enough. A really good cow will not fatten, no matter how high she is fed during the first flow of milk, but it may make her yield so largely as to require that her milk be drawn three times in 24 hours. This is often done with high-fed cows, though it is extremely exhaustive to milk if a cow is poorly fed.

THE SEAMSTRESS.

Aprons.

Very pretty aprons are made of a square of linen scrim, a hem of about two inches in width, and above that alternate places where the threads are drawn out about a fourth of an inch and left plain for the same distance. Into the open spaces the narrowest ribbon is run in and out of every three or four threads. The ribbons are of contrasting colors, and the border thus formed is unique. One apron made in this way has rainbow colors in the border. Another way is to hem the scrim both ends; in one hem run a pink, satin ribbon to fill it on and to serve for strings. Hem-stitch the other hem and embroider a spray of pink flowers on one side. Turn the other corner over on the right side of the material, and fasten with a bow of pink and dark green ribbons. These have a very dainty little look, and are especially pretty for young ladies. A very good apron for a maid is a clothes-pin apron made of two pieces of ticking the same size; these are fastened together in a band for the waist, the lower corners are rounded; in the upper piece of ticking make two round holes large enough to admit the hands, bind, or stitch firmly around the edge. This is convenient for hanging out or taking in clothes, and the pins can be kept in it and be always ready for use. A very neat little apron can be made of the plaided crash or glass toweling. Work the alternate squares in two rows with red crewel stars, this makes a border, and if washed crewel is used the apron is very durable, and will retain its beauty after being laundered.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

Worsted Work.

Many ladies will welcome the revival of the cross-stitch worsted work, which promises to regain all its old-time popularity. The designs follow closely the antique, and are in lovely, delicate shades. Sofa pillows worked on canvas, and strips for chair seats, follow some of the fashionable designs for Kensington work, and as so many ladies are familiar with this style of work, it is being adopted even more than the applique work, for which one is constantly finding new and lovely designs. A very pretty fancy at present is the making of bags of silk handkerchiefs with bright-colored borders. The handkerchief is first trimmed around all four sides with lace about two and a half inches wide. A place for a drawing-string is then made in a complete circle in the handkerchief, leaving about three inches of the border, exclusive of the lace, to fall over the outside, the circle forming the bag part. After the drawing-string or elastic is put in, finish with long loops of ribbon about an inch wide. The bags are very handsome and are also useful. Bags are in fact seen everywhere, at the present time, suspended from chandeliers or from little brass hooks beside mantel-pieces and windows, and even hanging from the tall backs of old-fashioned chairs. They are of all sizes and shapes. Quite a pretty bag is made of bed ticking, that with wide stripes. Over the first blue stripe tack black velvet the same width, tack it on with fancy stitches, embroider the white stripe in some simple design or with two or three rows of herring-bone stitches. On the next blue stripe tack gold or silver braid the same width, fastening it on the velvet, and so on with each stripe. Make the ticking seven or eight inches square, and line with some rich color, drawing up the lining with handsome satin ribbons of the same or contrasting color. Although almost everybody has a man-crate bag, few ladies carry them, and

they are now fastened on the wall or on a door, and trimmed with a few peacock feathers and a bright ribbon, or with large bunches of artificial flowers, and used for ferns and leaves, or cones and mosses, mementos of summer journeyings in the country.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

To Keep Milk Sweet.

Instead of boiling milk it is better to put it in glass jars—self-sealing fruit jars—set these in a wash boiler or flat bottom vessel containing cold water of a depth equal to two-thirds the height of the jar. The jars must be left open. After the water in the vessel has boiled for at least one hour the jars may be taken out and closed. After cooling slowly they should be set away in a cold place.

Milk thus treated will keep in a cool cupboard two or three days during such weather as the present, and for a week in winter. Heating in a water bath does not separate the caseine, rendering the milkropy or scummy, as boiling does; nor does it impair its nutritive qualities in the least.

Preserving Eggs.

Although there are dozens of methods for preserving eggs, yet but few of them are worthy of notice. Lined eggs have been almost unsalable this year, and the lime method will soon be discarded. We give below a few rules that will enable our readers to preserve eggs in good condition for at least three months, though eggs have been kept as long as six months by the process.

1. Always use fresh eggs, and do not rely on those from your neighbor. You must know that every egg is fresh, as one stale egg may injure all.

2. Use eggs only from hens not in company with cocks, as such eggs will keep three times as long as those containing germs of chicks.

3. Keep them in a cool place—the cooler the better. Anywhere near 40 degrees above zero will answer, though 60 degrees will be cool enough for a few months. Only be careful that eggs do not freeze.

4. Turn them half over three times a week, to prevent them from adhering to the shells. The turning of the eggs is very important, and is one of the secrets of success.

5. No packing material is necessary. Simply lay them on racks or shelves; though if preferred they may be packed in boxes, in dry oats, and the boxes turned.

6. Solutions, greasing the eggs, egg-preserved preparations, etc., are unnecessary, as some of them injure the appearance of the eggs.

7. Wash every egg clean before placing it with the others.

If the above rules are followed there will be no difference between eggs so preserved and those that are fresh. No person can succeed in preserving eggs who buys them from all sources, and who does not know just when every egg was laid, and it is on that point so many failures occur. You cannot place any dependence in eggs except from your own hens. Even your neighbor is sometimes unable to prevent getting a stale egg in among the fresh ones. Never use stale eggs as nest eggs, or allow sitting hens to be in the room with your layers. The greatest care should be exercised, and the eggs kept always cool.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Hints to Housekeepers.

If before grinding the morning's coffee the berries are heated for four or five minutes, until they take on a darker shade of brown, the flavor of the coffee will be much improved.

SCISSORS should also be kept in good order. It is a mistake to use old scissors which have become picked at the edges for trimming lamp wicks. This is frequently the cause of uneven wicks, which smoke the chimney and give a very uncertain light.

A SPONGE is excellent for washing windows, and newspapers will polish them without leaving dust and streaks. Use a soft pine stick to cleanse the accumulations of dust from the corners of the sash. Ammonia will give the glass a clearer look than soap.

UPHOLSTERED furniture must be brushed and carefully looked over to see that moths have not found a home in it. If traces of these are found, go all over it with a sponge wet in pure benzine. When this is done do not have a fire or lamp in the room, nor for some days afterward. Leave the window open that the scent may evaporate.

A GOOD way to prepare eggs for breakfast is to make a baked omelet. Take six eggs, three even spoonfuls flour, a little salt, and beat them well together; the more it is beaten the lighter it will be; then add one pint of hot milk and keep on beating. Have a hot dish with some melted butter the size of an egg, and put into the oven. Bake twenty minutes, and eat when it comes from oven, for it will fall soon.

THE KITCHEN.

EGG SAUCE.—One cup of sugar beaten with one egg, pour over this till foamy one-half cup of boiling milk, stirring rapidly.

COFFEE CAKE.—One cup each of sugar, butter, molasses, and coffee, one egg, five cups of flour, one pound of raisins, one spoonful of soda and spice to suit taste.

HAM CROQUETTES.—Chop some cold cooked ham very fine and season with pepper or mustard; with a little flour in hand make into small balls, dip in beaten eggs, roll in cracker or bread crumbs, and fry brown in hot butter or lard.

ROLLY-POLY.—Roll out two pounds of paste, cover it with any jam or marmalade you like, roll it over and tie it loosely in a cloth, well tying each end; boil one hour and serve, or cut in slices and serve with sauce over it.

NUT CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup each of butter and milk, one and one-half cups of flour, two eggs, one cup of English walnuts chopped, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, and cup of chopped raisins.

STOUT PUDDING.—One cup of stout milk, one cup of suet, one cup of raisins, half-cup molasses, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda, spice and flour to make it the thickness of fruit cake; chop the suet and raisins; steam two and a half hours. Eat hot with sour sauce.

BROILED CHICKEN.—Cut the chicken open on the back, lay on the meat board and pound until it will lie flat; lay it on a gridiron, place over a bed of coals and broil until a nice brown. It will cook better to cover with a tin pie- tin held down with a weight, so that all parts of the chicken may lie close to the gridiron. While the chicken is broiling, put the liver, gizzard, and heart into a stewpan and boil in a pint of water till tender, chop fine, and add flour, butter salt, pepper, and stir in a cup of sweet cream; pour the chicken in one dish, dip it in the gravy while hot, lay it back on the gridiron a few seconds, put it in the gravy, and let it boil for a half-minute; send it to the table hot.

The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1888

The river and harbor bill, as reported to Congress Wednesday, by the committee, contains the following items of interest to this locality: Grand Haven harbor, \$20,000; Muskegon, \$20,000; Holland (Black Lake), \$5,000; St. Joseph, \$6,000, and South Haven, \$6,000.

The direct tax bill, about which much was said during the campaign, passed the house of representatives at Washington, on Wednesday. Mr. Ford voted for the bill, thereby keeping his promise to Gov. Luce. Three Michigan democrats voted against it. This bill pays to Michigan \$456,000.

The returns are still being counted of the November election, and we are already startled by the fact that the election machinery is again being oiled up and got ready for another election. The Republican State committee announce that a convention for the nomination of a candidate for judge of the supreme court, in place of Hon. T. R. Sherwood, will be held on February 21, 1889. Judge Sherwood is a respectable old gentleman, who resides at Kalamazoo. He was a member of the Greenback party, when nominated at a fusion convention. He will not be elected again, and his absence from the bench will not be severely felt by the people of Michigan.

Attention has been called to the fact that our successful Presidents are fishermen and hunters. Arthur was a noted angler. Cleveland has acquired a national reputation as a trout fisher. A short time ago, he went out hunting with an old farmer near Washington, and brought home several squirrels, which he had killed. Harrison spent two weeks at Lake Erie, after his nomination, catching black bass. Last week he shouldered his shot gun and went out shooting with a party of friends. The fact was telegraphed all over the country that he had secured the first shot and brought down a quail, while on the wing. The President-elect killed several rabbits and quail and secured other game.

Several of our boys are feeling greatly encouraged at this hunting trip of Harrison's, and are using it to convince their anxious parents that they need new guns and fishing rods in order to qualify themselves to become future presidents. We hope this argument will have a good effect, and that their stockings will contain breech-loaders and jointed rods.

Congressman Ford, on his return to Washington, was interviewed, for several days in succession, by newspaper men. To all of them he related wonderful fairy tales of the streams of gold and greenbacks which were poured into this district to defeat him. This made interesting reading for New Jersey democrats, and did no particular harm in Michigan, as no one believed the stories here. Several democratic congressmen, who were snowed under in November, are not satisfied with talking to reporters, but are wasting the time of Congress, presenting resolutions to have junketing committees appointed to travel around the country, at the people's expense and investigate the "fraud and bribery" which took place at the late election. These gentlemen were not doing this four years ago, after Cleveland's election, when the Southern election outrages were known to them all. It seems to make a democratic congressman more honest and anxious about the purity of our elections, to beat him. Remember this when the next election comes, and help keep the democrats good, by voting against them.

A County Trade.

The citizens of Chester, in this County are anxious to have the Legislature transfer their township to Muskegon county. The new Muskegon and Grand Rapids railroad passes through the township, and this gives them a short route to Muskegon, at which place their business is principally done. To come to Grand Haven, requires a long drive to Coopersville, or Berlin, and then a railroad ride to the county seat. It would add very much to the convenience of the Chester people to have this done.

Ottawa county is now a small county, containing but fifteen townships. Allegan, on the south, is burdened with too much territory. It contains twenty-four townships. This is probably the reason why its citizens and newspapers are continually quarrelling. We are disposed to be generous with Muskegon county, which has always acted honorably towards Ottawa, and also assist Allegan, by taking some of their surplus real estate and adding it to Ottawa county. This will leave them still land enough to satisfy any reasonable Court house ring.

The people of Saugatuck, Fillmore, Laketown and Manlius, are all obliged to come to Holland and go from this place to Allegan by railroad. They could go from here to Grand Haven much more conveniently. More than this, much of the business of the people

of these townships is now done at Holland, in Ottawa county, and they are, therefore, already interested here. We are confident that the people of Ottawa county will be glad to transfer Chester to Muskegon and welcome Laketown, Fillmore and Saugatuck into Ottawa. To this we do not apprehend any objection on the part of the Allegan people, so that the matter will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Macatawa Park.

This beautiful summer resort has become one of the great attractions of Holland. Our citizens enjoy frequent visits to the park during the summer, and take great pride in showing it to their friends. The thousands of visitors from other cities, also add very materially to the business of the town. The park association have made new improvements, either by new buildings, or upon their grounds, each year, so that when the early visitors reached it in June, they found some pleasant surprise awaiting them.

A meeting of the association was held this week, at which plans for next season's work were discussed. It was decided to build a fine hotel at the park, early in the season. The building will be placed west of the present hotel, and the two will be under the same management. The plans have not yet been adopted, but the main features will be those of a first-class summer hotel. It will be ready for business by June.

In addition to this great improvement, the association are negotiating with some gentlemen who propose organizing an assembly, similar to that at Bay View, with its sessions at the park. A large number of new cottages will also be built at Macatawa, next season, and other improvements made upon the grounds, in opening walks and roads through its beautiful forests. It is evident, therefore, that the park association intend to keep up the reputation of Macatawa as a popular resort. These improvements, together with the new steamboat line to Chicago, will bring many visitors from Illinois and other Western States to the resorts.

About Contagious Diseases.

A Doctor Tells How Easily Malignant Diseases Can Be Carried About the City.

"How much danger every one runs each day of catching a malignant disease is very little known," said a doctor recently to a reporter for the *Mail and Express*. "Many diseases, like hydrophobia, are only conveyed by coming in direct contact with an abraded surface. In other diseases it is wonderful the extent to which the communicating particles can be carried. Persons have taken the smallpox a mile distant from the hospital. Scarlet fever is very contagious. A dress folded up at the bed of a dying patient and placed in a trunk, has conveyed the poison to a family of children four miles distant when the dress was unfolded in their presence after three months time has elapsed. Whooping-cough and diphtheria are probably never conveyed except by the breath of the patient. Measles is communicated a great distance and is communicated by the clothing and carried about by persons visiting the sick room. It is certain that many diseases have been contracted by attending the funeral of some person who has died of a contagious disease. Too much care cannot be taken in disposing of the clothing, or disinfecting everything that has been near a person suffering with a communicable disease. After a patient has shown the first symptoms of scarlet fever it takes forty-nine days before the patient is free from infection. Smallpox fifty-six days, measles twenty-seven days, diphtheria twenty-eight days, mumps twenty-one days, and typhoid fever twenty-eight days.

Don't Experiment.

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

Underwear, Knit Jackets, Hosiery, Hats and Caps in abundance, cheaper than elsewhere, at the Chicago Clothing Store.

No remedy for blood disorders can equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Though concentrated and powerful, this medicine is perfectly safe, and may be taken by children as well as adults. Physicians recommend it in preference to any other. Price \$1. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Land for Sale.

200 acres farming land with good house, barn, orchard, running water, must be sold within ninety days, very cheap.

Dr. J. A. MABES, Holland, Mich.

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

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

New Millinery Store.

I have opened a millinery store in the store formerly occupied by the Misses Werkman, and invite the ladies of Holland to call and inspect my goods. MISS IDA PATERSON.

HELLO! SLAUGHTER

Do you know that very
USEFUL
Holiday Presents

Such as
Parlor Chairs,
Fancy Rockers,
Fine Stands,
Elaborate
Paintings,
Tripods,
Organs,
Sewing Machines,
Etc., Etc.,
Can be purchased at

Meyer, Brouwer
& Co's,
RIVER ST.,
At

Lower Figures
Than ever before.
We have Big Bargains. Come and see.
J. O. DOESBURG.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Perfumes,
Toilet Articles,
Spectacles,
Choice Cigars,
Cigarettes,
and Tobacco.

Also representing five first-class
Fire Insurance Companies.
J. O. DOESBURG.

VISIT
—THE—
MILLINERY
STORE

—OF—
Van den Berge
& Bertsch
when looking for
HOLIDAY
GOODS.

GREAT
SLAUGHTER
—IN—
CLOAKS
—AND—
JACKETS.
I will sell them at

12 1/2 off for Cash
After the 10th.

D. BERTSCH.

GREAT
BARGAINS

—IN—
LADIES AND GENTS'
SILK MUFFLERS.

Also a large assortment of
Silk and Linen
Handkerchiefs.

The Official Count
Is now in and
YATES & KANE

are declared Santa Claus
agents for Christmas and Holiday Goods in their line.
Finest lot ever offered in Holland.

Call and see our Dressing Cases, Odor Cases, Jewel Cases, Work Boxes, Music Carriers, Writing Cases, Photograph Albums, in Plush Seal Alligator, Silver and Celluloid, Shaving Sets, Infant Sets, Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Children's Books, Poems and Prose in Curious or Plain Binding, Christmas Cards and Novelties, Booklets, Etchings and Souvenirs. Gold Pens and Pencils. All sizes and styles. An elegant line of Perfumery and Toilet articles. Fine Stationery, etc.

A Surprise.

We entered a store on Eighth Street in Holland, occupied by one of our enterprising merchants, and were surprised at finding a stock of goods which would do credit to any city firm. On one hand was a display of

Crockery

and glass-ware, including beautiful lamps, vases, dishes of every conceivable shape, dinner and tea sets, and hundreds of "lovely" cups and saucers. Just the things for Christmas presents. Turning to the other side, we were shown a complete stock of

Dry Goods,

comprising fine dress-goods for ladies wear, warm winter shawls, beautiful handkerchiefs, ribbons and laces,—as well as serviceable underwear, hats, caps and everything else in the line of dry goods.

Another department was devoted to the sale of

Groceries.

Here was a fresh stock of everything needed to make the Christmas cakes and goodies, from the Daisy flour to the fine sugars, citron, raisins and currants. Crowds of customers were being waited upon by the proprietor and obliging clerks. This explained why the stock in all departments was so complete. The sales were large and this required constant purchase of new goods, keeping all stock fresh and nice.

We had been surprised at the large stock, but on asking the prices of some of the beautiful things, we were still more amazed. Everything is sold far below Grand Rapids prices.

The man who has provided such a series of surprises for our readers, will be pleased to have them all call and see his beautiful stock. His sign reads

B. STEKETEE.



Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to All.

-HOLIDAY-

As usual our Jewelry Store is filled with a full line of Clocks, from \$1.25 upwards, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Silverware, Plated ware, Gold Pens, Musical Woods, Spectacles, Etc., Etc.

BREYMAN & SON.

During the Holidays we will sell the above goods cheaper than ever. We make a specialty of watch repairing and guarantee to give satisfaction. Store, Eighth St., cor. Market.

-PRESENTS-

Go to the
CITY
BAKERY

WHEN YOU WANT

Candies,
Nuts,
Cakes,
Cookies,
Oysters,
Etc., Etc.

For the Holidays.

J. Pessink & Bro.

BRUSSE
BROS.

Furnishing Goods,

Collars and Cuffs,
Silk, Velvet and Plush

TIES,

Cashmere and Silk
MUFFLERS,

Soft and Stiff

HATS

in the latest shapes,

Fur and Plush Caps,

Large assortment of

Fine UNDERWEAR

At all prices.

Now is the time to
order a winter Suit or
Overcoat.

Church Items.

HOPKINS REFORMED CHURCH.—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 8:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. Talmadge Bergen, will conduct the services.

METHODIST E. CHURCH.—Rev. R. C. Crawford, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All are welcome and the seats are free.

HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REF. CHURCH. Ninth street.—Rev. E. Bos, pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., 2 and 7:30 p. m.

HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH.—Market Street.—Rev. E. Van der Vries, Pastor; Services at 7:30 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.—Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Union services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. N. M. Steffens, in the evening.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH.—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor; Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2:00 p. m. Theol. Student J. J. Van Zanten will conduct the services in the morning. Rev. D. Broek will preach his farewell sermon in the afternoon.

LET of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Dec. 13th, 1888: Mr. A. Conley, David Green, Miss Pafter Hoff, D. Janson, Mrs. H. Miller.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Zeeland.

Dec. 13.

Last Sunday evening a number of young bloods of the village thought it would be sport to scare some of the country boys, who, instead of going to church, loitered around town. They procured a white flower sack, put it over their heads, and started to run after a boy of Mr. Folkertsma, who was compelled to seek refuge in the church. At present the boy is in a bad state as he has had fits every day since. Deacons of the church would do well to look after their boys who persist in such devilry on Sunday.

A beautiful greyhound pup belonging to Baert and Ver Lee was accidentally locked in A. De Kruif's drug store last night and was found dead this morning. It is supposed that he ate of some forbidden fruit.

Agnew.

Dec. 12.

Now as election is over and everything O. K., I thought it best to let the outsiders know through the columns of your paper what is going on here.

Mrs. J. D. Edward is out visiting in Kansas and Colorado, where her mother and brothers reside. During her absence Jim bought the L. A. Abbott house and mill here. He has finished up the house in first-class style, which will be a credit to the place and also a handsome present for Mrs. J. D. E., when she returns home about Christmas.

We have got one more citizen added to our corporation as Mr. David Brass has moved in from West Olive.

We are glad that the Lord Mayor of Agnew and Joe E. are not going to leave here as they expected. Let Loom Van Drezer and some other one take their place.

There are quite a number of improvements going on here, almost every house in the corporation has a chimney on it.

Mr. Barrows from Wisconsin has bought J. D. Edwards' farm and is showing some of our people how to do their fall plowing.

Either strayed or stolen from the premises of J. W. Harris, one black and tan cow, with blue ribbon around its neck. Any information leading to the detection or conviction of the parties who took said cow will be liberally rewarded.

Lake Shore.

Dec. 10.

The Nimrods around here were more or less excited one day last week. It seems that somebody discovered a bear track where it had entered what is known as Post's woods, and being a little timid and willing to let others share in the killing of said bear, word was sent out to a few of the dead shots and very soon the Australian trailer, Barnum Pip Dimpsey and a host of others were on hand to capture that bear. A few declared that it was not the track of a bear, but the majority declared it to be one; so they procured dogs and began to scour the woods, but Bruin could not be found and after a more careful investigation they concluded that it was the track of a lame dog or something of that sort. So all you will have to say is bear if you want to see their ears drop and faces color.

Wm. Chapman and his son Harry are cutting logs for Jim Joscelyn near West Olive.

Jay and Wilbur Cochran have bought some timber of Mr. Knowlton and are cutting it into stove wood.

S. W. Nichols, father of C. R. Nichols, went to Oceana county last week on a visit to his son, F. J. Nichols.

Albert Wyatt is staying with his father at present near Van Dyk's mill.

Our School Board have been cleaning the floor, whitewashing and painting the school room on the inside, and have placed the new desks in position and have things fixed up in good shape for school again which will commence on Monday the 17th, with Miss Willett as teacher. Mr. Dolph's people will board the schoolma'am this term.

The dance at Crystal Hall on last Friday night did not prove to be a decided success, only thirteen numbers out. It strikes me that Uncle Wash and Aunt Mariah are making a good thing out of these "shin digs" \$2.00 for the Hall and 50 cents a couple for supper.

F. L. Souter is at home. He is putting new windows in, and re-siding his house.

Mr. Flag had nine barrels of cider made by C. R. Nichols this fall. Wonder if he intends it all for family use? Guess we'll make him a friendly call occasionally.

Mrs. Sol. Johnston is looking quite well again since her last visit to New York.

Received too late for last week. Olive Centre.

Dec. 5.

The numerous signs of the approach of winter serve to keep people dreading it. Who is "L. O. U?" Is now going the rounds.

Fred Nivison has moved out here to rough it this winter, and has taken up his abode in the Fonger house.

Wilbert Harrington and family attended the open Grange here last Thursday. Also Wm. Jacques and family of West Olive, and the Bedell boys and their families of North-west Olive.

Louis Wilson and wife are spending a few days at M. R. Merritt's.

The Grangers had a big time at their Thanksgiving feast.

Last Friday evening there was a good display of the talent and training of the little folks of this District, at the school house, under the charge of Miss Rose Rankin.

Hiram Knowlton and wife of the Alendale Grange visited their brother patrons here Thanksgiving day.

Samuel Meuwson has erected a new dwelling just east of the Owens' school house on his place.

Klaas Timmerman has just returned home from trying to work for J. H. Boone. Others have tried the same place but did not stay. Something wrong somewhere.

Ben Timmerman and Clarence Northrup are at work at the Shoemaker Mill in Blendon.

Guy Dyk is now stopping with John Owens.

Henry Dyk is learning to be fireman, engineer and general miller at J. H. Carey's.

Mrs. Ben Ridderman was quite sick last week.

Clyde Mullen has been sick for some time. Dr. Van den Berge is attending.

We hope that "Uncle Dick" is as well pleased with the working of his "new plan" as ye Editor seems to be. "CRANK."

Dec. 13.

William Pierce and James Carey are trying the realities of rheumatism.

Kate Pierce returned from Riverside Saturday, and reports her sister Mary much better than at last reports.

Eugene Hudson, of Hudsonville, was in town over Sunday. It is thought that Eugene is looking for a "patron" in this vicinity.

Mr. Smalley, who has resided on the Sprick place this summer, returns to Agnew.

School began Monday, with Miss Dagget of Chester as teacher.

Harry Estelle of West Olive attended prayer meeting here last Sunday evening.

Preparations for a Christmas tree were made at the school house Tuesday evening to take place there Monday evening Dec. 24th. Special provision has been made for all children to attend and enjoy this occasion.

The annual election of officers of the Grange was held last Saturday night, when John Merritt was elected master and A. R. Robinson, secretary.

Ed. Fellows and family, and Levi Fellows have gone to the State Grange at Lansing. "CRANK."

Wood Wanted.

Wanted for the Union School, Holland, Mich., 100 Cords Beach Wood 4 ft. long, 80 Cords Beach Wood, 3 ft. long. To be delivered at the School Yard.

For further particulars apply to the Board.

T. KETTEL, L. CAPRON.

The Chicago Clothing Store has on hand a fine assortment of Wool and Silk Mufflers. Also the largest stock of Gloves and Mittens in the city.

The marks of premature age may be effectually obliterated by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers. It colors uniformly, and always gives satisfaction.

Limburger Cheese at C. Blom's, Jr., the only place where it is kept for sale.

Oysters, bulk or can. C. BLOM, JR.

Be sure you examine C. A. Stevenson's Jewelry Stock before you buy your Holiday presents.

Great bargains in Overcoats at the Chicago Clothing Store.

Nearly all colds are slight at first, but their tendency is to so lower the system that the sufferer becomes a ready victim to any prevalent disease. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the beginning of a cold, would guard against this danger.

Buy your Holiday Presents at C. A. Stevenson's Jewelry Store.

Please Notice.

L. Van den Berge & Bertsch have succeeded this year in closing out early nearly all their stock of cloaks, and have again received an entire new line which they will sell at exceedingly low prices. Before purchasing a hat or cloak elsewhere, we would advise the public to examine their goods. For the remainder of the season all their trimmed goods will be sold at 20 per cent. discount.

The finest assortment of Holiday Goods to be found at C. A. Stevenson's Jewelry Store.

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Cookies, Etc., at C. Blom's, Jr.

All kind of picture frames for sale cheap until after the holidays, at J. Lafayette's photograph gallery.

Notice!

To the taxpayers of the city of Holland: Notice is hereby given, that the tax roll has been delivered to me, and that the taxes therein levied can be paid to me at my furniture store on Eighth street, at any time every week day, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening, also after 6 o'clock on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, before the first day of January, 1889, without any charge for collection, but that five per cent fees will be charged and collected upon all taxes remaining unpaid on said first day of January.

WM. VERBEEK, City Treasurer and ex-officio city collector.

New Advertisements.

Still at the Front!

And there is where we intend to remain. If you doubt the assertion call at our store on River street and inspect our goods. We have a splendid line of

Flannels, Blankets, Underwear, Yarns, Plushes, Velvets, Mufflers, Mittens, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Neckties, Etc., Etc.

And everything to suit everybody at

G. Van Putten & Sons.

A FULL LINE OF

Family Groceries

KEPT IN STOCK.

Jack Frost IS COMING!

Don't let him catch you with poorly clad feet.

Van Duren Bros.

Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Etc.,

Is complete and our prices on same make our competitors shudder.

GIVE US A CALL.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING

A specialty.

CLOTHING!

Now is the time to purchase

Ready-Made Suits, Overcoats, Etc.,

At the Clothing Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON,

We have on hand several job lots of Clothing which we offer at low prices.

Call and inspect our stock.

De Kraker & De Koster,

Dealers in

FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED

MEATS.

Parties desiring

Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street.

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

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

We are Pleasing Them All

CRANDELL'S BAZAR.

Opposite Knite's Meat Market on Eighth St. between River and Market Streets.

Come and see our Holiday Stock, consisting of 5, 10, 25, and 50c Goods, besides

Albums, Shaving Sets, Work Boxes, Toilet Sets, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Glassware, Books, Toys, Hanging and Table Lamps, Crochets, Towels, Woodware, Notions, And a large assortment of Fine Dolls.

Call and examine Stock.

S. E. CRANDELL.

NOTICE!

Until Jan. 1st, 1889, in order to introduce our extra fine finished

CABINET PHOTOS,

ON ELEGANT FRAME,

all complete with every dozen ordered.

All work finished within 7 days.

Come and see our line of

ALBUMS.

A one dollar plush Album for 65 cts.

J. LAFAYETTE, Photographer.

Two doors east of City Hotel.

BARGAINS

STOVES.

In order to reduce stock before moving to our new store we are selling stoves very cheap.

This is an excellent opportunity. Come early and price them while our stock is complete

KANTERS BROS.

C. Steketee & Sons,

GENERAL

MERCHANTS,

Always have on hand a complete stock of goods consisting of

Dry Goods, GROCERIES,

Crockery, and Glassware.

Special line of Earthen Ware such as

FLOWER POTS,

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

A complete line of

5c., 10c., and 25c. Counter Goods.

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.

Cheap Cassimeres for Boys' and Men's Suits.

Please call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere.

C. STEKETEE & BOS. Holland, Mich., July 5, 1888. 24-ly.

PROTECTION!

When in need of

BOOTS and SHOES

to protect the feet remember that

E. HEROLD

Carries a fine assortment of goods in the above line.

We have just received a

bran new stock, and it will be money in your pocket to call on us and inspect these goods.

We guarantee satisfaction.

Gray Bros. Shoes

A Specialty.

A full line of

Boston Rubber Goods,

The best make of Rubbers in the Market.

E. HEROLD.

The Beautiful Indian Summer

which we have experienced for the past few weeks has gone, and we desire to remind those who have not yet provided themselves with suitable winter garments, that I have on hand a fine line of

-OVERCOATS-

Ready-Made, all styles and grades, which I will close out cheap.

Now is your chance to secure bargains in the above goods. Nothing like them ever seen before in this city. Come and inspect them and be convinced.

Also a splendid line of

Ready-Made SUITINGS,

All grades and prices. These goods cannot be excelled for make-up and material. You will miss the best opportunity of your life if you do not purchase one of these suits before they are all sold.

We have also in stock a first-class line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Which I sell cheaper than any other house in the city.

CUSTOM TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

Give me a call.

J. W. BOSMAN.

I have on hand a variety of twenty different kinds

Oliver Chilled Plows

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

Also have on hand a fine line of

Open and Top Buggies,

JACKSON LUMBER WAGONS,

The Late Improved Reed Spring Tooth Harrow.

Farmer's Favorite and Buckeye Grain Drills.

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

All goods warranted.

B. VAN RAALTE.

FACTS.

It is an undisputed fact that our trade so far this season has been away beyond the Standard; in fact, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations. Especially was this the case during the month of October. We have no cause for complaint of trade during that or any other month of this season, as have some of our competitors. Our prices during the present season have been down low enough to be maintained during the entire season. A customer buying now gets the same kind of a deal as one purchasing earlier in the season; i. e., A SQUARE ONE; paying the same price, no more, no less. We believe in making prices at the beginning of a season low enough to be maintained through it, thereby making it unnecessary to mark down in order to move stock that a close discerning public have ascertained to be marked too high.

We deem it the best, as well as the more honorable policy to deal squarely with our customers, treating all alike, in making prices the same to each and every one at any time during the trade season.

Being manufacturers of our goods, thereby saving large profits paid by our competitors to others who make their stock, we are in a position to, and do, make prices on our goods that force some of our would-be competitors to mark down their high-priced clothing in the height of the season; thus acknowledging the fact that they expected, by specious advertising and other shoddy devices to gull the public into purchasing inferior goods at inflated prices.

Now, in conclusion, we ask which is the better way—SQUARE DEALING at all times and under all circumstances, or vice versa? We also ask you to trade with

HOUSEMAN, DONNALLY & JONES,

The Square Dealing, Reliable Clothiers, Hatters and Gents' Furnishers.

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

The Ottawa County Building and Loan ASSOCIATION.

\$60,600 Worth of Stock already taken.

\$500.00 will be submitted to competition on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 8:30 p. m., at the office of the Association, upper floor Kanter's new block. All persons taking up shares, previous to the sale, will be entitled to bid for the whole or any part thereof.

By order of the Board of Directors, HENRY MARTIN, Sec'y.

Cabinets, \$1 a Dozen.

Tintypes, 4 for 25c.

Gallery on River Street, near the corner of Eighth Street.

THE NATION'S TREASURY

WHENCE COMES THE MONEY AND WHITHER IT GOES.

Secretary Fairchild, of the National Treasury, makes his annual report to Congress—An Interesting Document—A Surplus of \$228,000,000.

(Washington special.)
The following comprehensive document has been presented to Congress by Secretary Fairchild, of the National Treasury. It is a complete digest of the workings of that department for the past year:

The ordinary revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, were:

From customs	\$219,091,173.63
From internal revenue	124,286,871.98
From sales of public land	11,202,017.23
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays	9,357,634.48
From tax on national banks	1,748,506.85
From fees—consular, letters patent, and land	3,433,448.99
From customs fees, fines, penalties, etc.	1,097,448.20
From sinking fund for Pacific railways	1,170,331.43
From miscellaneous sources	7,834,581.87

Total ordinary receipts \$379,266,074.76
The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses	\$22,852,334.03
For foreign intercourse	1,593,491.40
For Indian service	6,249,807.97
For pensions	80,283,508.77
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors and arsenals	38,532,436.11
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy yards	16,926,437.65
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenues	44,238,351.89
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	4,278,113.48
For interest on the public debt	44,715,007.47

Total ordinary expenditures \$259,653,958.67

Leaving a surplus of \$119,612,116.09
Which was applied as follows:

Purchase of bonds for sinking fund, including \$2,852,015.88 for premium	\$36,557,165.88
Redemption of—	
Fractional currency for sinking fund	7,400.00
Loan of July and August, 1881	34,350.00
Loan of 1883	4,500.00
Five-twenties of 1862	11,300.00
Five-twenties of 1865	1,500.00
Ten-forties of 1864	7,450.00
Consols of 1865	26,350.00
Consols of 1867	97,550.00
Consols of 1868	1,250.00
Oregon war debt	150.00
Funded loan of 1841	83,100.00
Loan of July 1882	4,175,740.00
Old demand, compound interest, fractional currency, and other notes	65,863.05
Funded loan of 1891	8,357,550.00
Funded loan of 1907	18,233,950.00
Premium on loans of 1891 and 1907	5,418,826.58

\$3,084,105.51

Leaving a balance added to the cash in the Treasury of \$36,527,710.58

Total \$119,612,116.09
As compared with the fiscal year 1887, the receipts for 1888 have increased \$7,862,797.10, as follows:

Source—	Increase.
Internal revenue	\$5,473,480.76
Customs	1,804,280.50
Sales of public lands	1,947,730.81
Miscellaneous items	1,816,247.31
	\$11,041,749.38
	Decrease.
Soldiers' home, permanent fund	\$793,070.18
Tax on national banks	6,274,343.33
Sales of old public buildings	624,832.50
Sales of Indian lands	508,941.38
Miscellaneous items	524,774.19
	\$3,178,952.58

Net increase \$7,862,797.10
There was a decrease in the ordinary expenditures of \$3,278,221.30, as follows:

Source—	Decrease.
Miscellaneous and civil	\$12,312,564.79
Interest public debt	3,026,569.78
War department	38,520.74
Pensions	\$3,259,406.98
Navy department	1,755,310.85
Indians	54,785.18
	\$15,377,724.31
	\$7,099,503.01

Net decrease \$3,278,221.30

FISCAL YEAR 1889.

For the present fiscal year the revenues, actual and estimated, are as follows:

Customs	\$217,000,000.00
Internal revenue	125,000,000.00
Sales of public lands	10,500,000.00
Profits on coinage, assays, etc.	9,500,000.00
Tax on national banks	1,500,000.00
Fees—consular, letters patent, and lands	3,250,000.00
Miscellaneous sources	10,250,000.00

Total ordinary receipts \$377,000,000.00

The expenditures for the same period, actual and estimated, are as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous expenses	\$78,250,000.00
Indians	6,250,000.00
Pensions	77,000,000.00
Military establishment	21,000,000.00
Naval establishment	14,000,000.00
Expenditures for the District of Columbia	4,500,000.00
Interest on public debt	41,000,000.00

Total ordinary expenditures \$273,000,000.00

Estimated surplus, applicable to purchase of bonds \$104,000,000.00

FISCAL YEAR 1890.

The revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs	\$217,000,000.00
From internal revenue	125,000,000.00
From sales of public lands	10,000,000.00
From fees—consular, letters patent, and lands	3,250,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	21,250,000.00

Total estimated receipts \$377,000,000.00
The estimates of expenditures for the same period, as submitted by the several

executive departments and offices, are as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous expenses	\$80,653,023.48
Pensions	81,758,700.00
Postal service	4,403,414.90
District of Columbia	5,849,535.61
Miscellaneous	20,906,849.66
Permanent annual appropriations—	
Sinking fund	47,800,000.00
Interest on public debt	39,000,000.00
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, lands, etc.	12,464,500.00
Collecting revenue from customs	5,500,000.00
Miscellaneous	4,927,355.95

Total estimated expenditures, including sinking fund \$323,567,488.34

Or an estimated surplus of \$53,432,511.66

Excluding the sinking fund, the estimated expenditures will be \$270,767,488.34, showing a surplus of \$101,232,511.66.

SINKING FUND.
The requirements of the act of Feb. 25, 1863 (R. S., 3688, 3689), establishing a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt, estimated for the current fiscal year at \$47,583,000, have been thus far met by the redemption of treasury notes, fractional currency, and bonds of the United States, which had ceased to bear interest, amounting to \$77,737.35 and by the purchase of \$26,330,650 of the funded loan of 1891, at a cost to the fund for premium of \$7,672,222.29 on the former and \$844,206.73 on the latter loan.

SURPLUS REVENUE.
In the last annual report it was estimated that the revenues for the year to end June 30, 1888, would exceed the ordinary expenditures, not including the sinking fund, \$113,000,000. It will be seen from the foregoing statement that such excess was in reality \$1,912,116.09, or \$1,612,116.09 more than the department estimate. It was also estimated in the same report that the like surplus for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1889, would be \$104,313,365.44. Judging from the actual expenditures for the first quarter of this fiscal year, and in the light of receipts and expenditures to the middle of November, it is probable that this estimate will prove to have been fairly accurate, and that the surplus will almost exactly equal the predicted sum.

The accumulated surplus on Sept. 29, 1888, was \$306,444,845.84; the surplus revenues from that date to June 30, 1889, as estimated, are \$35,303,203.23, making the total accumulation on June 30, 1889, which could be used in the purchase of bonds, \$171,810,049.03; however, between said Sept. 29 and Nov. 22 \$44,399,509.50 has been paid for bonds; consequently, if no more bonds were bought between now and June 30 next the surplus would then amount to \$127,000,000. Upon the basis of appropriations recommended by the department, and upon the assumption that the revenues of the fiscal years to end June 30, 1889 and 1890, will be equal, the surplus revenues for the latter fiscal year will be \$101,000,000, which, with the surplus revenues of this year and the surplus already accumulated, make a total of \$228,000,000, which might be used during the next nineteen months in the purchase of the interest-bearing debt, and which ought to be used for that purpose unless the laws are so changed as to reduce the difference between expenditures and revenue by nearly that sum.

About \$188,000,000 of the 4 1/2 per cent bonds are now outstanding; they are payable Sept. 1, 1891. The total amount of interest which will accrue on them from now until their maturity is in round numbers \$25,000,000; consequently the present surplus and the surplus which will probably accrue before July 1, 1890, will suffice to pay the principal of those bonds and all the interest which would accrue upon them should they be permitted to remain unpaid until their maturity.

The principal of the 4 per cent bonds is now \$80,000,000, and the interest which could accrue upon them until their maturity in 1907 is about \$500,000,000; a calculation will show that the present surplus revenues, if continued, would pay before 1900 all of the 4 per cent bonds and all of this interest. Of course all the money which is saved by the purchase bonds less than the principal and the interest to accrue but shortens the time when all the bonds may be paid if the holders will surrender them.

Nothing more is needed than the foregoing statement to show the absolute necessity of a readjustment of the public revenues at the earliest possible date. To continue taxation with no other use for its proceeds than such an investment is a cruel waste of the people's money.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

Since the last annual report, and after the completion of the sinking-fund requirements for the year ended June 30, 1888, no bonds were bought until there had been an expression of opinion by resolution in both houses of Congress that it was lawful and proper to invest the surplus in bonds necessary to obtain them. The purchase was resumed under a circular of April 17, 1888, and since that time nearly all the bonds which have been offered for sale to the government have been bought by it. Ninety-four millions of dollars of bonds have been secured under this circular and a premium paid for the privilege of buying them of about \$18,000,000; the net rate of interest realized from this investment is only about 2 per cent and the saving in the total amount of interest which would have been paid had the bonds been allowed to run to maturity is about \$27,000,000. Had taxation been reduced so as to leave this money with the people, and if it is worth in their business 6 per cent per annum, the total value of the money to them during the term which these bonds had to run would be about \$38,000,000; thus there is a resulting loss to the people of \$56,000,000 upon this transaction alone; if this overtaxation is not stopped, and if the government is forced to continue to be a purchaser of its own bonds at the holder's prices, the loss to the people, as could be shown by a like calculation, must be hundreds of millions of dollars.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

I cannot too strongly repeat my recommendation of last year to reduce taxation, and as far as possible, without too sudden disturbance of existing interests, to make this reduction in customs taxation, to the end that the people may get the greatest possible benefit from the reduction.

DEATH IN A BURNING DWELLING.

Three Children Set Fire to a House and Perish in the Flames.

A colored woman living on the farm of H. O. Colquitt, six miles from Lexington, Ga., locked her three children in the house and went out visiting. While she was gone the children set fire to the house and were burned to death. When the mother returned only the ashes of the little ones remained.

A Fatal Explosion.

At Newcastle, Col., an explosion in the Newcastle Midland mine killed one man and seriously wounded eight others, some of whom will die.

"THE AMERICAN DESERT"

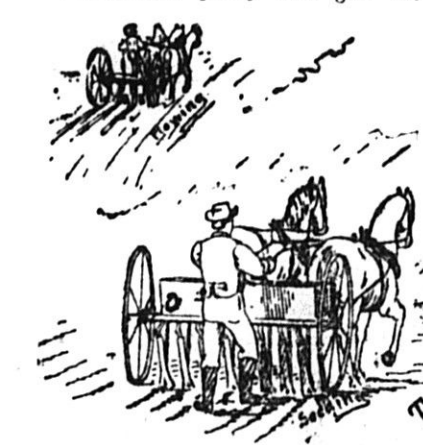
A WONDERFUL TRANSPOSITION APPROACHING THE MIRACULOUS.

The Great Northwest Now a Thriving Garden of Bountiful Husbandry—Palatial Edifices and Populous Cities Supplant the Indian Tepee and Village.

An exploring party sent out by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1336 reported that the interior of the country was "most desolate," and that to extend settlement more than twenty miles from the coast would be useless, as the land was "rocky and like the desert." This scarecrow of the desert has always stood in the way of the westward movement of population. The adult reader of this will remember that his school geography put the limit of the agricultural area at the Mississippi River; all beyond was the "Great American Desert," and the untamed citizen of the East has not unlearned this lesson of his youth. Crossing the Mississippi and then the Missouri, the advance guard of civilization found, not the desert, but grassy meadow lands and wide fields where nature in the remote past had, with its massive harrow of ice, pulverized the rock into soils perfect in chemical proportions for the growth of vegetation. Everywhere the plowshare moved through the soil like the keel through the water, and countless acres were added to the food-producing area of the republic. The discovery of these untamed fields, the gardens of the desert, settled the question of more and better meat and bread for the hungry millions of earth. New appliances were needed upon land where the plow could go for miles without meeting an ob-



stacle, and so the gang plow was invented and substituted for the single one. Sowing grain by hand was too slow, and so the seedling machine was called into use. The sickle, the scythe and the cradle disappeared before the reaper and mower, and the latter in turn went down before the self-binding harvester, and the steam thrasher naturally followed, capable of doing the work of an army of men with flails. The cramped valleys of the East could never have developed the labor-saving implements now in use upon the Western prairies, where the intellect of the sons have been quickened and broadened by the vastness of their domain, where the soil is fertile to prodigality, and where the bracing air, good water and healthy food develop the highest types of physical life. It is the vigor born of frost that makes the corn temperate zone the only one of importance in the world. Between the 40th and 50th parallels of north latitude in the United States will be found the largest cities, the greatest wealth, the finest art conditions, the most enterprising people and the widest diffusion of intelligence and comfort in the world. The center of this belt of power is Minnesota and Dakota, where not only the best wheat is grown but the best flour is made. Under the old grinding process winter wheat was considered the best, but since the flour made of Dakota spring wheat has become a favorite among bakers all over the world there has been much speculation why this wheat, which is ready for the thrasher in four months from the planting, has its peculiar high quality and makes flour of such strength and purity as to give the



baker 250 pounds of nutritious bread from a 196-pound barrel of flour, or 25 to 30 more loaves than he can get from an equal amount of the winter wheat product. The conclusion of scientific investigation is that the long and continuous sunlight in the pure air of the Northwest is the important factor in not only perfecting the wheat but all the other cereal crops. The valley of the Red River of the North is the most productive grain-growing section of the country. Bayard Taylor called it the Nile of America. Seven counties on the Dakota side in 1887 produced 23,000,000 bushels of wheat, 11,000,000 bushels of oats, and 2,000,000 bushels of barley. The entire wheat crop of the United States could be grown in Dakota and then leave enough land to produce all the other principal crops of the Union. A large part of Dakota is still unoccupied. It could contain the present population of



of the Twin Cities—St. Paul and Minneapolis—whence more than 200 passenger trains come and go every day. Fifty years ago they were mere Indian villages; to-day brick and mortar is being piled up in buildings so high and massive that they thought land must be scarce in Minnesota. The great mills of Minneapolis, which grind every day enough flour to feed one-fourth of the people of the Union, gave additional cause of wonderment to our judicial friends. The two cities but index the growth of the mighty tributary region west to the ocean. New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, a chain of cities along the northern zone of power, each with a thousand industries in hand, but none more important than the grain trade, with steam cars and boats, bustling wharves, vast warehouses, elevators, and mills, and swarming life in many score avenues of traffic, in the perplexity of which is seen the evolution of commerce from mere barter to the precision of science. A new claimant is asking a place among the grain cities, in Tacoma, the city of Puget Sound, where European vessels come for the wheat of Washington Territory. This Pacific coast wheat, while not hard like that of Dakota, is larger grained, and often exceeds the legal bushel from 4 to 8 pounds, making it the heaviest wheat in the world, and its yield is marvelous, 50 bushels not being uncommon for whole farms. A peculiarity of Pacific grain-growing is the volunteering of crops, as high as 30 bushels having been gathered from a field the third year without reseeded. There are more than 300 varieties of wheat known to man, but those grown in Northwestern America lead the world in purity, quantity and quality of flour. The countries left behind in the race of civilization have never gotten beyond the simple hand-mill of stones. The roller process of flour-making in the Northwest differs as much from the old burr-mill as it differs from the Scriptural hand-mill in use among Asian people.

winds from the Pacific, even far into Dakota, giving all the region a much milder and more uniform climate and better agricultural and stock privileges than the more elevated regions to the south, where the land is lifted into the dome of the continent. This accounts for the existence of more arable land than is found south, the Northern Pacific alone having more land capable of utilization along its route than all the other transcontinental lines combined. The presence of great navigable rivers—the Missouri, Yellowstone, Snake, Columbia, and numerous tributaries—is evidence of the fact.

The development of the Northwest is going on at a rapid rate, a progress to be accelerated the coming year by the cer-



tainty of statehood and self-government by these great Territories. Land is the basis of wealth, agriculture is the basis of civilization, and diversified industries the key that retains wealth in a community. Examine these Territories on their hypothesis. They have countless acres of timber, mineral, grazing and farming land. The land will produce all that is needed for the support of human and animal life. The forests comprise every variety of wood necessary for the wants of a ripe civilization. In the mountains, crowned with forests and enlivened with cooling streams, are to be found nearly every precious and base metal known to man; all the metallic and mineral earths



and elements used in medicine, chemistry, farming, or the arts, either exist as natural productions or can be produced. A single county in Northern Idaho, with four years of development, is producing a quarter of the entire lead output of the Union. In seeming compensation for roughness a few acres of mountain land in a rich district will give employment to a large population and produce more treasure than many thousand acres of farm land. A trip through this northern region is one of surprising interest; everywhere instruction for the intelligent observer, and opportunity to capitalize. In the Yellowstone Park nature seems to have taken a holiday and is a mad frolic made the wonder region of the world. Montana produces more wealth than all the other Territories combined, making Helena the richest city per capita in the United States, an honor Spokane Falls will some day contest. A trip of 2,000 miles is nothing to do now. Times have changed since the days when the pioneer traveled with an ox team; the sleeping-car and the dining-car are great innovations upon the pilgrim outfit of a generation ago. Even the second-class cars running from St. Paul to the coast, and they are only second-class in name, are models of comfort and convenience. Our illustration shows the interior of a Northern Pacific family sleeping-car, fitted up with bunks or berths like a Pullman, the car having in addition cooking and bathing facilities. The writer met two Jaegers from Iowa in one of these cars en route to the coast, riding in this preference to the regular coaches. Remembering when there was no railroad west of the Alleghenies, they rejoiced at the traffic

SHOT DOWN AT THE JAIL

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF AN ALABAMA MOB MEET DEATH.

The Sheriff of Birmingham Protects His Prisoner at a Fearful Cost—Nine Men Killed and Many Wounded—History of the Crime Leading to the Tragedy.

(Birmingham Ala., special.)
A terrible tragedy occurred near the jail in this city. B. B. Hawes, charged with the wanton murder of his wife and child, was confined in the jail. The finding of the body of the murdered woman, heavily weighted with iron, at the bottom of a lake, incensed the populace, and a large crowd gathered about the jail with the avowed intention of lynching Hawes. Sheriff Smith and posse were prepared to defend their prisoner, and warned the mob away. The crowd snarled forward despite the warnings, when the officers opened fire, killing three men instantly, fatally wounding seven, and injuring more or less seriously some thirty others.

Those instantly killed were, Postmaster M. B. Throckmorton, J. B. McCoy, and A. D. Bryant.
Those fatally wounded were, A. B. Tarrant, Colbert Smith (colored), Chas. Jenkins, Brandan, Frank Children, an unknown negro, and a stranger.
Among the wounded were: C. C. Tate, who will die; Lawrence Fitzhugh, A. J. Schiede, a mechanic formerly of Kalamazoo, Mich., fatally hurt; J. T. Montgomery; Mr. Berkeley; Charles Bailey, of Boston, a Louisville and New Albany brakeman; John H. Merritt; Matt Kennedy; J. W. Owen, a carpenter; J. W. Gilmore, of Green Springs; Albert Smith, colored; W. A. Byrd.

Postmaster Throckmorton was a very popular citizen. He was born at Louisville, Ky., thirty years ago and came to Birmingham in 1880 as agent for the Southern Express Company. About eighteen months ago he was appointed postmaster. He leaves a wife and one child. A. B. Tarrant, after the first volley, lay down on the ground with the hope of avoiding the flying bullets. Fate would not have it so, however, and a ball struck him as he lay on his face and lodged up his back. After a few minutes suffering he died. Mr. Brandan, one of the dead, told a hospital attendant that he boarded at the house of the Sheriff of Etowah County at Gadsden, and that he came here on business in the United States Court. Mr. Berkeley, one of the wounded, was sent on the rear porch of W. S. Siddons' residence when shot. William Youngblood, Mr. Alexander, and Edward Cooper, first reported as either killed or wounded, were not hurt. A. D. Bryant fell at the first volley. He was in front of the crowd, and was trying to restrain the mob at the time.

SHERIFF SMITH HAS BEEN ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

History of Hawes' Crime.
About a week ago the body of one of Hawes' daughters, Manie, was found in East Lake, apparently drowned, but examination of the body showed it to have been a case of foul murder. Hawes was arrested for the crime on the following day, but stoutly denied his guilt. He said his wife and other daughter had gone on a visit to her relatives in Maine, and as they had been divorced for some months, though living together, nothing strange was thought of the fact that when arrested he was accompanied by a youthful bride.

But Hawes' story about his first wife's journey was not believed and a search of his house showed every evidence of a brutal murder, but the bodies of the victims could not be found. Thursday and Friday searching parties searched every foot of wood for miles around the city, but strange to say no one suggested searching the place where the body was found at last. Saturday morning some one said: "Drag the lake at Lake View." This is a pretty little sheet of water at the principal suburban town, two miles from the city and half a mile only from the house where the Hawes family lived. A searching party at once went to the lake with drag-hooks and began the search. About noon the body of Mrs. Hawes was found. It was lying on the bottom of the lake at the deepest part, about 200 feet from shore.

The back of the woman's head had been laid open by a terrible blow from an ax, making a frightful gaping wound. Securely fastened around the woman's neck was a piece of railroad iron which would weigh fifty pounds. Another piece was tied to her waist and a third piece to her ankles. The three pieces of iron will weigh 150 pounds. Like wild-fire the news spread over the city. It was said the body would be brought into the city to the undertaking rooms, and in less than two hours the two streets leading to the rooms were filled with excited humanity. There were no threats, no loud talking, but in the faces of the crowd there was a look which meant death if he could be reached. The officers decided that a sight of the woman's body would inflame the crowd, and it was quietly taken out of the city under a strong guard.

Two hours after the finding of the body two officers went to the jail and informed Hawes of the fact. He did not change color and had little to say, except to deny all knowledge of the crime. The sheriff thought it would be best to remove Hawes to Montgomery, and he was asked if he would be willing to don the uniform of a policeman and walk through the streets to the depot. He studied a moment and then asked if the jail was guarded. When told that it was he replied that he would prefer to remain in his cell rather than take the chance of showing his face on the street.

The other child, which had been missing, has not been found, but there is no longer any doubt that she has been murdered. The search for the body will be continued. The evidence against Hawes is most damaging, and it is now certain that he had one accomplice, perhaps more than one. Every statement he has made in connection with the matter has been proven untrue. A search of the Hawes house disclosed blood stains in every room. A bloody trail leading in the direction of the lake was also found. After the blood stains in the house were found Friday the building was left unguarded for two hours, and when the officers returned some one had entered through a window and washed away all the traces of blood, showing that there is an accomplice still at large.

Wife No. 2 has gone back to her parents and will at once begin proceedings for an annulment of the marriage.

According to the Union (Ore-on) Scout, a hip bone nearly as large as a man's body was found in the Walawa creek yard. A rib, seven feet long, was also found. The bones are probably parts of the skeleton of some huge extinct animal.

A Cobbler at Petersburg, Va., whitens his shoes, makes his own last, melts his own wax, pulls his bristles out of his own hogs, and makes a uniform charge of 25 cents for a job, no matter whether it is a new sole or only a patch.

The rising generation—folks getting up in the morning.

How She Attracted Notice.

This little incident—it is a true story—occurred a few years ago in Philadelphia.

The owner of a large retail store gave a holiday to all his employees, in the middle of June. Cashiers, foremen, salesmen, and women, cash-boys and porters, all were invited to spend the day on the grounds of the country seat owned by their employer. Tents were erected, a bountiful dinner and supper were provided, a band of music was stationed in the grove, and special trains were chartered to carry the guests to the country and home again.

Nothing else was talked of for weeks before the happy day. The saleswomen, most of whom were young, anxiously planned their dresses, and bought cheap and pretty muslins, which they made up in the evenings, that they might look fresh and gay. Even the cash-boys bought new cravats and hats for the great occasion.

There was one girl, whom we shall call Jane, who could not indulge herself in any pretty bit of finery. She was the only child of a widowed mother who was paralyzed. Jane was quick and industrious, but she had been but a few months in the store and her wages barely kept her and her mother from want.

"What shall you wear?" said the girl who stood next her behind the counter. "I bought such a lovely blue lawn."

"I have nothing but this," said Jane, glancing down at her rusty black merino.

"But that is a winter dress! You'll melt, child. There'll be dancing and boating and croquet. You must have a summer gown, or else don't go."

Girls of 15 like pretty gowns. Jane said nothing for a few minutes.

"I shall wear this," she said firmly. "And I think I will go. Mother wishes it, and I like to get all the fun I can out of life."

"But you can't dance or play croquet in that!"

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

AN EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD CRIME.

Capt. John Waddles was one of the best-known sailors on the lakes twenty years ago and a resident of Chatham, Ont. He was stern and taciturn and made few friends. He sailed the schooner Explorer between Georgian Bay and points on the Detroit River. Eighteen years ago last fall he started from Detroit with a cargo consisting of 200 hundred barrels of whisky and a lot of mill machinery bound for Owen Sound. His cargo was well insured. There was a crew of four aboard the schooner, two besides the captain and his son. A month after clearing from Detroit he turned up at the Canadian town of Tobermory and reported that his boat had struck a rock and the cargo shifted, and that he had ordered his two men down to shift the cargo when the vessel swung off the rock and went to the bottom. His story was believed and he had no trouble in collecting his insurance. But later ugly rumors were circulated about the sinking of the boat and there was every likelihood of an investigation. The Captain's son soon showed up at a farmer's house on the shore of Lake Huron one day, and with dripping clothes told the farmer how he and his father had been in a small boat and the old man had drowned. He pointed out the overturned boat and narrated a thrilling story. With the Captain's supposed death the investigation dropped. Twelve years after some sailors of the schooner Victor decided that the 200 barrels of twelve-year-old whisky was worth raising from the Explorer, and they fished up the wreck. They found it was reported at that time, the schooner was loaded with stone, her bottom lored full of holes, and that two dead sailors were in the forecastle with their skulls crushed. Appearances indicated a case of cold-blooded murder, but the Captain was dead and his son gone, no one knew where, so nothing was done. A short time ago Capt. Morrow and Horace Lymburner, two former friends of Capt. Waddles, were in Owen Sound when they saw a man they claim to have recognized as Capt. Waddles. He was drunk. They spoke to him by name, and the effect they declare was magical. He lost all signs of drunkenness, and saying, "I am not Capt. Waddles," dashed past them. Waddles, or the man supposed to be him, was arrested for drunkenness. Since his arrest it has been learned, it is alleged, that the Captain's son is running a saw-mill on the upper end of Georgian Bay with the machinery which constituted a part of the Explorer's cargo, and now, after eighteen years, both these men stand a good chance of being brought to justice.

—It is reported that David Cameron, living near Mio, shot a deer weighing 323 pounds. This is probably the largest deer killed in Oscoda County this season.

—Tennisch shipped over thirty-five tons of turkeys and chickens to the East for Thanksgiving.

—Chase will soon grind its own wheat.

—A sixteen-pound porcupine has been killed at Luther. There is no record of a larger one in that part of the country.

—In the township of Moorland, Muskegon County, this season there have been raised about 200,000 bushels of onions, but the crop is a rank failure, nevertheless, because the onion market is glutted.

—Dr. Homer O. Hitchcock died at his home in Kalamazoo, aged 61.

—Captain Francis Martin, of Detroit, formerly in command of the revenue cutter Fossenden, was made the victim of two bunko men, who worked the old lottery game on him. He went to the bank to draw \$1,000 more, but the cashier, who was suspicious that all was not right, had a detective put to work. He arrested the pair, who gave the names of Charles Watson, of Chicago, and Henry Rice, of Salt Lake. They are believed to be old bunko men. They had tried the game on a number of citizens before catching Martin.

—The Concord apple evaporator has closed for the season for want of fruit. The proprietors expect to do a much better business next season.

—The Grand Lodge of colored Masons will be held at Jackson, commencing January 8, 1899. It is expected that fully 150 delegates will be present.

—Butters & Peters, of Ludington, will cut none of their own pine this winter, but will confine themselves exclusively to putting in hardwood and hemlock, running a camp for that purpose at Wiley's Corners, in addition to which they will buy what they can. Such pine as they need will be purchased of other parties in the spring.

—Luther ladies talk of organizing a band.

—Menominee wants an ice rink or toboggan slide, or both, this winter.

—Mio, Oscoda County, would like some good doctor to hang out his shingle there.

—Ovid buggy works have an order for 500 buggies from Peoria, Ill.

—Nearly 550,000,000 feet of logs were sorted by the Menominee Boom Company this year. If so many logs are not put in this season so as to block the river, fully 600,000,000 feet will be handled by the company during 1899. The company has done big work this year, and its operations have evidently been in good hands.

—Henry Wilker, of Richmond Township, Oscoda County, killed a hog 1 year 5 months and 9 days old, which weighed, when dressed, 417 pounds. It was a cross of Poland China and Chester White.

—Operations in the woods are progressing favorably, and many of the large concerns will have large quantities cut and skidded by the time the snow makes its advent, says the Ludington Appeal. Some of the heavy jobbers, notably James Foley, Tom Neiland and Cass & Joyce, have already banked several million feet, and each is putting in at the rate of about 70,000,000 feet per day. Snow will make very little difference with them, as they log by rail, and can operate about as well in winter as summer.

—L. C. Higgins, a Michigan Central fireman, had an experience a few days ago that he won't forget in a lifetime. In reaching Jackson, he took the red light from the engine and started over the tender to fasten it in the rear of the same, which is the custom on passenger trains. In some manner he lost his balance and fell between the car and tender. How he will never know, he caught on the steam pipe that passes under the cars and then held on. The engineer missed him and stopped, but he was dragged a number of rods hanging on to the pipe, each moment expecting to be crushed. His injuries were slight.

—When Captain Eber B. Ward, the well-known Detroit millionaire, died, in 1875, he left property valued at \$5,300,000. His will left 40,000 acres of pine lands, 20,000 acres of cleared lands, two saw-mills, etc., at Ludington, valued at \$1,000,000, to his second wife and their two children. To friends he made bequests of stocks worth \$300,000. The remainder was left to his seven children by his first wife. The second wife was a Miss Catherine L. Lyon, of Conneaut, Ohio, who was a niece of the late Senator Ben Wade, of Ohio. A codicil revoked the bequests to the children of the first marriage, and gave each of them only \$200 per month. Three children of the first wife contested the will. On the trial which followed the jury disagreed. The executors then found that the estate, owing to the depression in values which followed the panic, would not pay for itself. John L. Ward, the grain operator of Chicago, and Thomas R. Lyon, now of Ludington, went to Mrs. Ward's assistance, and borrowed capital from Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, and bought up the claims on the estate, which amounted to \$130,000. They paid out \$100,000 more than the property was worth, but subsequent advances in value justified this. For illustration, 511 bonds of the Burlington and Northwestern Railroad, practically worthless stocks, were bought at \$100 each and afterward sold to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which company acquired the former road, for \$830 each, a profit of \$733,000. The liquidation of the estate wiped out all the legacies. Mrs. Ward, who is now Mrs. Alexander Cameron, of Windsor, determined recently to make good the terms of Captain Ward's will, and has so far paid out nearly \$250,000 to his relatives. This generosity made Mrs. Ward feel so comfortable that she has entered on a course of charity and well-doing, and at the Russell House in Detroit planned the disbursement of large sums, including a handsome gift to the city of Detroit. The precise form the gift will take and its amount have not been determined. She has also given \$40,000 to the relatives of her present husband and intends before she dies to give away the major part of the remainder of her estate, which amounts to about \$4,000,000. She is in the prime of life. Her husband is also a millionaire.

—John Larkin, B. F. Bradley, and E. Bradley have bought 1,200 acres of land in East Hope, Midland County, known as the Gray and Seymour tract. There is about 8,000,000 feet of timber. They have one camp running and are establishing another. They will cut about 4,000,000 this season.

—The Kalamazoo Telegraph is going to get out a souvenir holiday number.

—State Game Warden Wm. Alden Smith declares his \$1,200 a year office is a success, that during eighteen months about 900 convictions of violations of law have been made, and that the fines more than defray the expenses of his 189 deputies.

—The Presque Isle County Advance says: "Cedar business looks poor for the coming winter. The fact is, owners of cedar timber, doing business in the most economical manner, cannot make enough to pay even a nominal price on their stumpage. The men that make the cedar virtually get everything there is in it, while the owners of the timber do well if they can clear their expenses and sacrifice their timber stumpage."

—In an interview Thomas S. Barry, at East Saginaw, said that he was about to commence legal proceedings at Philadelphia against the Knights of Labor, through its officers, for defamation of character and alleged expulsion, and he has placed the matter in the hands of his attorneys for criminal action in the United States District Court, at Bay City, against John W. Hayes, Secretary and Treasurer of the Knights of Labor, for violation of the postal laws in sending Barry a letter in which appeared, "Expelled—O. E. B." He said the headquarters of the new order of the Brotherhood of United Labor will be in East Saginaw. He has been promised the support of the New York Standard and Henry George.

—A Manistiquie woman named Mary Krampus, evidently doesn't intend to be back-bitten. She has caused to be published the following card: "I desire to warn certain parties in South Manistiquie that they had better keep their tongues quiet in regard to their neighbors—especially myself. Unless they do so I shall find a way to stop such talk."

—Escanaba weeps for better sewerage.

—The Bay City Water Works in the month of November pumped 83,011,753 gallons.

Cure of Pneumonia.

Hess Road, Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 24, 1898.

About a year ago I was taken with a severe pain in both lungs. I was first attacked with a violent chill, then a dreadful pain, and then a cough, accompanied by considerable fever. It looked very much like a bad attack of pneumonia. A friend of mine procured five ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS. One he put under each arm, one under each shoulder blade, and one on my chest close around my throat. In a few hours the cough ceased, the pain gradually abated, and I broke out in a profuse perspiration. I fell into a profound sleep, and the next day was almost well. I wore the Plasters eight days afterward, and have never had any trouble since.

WILLIAM A. SAWYER.

A Hint to Thoughtful Parents.

An essential inequality of the sexes is based on the tendency to lengthen girlhood and shorten boyhood. The boy is pressed forward into business five years earlier than he used to be fifty years ago, while the girl of 20 does not know as much of housekeeping as the girl of 15 of as long ago. In other words, girls are petted and babied, while boys are set to work. The effect is not at all favorable to the desirable end of producing happy homes. There is a good deal involved in the equalization of the sexes' life that is not taken into account in the oratorical discussions of the question. It is argued by Fiske that a lengthened infancy is the basis of finer character and home instincts. However, even infancy may be overdone, as precociousness certainly may be.—Globe-Democrat.

Digest and Be Jolly.

Did ever any one see a jolly dyspeptic? We know not. What natural cheerfulness is proof against the almost ceaseless bodily annoyance of chronic indigestion? People whose stomachs are constantly disturbed exhibit the utmost peevishness and nervous irritability. Happily for them—since the irritable and nervous temperament fret themselves in a state of tranquillity of the stomach and renewed good temper await them in a sure quarter. If they will but seek it. The genial stomachic, Hoffer's Stomach Bitters, broods cheerfulness by its invigorating effect on the digestive system. It is a safe and pleasant remedy for all cases of indigestion, biliousness, loss of appetite, nervousness, headache, dizziness, depression, and all the ills that attend derangement of the stomach. It is a true and reliable remedy, and its use is a sure and pleasant way to health and happiness. It is a true and reliable remedy, and its use is a sure and pleasant way to health and happiness. It is a true and reliable remedy, and its use is a sure and pleasant way to health and happiness.

Don't Forget.

Frets are nettles. Some men insist upon putting their hands upon them wherever they can, and then complain of being stung. Rejoinders are thistles, and some men never lose an opportunity of giving themselves a whipping with thistlestalks. This is unwise. No man was ever letter clothed by fretting about clothes, nor made warmer by peevishness.—Boston Budget.

A Sensible Man.

Would you Kemp's Balsam for the Throat Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a sample bottle free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large Bottles 50 cents and \$1.

If you don't feel able to harness claims perhaps you might saddle rocks.—Texas Siftings.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

You can't raise a window by simply planting a pane of glass.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive cure for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in the virtues of this medicine that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. My remedy has cured thousands of hopeless cases. R. G. Root, M. C., 189 Pearl Street, New York.

More Submarine Navigation.

The French Minister of the Navy is reported to be experimenting on the Seine with an electrical submarine torpedo boat. It is made of sheet-iron, is cigar-shaped, and measures about 14 feet in length by five feet in diameter. It carries a sufficient store of compressed oxygen for quite a trip under water.—Arkansas Traveler.

Excursion Rates to the South.

Dec. 4 and 18, 1898; Jan. 15, 16, and 29, and Feb. 12 and 26, 1899, the Evansville Route (C. & E. L. R.) will sell excursion tickets to certain points in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida at unusually low rates. For further information, address William Hill, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, C. & E. L. R., 501 First National Bank Building, Chicago. Chicago Ticket Office, 64 Clark street.

Cancer Cured.

Dr. F. L. Pond is having wonderful success in the treatment and cure of cancer at the cancer hospital at Aurora, Ill. There are numbers of cures recently made by him which are truly wonderful. Those afflicted should not hesitate, but should go there for treatment at once. For information, address Dr. F. L. Pond, Aurora, Ill.

Get Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners applied to your new boots and shoes before you wear them out.

St. Jacobs Oil
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NEURALGIA
LUMBAGO, BACKACHE,
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PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY
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A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL
Troubles Arising Therefrom.

Your Druggist or General Dealer will give you
1 TO 4 CENTS, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes \$1.25) in
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use
thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing
have been cured. No strong or any faith in its efficacy that
I will send you a bottle free, together with a valuable
treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express
P.O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

FARMERS! We want to buy several in this locality.

Good live at home and make more money working for others
than at anything else in the world. Either see our agent
or write. Terms FREE. Address, TUCK & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$5 a day. Samples worth \$100. FREE.

Special Agents in this locality. Just the place for
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and CLERKS in any size tract. Just the place for
Colonies. Special inducement to settlers. Easy
terms. STIGER, FERRY & ELOVER, San Diego, Cal.

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We want a few more to sell our new and
improved "The Water Cure" to the wholesale and
retail trade. Largest manufacturer
of the world. For particulars send 10 cents for
Circulars. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DETECTIVES

Wanted in every County. Shown men to act under instructions
in our secret service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free.
Grassman Detective Bureau Co., 414 Broadway, New York.

S.E. KANSAS RANCHES, FARMS & CITY PROPERTY.

Some rare bargains; must be sold to close up partnership
estate. What have you to exchange? Send for list at
once. Lloyd B. Ferrell or F. E. Farmer, WIGGITA, Kan.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
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Instantly relieves the most distressing and
incurable asthma. No waiting for relief.
Cures by inhalation. Its action is
immediate, direct and certain. It is a
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Colds,
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Hoarseness,
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Catarrh,
Headache,
Toothache,
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Asthma,
Bruises,
Sprains.

Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the
rheumatic, bedridden, inflamed, crippled, Nervous,
Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a
tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps,
Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn,
Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea,
Colic, Flatulence, and all internal pains.
Externally—Rub the various parts of the body
with it. There is not a remedial agent in the world
that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers
quicker than RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache,
neuralgia, nervousness and sleeplessness, rheuma-
tism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back,
sprains or bruises, pains around the liver, pleurisy,
swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, the
application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford
immediate ease, and its continued use for a few
days effect a permanent cure.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 50 Cents.

BRONCHITIS CURED.

After spending Ten Winters South,
was Cured by Scott's Emulsion.

146 Centre St., New York.
June 25th, 1898.

The Winter after the great fire

in Chicago I contracted Bronchial
affections, and since then have
been obliged to spend nearly every
Winter South. Last November was
advised to try Scott's Emulsion of
Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites
and to my surprise was relieved at
once, and by continuing its use
three months was entirely cured,
gained flesh and strength and
was able to stand even the Bil-
lard and attend to business every
day.

C. T. CHURCHILL.
Sold by all Druggists.

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3,000 PERCHERON
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STOCK ON HAND:
300 STALLIONS of service
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Extract for the certain cure
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It is safe to send money to this house. Mention this paper when you write.

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1-4 TO 1-3 THE FUEL SAVED.
SELLS AT SIGHT. ADAPTED TO ALL STOVES. SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND MAKE MONEY.
MOREY MFG. CO., Waukegan, Wis.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Bad blood means an inactive liver and a sym-
thetic or unnatural action of the stomach, bowels and
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BILIOUSNESS.

The symptoms are drowsiness, loss of appetite,
headache, lack of energy, pain in the back; costive-
ness or diarrhea, sallowness of skin, furred tongue,
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To cure these diseases means to restore the action
of the liver and other organs, and to kill the poison in
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The process of digestion, assimilation and
pancreas and glands which supply the bile and other fluids, in order to stimulate them to proper
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HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP.

Always in season—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. Procure it of your druggist, or
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TESTIMONIALS POSITIVELY TRUE:

For over twenty years I have been a great sufferer
from the effects of a diseased stomach, and for
three years past have been unable to do any
business. Two years ago my case was pro-
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Last June I began using Hibbard's Rheumatic
Syrup, and at once began to feel better. I have
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EDWARD BAKER,
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ing on all diseases, sent free on application.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 4, 1888. Farmer

RHEUMATIC SYRUP COMPANY, Jackson, Mich.

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