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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1890.

NO. 44

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - MICH.

MULDER & NAGELKERK,
PUBLISHERS.

Rates of advertising made known
on application.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

ONLY \$150
for a beautiful lot,
\$25 down and \$5 per month

until paid.
Lots are right in the center of the city.
Size, 48 1/2 by 132 feet.
The Spring will see these same lots worth \$300.

W. C. WALSH.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

Banks.

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

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

BRACH, 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. Kremer's, M. D., Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth street next to Bank.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

Flour Mills.

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

Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hardware, Steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 22 Eighth street.

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

Hotels.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY, A. Self, Proprietor, capacity of Brewery 4,000 barrels. Cor. Myrtle and Tenth streets.

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

HUNTLEY, JAS., Architect, Builder and Contractor. Office in New Mill and Factory on River street.

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

PHOENIX PLANING MILL, Scott & Schuurman, Proprietors, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles and brick. River street.

TAKKEN & DE SPELDER, Manufacturers of Carriages, Wagons, Coffers, Sleighs. Sole owners of IXL Patent Wagon. Special attention to Horseshoeing and Repairing. River street.

Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Meat Markets.

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER, dealers in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, River street.

VAN DER VEERE, WILLIAM, First Ward Meat Market. Choice meats always on hand. Eighth street, near Fish.

Photographer.

LA FAYETTE, J., Photographer. The best work and the lowest prices. Gallery, 2nd door east of the City Hotel.

Physicians.

HUIZINGA, J. G., M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office cor. of River and Eighth Sts. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat a specialty.

KREMER, H., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, corner of Market. Office at the drug store of H. Kremer. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

MARBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Walsh's drug store. Residence, corner of Eighth and Fish streets. In the home formerly occupied by L. Spritsma. Office Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

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.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

STEVENS, J. C., A., successor to H. Wyk-buysen, Jeweler and Optician, Eighth street opposite Walsh's drug store.

Miscellaneous.

WOLTMAN, A., Manufacturer of Fine Havana Cigars, and dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, etc.

BEST, MRS. R. B., has a very fine line of Ladies' call. Ninth street, between Market and Cedar streets.

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

KEPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, salt, land and calcined plaster. Corner Eighth and Cedar street.

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.

A regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, March 2, April 2, May 2, June 2, July 2, August 2, Sept. 2, Oct. 2, Nov. 2, Dec. 2. St. John's days June 21 and December 27. O. BREYMAN, W. M. A. HUNTLEY, Sec'y.

K. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 68, meets in K. O. T. M. Hall at 7:30 p. m., on Monday night next. All our Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application. R. H. HABERMAN, Commander. JOHN J. CAPPON, R. K.

Notice.

I hereby forbid any one to harbor or trust my wife, Mrs. C. S. Benjamin, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her from and after this date.

C. S. BENJAMIN.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 22, '90. 3W

The First Step.

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

Special Assessors' Notice.

City of Holland, Michigan.
CLERK'S OFFICE, Nov. 29th, 1890.

To Charles Jacobus, You are hereby notified that a special assessment roll for the repair of sidewalks, has been reported by the Board of Assessors to the Common Council, and filed in this office, and that the Common Council has fixed upon the 16th day of December 1890, at 7:30 p. m., at the Common Council rooms in said city, as the time and place when and where they will meet with the Board of Assessors to review said roll.

By order of the Common Council,
Geo. M. SPP, City Clerk.

The New Discovery.

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

Removal.

I have moved my entire stock of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware into the store formerly occupied by Meyers & Dykhuys, where I have more room to show my goods and additional stock.

Thanking you for past patronage and requesting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,
Yours truly,
L. P. HUSEN.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 13, 1890.

That Thanksgiving Dinner.

(TUNE—"The Old Oaken Bucket.")

How dear to our hearts is the Thanksgiving dinner.

As fond recollections present it to view,
When father'd come home from the battle a winner.

And bring along with him a gobble or two,
Ah! then in the kitchen was hurry and bustle,
Sis weeping at having the onions so shell,
And mother just making the whole of us hustle.

To hasten the dinner that filled us so well,
The Thanksgiving dinner, the gorgeous old dinner.

The big turkey dinner that filled us so well,
O, how can I all the ingredients measure

That dear bill of lading prescribed as our store,
The Turk, and his mystic abdominal treasure,
The beans and the giblets, the gravy galore,
The elder we brought in a jug from the depot,
The truck agricultural none could excel,
And ah! the lush fruit of cucurbita pepo—
The dear pumpkin pies that we garnered so well!

Yum, yum, what a dinner! That Turk and punk dinner!
That Thanksgiving dinner that filled us so well.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Wheat 90 cents.

Rabbits are plentiful this fall.

Doc. Wetmore has been on the sick list.

The catch of fish in Lake Michigan, this fall, is fair—nothing extra.

C. A. Stevenson is connecting his premises on River street with the city mains.

John P. Latta, father of Prof. Latta, of Allegan, died at the home of the latter, Saturday.

A. Van der Kolk, an old resident of town Holland, will spend the balance of his days in the County Infirmary.

The schooner D. A. Wells managed to come in Thanksgiving-day, and lost the wings she flew with this summer.

A. M. Kanters and A. Pieters addressed a meeting in Jamestown, last week, in the interest of sabbath-school work.

That new delivery wagon of H. Meyer & Son, dealers in musical instruments and sewing machines, is a capital advertisement of their business.

A dray-load of baskets filled with the good things of the season was sent out on a general circuit of the city by the Y. W. C. A. of this place, Wednesday evening.

C. H. Harmon, Allie Van Raalte and Frank Van Ry were out gunning one day this week and returned with 28 rabbits. The office extends thanks to Allie for being kindly remembered.

Martha and Charles Blom desire to acknowledge with thanks the sympathy and respect shown their father, the late William Blom, especially on the part of his army comrades and J. H. Nibbelink, undertaker.

The schooner William Jones, with hardwood lumber from Charlevoix to Milwaukee, went to pieces south of Manistee piers Saturday. The crew was rescued by the life-saving crew.

All peach growers agree that the trees were never in better condition at this time of the year, than now. The short crop this year has given the trees a rest, and they have become strengthened and vigorous.

Rev. E. Bos was made the recipient of several valuable presents, Thanksgiving evening, by his congregation, in acknowledgement of his recent declining calls from elsewhere. Mrs. Bos was also kindly remembered.

That fine owl, on exhibition last week in the show window at A. Steketee's was captured by Paul Steketee and Hub. Harrington. However, it survived its freedom only a few days, and is now in the hands of a taxidermist, for preservation.

Mention of the dedicatory exercises of the new First Ref. church at Grand Haven, last week, and the interest manifested therein by our citizens was inadvertently omitted from the last issue of the NEWS. Among those that attended from here were Rev. Drs. Scott, Beardslee and Steffens, Dr. F. J. Schouten, Mrs. Rev. W. De Jong and children, Mr. and Mrs. H. Boone, Rev. and Mrs. T. J. Bergen, Prof. and Mrs. H. Boers, Rev. H. E. Dosker, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Diekema, and Mrs. Jennie Doesburg. The clerical gentlemen all took part in the exercises.

The number of hunting accidents, fatal and otherwise, recorded this season, is uncommonly large. The latest, this week, is reported from Allegan: Sunday morning as Wesley Stuart and Ellsworth Howell were driving home from a hunting trip, the former was shot dead by the unlooked-for discharge of a gun in his own hands. The horse was driven through a creek to water, and in order to avoid accident from being obliged to go over some blocks of wood on the opposite shore, Stuart raised his weapon off the bottom of the buggy, and in some manner it was discharged, the shot taking effect in the heart, causing instant death. He leaves a widow and four children.

Apples are few in the market.

Thanksgiving services were held in all the churches of the city.

The re-graveling of Eighth and River streets gives universal satisfaction.

The November number of *The Anchor* is out, as newsy and sprightly as ever.

The Chicago boat left Grand Haven on her last trip this season, Sunday night.

The First National Bank of Allegan has applied for an extension of its charter.

Instruction at the Public Schools and Hope College will be resumed Monday morning.

The roads are drying up fast, and are in very good condition, for this season of the year.

In Southern Michigan farmers report winter wheat in much better condition than a year ago at this date.

The employees of the Walsh-De Roo Milling Co., were sent home Wednesday evening each with a Thanksgiving bird.

There will be an excursion to Mexico in the month of January. For dates and further particulars apply at the C. & W. M. ticket office.

J. H. Nibbelink desires it understood that he is still engaged in the business of undertaker, other rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

One of the Thanksgiving novelties at Grand Rapids was the dinner to the newsboys, where Mayor Uhl and some thirty of the leading citizens acted as waiters.

Rev. Henry Utterwick, of Grand Rapids, will supply the church at Dorra, Allegan county, for the present and declines a call to East Canaan, Conn. —*Allegan Journal*.

Here's another shipbuilding item: It is expected that two new vessels will be constructed at South Haven this winter, one a \$40,000 steamer and the other a \$4,000 sailing craft.

The city librarian reports the library as being well patronized and increasing in public favor. He complains, however, about the carelessness in which some patrons handle the volumes.

The wires for the electric light plant are being put up with all possible dispatch. Over 200 lights have been taken and the company expects to be ready for service in about two weeks.

The biggest consolidation on record will be that of all the leading Harvesting Machinery manufacturers in the country, which is said to have been perfected last week, with an aggregate capital stock of \$35,000,000.

For the convenience of the west end of the city, in the neighborhood where new houses are springing up daily, the Zalsman Bros. have opened up a store, on First avenue. For the present they will limit themselves principally to groceries. See ad.

The term of office of Postmaster Van Putten will expire in February. Among those favorably mentioned for his successor, is Ald. John Kramer; he is the first choice of his late comrades in arms. Supervisor Van Duren is also said to have some endorsement.

The re-count of the vote on prosecuting attorney in Allegan county has cost that county not less than \$1,000. And this will be followed by a further recount of the vote on representative, between Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Kolvoord, in the second week in December.

A musical was given one evening last week at the home of Miss Hannah Te Roller by the junior half of her music class. As a music teacher Miss Te Roller is possessed of an extended experience and still avails herself, for further improvement, of the best opportunities affordable.

G. J. A. Pessink has taken possession of the premises on Eighth street, formerly occupied by Dr. B. J. De Vries as a residence and dental office, and converted the basement into a laundry, where he will devote his entire time and attention to this business, as the successor to Kim Potter, whose outfit he purchased. See notice.

The funeral of the late William Blom was held Monday afternoon, at the Third Ref. church, Revs. Dosker, Bergen and Bartgelt officiating. A. C. Van Raalte Post, G. A. R., the Sons of Veterans, and many of his former comrades, to a large number, escorted the remains to Pilgrim Home Cemetery, where they were interred in the plat generously set apart by the board of trustees for deceased soldiers. The services at the church were largely attended, and the remarks made, together with the music by a select choir, were very appropriate and well received.

Very agreeable weather this week.

There are 185 children in the state school at Coldwater.

Congressman Belknap left for Washington Friday morning.

Our furniture factories are running late hours, to keep up with their orders.

The verified returns at the census office fix the population of the United States at 62,622,250.

Dr. B. J. De Vries has moved into his new residence, on Twelfth street, formerly the Chrispell property.

W. H. Beach is improving the fine weather in completing the addition to his residence on Twelfth street, and grading the premises.

A hunting party from Kalamazoo, including the prosecuting attorney, have been arrested in Allegan county for violating the game laws.

August Belmont, the millionaire and democratic politician, died Monday. During President Buchanan's administration he was U. S. minister at the Hague.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van der Haar celebrated their silver wedding Thursday and Friday, amid the congratulations of numerous friends from at home and abroad.

Mrs. C. H. Harmon having taken special instruction at Grand Rapids, has opened a hair dressing establishment, for ladies, at her home, on Eighth street.

Some hoodlums, parading the streets during the late hours of Monday night, were mean enough to disgrace the front of the new building of W. Wakker, on Eighth street.

The Soldiers' Home Board of Managers, composed of seven members, is likely to be entirely reconstructed, only two of the old members remaining, Messrs. J. A. Crozier and B. F. Graves.

I. M. Weston, ex-mayor of Grand Rapids and ex-chairman of the democratic state committee, has bought the *G. R. Democrat* and will assume control Jan. 12. It is said that Mr. Weston has senatorial aspirations.

According to the Michigan City papers the C. & W. M. is soon to be extended from New Buffalo to Hammond, Ind., by way of Michigan City. The survey is being made and it is proposed to have the road in operation as soon as possible.

Allen C. Adsit, of Grand Rapids, will apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus, compelling the secretary of state to issue him a certificate of election. This will bring the validity of his election and the appointment of Judge Burch to a square issue.

List of letters advertised for the week ending Nov. 27th, 1890, at the Holland Mich. P. O.: Mr. John Babours, Mrs. Dickman De Haar, Peter R. Hart, I. B. McKnab, Mr. George Nivions, Mrs. William VerBule.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

Mr. C. De Jong, who after the death of his wife has had his home lately with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bosman, Ninth street, was taken down suddenly, Wednesday morning, with what was feared to be a stroke of palsy. His condition to-day, however, is very hopeful.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Kremer, of Zeeland, celebrated the 25th anniversary of their wedding this week; and it also being twenty-five years since the domine engaged in the ministry, they were the recipients of a choice selection of books and other useful articles, from Mrs. Kremer's mother, who is still in the Netherlands.

Two cars of wheat from Washington State, containing 1,833 bushels, were received at the Standard Roller Mills this week. The wheat is a very large white berry, bright and clean and costs delivered at the mill here 87c. Farmers out there get only 40 to 45 cents for their wheat, the railroads getting nearly all the balance.

Thanksgiving afternoon business meetings were held in several of the Holland churches, in this city. In the Market street H. C. Ref. church, M. Notier, J. H. Tuls and G. W. Mokma were elected elders and A. Van Putten, J. Toppen and C. Van Vyven deacons. In the Ninth street H. C. Ref. church T. Keppel, J. A. Peyster, B. Kruidenier and H. Geerlings were elected elders and J. W. Bosman, L. Beeuwkes and H. Hidding deacons. In the First Ref. church an animated discussion was had as to the future supply of that pulp, whether the services should be conducted partly in English and partly in Holland, or altogether in the latter language, as heretofore. It was decided by a large majority to continue as at present, and all further efforts towards securing a pastor were postponed until next spring.

No new cases of diphtheria.

The C. & W. M. will build to Petoskey.

Rumors are once more revived of the re-instating of Dr. McGlynn.

Squire Fairbanks will be in attendance as a juror in the U. S. Court, next week.

Personal.

Will Bangs and wife were in the city, Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Benjamin spent Thanksgiving at Muskegon.

J. C. Post was in Allegan last Friday, on real estate business.

Miss Lalla McKay has fully recovered from her recent sickness.

Nich. Birkhoff of Chicago is visiting with Prof. and Mrs. H. Boers.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. D. Gillmore, Salma, Ala., last week, a baby girl.

John Beeuwkes, of Cedar Springs, visited over Sunday with his mother.

Mrs. P. Schravensande and daughter, of Grand Rapids, are visiting friends in the city.

Mr. Dean, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting with his daughter, Mrs. Rev. J. T. Bergen.

Mrs. and Mrs. A. E. Yerep of Grand Rapids spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. P. Conley.

G. J. Diekema left for Allegan Friday morning, to take testimony in a Fillmore divorce case.

I. Verwey, editor of *De Grandet*, is slowly recovering from his second attack of throat disease.

Ald. C. De Jongh and wife, of Muskegon, visited their parents in this city, on Thanksgiving.

G. Laepple and family were in Grand Rapids, Thursday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Der Veen.

Anne Fletstra, wife and daughter, of Coopersville, attended the silver wedding at Van Der Haar's.

J. C. Holmes, of the *Fennville Dispatch*, Sundayed in the city, with his children, Mr. and Mrs. Raven.

Arad Clark, of Chicago, who has been visiting his folks in this city, returned after Thanksgiving day.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S HAPPENINGS.

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

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

Controller Lacey Thinks the Circulation Should Be Increased.

The annual report of Controller of the Currency Lacey has an interesting study of the existing financial situation. It helps to explain the demand for more money which comes up from all parts of the country. The Controller doesn't say so in his report, but he has previously shown that the circulation has not decreased per capita during the last ten years. On the contrary, it is slightly increased. This, therefore, cannot be given as one of the causes for the tightness in the money market. In brief, the explanation is that business requires more cash now than it did ten years ago. Mr. Lacey reaches this conclusion by a series of comparisons. Roughly speaking it now takes \$168,000 to carry on a business transaction for which less than ten years ago \$100,000 was sufficient. Secretary Windom has Controller Lacey's figures before him and probably they have something to do with the plan he is seeking to devise for increasing the circulation by interconvertible bonds. The silver people see in this another argument for unlimited coinage. The number of active national banks Oct. 31, 1890, was 3,567, which is an increase over any previous date. These banks have in capital stock \$659,782,865; bonds deposited to secure circulation, \$140,190,900; bank notes outstanding, \$179,755,643, including \$54,796,907 represented by lawful money deposited to redeem circulation still outstanding. The gross decrease in circulation during the year, including notes of good banks and those of failed and liquidating associations, was \$22,267,772, and the decrease in circulation secured by United States bonds was \$5,248,549.

AUGUST BELMONT IS DEAD.

The Celebrated New York Financier Expires Suddenly.

AUGUST BELMONT, the noted New York financier and politician, is dead. He passed away quietly and without pain. He caught a cold at the recent horse show which rapidly developed into pneumonia. In the death of Mr. Belmont New York lost one of its best citizens and the financial center of the nation suffered the loss of a most valued adviser. He was celebrated as a money-getter, as a conscientious business man, a wise and careful student, an ardent politician, and the friend and patron of the turf, art, science and music, and was distinguished as a philanthropist by the practical benefits of his extensive charities. Starting in medium circumstances, in half a century he accumulated a fortune variously estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000, most of which represents the profits of the great banking business of August Belmont & Co., of which he was the head and leading spirit. His financial operations were those of the conservative investor and merchant, and he stood foremost among the ranks of honorable financiers, never taking advantage of the slightest questionable circumstance which might result in injury to others.

Result of Brooklyn's Census.

MAYOR CHAPIN has announced the result of the police census of Brooklyn. The total population as returned by the police is 533,945. Commissioner Porter's figures were about 502,000, and the police figures show a difference of nearly 51,000. After the Federal enumerators finished their work, the census figures were shown to have been made. Institutions and entire blocks of houses had been skipped. Mayor Chapin did not make public what he intended to do in the matter, but it is thought that he will follow the course pursued by Mayor Grant in demanding a recount.

Les in the Maine Woods.

ROBERT H. RYE, who, while delirious recently, rushed from a lumber camp in the Caribou Lake region in Maine, seventy miles away from any settlement, was found three days later buried in twenty inches of snow, with both hands and feet frozen and otherwise injured. He escaped from the camp in his underclothing, and when his senses returned he found that he was lost. He wandered about aimlessly, suffering intensely from cold and want of food. He will live.

Sunday Th'ers in Rhode Island.

SUNDAY performances were given in two of the theaters of Providence, R. I., Sunday night, these being the first instances of the kind in the history of Rhode Island. One of the theaters, the Westminster, proposes to keep up the custom of Sunday evening entertainments. Whether the authorities will interfere remains to be seen.

Starving the Strikers.

THE miners at the Warren Fork coal mines in Kentucky, numbering 300, are on strike. They demanded an increase of 10 cents per ton, which the company refused to pay. Thereupon they threw down their tools and refused to work. The commissary has been locked against the miners and they have been refused anything to eat.

Will Die by Electricity.

In the Jugro case the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the New York court that Jugro must be executed by electricity.

The Row in New Hampshire.

THE New Hampshire Republicans figure that in the Legislature at the coming extra session they will have a majority of ten. Their programme is to elect a new Clerk. Beyond that they are not united, as there is no unanimity as to the way in which he should be instructed in the making up of the roll. The Democrats propose to insist that there is no vacancy in the Clerkship. They claim that they can block legislation for fifteen days, the limit of an extra session.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

THE members of the National Shoe Manufacturers' Association met in Boston to consider the business situation in their industry. The questions of advances in the prices of goods as a result of the higher cost of leather and the guaranteeing of goods were discussed. The increase was decided necessary and the usual guarantee is to be withdrawn. William B. Rice, of Rice & Hutchins, offered resolutions to the effect that, whereas the capacity for manufacturing boots and shoes in New England is greater than the demand, and that the facilities for producing an increase in the supply are greater than the facilities for disposing of the stock, therefore the prosperity of the business demands that something should be done in the way of increasing the markets; and that to this end reciprocity with neighboring foreign countries would be for the benefit of the boot and shoe trade. A committee was appointed to secure the reduction of the duty on patent leather to its former rate and to secure a thorough organization of the boot and shoe trade.

It is estimated that the shrinkage in values of stocks and bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange since June amounts to \$300,000,000. A comparatively few men got a share of the money that was lost. "You can count the winners upon your fingers," said a veteran broker. "Where one man won a thousand lost." The greatest winner was Mr. Jay Gould, whose present and prospective gains by the upheaval will easily net him \$30,000,000. Mr. Gould is said to possess an ambition to be the richest man in the world, and his last brilliant deal in the stock market will give him a big boost toward the goal. It is not in money alone that Mr. Gould comes out a winner, but also with a fame and prestige greater than ever before. People in Wall street are beginning to realize the effect of the gigantic scheme of Jay Gould to control the railroads of the West. It is positively stated that an alliance has been formed between the interests represented by Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, the Standard Oil party, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., by which all the railroads owned or controlled by them will be operated together practically under Gould's directions. The alliance includes the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Atchison, Wabash, Texas Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Richmond Terminal, and several other roads. They expect the Rock Island, Burlington, and Alton railroads to act with them. With this powerful combination Gould will be in a position to dictate rates to any other railroad in the West, or break that railroad which refuses to comply.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

THE great trial at Crawfordsville, Ind., where the Rev. Wm. F. Pettit has been on trial, charged with poisoning his wife, is ended. Pettit is sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Fully 1,000 were admitted into the court-room to hear the verdict. The prisoner was brought in, walking with his usual light step, his head erect, and the same haughty smile that is so familiar to every one who has seen him during the trial. The Judge then asked the jury if they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman of the jury then stepped forward and answered, "We have," and handed a sealed envelope to the clerk. The verdict was then read in loud tones as follows: "We the jury find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, and fix his punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for life." The verdict was a great surprise to many. Fully eighty per cent. of the people who heard the evidence felt that he was guilty, yet they thought the defense had so blocked the case in so many ways that it was likely that the jury would disagree. Now comes the question whether Mrs. Whitehead will be rearrested as an accomplice in the case. Rumor has it that Mrs. Whitehead's money figured largely in the case just closed, for the acquittal of Pettit would leave her on the safe side. Mrs. Whitehead is known to be worth \$30,000, while Pettit is worth nothing.

MANY inquiries are made from the West about the census figures on farm mortgages. The statistics are not available yet, but some points of interest may be given. Superintendent Porter says: The worst real estate records in the United States are in the South, where it is generally the custom of public officers to record conveyances in manuscript without any heading to indicate their character. In New England and the Middle States the records have been kept somewhat better than in the South, but the large number of incumbrances to be abstracted has called for a correspondingly large expenditure of money. In the West the records have been well kept, but throughout that region a difficulty of great proportions was encountered. It is there the custom, upon the borrowing of money, to give a second mortgage to secure a portion of the interest. The most difficult fact of all to ascertain has been the rate of interest, and in many States it has been impossible to obtain this information from the records. To evade usury laws, perhaps to conceal the true rate from the borrower, and to give the loaning agent a commission out of the rate of interest, contracts are so worded and contrived that they do not reveal the true rate; indeed, in many counties in the South mortgages state that the loans at all, although as a matter of fact the rate of interest that is actually paid is from 10 to 25 per cent.

Mrs. JAMES A. FINLEY, wife of the Postmaster and post trader at Pine Ridge Agency, left the agency a few days ago by direction of her husband, who sent her to Kansas City for safety. In an interview she described the ghost dances. "At last Friday's dance," said she, "one of the braves was to go into a trance and remain in this condition four days. At the close of this period he was to come to life as a buffalo. He would still have the form of a man, but he would be a buffalo. They were then to kill the buffalo, and every Indian who did not eat a piece of him would become a dog. The man who was to turn into a buffalo was perfectly willing, and I suppose they have killed and eaten him by this time. If the Government just lets them alone there will be no need of troops; they will kill themselves dancing. Seven or eight of them died as a result of one dance near Wounded Knee."

JOEL CHORTON, a married man of 28, met with a peculiar accident at St. Louis. He was stealing a ride on a street-sweeping machine when he lost

his balance and fell on the brush. The machine is drawn by six horses, and the rapidly revolving brush threw him against the cogs. Before he could be extricated both arms were literally cut from his body, and his legs were horribly crushed. He was removed to the city hospital in a dying condition.

Six prisoners escaped from the Springfield (Mo.) jail by throwing a blanket over the Deputy Sheriff's head when he came to bring their meals.

VALUABLE deposits of saltpeter have been discovered near Mellen, Wis.

L. W. MORGAN, an employee of the California Electric Company, at San Francisco, received the full force of 1,000 volts of electricity. He was repairing a wire on Kearney street and was forty-three feet from the sidewalk. He clung by his hand to the wire and when another workman tried to bring him down his grasp on the wire could not be broken. The wire was finally cut and Morgan dropped unconscious into the arms of his rescuer, who brought him safely to the ground. The palms of Morgan's hands were burned to the bone, and after regaining consciousness he suffered intense agony. He will recover.

THE molders employed by the Minnesota Thrasher Co., at Stillwater, the largest manufacturing organization in the State, have quit work because twelve convicts were given positions in the foundry. The Master Workman of the order has been summoned from Detroit to confer with Superintendent Dixon on the situation. It is stated that if the Superintendent insists on keeping the convicts at work with civilians, all Knights of Labor employed by the thrasher company will be called out. This will involve several hundred men.

WOLF has been received from Seven Lakes, in the Gallinas Mountains, Lincoln County, New Mexico, that four sheep herders were killed recently by a hail-storm. Sixteen others and 1,600 head of sheep are missing. The messenger says that it was the severest hail-storm ever known in the mountains.

DIPHTHERIA is becoming so prevalent among the children in Madison, Wis., that the public schools will be closed to prevent the spread of the disease. Several patients have died and several more cases are reported.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

THE National Grange has just closed its ten days' session at Atlanta, Ga. Resolutions have been passed favoring the Conger land bill, the Paddock pure-food bill, and the meat inspection bill, favoring the opening of the markets of the world to American agriculture; deprecating socialism and agrarianism, favoring the Australian ballot system; urging the necessity of closely watching the interstate commerce bill to prevent its being annulled; urging the Government to foreclose its mortgage on the Pacific railroads; urging the relief of cotton producers from the 6 per cent. tax, and favoring the Government loaning money to people upon lands or other good security. The Grange adjourned to meet in Springfield, Ohio, next year.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

It is the impression in well-informed circles at Washington that the President has positively determined to make a change in the head of the Pension Bureau. Mr. Raum, it is said, will be relieved not later than Jan. 1, and possibly before. His successor, it is said, will be Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania.

POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER, has obtained a loan of \$50,000 on his house in Washington. A deed of trust from John Wanamaker to George L. Crawford et al. on sublots 7 and 8, square 126, on I, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets northwest, to secure the payment of \$50,000 to Amanda and H. C. Ford, was made some time since and has just been recorded at the city hall. There is a rumor that the papers were held back at the special request of Mr. Wanamaker.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS has just celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, but there were none of the popular demonstrations which a few years ago greeted one of the greatest financiers of France upon each recurrent birthday. Instead he spent the day quietly in the bosom of his family, a broken-down old man, financially, socially and physically. It is very doubtful whether he will live to see another birthday.

THE addresses delivered by Mr. Gladstone during his recent tour in Scotland have been printed in pamphlet form as a liberal campaign document. The place of honor is given to his address at Dundee, in which he dealt almost exclusively with the American tariff question and to a much more elaborate extent than was given in the cable dispatches. In one portion of this address Mr. Gladstone admitted that the McKinley bill was a formidable affair, so formidable in fact that he would recommend the institution of chairs in the American universities for the erection of the study of the tariff into one of the new sciences. While it would not be policy on the part of the English people to exaggerate their share in the operation of the tariff, yet he thought it undesirable that England should lay too much stress on her concern in the measure. No doubt the immediate effect of the act would be to restrict English trade with America, but the standard of prices would eventually be raised in that country, and this meant a diminished power of exportation and less ability to cope with England in the other markets of the world. At any rate, the English people had to deal, not with a nation, but with mankind, and they should not, under any circumstances or for any consideration be led into the suicidal folly either of talking or dreaming of retaliation.

THE King of Holland is dead. There was a sudden change for the worse in the King's condition, the symptoms being those of uremia. The Queen was immediately sent for and staid at the patient's bedside during the night. Life ebbed away quietly. The public buildings in The Hague are closed and all amusements have been suspended. The shutters of all the royal palaces are closed and flags are at half mast. The father of the late King died in 1849 intestate. He left a fortune of 100,000,000 florins. The greater part of this money went to the eldest son. When William III. ascended to the throne his first act was to cut down his civil list considerably. His next act was to promote a scheme for draining the Zuyder Zee. These were about the only useful things he accomplished during his reign. His passion for beautiful opera singers increased with his years. He squandered his wealth on musical festivals at Loo. He shocked the sensibilities of the decent and decorous Dutch by his open intrigues with Mlle. d'Ambo, whom he created a countess, and with whom he desired to contract a morganatic marriage after the death of his first wife. Mme. Musard was another favorite of the King. She was an American actress, and used to figure in New York as Pauline Belmont, playing in her husband's bal masques, which the police were compelled to stop.

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FRESH AND NEWSY.

It is learned that the American Window-Glass Company, recently incorporated at Springfield, Ill., is a combination of forty-one firms in Pittsburgh and the West for the purpose of "regulating" prices. A "trust" composed of Eastern factories is also proposed.

THE business failures occurring throughout the country during the last week number 274 as compared with 266 the previous week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 277.

TREASURER HUSTON, who is now in Indiana, will probably return to Washington in the course of a fortnight, preliminary to resigning Jan. 1. It is said that he will probably take his old place as Chairman of the State Central Committee. Chairman Michener is going to Washington to go into partnership with Col. W. W. Dudley.

THE charter of the American Harvester Company has been filed at Springfield, Ill. This new corporation is one of the largest in the country, and comprises twenty-five mow and reaper factories, all the cutter-belt factories in the country, and many twine and cordage works. Its capital stock is \$35,000,000, and it will do the mow and reaper business of the world. The principal office of the company will be at Chicago. The following are the concerns interested:

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, William Deering & Co., Chicago; Plano Manufacturing Company, Rockford, Ill.; Minneapolis Harvester Works; Milwaukee Harvester Company; George Estley & Co., Whitewater, Wis.; Ames, Whiteley & Co., Springfield, Ohio; Aultman, Miller & Co., Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, and Empire Reaper and Mower Works, Akron, Ohio; the Walter A. Wood Mower and Reaper Company, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio; Johnstown Harvester Company, Batavia, N. Y.; D. S. Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y.; Adrians, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; the Richardson Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass.; Selberling, Miller & Co., Doylestown, Ohio; and Foster & Gamble, Miamisburg, Ohio. This is a statement of an actual consolidation and not a trust, every concern losing its identity and working under a corporate head known as the American Harvester Company. The country will be divided into three grand divisions, with a manager for each. The output or capacity of the new corporation will be about 150,000 mowers and binders annually. It will employ an army of 50,000 men, and will have 10,000 agents. Colonel Conger said: "I have been engaged for twenty-five years in manufacturing and selling sickles, knives, and cutting apparatus to the harvester manufacturers, and have had opportunity to observe the present demoralization of the business. I can recall over eighty different companies which have failed, entailing a loss upon farmers, laboring men, manufacturers, bankers and others of nearly \$40,000,000. The general business is in such condition that changes have become necessary to give the farmers better machines at lower prices, if possible, and without disaster to the manufacturers. The only way to accomplish this is by the formation of a new company. We have not decided upon all the officers, but it is understood that Mr. McCormick is to be President; Mr. Wood, Vice-President; and Mr. Deering, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

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

The marvel is that the business world has been able to stand with so little disturbance thus far such shock and strain as the last two weeks have brought. With the assets of the largest commercial banking house in Great Britain turned over to the Bank of England, with several stock failures in New York and one at Philadelphia, and some savings banks by ignorant depositors in a panic, the legitimate business of the country has hardly been affected at all as yet. Stringency has checked some buying, difficulty of making foreign exchange threatens to retard the movement of cotton, and a more conservative temper is seen in trading, but everything thus far indicates a sounder condition of legitimate business than many supposed. The collapse of many great speculations has brought heavy losses, but the public has not been taking much part in such operations. Of the great centers Chicago fared the best, feeling Eastern troubles little. The movement of wheat and corn is slightly less than for the same week last year; cured meats, lard, butter, and other large items are not nearly so double, but in dressed beef and hides there is a heavy decline. The dry goods trade equals last year, and the trade in clothing and shoes is ending a profitable season.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$ 3.25	@ 5.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades.	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP—	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.91	@ .92
OATS—No. 2.	.51	@ .51 1/2
RYE—No. 2.	.66	@ .67
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	.28	@ .28
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.	.08 1/2	@ .09 1/2
EGGS—Fresh.	.23	@ .24
POTATOES—Western, per bush.	.85	@ .90
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS—Choice Light.	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.90	@ .90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.90	@ .90
CORN—No. 1 White.	.53 1/2	@ .54 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.	.47	@ .48
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.	3.50	@ 5.25
HOGS.	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.89	@ .90
CORN—No. 2.	.50	@ .51
RYE—No. 2.	.65	@ .65
BUTTER—No. 2.	.71 1/2	@ .72 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.	3.00	@ 4.50
HOGS.	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.91 1/2	@ .92 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	.53	@ .54
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.	.47	@ .48
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.83	@ .86
CORN—No. 3.	.45	@ .46 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.	.45 1/2	@ .46 1/2
RYE—No. 1.	.68	@ .68
HARLEY—No. 2.	.68	@ .68 1/2
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT.	.93	@ .94 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	.53	@ .53 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.	.46	@ .47
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Good to Prime.	4.00	@ 4.75
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.	3.50	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.	1.07	@ 1.08
CORN—No. 2.	.53	@ .56
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS—Light.	3.75	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Medium to Good.	4.00	@ 5.50
LAMBS.	4.50	@ 6.25
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS.	3.50	@ 4.25
SHEEP.	4.00	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.00	@ 1.02
CORN—No. 2.	.57 1/2	@ .58 1/2
OATS—Mixed Western.	.46	@ .50

PLOTTING TO MURDER.

INDIANS PLANNING TO KILL GEN. BROOKE.

A Scheme to Stab Him While Holding a Conference, After Which All the Hostile Indians Will Begin Their Bloody Work [Pine Ridge Agency (S. D.) dispatch.] Crippled Indians, old Indians, squaws, and children are thick about the agency, and they all protest their friendship for the whites. There are few if any able men in the party. Nearly all the reports from the camps about the reservation agree that the disaffected braves are not coming in. Their position has probably been stated exactly by Red Star, a young brave who belongs to the band on White Clay Creek. He met American Horse in front of the agency, and in reply to a question, said: "If they want us to come in let them come out and round us up."

The authorities at the agency have received permission from Washington to increase the Indian police force to 100 men. Working upon this same idea Gen. Brooke has been empowered to muster in 200 more Indians to serve as squaw scouts, but thus far no steps have been taken to arm or equip such a force. In looking over the Indians assembled here it is extremely hard to find where the 200 men would come from. There are probably not that many young and active braves in the whole camp.

So far only a few Indians have appeared to belong to the bands assembled at the points marked out for rendezvous to the north of the agency. At Medicine Root, White River, and White Clay, the dancing still goes on, and the Indians are not inclined to come to the agency for any purpose. Monday is the day for issuing rations, and Wednesday the beef supply for two weeks will be given to the Indians. Red Star and several of the other Indians who are inclined to be defiant agree with Little Wound in his declaration that they will not come in unless they are forced to do so. Here at the agency the general feeling is a nervous one. Nearly every one agrees that there will be trouble. The Indians assembled here probably number 800 or 900. As they came in they pitched their tipis as they pleased about the prairie.

Early this morning an order was given for all the Indians to move off into the low lands upon the banks of Wolf Creek that runs off to the southeast. At noon an ugly and dirty Indian, who is the barbaric ancestor of the town crier, moved about the camp promulgating the order in a shrill and strident voice that could be heard for half a mile. There was no hesitation. The decrepit old coffee coolers stood about and smoked, the elder boys gathered the ponies together from the surrounding knolls, and the squaws tore down the smoky tipis. Everything was loaded up, and the whole party moved over into the new camp. A careful inspection of the camp baggage as it was being moved showed only a few Springfield rifles and Winchester, but many of the old men carried about their waists belts filled with loaded cartridges.

The question that everybody is asking is whether the ghost-dancers will come in to see the agent under the order of last Thursday for all peaceably disposed Indians to report at the agency. There are 7,000 Indians all told in the reservation. About 800 or 900 of them have come in, but of this number there are not 150 able-bodied warriors. The young men, the hot bloods, the discontented ones, and the fanatical ghost-dancers are not among them.

The first knowledge that the ghost dancers had commenced plotting to entrap the soldiers was brought to Indian Agent Royer last night by William D. McGau, formerly an Indian scout and now a wealthy ranchman living in the vicinity of Buffalo Gap. McGau was traveling overland on horseback and alone. He enjoys a wide friendship among the Indians generally, and last night staid at one of the lodges midway between this point and Buffalo Gap. He had placed little dependence in the reported scare, and therefore felt no fear in lying down and going to sleep in a tipis full of bronzed fellows, notwithstanding he noticed that they were all fully armed. A little curiosity, however, prompted him to feign sleep and keep his ears open during the early part of the night. The result was that he secured information as startling as it was valuable, and that removes every vestige of doubt as to the bloodthirsty villainy which has taken possession of the ghost dancers.

After he had been in bed some little time, a couple of hours or more, one of the redskins bent over him to discover whether he was asleep. To all appearances he was. Then he heard them get up and begin a whispered consultation. For the first time in his life McGau says he almost doubted his own ears. The Indians with whom he had lain down to sleep with a feeling of the utmost security were deliberately plotting to lead Gen. Brooke and his soldiers into an ambush and shoot them down.

Their plan, as McGau heard from their own lips, is to continue the ghost dance till the troops try to stop it. The place selected to carry out their murderous design is a place sixteen and one-half miles north of here, and a more advantageous locality for so devilish a deed probably does not exist anywhere else on the face of the entire continent. It is where the White Horse Creek empties into the Wounded Knee and lies in something of an amphitheater shape. The only practicable way of leading to the spot is by a road that follows along the bank of White Horse Creek. Upon either side of the road and creek are dense clumps of trees, so many as to almost form a wall on either side of the approach. The plot is to have a ghost dance in the center of this amphitheater and have the woods on either side of the road full of Indians; when the soldiers come up to stop the dance, they would be easily shot down by the Indians in ambush on either side. By lying the road with their Winchester for the distance of a mile and letting the troops get well into the amphitheater they were calculating they could wipe out every soldier that came, and the calculation is a perfect one.

Personal Notes.

Dr. KOCR is described as of a nervous, sanguine temperament, but he also has a lymphatic.

QUEEN MARGUERITE of Italy is fond of smoking, and is said to have declared that her cigarette is more essential to her comfort than anything else in life.

JAY GOULD says "the big head is a terrible disease." But as long as a man can get his hat on without a shoe-horn—carrying several trunk lines in the crown at that—he needn't worry about doctors.

FIGHTING SEEMS NEAR.

LITTLE WOUND AND RED CLOUD LEAD THE SAVAGES.

Bloody Battle Reported to Have Occurred Near Pine River Agency in South Dakota—Whites and Half-Breeds Attempt to Break Up a Ghost Dance, and a Fight Follows—Sitting Bull in Irons. [St. Paul dispatch.]

A messenger has just reached Pine River Agency, S. D., bringing news of a serious encounter with the Indians. A party of whites and half-breeds attempted to break up a ghost dance. The infuriated Indians turned upon them and a bloody battle followed, in which sixty people were killed or wounded. The messenger did not know how many of these were Indians and how many white men. His report is generally believed to have been greatly exaggerated, but it seems evident that a fight of some kind has occurred and probably more disturbances will follow. It is reported from Mandan that Sitting Bull has been arrested and placed in irons.

A dispatch from Rushville, Neb., says: As soon as the troops began arriving here to-day couriers rushed with the news to Pine Ridge Agency. Word has been received from this agency that the bad Indians under Red Cloud and Little Wound declare that they will meet the troops in battle to-morrow. Agent Royer was interviewed. He and his Indian police were powerless, he said. One of them, Thunder Bear, arrested a bad Indian last Saturday, but was overpowered by others, and the prisoner was released. Several other prisoners were released, and the rebels threatened to burn the agency buildings. Royer has been sending his reports recently to the War Department, and the Indians were not aware of the coming of the troops until to-day.

He relates that Monday he was approached from behind by a bad Indian, who drew a knife and threatened to kill him. Royer was unarmed and at the Indian's mercy. The latter for some reason desisted. Royer tried to get him arrested, but could not. The Indians at Pine Ridge Agency are about equally divided among good and bad. Red Cloud and Little Wound have been fermenting trouble for several weeks, while American Horse and Young Man Afraid of His Horses have tried to pacify the warriors.

The latest dispatch from Pine River Agency says:

There are 1,200 Indians at this reservation and 500 at the Roseland Agency. United they would be dangerous, but there is little fear of that now. A band or two may break away from the reservation on the approach of the soldiers, and, roving toward the north, leave a path of pillage and death in their wake before they could be overtaken or surrounded. And if they succeeded in joining forces with Sitting Bull's braves from Standing Rock Agency they would be able to give battle to a respectable force of soldiers.

They lack generalship, however. No Water, who has been the leader among the followers of the messiah at this agency, is not an experienced warrior. Nor is it known that either he or any of his braves fear a war of extermination against the whites. The latter are to be overcome by divine agency, according to the teachings of the disciples of the new messiah.

But the hot-headed young braves, whose fathers proudly show their envied eyes carbines and other weapons captured at the historic Custer massacre, are much inclined to assist the messiah in his high mission, and are impatiently sharpening their scalping-knives for the approaching feast of death. There is no doubting the fact that they are well armed. The settlers in the vicinity have been freely selling them arms and ammunition for months, contrary to law. And these are the settlers who are the worst frightened, and are flocking into the towns for safety.

The news that Buffalo Bill's braves are on their way home was received with apparent satisfaction. But their two years' absence has greatly lessened their prestige, and it is doubtful whether any of their efforts they may make in the way of quieting the religious excitement will be efficacious.

From Pierre, S. D., comes the following: While there is a perfect sense of security existing in this city and no danger in the remotest is apprehended over the messiah craze which is turning the heads of the Sioux Indians living across the river, there is no use in denying the fact that the Sioux are at present uncontrollable through their religious craze, and it is unsafe for white persons to go among them. The refugees already in this city are being daily added to by ranchmen and half-breed Sioux and squaw men, some of whom have lived among the Indians all their lives, but are not recognized now and do not have the friendship of the Indians. Some of them will not tell their fears while others are free to state that it is as much as their life is worth to remain longer where they

AMONG THE HOLY HILLS.

SERMON PREACHED BY REV.
T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

Continuation of the Series of Discourses
Describing the Noted Divine Visit to
the Land of Holy Writ—Great Interest
Manifested.

The interest in the series of sermons in which Dr. Talmage is describing his recent tour in Palestine, and inculcating gospel lessons suggested by his theme, increases from week to week, says a Brooklyn dispatch. The subject of the ninth sermon was "Among the Holy Hills," and the text Luke iv, 16: "He came to Nazareth, where He was brought up." Following is the sermon:

What a splendid sleep I had last night in a Catholic convent, my first sleep within doors since leaving Jerusalem, and all of us as kindly treated as though we had been the pope and his college of cardinals passing that way. Last evening the genial sister-hood of the convent ordered a hundred bright-eyed Arab children brought out to sing for me, and it was glorious! This morning I come out on the steps of the convent and look upon the most beautiful village of all Palestine, its houses of white limestone. Guess its name. Nazareth, historical Nazareth; one of the trinity of places that all Christian travelers must see or feel that they have not seen Palestine, namely, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Nazareth. Babyhood, boyhood, manhood of Him for whom I believe there are fifty million people who would now, if it were required, march out and die whether under ax, or down in the floods, or straight through the fire.

Grand old village is Nazareth, even putting aside its sacred associations. First of all, it is clean; and that can be said of few of the oriental villages. Its neighboring town of Nablous is the filthiest town I ever saw, although its chief industry is the manufacture of soap. They export all of it. Nazareth was perhaps unusually clean the morning I speak of, for as we rode into the village the afternoon before the showers which had put our macintoshes to the test had poured floods through all the alleys under command of the clouds, those thorough street commissioners. Besides that, Nazareth has been the scene of battles passing it from Israelite to Mohammedan and from Mohammedan to Christian, the most wonderful of the battles being that in which twenty-five thousand Turks were beaten by twenty-one hundred French, Napoleon Bonaparte commanding, that greatest of Frenchmen walking these very streets through which Jesus walked for nearly thirty years, the morals of the two, the antipodes, the snows of Russia, and the plagues of Egypt appropriately following the one, the dogologies of earth and the hallucinations of Heaven appropriately following the other.

And then this town is so beautifully situated in a great green bowl, the sides of the bowl the surrounding fifteen hills. The God of nature, who is the God of the Bible, evidently scooped out this valley for privacy and separation from all the world during three most important decades, the thirty years of Christ's boyhood and youth, for of the thirty-three years of Christ's stay on earth he spent thirty of them in this town getting ready—a startling rebuke to those who have no patience with the long years of preparation necessary when they enter on any special mission for the church or the world.

The trouble is with most young men that they want to launch their ship from the drydock before it is ready, and hence so many sink in the first cyclone. Stay in the store as a subordinate until you are thoroughly equipped. Be a good employee in your trade until you are qualified to be an employer. Be content with Nazareth until you are ready for the buffeting of Jerusalem. You may get so gloriously equipped in the thirty years that you can do more in three years than most men can accomplish in a prolonged lifetime. These little suggestions I am apt to put into my sermon, hoping to help people for this world, while I am chiefly anxious to have them prepare for the next world.

All Christ's boyhood was spent in this village and its surroundings. There is the very well called "The Fountain of the Virgin," to which by His mother's side he trotted along holding her hand. No doubt about it; it is the only well in the village, and it has been the only well for 3,000 years. This morning we visit it, and the mothers have their children with them now as then. The work of drawing water in all ages in those countries has been women's work. Scores of them are waiting for their turn at it, three great and everlasting springs rolling out onto that well, their barrels, their hogsheads of water, in floods gloriously abundant. The well is surrounded by olive groves and wide spaces in which people talk and children, wearing charms on their heads as protection against the "evil eye," are playing, and women with their strings of coin on either side of their face, and in skirts of blue and scarlet and white and green, move on with water jars on their heads.

Mary, I suppose, almost always took Jesus the boy with her, for she had no one she could leave him with, being in humble circumstances and having no attendants. I do not believe there was one of the surrounding fifteen hills that the boy Christ did not range from bottom to top, or one cavern in their sides he did not explore, or one species of bird flying across the tops that he could not call by name or one of all the species of fauna browsing on those steeps that he had not recognized.

He had in boyhood seen the shepherds get their flocks mixed up, and to one not familiar with the habits of shepherds and their flocks, hopelessly mixed up. And a sheepstealer appears on the scene and dishonestly demands some of those sheep, when he owns not one of them. "Well," says the two honest shepherds, "we'll soon settle this matter," and one shepherd goes out in one direction and the other shepherd goes out in the other direction, and each one calls, and the flocks of each of the honest shepherds rush to their owner, while the sheepstealer calls and calls again, but gets not one of the flock. No wonder that Christ years after, preaching on a great occasion and illustrating His own shepherd qualities, says: "When he putteth forth his own sheep he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him, for they know his voice, and the stranger they will not follow, for they know not the voice of the stranger."

The sides of these hills are terraced for grapes. The boy Christ had often stood with great round eyes watching the trimming of the grapevines. Clippi goes the knife and off falls a branch.

The child Christ says to the farmer, "What do you do that for?" "Oh," says the farmer, "that is a dead branch, and it is doing nothing and is only in the way, so I cut it off." Then the farmer with his sharp knife prunes from a living branch this and that and that and the other tendril. "But," says the child Christ, "these twigs that you cut off now are not dead. What do you do that for?"

"Oh," says the farmer, "we prune off these that the main branch may have more of the sap, and so be more fruitful." No wonder in after years Christ said in His sermon: "I am the true vine and my Father is the husbandman; every branch in me that beareth not fruit He taketh away, and every branch that beareth fruit He purgeth it that it may bring forth more fruit." Capital! No one who had not been a country boy would have said that.

But alas that the city should so often treat the country boys as of old the one from Nazareth was treated at Jerusalem! Slain not by hammers and spikes, but by instruments just as cruel. On every street of every city the crucifixion goes on. Every year shows its ten thousand of the slain. Oh, how we grind them up! Under what wheels, in what mills, and for what an awful result! Let the city take better care of these boys and young men arriving from the country. They are worth saving. They are now only the preface of what they will be if instead of sacrificing you help them. Boys as grand as the one who with his elder brother climbed into a church tower, and not knowing their danger went outside on some timbers, when one of those timbers broke and the boys fell; and the older boy caught on a beam and the younger clutched the foot of the older; the older could not climb up with the younger hanging to his feet, so the younger said: "John, I am going to let go; you can climb up into safety, but you can't climb up with me holding fast; I am going to let go; kiss mother for me and tell her not to feel badly; good-bye!" and he let go, and was so hard dashed upon the ground he was not recognizable. Plenty of such brave boys coming up from Nazareth! Let Jerusalem be careful how it treats them!

A gentleman long ago entered a school in Germany, and he bowed very low before the boys, and the teacher said, "Why do you do that?" "Oh," said the visitor, "I do not know what might men may yet be developed among them." At that instant the eyes of one of the boys flashed fire. Who was it? Martin Luther. A lad on his way to school passed a doorstep on which sat a lame and invalid child. The passing boy said to him, "Why don't you go to school?" "Oh, I am lame and can't walk to school!" "Get on my back," said the well boy, "and I will carry you to school." And so he did that day, and for many days, until the invalid was fairly started on the road to an education. Who was the well boy that did that kindness? I don't know. Who was the invalid he carried? It was Robert Hall, the great pulpit orator of all Christendom. Better give to the boys who come up from Nazareth to Jerusalem a crown instead of a cross.

On this December morning in Palestine on our way out from Nazareth we saw just such a carpenter's shop as Jesus worked in, supporting his widowed mother, after he was old enough to do so. I looked in, and there were hammer, and saw, and plane, and auger, and vise, and measuring rule, and chisel, and all the tools of carpentry. Think of it! He who smoothed the surface of the earth, shoving a plane. He who cleft the mountains by earthquake, pounding a chisel. He who opened the mammoth caves of the earth, turning an auger. He who wielded the thunderbolt, striking with a hammer. He who scooped out the bed for the ocean, hallowing a ladle. He who flashes the morning on the earth, and makes the midnight heavens quiver with aurora, constructing a window. I cannot understand it, but I believe it.

"A skeptic said to an old clergyman; 'I will not believe anything I cannot explain.' 'Indeed!' said the clergyman. 'You will not believe anything you cannot explain? Please explain to me why some cows have horns and others have no horns.' 'No,' said the skeptic; 'I did not mean exactly that. I mean that I will not believe anything I have not seen.' 'Indeed!' said the clergyman. 'You will not believe anything you have not seen? Have you a backbone?' 'Yes,' said the skeptic. 'How do you know?' said the clergyman. 'Have you ever seen it?' This mystery of Godhead and humanity interloped I cannot understand and I cannot explain, but I believe it. I am glad there are so many things we cannot understand, for that leaves something for heaven. If we knew everything here heaven would be a great indolence.

In about two hours we pass through Cana, the village of Palestine, where the mother of Christ and our Lord attended the wedding of a poor relative and having come over from Nazareth for that purpose. The mother of Christ—for women are first to notice such things—found that the provisions had fallen short and she told Christ, and He, to relieve the embarrassment of the housekeeper, who had invited more guests than the pantry warranted, became the butler of the occasion, and out of a cluster of a few sympathetic words squeezed a beverage of a hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine in which was not one drop of intoxicant, or it would have left that party as maudlin and drunk as the great centennial banquet in New York two years ago left senators and governors and generals and merchant princes. The difference between the wine at the wedding in Cana and the wine at the banquet in New York being that the Lord made the one and the devil made the other.

We got off our horses and examined some of these water jars at Cana, said to be the very ones that held the plain water that Christ turned into the purple bloom of an especial vintage. I measured them and found them eighteen inches from edge to edge and nineteen inches deep, and declined to accept their identity. But we realized the immensity of a supply of a hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine. What was that for? Probably one gallon would have been enough, for it was only an additional installment of what had already been provided, and it is probable that the housekeeper could not have guessed more than one gallon out of the way. But a hundred and twenty-six gallons! What will they do with the surplus? Ah, it was just like our Lord! Those young people were about to start in house-keeping, and their means were limited, and that big supply, whether kept in their pantry or sold, will be a mighty help.

You see there was no strychnine or logwood or nux vomica in that beverage, and as the Lord made it it would keep.

He makes mountains and seas that keep thousands of years and certainly he could make a beverage that would keep four or five years. Among the arts and inventions of the future I hope there may be some one that can press the juices from the grape and so mingle them without one drop of damming alcohol that it will keep for years. And the more of it you take the clearer will be the brain and the healthier the stomach. And here is a remarkable fact that in my recent journey—I traveled through Italy and Greece and Egypt and Palestine and Syria and Turkey, and how many intoxicated people do you think I saw in all these five great realms? Not one. We must in our Christianized lands have got hold of some kind of beverage that Christ did not make.

Oh, I am so glad that Jesus was present at that wedding, and last December, standing at Cana, that wedding came back! Night had fallen on the village and its surroundings. The bridegroom had put on his head a bright turban and a garland of flowers, and his garments had been made fragrant with frankincense and camphor, an odor which the oriental especially likes. Accompanied by groomsmen, and preceded by a band of musicians with flutes and drums and horns, and by torches in full blaze, he starts for the bride's home. This river of fire—the torches of the bride and bridesmaids—flambeau answering flambeau. The bride is in white robe, and her veil not only covers her face but envelopes her body. Her trousseau is as elaborate as the resources of her father's house permit. Her attendants are decked with all the ornaments they own or can borrow; but their own personal charms make tame the jewels, for those oriental women eclipse in attractiveness all others except those of our own land. The damson rose is in their cheek, and the diamond in the luster of their eyes, and the blackness of the night in their locks, and in their step is the gracefulness of the morning. At the first sight of the torches of the bridegroom and his attendants coming over the hill the crying through the home of the bride: "They are in sight! Get ready! Behold the bridegroom cometh! Go ye out to meet him." As the two processions approach each other the timbrels strike and the songs commingle, and then the two processions become one, and march toward the bridegroom's house and meet a third procession which is made up of the friends of both bride and bridegroom. Then all enter the house and the dance begins, and the door is shut.

And all this Christ uses to illustrate the joy with which the ransomed of earth shall meet Him when He comes garlanded with clouds and robed in the morning and trumpeted by the thunders of the last day. Look! There He comes down off the hills of Heaven, the bridegroom! And let us start out to hail Him, for I hear the voices of the judgment day sounding, "Behold the bridegroom cometh! Go ye out to meet Him!" And the disappointment of those who have declined the invitation to the gospel wedding is presented under the figure of a door heavily closed. You hear it slam. Too late. The door is shut!

But we must hasten on, for I do not mean to close my eyes to-night till I see from a mountain top Lake Galilee, on whose banks next Sabbath we will worship and on whose waters the following day we will take a sail. On and up we go in the severest climb of all Palestine, the ascent of the Mount of Beatitudes, on the top of which Christ preached that famous sermon on the blessed—blessed that and blessed that. Up to their knees the horses plunge in molehills and a surface that gives way at the first touch of the hoof, and again and again the tired beasts halt, as much as to say to the riders, "It is unjust for you to make us climb these steeps." On and up over mountain sides, where in the later season hyacinths and daisies and phloxes and anemones kindle their beauty. On and up until on the rocks of black basalt we dismount, and climb to the highest peak, look out on an enchantment of scenery that seems to be the beatitudes themselves arched into skies and rounded into valleys and silvered into waves.

The view is like that of Tennessee and North Carolina from the top of Lookout Mountain, or like that of Vermont and New Hampshire from the top of Mount Washington. Hail, hills of Galilee! Hail Lake Genesaret, only four miles away! Yonder, clear up and most conspicuous, is Safed, the very city to which Christ pointed for illustration in the sermon here, saying, "A city set on a hill cannot be hid." There are rocks around me on this Mount of Beatitudes enough to build the highest pulpit the world ever saw. And it is the highest pulpit. It overlooks all time and all eternity. The valley of Hattin between here and Lake Galilee is an amphitheater, as though the natural contour of the earth had invited all nations to come and sit down and hear Christ preach a sermon, in which there were some startling novelties than were ever announced in all the sermons that were ever preached.

To those who heard him on this very spot, his word must have seemed the contradiction of everything that they had ever heard or read or experienced. The world's theory has been: "Blessed are the arrogant; blessed are the supercilious; blessed are the tearless; blessed are they that have everything their own way; blessed are the war eagles; blessed are the persecutors; blessed are the popular; blessed are the Herods and the Cesars and the Arabs. 'No! no! no!' says Christ, with a voice that rings over these rocks, and through yonder valley of Hattin, and down to the opaline lake on one side, and the sapphire Mediterranean on the other, and across Europe in one way, and across Asia in the other way, and around the earth both ways, till the globe shall yet be girdled with the nine beatitudes: Blessed are the poor, blessed are the mournful, blessed are the meek, blessed are the hungry, blessed are the merciful, blessed are the pure, blessed are the peacemakers, blessed are the falsely reviled.

Do you see how the Holy Land and the Holy Book fit each other? God with His left hand built Palestine, and with His right wrote the Scriptures, the two hands of the same being; and in proportion as Palestine is brought under close inspection the Bible will be found more glorious and more true. Mightiest book of the past! Mightiest book of the future! Monarch of all literature!

The proudest works of genius shall decay, And reason's brightest luster fade away. The sophist's art, the poet's holdest flight, Shall sink in darkness and conclude in night. But faith triumphant over time shall stand, Shall grasp the sacred volume in her hand, Back to its source the heavenly gift convey, Then in the flood of glory melt away.

In love we grow acquainted, because we are already attached—in friendship we must know each other before we love.

OLD PAPERS.

Twenty-five Ways of Making Them Useful and Ornamental.

Along with a last year's bird's nest do men rate a back number newspaper, yet civilization finds more (and more reputable) use for the latter than a Chinese cook for the former. Almost every one has heard that a newspaper spread between the bed blankets affords more protection from cold than an additional blanket, and without adding the uncomfortable weight of the latter. But I have seen a bit of domestic economy practiced by a tramp so clever as to make this one pale, says a writer in *Good Housekeeping*. He wrapped his feet in newspapers, of which he had plenty, in lieu of stockings, of which he had none. "Will that keep your feet warm?" I asked. "Better than all-wool hose," he answered—and truthfully. As a chest protector, a folded paper under the vest will ward off pneumonia.

But the old newspaper is just as good a protection against heat. Set an ice pitcher on one and draw up and tie securely over the top. In the morning one will find the ice unmelted. A piscatorial friend always brings his trout home wrapped in plenty of paper, and they look fresher than cold storage can keep them.

Many a housewife knows how to make comfortable couch pillows and porch cushions by cutting papers in long, narrow strips and rolling them, the fashion of making lamp-lighters. Trimmings from a book bindery are easier to use.

When celery is large enough to bleach, instead of banking it up with earth, wrap each bunch in half a dozen thicknesses of old paper, well tied on, from root to crown. It is equally good, a gardener tells me, for mulching strawberries, spread between the rows and weighted with stones.

A few cents' worth of back numbers from a newspaper office are equal to dollars' worth of the best moth-proof (?) ever sold, though a little more troublesome to lay smoothly. As a lamp-lighter it saves matches, and for wadding iron holders is a better non-conductor than cotton. It makes the shelves in the cellar and wash house look neat, and wrapped around glass fruit jars excludes the light, which is as hurtful as the air to some fruits. Patterns cut in newspaper are no new thing, but it may not be generally known that a cheap and durable door mat, equal to cocoa, can be made by having files of old papers cut lengthwise into sections three inches wide, and packing these together on edge in a frame of wood. Where soft or hard coal is burned in an open grate, a dampened newspaper pinned over the front makes a serviceable blower; but never use a dry paper.

We have said nothing about the time-honored scrap-book; but for amusement for the children on a rainy afternoon, nothing costs less or is more relished than cutting the advertising cuts and display letters from old newspapers. Then such geometrical and other figures are cut in the kindergarten may be made from them.

For cleaning lamp chimneys there is nothing half so good, or for packing dishes or glassware. The mice know the value of finely cut paper so well for bedding that it would be strange if some clever Yankee had not invented a machine for shredding it for use in stables, as is done in some cities.

The hospitals and prisons are always glad to get neut second-hand papers, especially religious and story papers. Such as have to be cut and torn are worth half a cent a pound for waste paper, and if there are any so soiled or unfit to keep that they must be burned, pack them into a paper tube, with turpentine and resin, and saw in sections for kindling.

"The Rock of Chickamauga." Gen. George H. Thomas is about as well known by his sobriquet of "The Rock of Chickamauga" as "Stonewall" Jackson is by the one that clings to him. No doubt most persons understand that "The Rock of Chickamauga" as applied to Gen. Thomas refers to his moral qualities, his immovable firmness as a soldier, etc. But it seems some have given it a literal interpretation. Some time ago Miss Ransom, the artist, painted an elaborate picture of Gen. Thomas, intending to sell it to the Government. She represented Gen. Thomas at the battle of Chickamauga. When the painting was finished the lady invited several officers who served under the General to visit her studio and give their judgment. The astonishment of the visitors was great when they found that the lady perched the General upon a big boulder. In a gentle way they tried to explain to Miss Ransom that she had misunderstood the reference to "The Rock of Chickamauga." They told her that Gen. Thomas did not stand upon a rock. But the lady insisted that she was right. She said she had been to the battlefield of Chickamauga and had seen the identical rock which the General had stood upon, and which she had painted in the picture. Gen. Wilder, an Indiana man, who commanded a brigade in the battle of Chickamauga, is about to locate a rock of Chickamauga in memory of his old commander. Gen. Wilder is now interested in a railroad between Lookout Mountain and Crawfish Springs. He has arranged to transport from Lookout the biggest boulder which he can carry on car-trucks. This boulder is to be set up at the spot where Gen. Thomas stood while the successive charges of the Confederates were beaten back from Snodgrass Hill. Upon the boulder will be inscribed these words only: "George H. Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga." — *Indianapolis Journal*.

Work in the Japanese Mint. There are about 300 hands employed at the mint of Yeddo, Japan. When the men enter in the morning they are made to divest themselves of their own clothes and put on others belonging to the mint. At the end of the day's work a gong sounds, when the somewhat curious spectacle is presented of 300 men springing from the ground, on which they have been seated, throwing off their clothes, and rushing, a naked throng, to one end of the yard. Here they pass through the following ordeal in order to prove that they have no sil-

ver on them: Their back hair is pulled down and examined; they wash their hands and hold them up to view; they drink water and then halloo; and, lastly, they run to the other end of the yard, clearing two or three hurdles on their way. After this performance they are allowed to go to their lodgings.—*Evening Telegram*.

A Honest Man.

"Good morning, sir, good morning," said a well appearing man, entering the Welcome Call saloon and addressing the proprietor. "Sit down here a moment and let me refresh your memory. Several years ago I came in here and got a dollar's worth of whisky on credit. Here is your money, sir," handing over a dollar.

"I don't remember it." "That's all right. I got a quart of whisky and told you that I would pay you the following day. That night I received a dispatch stating that my father was dangerously ill. I hurried away, having borrowed the money. When I got to New York I found that my father was not so bad off that he did not remember his interests, consequently I was sent abroad. I remained away several years, attending to the duties of a commission house, and only returned a few weeks ago. I hope you will excuse me for not paying you sooner."

"That's all right," said the saloon-keeper, "but really I don't remember that you ever got anything of me."

"Yes, I did. Put that dollar in your pocket. Nobody can ever say that I ever failed to pay a debt that I owe. Sometimes I have money and sometimes I haven't."

"Well," said the saloon-keeper, "I am very much obliged to you."

"Don't say a word, my dear fellow. I could not sleep at night if I thought I owed anybody. Well, I must go. Say, have you any first-rate brandy?"

"Got some of the best in the country."

"What's it worth?"

"Eighteen dollars a gallon."

"That's cheap enough. Just put me up a gallon, please. I haven't any money with me, but I'll pay you in a day or two. I am making my home here now."

"I can't give it to you without the money."

"What! Didn't I pay you for the other stuff I got?"

"That's all right. You'll pay me for the stuff you get now or you won't get it."

"See here, I didn't owe you a dollar. It was a mistake. Give me my money."

"Never mind, I'll keep it. The time I've wasted on you is worth about that much. Good morning." — *Arkansas Traveler*.

One Way to Steal Diamonds.

It is natural that articles of great value are objects of temptation. We are prepared to understand that the common thief is constantly scheming to gain possession of precious stones and jewelry, but it is a matter of surprise to learn, through stories that come from across the ocean, of the tricks indulged in there by the diamond trade—the legitimate, every-day dealers in precious stones.

The peculiarity of this condition of things is that the sharp practice of dealers does not involve their reputation or standing, the thing being looked at as a matter of shrewdness, and rather admired as a clever piece of business. An anecdote is related to illustrate this:

A dealer called upon a firm with whom he was in the habit of transacting business and asked to see a lot of diamonds. After examining them for some time he returned the paper, saying he would call again in reference to buying them. It was at once noticed that a large stone was missing. A hasty search was made, but no trace of the diamond being discovered, the dealer without more ado was accused of having taken the brilliant. He indignantly denied the charge, and submitted without hesitation to being searched.

The stone was not found, and profuse apologies were offered for the false accusation. The following day the dealer appeared again, this time with a paper of diamonds to sell, but also with another object in view, which he took care not to disclose. A careful observer might have noticed, that while the stones were being examined at the light, he ran his fingers along the under surface of the portion of the counter near which he sat, and picked off some thing that stuck to the wood.

It was nothing more or less than the diamond which had so mysteriously disappeared the day before. He had fastened it to the counter by means of a piece of wax with which he had provided himself, and on the occasion of his second visit secured his booty.—*Jewelers' Weekly*.

His Own Yearning.

It is sometimes argued that a sick man's craving for some particular article of food ought to be taken as sufficient evidence that he needs it, and will be benefited by it; but those who have had experience in the sick-room will be slow to attribute anything like infallibility to invalids' whims.

Constance Cary Harrison, in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," says that many wounded and sick soldiers were brought into Richmond, where everything possible was done for their relief.

Her mother urged upon one sufferer, a gaunt and soft-voiced Carolinian from the "piney woods district," a delicate trifle which had been sent in from some neighboring kitchen.

"Jes' ez you say, old miss," was the weary answer. "I ain't a-contradictin' you. It must be good for me, but my stomach's kinder sot agin it. There ain't no thing I'm sorter yarin' arter, an' that's a dish o' greens an' bacon fat, with a few molasses poured onto it." — *You'll's Companion*.

She Begun to Comprehend.

"As I understand it," said a lady who was visiting this city, "a reservation in Washington is a vacant space owned by the Government."

"Yes."

"I begin to comprehend the remark I heard recently to the effect that political orators were quite likely to be noticeable for mental reservations." — *Washington Post*.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

SEVERAL Saginaw Valley citizens are booming E. J. Smith, of Adrian, for State Oil Inspector.

JAMES J. BAIRD has nearly completed his opera house at Lansing, and by the time the Legislature gets to work it will be in full blast. It cost \$30,000 to transform it to its present shape.

GROUND has been broken for L. H. Cornwall's new refrigerator building in Saginaw, which will be the finest of its kind in Michigan.

ACCORDING to pension statistics but five States in the Union have more pensioners than Michigan. These are Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York.

LANSING correspondence of *Detroit Free Press*: One of the first bills which will be introduced in the Legislature next January will have for its object the division of the Jackson and Ingham judicial circuit into two circuits. This action appears to be an imperative necessity. Judge Peck is a rapid worker, but despite the fact that his court is in session almost continuously in the one county or the other it is impossible to keep anywhere near even with the calendar.

ORRIS BUMP, cashier of the Second National Bank, Bay City, has been appointed disbursing officer of the Government for the new Federal building at Bay City.

The *Newberry Independent* says: "Deer are reported scarce in numerous localities in the Upper Peninsula. As they are killed by hunters for only six weeks during the year they should not decrease in number on that account. The fact is, they are being killed off by wolves. If a bounty were placed upon wolves sufficiently large to induce hunters to hunt them they would soon be all killed and the deer would then be better protected than they now are."

THE Diamond Match Company now owns on the Ontonagon River 100,000 acres of land and 600,000,000 feet of standing pine.

THE annual meeting of the State Lodge A. O. U. W. will be held in Jackson in February.

CHEBOYGAN proposes to indulge in the grand and gloomy hilarity of roller skating this winter.

THE Vinton Furnace Company is having the Furnace made for a railroad from Manistiquie to Negaunee.

MARQUETTE has a committee of citizens who are moving to erect a great summer hotel and rival Mackinaw as a summer resort.

WHITEFISHING in Thunder Bay and the waters near by was never better than it is now, and the fishermen say it shows the efficiency of the methods of the police commission. Several thousand young whitefish were planted in these waters within a few years.

Mrs. BNOOKS, of Pinconning, died suddenly in a dentist's chair just after having her tooth extracted the other day. As she did not take gas or chloroform, the doctors are mystified and likely to remain so, as her husband will not let them perform a post mortem examination.

MILLIONAIRE WARNER, who bought Maitson Island and fenced it in to keep hunters off, and then sued out a temporary injunction against two Bay City hunters who persisted in hunting there, has been beaten, the Circuit Court of Huron County deciding that the injunction will not hold.

MISS GERTRUDE GALL, the Bay City young woman who was accidentally shot by her father some time ago, is still in a precarious condition.

THE receipts of the City Treasurer of Bay City have shown just \$100,000 increase in the past four years.

DETROIT Journal: Freddie Golling, of Alpena, put some paper caps in his pocket and forgot them until he went fishing round in his pocket with his hand. Freddie's hand is worn in a bandage and his trousers are patched over the hip pocket.

DETROIT Journal: Au Sable has a preacher who refuses to marry any but the members of his church, because he says a marriage under other conditions is nothing but a civil contract and he has nothing to do with it. To make affairs all the worse the town has a justice who will not marry persons because it is a religious ceremony, and he will have nothing to do with it. Between these two Au Sable is likely to lose its place on the map in a few years.

FISHERMEN have been having good success in catching whitefish, on what is known as the north reef, which extends from Thunder Bay Island to Middle Island, says an Alpena letter to the *Detroit Free Press*. Many years ago that was one of the best fish fishing grounds on the lakes. The destructive plan of fishing that was then pursued nearly exterminated the fish. The fish were caught at spawning time, and thus the greater part of their spawn was destroyed.

Then came many years of very poor fishing, and fishermen met with small reward for their labor. The Fish Commission then began the plan of planting whitefish. For several years many millions of young whitefish have been planted in the waters adjoining Alpena. The work of the Fish Commission is now bearing fruit, and whitefish are again becoming numerous in the Alpena waters. The improvement in fishing was very noticeable last year, and the present season fishermen have caught large amounts of the fish. One tug recently brought in 4,000 pounds of whitefish.

SO MANY people have been shot for deer in the Alpena district that credence in the excuse is being lost and murder is being hinted at in some cases.

THE Marquette aldermen are paid \$1 per year, and Mayor Longyear refuses to sign their bills for extra pay on election day.

CENSUS enumerators for a district in Isabella County returned 1,264 living mortals, with a total of six deaths within the census year. The figures did not suit the Superintendent of the Census Office at Washington, so he wrote the enumerator that the usual death rate would be seventeen, and that his account was suspended until he bettered the returns. Now the poor enumerator is trying to find out why the other eleven didn't die and when they are going to do so.

PROF. MORLEY, for fifteen years Superintendent of the Bay City public schools, is dead.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1890.

A Disappointment.

The adjourned meeting of the Common Council, Monday evening, was held for the implied purpose of considering the proposed removal of the yard of the C. & W. M. railroad from its present location to the tract of Isaac Howard, north of the river, and to receive the report of the special committee appointed for that purpose.

This committee, after due consideration, and much labor in the premises, presented the following unanimous report:

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 22, 1890.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland.

GENTLEMEN:—Your special committee appointed to confer with the officials of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company, with reference to the switching of trains across Eighth street, beg leave to report as follows:

That they met General Manager Heald, General Superintendent Agnew and Chief Engineer McVain, and that Mr. Heald stated that with the yards in their present location it was impracticable to do away with switching across Eighth street, as the experiment had been tried of doing the switching from the south end of the yard and that it had been abandoned as impracticable to do more than a portion of the switching in that manner, as it was necessary to switch from both ends of any yard.

Mr. Heald stated further that the only solution of the problem was the removal of the yards from their present location; that this would undoubtedly be a great benefit to the city and would also involve upon the railroad company a large expenditure; and being a mutual benefit he proposed that if the land was furnished by the city that they would then remove their yards, and none only through trains cross Eighth street.

Further, that a removal to the south was not advisable, as the growth of the city would naturally be in that direction, and that the heavy up-grade and curve in the tracks there made that location impracticable; and that after a survey of the grounds they (the railroad officials) had come to the conclusion that a location north of the river and east of the main line was the only eligible one.

A survey of the grounds being made it was found that the land required was owned by Isaac Howard and John De Vries, and consists of fifteen acres owned by the former and two and four-tenths acres owned by the latter; and that the total cost to the city would be seventeen hundred dollars (\$1,700), in which would be included about two or three acres of gravel not required for the purposes of the yard and which from its nearness to the city would be a valuable acquisition to it, for its streets.

In view of the fact, patent to all, that for a number of years the switching across Eighth street has been a serious injury to and draw-back upon the growth of this city, and that this matter has at various times been before your body without arriving at a satisfactory conclusion, and as the proposition of Mr. Heald offers in our opinion a definite and satisfactory termination of this difficulty, we recommend that your body take the necessary steps and make the expenditure required to secure the removal of the yards in line with the proposition made by the Chicago and West Michigan Company officials; provided, that a satisfactory agreement can be made securing the retention of the round house within the present limits of the city and the freight depot to remain at its present location.

Respectfully submitted,

O. E. YATES,
D. DE VRIES,
J. A. TER VREE,
R. H. HABERMANN,
T. KEPPEL,
W. H. BEACH,
C. J. DE ROO.

Committee.

This report was backed by a petition, numerous signed by the business men and taxpayers of the city, urging the Common Council to take such action as would promote the object sought for. As a matter of fact it should be stated that practically there is but one sentiment on the matter, as far as the general public has been heard from. Regardless of locality or avocation, or whether one is a large or small taxpayer, there was a unanimity in favor of this movement which, with the ordinary deliberative body, would have been considered sufficient to warrant favorable action.

Not so however with the present Common Council of the city of Holland,—or to a minority large enough to frustrate the scheme. Notwithstanding all the facts as stated; the desirability and urgency of the project; the advantages to be gained and the forcible manner in which they were presented, the council, by a vote of five to three—not a two-thirds vote—refused to adopt the report and rejected the recommendations of the committee.

The official proceedings of the council, in another column, will tell how it was done, and where the responsibility rests for the failure of a measure, the success of which has been the heart's desire of our citizens for years, and the like opportunity to accomplish which may not again so readily dawn upon us.

New Meat Market.

Coppock & Meengs have opened a meat market at the old stand of Wm. Verbeek, and invite the public to make them a call. They have a full line of meat of all kinds, poultry and lard, and sell as low as the lowest.

Meat delivered and orders taken.
COPPOCK & MEENGs,
Holland, Mich., Nov. 13, 1890.

Death of William III.

Inasmuch as the removal of the head of state is a shock to any nation, the recent death of William III, king of the Netherlands, will be fully realized by our kin across the sea; and to a limited extent also by the former subjects of that realm, now owing a voluntary allegiance to the American Republic.

To the extent that with William III the historic House of Orange loses its last male descendant, his death might of rights be considered a loss, were it not that his life and career and that of his two immediate predecessors, forbade this.

The three Williams, who governed the Netherlands since the restoration that followed after the fall of Napoleon I, proved themselves degenerate sons of a once illustrious reigning family. William I, by his unnecessary intermeddling with church matters laid the foundations for an incessant religious strife, and lost half of his kingdom. His son, William II, continued in his footsteps and, during his reign Holland witnessed a religious persecution which ultimately led to the Holland emigration of 1847, under the late Dr. Van Raalte and others, and the settlement of the Holland Colony in Western Michigan, and other States.

The life of William III presents nothing startling. He was generous and kind-hearted, and a libertine of the first order. His example undoubtedly drove his son, the crown prince, headlong into the excesses of a riotous life at Paris, and a premature grave. Yet, that strong was the love and attachment of the nation for the historic House of Orange, that they were willing to condone all this, to the extent even of apologizing for his course treatment of that estimable lady, his wife, the late Queen Sophia, charging her as being cold-hearted, and that her friendship for the great American historian Motley was indiscreet and offensive to the monarch.

The only heir to the throne is Princess Wilhelmina, aged ten years, who has been proclaimed queen, with her mother as regent during her minority.

Burial of Col. O. H. Moore.

The Tulare (Cal.) papers contain extended accounts of the burial of Col. O. H. Moore in that city on Sunday, the 9th inst. Beside others present at the funeral there were Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Moore—the latter the only sister of Col. Moore—Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Moore and Mr. Oscar Moore of San Francisco, brothers of the Colonel.

From the Tulare Register we copy the following: "The funeral of the late Col. O. H. Moore took place in this city Sunday forenoon, deceased being buried with military honors. Services were held in the Congregational church, beginning at eleven o'clock, and were very largely attended. The members of Gettysburg Post, G. A. R., and the company of regulars sent down by Gen. Gibbon occupied reserved seats. There were several large bouquets of flowers near the casket, and the latter was wrapped in the flag of the country which Col. Moore had served. But for the unfortunate error in the telegram announcing that the remains would not arrive until Monday, the floral offerings would have been numerous and in keeping with the occasion, the members of the relief corps having designed several handsome pieces which were to have been covered a few hours before the services.

At the close those who desired to see the face of the departed were given an opportunity to do so and the funeral procession started for the cemetery, led by Tulare band, immediately following whom came the company of regular soldiers and the members of Gettysburg Post. It was one of the most largely attended funerals ever witnessed in this city. Arriving at the grave the Grand Army burial service was read and after the usual three volleys fired above the open grave, the sexton's spade filled in the earth over the casket, and the mortal remains of Col. O. H. Moore, lying beside those of his beloved wife, were forever hidden from human sight."

A Dog Lost!

A black dog, with small white spot on breast, has been lost, strayed or stolen, since Saturday, Nov. 8. Any information will be gratefully received by the owner, C. J. Richardson, Holland, Mich.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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

Railroad News

If you want to buy Children's, Boys' or Men's Suits

CHEAP.
CALL AT
E. J. Harrington's Cheap Cash Store.

Also
Overcoats, Hats, Caps, and Underwear, DRY GOODS AND Groceries.

A few Job Lots in Clothing to be sold out Less than Cost!

Forty acres of land for sale; also one or two houses and lots.

E. J. Harrington.



The Real Secret of the unparalleled success of THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS may be found in two distinguishing characteristics, which more than anything else have contributed to its remarkable growth.

FIRST:—It is a Daily Paper for Busy People. The people of the busy West appreciate keenly the necessity of an intelligent knowledge of the world's daily doings, but they are too busy to waste valuable time in searching through a cumbersome "blanket-sheet" newspaper for the real news of art, literature, science, religion, politics, and the thousand and one things which make up modern civilization. They want news—all the news—but they don't want it concealed in an overpowering mass of the trivial and inconsequential. It is because THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is "all wheat and no chaff" that its circulation is over "a million a week."

SECOND:—It is an Independent, Truth-telling Newspaper. The people demand a fair, impartial, independent newspaper, which gives all the news, and gives it free from the taint of partisan bias. With no mere political ambition to gratify, no "ax to grind," the impartial, independent newspaper may truly be "guide, philosopher and friend" to honest men of every shade of political faith; and this is why THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS has today a circulation of over "a million a week."

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS now adds to these two comprehensive elements of popularity, a third, in its unparalleled reduction of price to ONE CENT A DAY. It is always large enough, never too large. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is for sale by all newsdealers at One Cent per copy, or will be mailed, postage paid, for \$3.00 per year, or 25 cents per month. The farmer and mechanic can now afford, as well as the merchant and professional man, to have his metropolitan daily.

Address VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher "The Daily News," Chicago.

ICURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING-SICKNESS.

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address **H. C. ROOT, M. C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK**

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

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

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ryk Riksen, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Wiepke Diekema, executrix of the will of said deceased, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account, that he may be discharged from his trust, have his bond cancelled, and said estate closed:

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

CHAS. E. SOULE,
Judge of Probate.

Wykhuyzen & Rinck,

Successors to W. C. Walsh.

FURNITURE,
Carpets,
Curtains,
Wall Paper,
Sewing-Machines,
Springs and
Mattresses.

All in different prices!

Try the House. Give us a call, before you buy elsewhere, for your own benefit. We ask especially your attention to our fine collection of HANGING LAMPS and STORE LAMPS, new supply with different shades. Also separate shades on hand.

Main Street, between Bosman & Steketee's,
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY

Werkman Sisters,

Eighth Street,

HOLLAND, - - - - MICHIGAN.

We invite the Ladies of Holland City to our
OPENING,
Nov. 4th, 5th & 6th,

at our
NEW STORE,

opposite Breyman's Jewelry Store,
Eighth Street.

We will have for inspection the largest assortment of goods ever seen in the city, consisting of

Plushes, Chinese Silks,
Draperies, Hosiery,
Kid Gloves, Ribbons, Stamped Linens

and a full line of minor articles used in making up all kinds of Fancy Work.

Handkerchiefs from 3 cents to \$2.00
This stock has been purchased, not through an agent travelling with last year's patterns, but by visiting personally the Largest Wholesale Houses in Chicago and New York City.

We will sell at city prices.
Wetmore & Howe,
Proprietors.



To THE LADIES!

FALL STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

Hats, Caps, Tips, Wings,
Birds, Trimmings.

ETC., ETC.,
LARGE STOCK

AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

MRS. M. BERTSCH.
Holland, Mich., Oct. 4, 1890.

MILLINERY!

SAVE MONEY! WAKE UP!

and see where you can make your ready money get its worth. It cost us money to talk in this paper to you, consequently we hire no gossip.

Do you wear hats?

There is nothing low about our hats, but the price!

Do not fail to give us a call before buying elsewhere, and be convinced.

Mrs. P. C. WHITBECK,
78 Eighth Street,
Holland, Mich., Nov. 8th, 1890.

H. Meyer & Son,

River Street, Holland, Mich.,

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,
AND SEWING MACHINES.

Pianos: A. B. CHASE, CLOUGH & WARREN, and BRAUMELER.

Organs: UNITED STATES, LAKE SIDE, and FAIRLAND & VOLTEY.

Sewing Machines: STANDARD, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & WILSON, and all the Leading Machines in market.

Musical Instruments, Banjos, Guitars, Violins, Music Boxes, etc. Sheet Music and General Musical Merchandise.

Machine Oil and Attachments for all kinds of Sewing Machines.

Musical Instruments and Sewing Machines repaired at short notice.

New Sewing Machines from \$20 and upwards.

RELIABLE!

Always the Same!

Always the Best!

Always Satisfactory!

is the ground upon which we ask for your trade on our products. Other brands may OCCASIONALLY be as good, but none are as RELIABLE as the

SUNLIGHT and DAISY BRANDS.

Insist that your Grocer shall furnish you the Home Mills' products.

The Walsh-De Roo Milling Co.

[OFFICIAL.]
Common Council.
HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 24, 1890.
Adjourned session.
Present: Mayor Yates, Aldermen Carr, Ter Vree, De Vries, Hummel, Kramer, Breyman, Haberman, and Van Putten, and the Clerk.
Reading of the minutes suspended.
The select committee on switching of trains across Eighth street submitted the following report:
(For copy of this report, see Fourth page.—Ed.)
Ald. Breyman moved that the report be adopted.
Ald. De Vries moved to amend as follows:
That the amount to be expended do not exceed twelve hundred dollars. Which said amendment was not adopted, by yeas and nays, as follows:
Yeas: Carr, De Vries, Kramer and Breyman—4.
Nays: Ter Vree, Hummel, Haberman and Van Putten—4.
The original motion was not adopted, two-thirds of all the aldermen elect not voting therefor, by yeas and nays as follows:
Yeas: Carr, Ter Vree, Hummel, Kramer and Breyman—5.
Nays: De Vries, Haberman and Van Putten—3.
Adjourned.
GEO. H. SIPP, Clerk.

Cloaks!
A new line of Cloaks, just received, at Mrs. M. Bertsch.
Holland, Mich., Oct. 2, 1890.

Cheaper than the cheapest. The only reliable. The Masury liquid paints are the best manufactured. For sale only by Dr. Wm. Van Putten—141f.

A GREEDY FISH,
The Remarkable Gastronomical Feats of the Black Swallower.

"Probably the greediest of all fish," said Fish Commissioner Blackford, of New York the other day, "is the 'black swallower,' as it is popularly termed. This fish can perform the seemingly impossible feat of swallowing another fish from eight to tentimes larger than itself. Its true habitation seems to be at a depth of 1,000 fathoms. It has an elongated body of nearly uniform thickness from the head nearly to the tail. The skin is destitute of scales; the mouth is very deeply cleft, extending behind the eyes, and reminding you of the chestnut about the boy who was said to have so large a mouth that when he opened it the top of his head was an island. The peculiarity of the swallower's mouth is that some of the teeth, all of which are long and sharply pointed, are movable. Let the swallower espy a fish many times larger than itself and it darts upon its victim like a flash, seizes it by the tail and gradually climbs over it with his jaws, first advancing one jaw and then the other. As the victim is taken in the swallower's stomach it appears as a great bag projecting out far backward and forward. The walls of the stomach are so tightly stretched that they are transparent, and the species of the fish taken in may be discovered. Such rapacity is often more than the captor can back up by digestion, and the swallower is forced up from the depths to the surface of the ocean, where it may be picked up. In this way specimens of this rare fish have been obtained and sent to the National Museum at Washington.

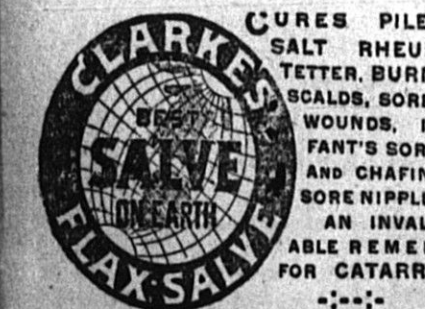
A NEW GAME.

The Latest Amusement Takes the Form of an Information Party.

The newest game takes the form of an information party, and is begun by passing to each gentleman a card, and to the ladies small pieces of paper, which should be numbered. Those who discover the same number on their card and paper are partners for the game.

Each person must think of a question, sensible or ridiculous, historical or in regard to the weather, to be written on the cards, after which the cards are to be gathered together, and the leader reads each in turn, giving a few moments for the partners to consider the subject and write the answer, which should be read aloud in turn. This is where the fun of the game begins, as many of the answers are exceedingly queer. Those having a correct answer mark their card 10, a wrong answer 0, and if the answer is anywhere near right it is counted 5. When all are added prizes may be distributed as in progressive games for the best and the poorest record.

The instructive part of the game is the discussion which follows the questions. The height of Bunker Hill monument is what everybody living near it ought to know, and yet at an information party held a few evenings ago only one person in a company of twenty was sure of the exact number of feet.



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

Groceries & Family Supplies.

Zalsman Brothers
have just opened a new
Grocery Store,
on the corner of First Ave. & Twelfth Streets,
Holland, Michigan.

Nov. 25th, 1890.

Abstracts!
Abstracts!
Reduction in Prices!
Has now on hand a full line of
Fall Goods.

The latest styles of
Fedora and Stiff Hats
at all prices.

Also a full assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS,

and any and all articles belonging to a well assorted Clothing House.

L. HENDERSON.

Better THAN THE BEST
Is the GRAND RAPIDS BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PRACTICAL TRAINING SCHOOL. (Established 1886.) Send for Catalogue. Address, C. G. SWANBERG, Grand Rapids, Mich.

UNEXCELLED.

Ladies' and Gents' Fine
Shoes, unexcelled for quality and workmanship, at the store of

J. D. HELDER.
River St., Holland, Mich.

Also a large assortment of all kinds of

BOOTS and SHOES

If you want a good fit, low prices, and better quality, call on me and convince yourself.

J. D. HELDER, River Street.



The only non-Alcoholic Vegetable medicine put up in liquid form ever discovered.

It is not a vile fancy drink made of rum, poor whisky, or refuse liquors, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, but a purely vegetable preparation, made from native California herbs.

Twenty-five years' use have demonstrated to millions of sufferers throughout the civilized world, that of all the medicines ever discovered Vinegar Bitters only possesses perfect and wonderful curative effects upon those troubled with the following diseases, viz:

Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Bile, Sciatica, Skin Diseases, Jaundice, Gout, Piles, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from blood impurities, and as a Vermifuge it is the best in the world, being death to all worms that infest the human system.

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

Many families keep both kinds on hand, as they form a complete medicine chest. As a Family Medicine, for the use of ladies, children and men of sedentary habits, the New Style Vinegar Bitters has no equal in the world. It is invaluable for curing the ill effects of childhood, and gently regulates the diseases to which women at every period of life are subject.

Ladies, get a bottle from your druggist and try it. If your druggist has not the New Style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send for it. If you once try it you will never be without this priceless remedy in the house.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health.

GEO. W. DAVIS, of 109 Barronne St., New Orleans, La., writes under date May 26th, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the springs. It is the best medicine made."

JOSEPH J. EGAN, of No. 75 West St., New York, says: "Have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in our family."

MRS. MATTIE FERGUSON, of Dryden, N. Y., says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life."

T. F. BAILEY, of Humboldt, Iowa, says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ago, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The Great Blood Purifier and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache, also Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Send for a beautiful book free. Address, R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO. 532 Washington Street, New York City.

WHETHER YOU VOTED FOR FORD OR WATKINS,

Don't forget that an investment in Holland City property is sure to give you a good profit.

We have at all times houses and lots in Holland for sale, farms in the country near the city, and your choice of the unsold lots in Bay View addition to Holland,

If you want to buy, sell, rent or exchange real estate, call and examine our list of bargains.

HOLLAND REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

F. C. HALL, AGENT. J. C. POST, MANAGER.

CITY Meat Market.

Corner Eighth & Fish Streets,

W. Van der Veere, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salt Meats.

A full and complete line of the choicest meats constantly on hand.

Cash Paid for Poultry.

Orders taken at homes when requested.

Meat delivered free of charge.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 1, 1890. 1-1

PHOENIX PLANING MILL, SCOTT & SCHURMAN, PROPRIETORS.

Dealers, Manufacturers & Builders.

GOOD WORK AND REASONABLE PRICES.

Hemlock, and Pine Piece Stuff, Sheathing and Finishing Boards, Flooring, Ceiling and Siding, Side Walk Material.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casing and Base, Door and Window Frames, Paints, Oils and Glass.

We do a General Planing Mill Business

AND MAKE TO ORDER

STORE FRONTS, DOORS, SASH,

Window and Door Screens, Brackets, Veranda Posts, &c. Special Attention Given to the Summer Cottage Trade.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE CLOSING A BARGAIN.

Mill and Office on River Street, Cor. Tenth,

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN

NEW STYLES

BED ROOM SETS

JUST RECEIVED AT

JAS. A. BROUWER,

Also a fine line of other Suits.

BEDSTEADS,

MATTRASSES,

SPRINGS, ETC.,

All sold at Rock Bottom Prices.

Jas. A. Brouwer.
RIVER STREET.

WASTE NOT THY LIFE.

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.

Waste not thy life on doubts and fears,
But do the work before you.
As though there were no future years
To cast a shadow on you.
The past is gone, and let it go,
Now is the time to labor;
Work hard, and if thou canst, bestow
Help on thy needy neighbor.

O'er all which may thy path beset,
When thou hast lost thy power,
Thou hast no time to fume and fret
While youth is still thy dower.
The sun will shine and clouds will come,
And nature alter never.
Long as this earth remains thy home,
To do thy best endeavor.

Fear not thy fate—fear not to die—
For how canst thou arrange it?
The end was foretold from on high,
No power on earth can change it.
Work while 'tis day, cast fear away,
Till comes life's powerful even;
Let conscience guide thee in the way,
And leave the rest to Heaven.
—New York Weekly.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE

In Crossing a Texas Prairie.

BY NEWTON H. IVINS.

Poor?
Yes, brother Frank and I were poor
sure enough, when we first came to
Texas. But we were determined to get
us a home here if possible, and, al-
though we saw some tough times for the
first few years, we finally succeeded,
and now—well, you see that field of
cotton just about ready to pick? There
is 25 acres in that field, and I reckon
it's about as good cotton as any in
Parker County. I have harvested 40
acres of wheat, besides other crops such
as corn, oats and potatoes; and you see
I am now able to raise a comfortable
living, besides having a little surplus in
good years. And my orchard of apples,
peaches, pears, plums, grapes and figs
has begun to produce an abundance of
fruit, more than my family can consume
and I usually have a little revenue from
that.

Brother Frank's farm is in about the
same condition as mine; but, sir, we
have worked, and worked hard to get
them in such fine condition.
How long have I lived here? It's
just seventeen years ago last August that
brother Frank and I located our land
here, and I shall never forget the tough
experience we underwent in crossing
that long, dry, burnt, prairie, on our re-
turn to Dallas, after having secured our
land. Although started on our farms,
we never experienced anything that
was a circumstance compared to the
sufferings we endured that day.

Will I relate the incident? Oh, yes.
Sit down and help yourself to these
apples, while I think a moment. Yes,
it was the fall of 1871 that my brother
and I, with our families, left Indiana to
try our fortunes in the great State of
Texas. At that time there was no rail-
road by which we could come directly
into Texas from the North, and in con-
sequence we were obliged to take pas-
sage on a steamboat from St. Louis
down the Mississippi to the mouth of
Red River, thence up the latter to
Shreveport, from which point we took
the cars on the Texas Pacific Railroad
to Marshall, which was at that time
the terminus of the road.

You may judge that it was a slow
journey when I tell you that we were
just twenty-one days on the river be-
tween St. Louis and Shreveport.

On account of our long journey on
the rivers our expenses became almost
double what we had anticipated, and
as we were not overburdened with
money when we began the journey, we
found our wallets getting quite "lean"
by the time we had reached Marshall,
and we decided to stop there and try
farming "on shares." We were not
favorably impressed with that portion
of Texas, but circumstances forced us
to remain there two years, during which
time we made but little above a living.

The glowing accounts of the fertile
prairies of Western Texas, which we
frequently received from teamsters,
hauling great loads of cotton from that
section, where they claimed that "they
left more cotton in their fields when
through picking than the farmers of
Eastern Texas gathered from their
whole crop," resulted in arousing us to
the fact that there was the place for us
to go and secure a home.

Accordingly, having disposed of our
crop and secured a little money, on the
1st of August, 1873, we took the train
and came west to Dallas, the railroad
having been extended to that point.

We had been reliably informed that
there was plenty of land in Parker
County that could be taken up in the
manner of a government homestead,
the State, however, giving the title,
it being State land. The homesteader
was only required to occupy his claim
for three years to acquire his deed.

As our amount of money was quite
limited, we decided to take a trip out
into this region at foot; so, leaving our
families in comfortable quarters in
Dallas, we started out with light hearts
and high anticipations. We had nothing
to impede our progress, except a
small hand-bag, in which we had stored
a few provisions to eat upon our
journey, and consequently we made
good time, passing over a distance of
nearly forty miles by night-fall.

About ten miles west of Dallas we
came to a prairie that was twelve miles
across, and in the whole distance there
was not a human habitation to be seen.
The day was quite warm, and, by the
time we had crossed this long stretch
of prairie, we were both beginning to
suffer with thirst; but we were finally over-
joyed to see, a short distance in advance
of us, a straggling growth of timber
which fringed the banks of a "wet
weather" creek, but whose bed was now
dry, save where the overflowing water
from a beautiful spring on its bank,
had wet it for a short distance below the
road.

We soon quenched our thirst from the
sparkling water of the little spring,
after which we proceeded to eat our
midday luncheon, as it was then after
noon.

A little below where the road crossed
the creek, and on the opposite bank,
we discovered some grapes which
looked quite tempting, and we
proceeded to gather some in an-
ticipation of a feast, but we had
no sooner begun to eat of them than we
found them so sour that they nearly
took the skin off our tongues and the

inside of our mouths. We discovered,
however, that the center of the grape
contained a small portion that was
sweet and palatable, and by mashing
them between the thumb and finger,
this sweet part would come out in a
little round ball, and could then be
sucked between the teeth. But this
proved a slow process of making a
feast, and we presently resumed our
journey.

We afterwards ascertained that the
remarkably sour fruit we had discov-
ered was called the mustang grape.

The following day we passed Weath-
erford, and came on out through this
section, where we had been informed
that we would find plenty of slate land
open for entry, but which was being
taken quite rapidly. We were really
lucky in finding the two pieces of land
we now occupy, for neighbor Simmons,
who had taken the piece adjoining
mine, was trying to induce some of his
friends to come and settle upon the two
claims that Frank and I took.

Having procured the proper papers
for the entry of our land, we found that
our money had been reduced to the sum
of one dollar and a half between us.
We immediately took the "back track"
to Dallas, where we had left our fam-
ilies.

As we were allowed six months in
which to get onto our land with our
families, we had decided to try and get
work in Dallas, if possible, and thereby
get a little ahead to start with on our
new claims.

It was about ten o'clock in the fore-
noon when we arrived at the spring situ-
ated on the edge of the twelve-mile
prairie. It was the last place we could
get water until we had crossed it, and
we at once decided to stop and refresh
ourselves with the last of our luncheon.
Having finished our meal, we gather-
ed a few of the mustang grapes (be-
fore mentioned), which we deposited in
our hand-bag, and then set out on our
long and never-to-be-forgotten tramp
across the prairie.

We had not proceeded three miles
when we began to feel a de-
sire for a drink of water. The
prairie, which was slightly undu-
lating, was entirely devoid of trees
of any kind as far as the eye could
reach, and as there had been a drouth
of nearly two months the grass, which
in many places stood as high as our
shoulders, was dead and dry. The
road we were following was dry and as
hard as baked clay, except for a coating
of fine, impalpable dust, which in some
places was nearly an inch deep; and the
fiery rays of the noonday sun caused
the atmosphere to fluctuate with that
peculiar, trembling glimmer which
burns over the sandy Sahara. The
high temperature which the dust had
attained in the deepest places in the
road scorched our shoes and caused
our feet to feel very uncomfortable.

We plodded on, however, consoling
ourselves with the hope that we would
reach the northern extremity of the
prairie before we should suffer from
thirst, to any great extent. A little
breeze came occasionally from the north-
west, but it was hot air, seeming to
with rather than refresh.

As mile after mile was passed our
thirst increased. We now commenced
eating our grapes, which greatly
lessened our thirst for a time, and we
proceeded on with renewed hope.

Thus we had passed about six miles
of our weary tramp across the prairie,
when, upon gaining the crest of a slight
eminence, we descried, about a mile in
advance of us, an immense cloud of black
smoke and flame rolling up mountain
high, and advancing at a rapid pace
directly toward us.

The spectacle was indescrib-
ably grand. The intense rays
of the sun, shining upon the huge
clouds of smoke as they rolled forward
like the billows of the ocean, gave them
a peculiar tint of glorious crimson.

For a moment we stood breathless—
speechless. Then, realizing our im-
minent peril, Frank exclaimed:

"Let's fire the grass here, or we are
lost!" and producing some matches he
immediately set fire to the tall prairie
grass on the side of the road nearest
him, while I followed his example by
applying a match to the grass on the
opposite side.

We were not a minute too soon. The
rapidity with which the huge volumes
of smoke and flame were carried along
was something truly amazing.

For a brief period I was really alarmed;
I feared we would suffocate. But our
decisive method of firing the grass im-
mediately around us had saved us. The
sheet of flame passed around us upon
either side, but at the same instant we
were enveloped in the cloud of smoke,
and for the space of half a minute we
were in utter darkness. We could not
discern a single object; the sun was as
completely obscured as though totally
eclipsed; we were unable to see each
other's form, or the ground we were
standing upon.

In the midst of the dense smoke we
felt a terrible heat, which, combined
with the oppressiveness of the smoke,
came near stifling us, but presently the
clear sky greeted our vision and we
again breathed the pure atmosphere.

As the immense mass of smoke and
flame rolled on beyond us with the
velocity of the wind, it presented the
most sublime picture I ever beheld,
and for the moment we forgot our ter-
rible thirst in the contemplation of the
awful sight.

But we were soon brought to realize
the fact that our thirsty and choking
condition was doubly aggravated by the
results of the fire.

The sun was now past its zenith, but
it shone with unabated intensity, and
seemed to create a fever in our brains.
We hastened on with growing de-
spendency. Our thirst soon became so
terrible that we began to have fears of
becoming exhausted before we could
complete the journey across the prairie.

The interior of our mouths now be-
gan to swell and our tongues became
paralyzed. We were unable to articulate
distinctly, and we talked but little, fear-
ing to aggravate our thirst thereby.

We had seemingly passed over a dis-
tance sufficient to carry us across the
prairie, when we made the startling
discovery that we were on the wrong
road. We had taken a track that di-
verged to the right some two miles
back.

We immediately stopped and as-
-

sulted the propriety of retracing our
steps to the point where we had taken
the wrong track; but we finally con-
cluded not to do so, as we appeared to
be going in the right direction, and we
thought we would make the point we
were seeking quicker to go on than to
turn back. So we plodded on again.
The sun slowly sank towards the west-
ern horizon; mile after mile was passed
and still no signs of a habitation greeted
our vision.

At length, despairing of ever making
our way out from the seemingly in-
terminable sea of blackened turf sur-
rounding us, I was upon the point of
sinking down in utter hopelessness and
despair, when Frank cried out, in a
strangely hoarse, unnatural voice, that
he saw a column of smoke ahead which,
he believed, came from the chimney of
some one's habitation.

Instantly the flood of despair under
which I was laboring disappeared, my
flagging energies revived, and I again
struggled on. Upon gaining the rise
of a slight knoll in advance of us, a
scene was presented to my eyes that
re-awakened all the energies of my
being. A mile in advance of us a
settler's cabin loomed in view, a thin,
swirl column of smoke issuing from
the huge stone chimney which adorned
one end of the house.

I forgot all about my sufferings and
hastened forward with accelerated
speed.

On approaching the house we discov-
ered a man sitting upon the shady
porch enjoying a corn-cob pipe. He
greeted us cordially, at the same time
inviting us to be seated. We
sank down in the proffered seats,
gasping the single word: "Water!"

The man observed our exhausted and
choked condition, and seizing a pail,
which at the time was empty, he pro-
ceeded to a well some distance from the
house, returning presently with the pail
full of the life-giving liquid, and placing
it before us he remarked:

"Help yourselves, gentlemen, but be
careful and don't drink too much on't
to one! it mout hev a bad effect on ye."

Seizing the dipper, my brother first
poured a little of the water upon each
wrist, after which he took a little in his
mouth, carefully rinsing it about, and
finally spitting it out. Then, taking a
mouthful, he swallowed it, and extend-
ing the dipper to me he advised me to
do the same. I followed his example,
and as the cooling liquid was
allowed to pass down my
throat, a delicious sensation permeated
my entire being; the swelling of my
 parched tongue and mouth at once dis-
appeared.

Little by little we drank of the water,
until our overheated and feverish bod-
ies had become restored to their nor-
mal condition. For nearly two hours
we sat sipping the delicious liquid, in
which time we had actually drank more
than two-thirds of the water that the
pail contained. We then felt much re-
freshed and able to proceed on our
journey, and were preparing to do so
when our kind host objected, and would
not consent to our departure till after
supper. We were not loth to accept
of his kind offer; and after having re-
freshed ourselves with a substantial
meal of corn bread, bacon, and sweet
potatoes, we felt like new men.

Although it was near night, we de-
cided to proceed on our journey, there
being nearly a full moon to favor us,
and at 10 o'clock we arrived at Dallas,
to find our families overjoyed at our
safe return.

We got employment at Dallas, and at
the time it became necessary for us to
move upon our homesteads, we had
made enough to buy in partnership a
team and wagon, along with a few
tools, provisions, and other necessities
with which to start living upon our
new claims. With these we moved
upon our land, and commenced the
struggle of carving a home from the
raw prairie with our almost naked
hands. You see before you the result
of seventeen years of hard labor.

But all our labors, sufferings, and
trials sink into insignificance in com-
parison to the terrible experience we
underwent in those few hours in which
we were crossing that burnt prairie.

Curing an Elephant.

Calcutta is a fine, large city on the
northeast coast of India, and one who
lived there tells in *Our Dumb Animals*
a strange but true story of how a doctor
cured the biggest patient he ever had.
The patient was a huge elephant, who for
a long time had suffered from a disease
in his eyes, which at last got so bad
that he could not see.

His owner, an English officer, went
to Dr. Webb and begged him to come
and see what could be done. He did,
and, after looking carefully at the giant
creature, the doctor said: "The best
cure that I know of is nitrate of silver;
but it will give a good deal of pain."

Perhaps some of my readers whose
friends have had eyes have heard the
name of this remedy.

Well, the owner said he had better
try, and if the animal would not allow
it he must give it up.

But—would you believe it!—the ele-
phant who like most of his race, was as
wise as he was big, found so much re-
lief from his first day's doctoring that
when Dr. Webb visited him the next
day he lay down of his own accord,
placed his great heavy head on one
side, curled up his trunk, and then,
just like you or I might if we were
going to bear some dreadful pain, he
drew in his breath and lay perfectly
still. The healing mixture was dropped
into each eye, and when the sharp,
short pain was gone, he gave a great
sigh, as much as to say, "That's a good
thing got over. I feel all the better
for it." When he got up, he tried, in
his poor dumb fashion, to thank his
friend for giving him back his sight.

At a scotch fair a farmer was trying
to engage a lad to assist on the farm,
but could not finish the bargain until
he brought a character from the last
place, so he said, "Run and get it, and
meet me at the cross at 4 o'clock." The
youth was up to the time, and the
farmer said, "Well, have you got your
character with you?" "Na," replied the
youth; "but I've got yours, and I'm
no' comin'."

He—I have never yet met the woman
I thought I could marry. She—No,
they are very hard to please, as a rule.

OUTLINE OF THE PLANS

SUBMITTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Interesting Information About the Great
World's Fair to Be Held in Chicago in
1893—The Principal Buildings to Be
Erected in Jackson Park—An Extensive
Electric Railroad.

[Chicago dispatch.]

The World's Columbian Commission
will get a clearer idea of the plans of the
Board of Directors to-day than it has
ever had, and the communication that
will be read to it will go a long way to-
ward smoothing over all difficulties re-
garding the site. The report was pre-
pared by the architects and engineers of
the local board, and was accepted by
that body yesterday and ordered sent to
the Commission for its information. It
is a pen picture of the Fair as it is in-
tended to have it, and must serve for the
present in lieu of more definite plans and
specifications. The matter has been
gone into with as much detail as was
possible at this time.

The report first takes up the difficul-
ties under which its signers have labored,
being only notified the day before
that the plans and specifications were
desired at once. More time had been
given at Paris for the same work, al-
though it had a better disciplined staff
at approximately the same time in its
exposition work. The report then out-
lines the plan as follows, going into de-
tails wherever possible, and it gives a
better idea of the fair than any docu-
ment yet presented:

It is intended to use the entire area of
Jackson Park for the purposes of the
Fair, leaving the improved parts as
much as possible in their present con-
dition. The unimproved part is to be
laid out in a manner appropriate to the
whole plan of buildings, and at the same
time to follow, when possible, the lines
already laid down by the Park Commis-
sioners. In general the present northern
inlet is to be further extended, and to
become an interior lagoon, that shall in-
close the island shown upon the park
maps. This island is now covered with
an extensive body of native wood. It is
an essential point of the general design
that it shall be preserved and made the
basis of a passage of natural landscape
to supply an episode of scenery in re-
freshing relief to the grandeur of the
buildings, and through its sylvan qual-
ities, to the crowded and busy aspect that
must be looked for almost everywhere
else within the grounds. To this object
it is essential that, neither within the
limits of the island nor in close associa-
tion with it, should any structures be
given a place which, by their size, their
architectural design, or the purposes for
which they are to be used, will interfere
with the motive thus proposed to be con-
trolling in the locality.

From the lagoon above mentioned a
canal will continue the waterway south-
ward along the main building and into
the large basin which is to form the cen-
ter of a great court about which the
principal buildings of the exposition are
to be grouped. The banks of these
land-locked bodies of water are to be
finished in ways appropriate to the various
localities through which they pass.
Thus broad terraces and landings will
be needed where the lagoon opens into
the lake, for both the fisheries and the
Government exhibits; while the shores
of the island should have informal out-
lines masked with foliage. The borders
of the canal and the basin in the court
are to be treated formally, with embank-
ments of stone or brick, surmounted by
parapets or balustrades of stone, iron,
brick, or terra cotta, and opening upon
steps and landings here and there where
boating parties may land. All walks
and outdoor places for assemblages of
people are to be furnished with nume-
rous seats and resting places and are to
be paved with mosaics of brick, stone, or
concrete blocks, except where gravel or
stone chips may seem more expedient.
At their own expense the South Park
Commissioners will pave the beach along
the entire shore of the lake. The orna-
mentation of the grounds with turf and
flowers, shrubs and trees, is a matter of
too much detail to be here described.
It must be studied out as the plans pro-
gress.

All public passenger railways, whether
steam, cable, electric, or horse, are to
enter the park at the southwest corner,
though any of them may have stations
at the Midway Plaisance or other con-
venient places, if kept outside the
grounds. The width of trackage is yet
to be determined upon by the transporta-
tion authorities, and therefore the loca-
tion can only be indicated here. Those
roads entering the inclosure will deliver
passengers inside the Administration
Building. From this place an intramur-
al electric elevated road will pass out
through the grounds, entering buildings
where deemed advisable, and having con-
venient stations wherever necessary. It
will connect with the station at the Mid-
way Plaisance and pass back to the Ad-
ministration Building by another route,
thus forming a complete circuit and
making it easy to go from one place to
another without walking.

Visitors once in the Fair will come out
of the Administration Station upon the
Great Square, where all the spaces are
very broad, affording ample room for the
gathering or dispersing of large crowds.
Wheeled chairs are to be always kept in
attendance here. The buildings will be
impressive in appearance when viewed
from this court; and to make them even
more so and also to afford protection
when the weather is inclement a grand
open arcade will inclose this space ex-
cept toward the lake, and will connect
the buildings together, so that visitors
may safely go from place to place in any
weather. As mentioned before, there
will be a great water basin in the center
of this court, where important fountains
will play, forming an object of brilliant
beauty in the sunlight, or when illu-
minated by colored incandescent lamps at
night. The basin has an outlet to the
lake. This will be bridged by an iron,
stone, or brick structure, the arch being
made to blend with the artistic spirit of
its surroundings.

Opposite the great open court a pier,
to be of such form and direction as may
be hereafter determined, will project
into the lake about 1,500 feet. It is to
be so constructed as to form a harbor for
the landing of the lake craft and for
their better safety. The floor of the pier
will slope gently upward as it leads
from the shore, so that visitors may look
back over each other's heads and get the
full effect of the court and its surround-
ings, the paved beach covered with peo-
ple, and architectural grandeur of the
most imposing and important buildings
of the Fair. There is to be a large res-
taurant and resting place at the outer
end of this pier, with a band-stand and
dancing-floor in connection. This pier

is intended to be a most noted feature of
the Exposition. Without destroying the
improved part of Jackson Park on the
north, the horticultural exhibit is to be
placed there upon the open meadow.
The building will be largely of iron
and glass, and furnished with a plant
for the purposes of heating and ventila-
tion. The large open green in front of the
building will be used for the out-of-door
horticultural exhibits. Among the trees
near this location, and placed in a way
to preserve them, will be a few small,
finely designed houses, either for the
States or of some archeological interest.
These smaller structures are to be made
of materials substantial enough for one
season, but as inexpensive as possible
compatible with the desired effect. An
imposing entrance arch and administra-
tion station is to be placed on the Mid-
way Plaisance; this may be permanent,
and is therefore to be of lasting ma-
terials.

According to instructions, we have
placed the agricultural and live stock
exhibits in the southwestern portion of
the park, where the land is compar-
atively high and well protected. For agri-
culture a main building is to be erected,
in size and arrangement adapted to
every need of this department, and hav-
ing an independent heating plant.

For live stock the buildings are to be
adapted to the needs as shall be ex-
pressed by those having this department
in charge. In general there will be
housing for stock and their attendants
and hospitals for the animals. There
will be grand stands and display wings
and other buildings to meet all proper
requirements. These buildings, while
temporary, and therefore to be cheaply
erected and more largely of wood, will
be carefully designed with due regard
to beauty and general effect. Realizing
the importance of the agricultural and
live-stock exhibits, it is the intention of
the designers to make these departments
interesting in plan and appearance by
all the arts at their command.

The Government will furnish its own
building and exhibits, among the latter a
line of battle-ships fully equipped. A
large open campus will be left near this
point for Government use and display.
Across the inlet from the Government
exhibit will be the buildings for the
fisheries. A building here, as beautiful
as possible in appearance, will be erected
of durable materials and fitted with
every arrangement and detail to carry on
the propagation, subsisting, and display
of water animals. A plant for heating
will be supplied. About and near the
buildings are to be small, finely designed
buildings, disposed in a manner not to
break up the quiet of this expanse,
which may be used for the purposes
mentioned before when speaking of those
near the horticultural exhibit.

The Machinery Hall, which will be
larger than any before built, will not
only cover machinery in the ordinary
sense, but will furnish a great central
open space spanned with wide trusses
where there will be the best chance pos-
sible for the display of the different
transportation exhibits. Railway tracks
are to be laid in all passages and covered
with the floors when not in use, so that
heavy machinery may be moved about at
will. These railway tracks are to lead
out upon the main lines in the grounds,
so that locomotives and cars may enter
and depart without delay. Power houses
and heating plants will be made in con-
nection with this building. The main
building for manufactures is to be ar-
ranged in plan to cover many functions.
In it, either on the ground floor level or
above, are to be special isolated rooms
for judges and for special societies or
committees. Here are to be restaurant
and toilet rooms toward the canal and
toward the lake. The lighting of the
building is to be especially cared for, and
heating provided where necessary for
comfort or to carry on any exhibits.

This group of buildings—namely: the
Administration, the Machinery, the
Manufactories, the Mining, and the
Electrical—is to form a whole in design;
they are intended as a mass to be im-
pressive, as a plan most convenient, and
as structures to be very substantial. The
materials entering into their composi-
tion will be largely iron, and masonry of
brick and stone; though a free use will
be made of terra cotta, wood, staff, and
other materials.

The lighting of the exhibition will be
by electricity, and much of the power to
be supplied will be by the same means.
Displays are to be made under fountains
and waterways and possibly under the
outer lake itself. The special large
plant will be at the Machinery Building,
from which heat and power may be
transmitted to the Administration Build-
ing. In other places needing steam
there will be separate plants. Gas is to
be used as little as possible and only
when demanded for set purposes of man-
ufacturing or very late lighting. An ar-
rangement will be made with the city
of Chicago to furnish all water required for
exposition purposes. Until it is deter-
mined how much land is to be used on
the Lake Front and whether new land
is to be made there it cannot be defi-
nitely stated how the buildings will be
arranged. It is understood, however,
that buildings for what is known in the
classification as "Department K" and
for that portion of "Department L"
which is generally grouped with it will
be placed on the Lake Front, and that
in addition large facilities will be pro-
vided for the crowds who will make this
ground a starting place for their visits to
Jackson Park.

D. H. BURKEHAM,
Chief of Construction.
JOHN W. ROOT,
Consulting Architect.
F. M. OLMSTED & CO.,
Consulting Landscape Architects.
A. GOTTLEBERG,
Consulting Engineer.

The Directory also put its stamp of
approval on resolutions adopted by
the Joint Committee on Grounds and
Buildings. One is particularly impor-
tant, as it gives that recognition to
Director General Davis that he has been
demanding. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Hon. George B. Davis,
on behalf of this committee and the Chief
of Construction, with his associate advisers,
prepare plans and specifications, to be sub-
mitted to the commission at the earliest
possible moment by them, on behalf of the
Board of Directors, for buildings to be lo-
cated upon Jackson Park and the Lake Front,
in conformity with the resolutions adopted
by the board on the 17th and 18th of Novem-
ber, respectively. Any changes, modifica-
tions, or extensions that may be found
necessary to be made in said plans and
specifications thus presented by the direc-
tory and accepted by the commission shall
be made with the approval of the joint com-
mittee, to be composed of the Grounds and
Buildings Committee of both bodies, or sub-
committees thereof.

The other provides for the location of
the Government exhibit in Jackson
Park.

ROBERT F. INGERSOLL denies that he
made the prediction attributed to him
that about this time two theaters would
be built at one church.

IF YOU THINK OF MARRIAGE

Hearken to Oscar Wilde's Advice on
Etiquette.

An etiquette writer in *Oscar Wilde's
Woman's World*, observing the unanim-
ity of error regarding certain funda-
mental principles on which social cere-
monies and functions are founded, and
the similarity of queries arising from
puzzled correspondents in all parts of
the world, sets forth some generalities
likely to satisfy the anxiety of the great-
est number.

Among these the perplexed bride-
groom is assured that he has not been
expected for at least thirty years to
provide carriages for the bridesmaids or
guests, and that the only equipage for
which he is responsible is that in which
he takes his bride from the church to
the house and afterward to the railway
station.

Also that the bride should walk up
to the altar on the right side of her
father or guardian, and come down
again on the left arm of the bridegroom,
and that the order of precedence of the
guests after the ceremony, except in
royal weddings, is that the wedded pair
go first, followed by the bridesmaids
and guests, while the mother hurries
home by the quickest route in order to
arrive before her guests, that she may
receive them.

The bride is no longer expected to
furnish the household linen, this pretty
custom, which dates from the days
when the maiden spun and wove her
linen, having lost its pretty significance
and been abandoned.

The world also seems full of puzzled
"best men," with very hazy ideas con-
cerning their rather thankless duties,
and they are assured that they are not
expected to pay the bridegroom's fees,
but simply to call for him, accompany
him to the church, remind him of the
wedding ring, before the ceremony, and
see that he doesn't forget his hat after it.

He stands at the right and a little
back of the bridegroom during the
ceremony, proceeds

Victoria's Unpopular Army.
A striking instance of the growing unpopularity in Ireland of the British army is furnished by a recently published statement, prepared by order of the Commander-in-chief, showing the establishment of the forces of the crown on Jan. 1, 1890. His royal highness reports that twenty years ago, out of 168,910 non-commissioned officers and men, no less a number than 47,151 were Irishmen. Now, although the strength has been increased to 199,473, the sons of Erin have dwindled down to 28,712. The army is also less popular in Scotland. In the year 1870, out of 1,000 men, 614 English or Welsh, 97 Scotch, and 284 Irish; whereas this year the ratio is, English or Welsh, 759; Scotch, 83; and Irish, 145 per 1,000.

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

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LATE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS,
Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.
(Mention this paper.)

From the "Pacific Journal."
"A great invention has been made by Dr. Tutt of New York. He has produced

Tutt's Hair Dye
which imitates nature to perfection; it acts instantaneously and is perfectly harmless. Price, 51. One, 30 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

**PURE BLOOD,
GOOD DIGESTION,
SOUND SLEEP,
SWEET BREATH,
CLEAR COMPLEXION,
BRIGHT EYES,
GOOD HEALTH,
HAPPINESS AND
LONG LIFE
ARE SECURED BY USING
DR. WHITE'S
DANDELION Alternative.**

It costs but \$1 for a very large bottle, and every bottle is warranted.

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A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

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For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

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All Internal Pains, Diarrhea, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

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An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

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Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality. Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

WE KEEP WORRYING.

Nonsensical Devotion to Whims and Worries.

If we said our prayers one-half as faithfully as we render homage to a certain little heathen god enshrined in every home and heart, we should stand a fairer show for heaven than we now do, writes Amber. There are hosts of people who offer continual sacrifice to this alien god, the wrath of which neither is, was, nor ever shall be appeased. These people take no comfort in anything a kind Providence sends in their way just because of the unappeasable little monster who sits over against every good thing in life, like a bat in the moonlight. Upon the palm of its hideous hands, in characters worn deep like the channel wrought in a human face by uncounted tears, and upon its brow in lurid letters that glow with a baneful light is engraved its name, and that name, translated, reads—"Worry!" It compels obedience from the wisest and exacts the devotion of Gentile and Jew alike. The mother loses half the rapture of motherhood through constant service to this humbug god. Into the home flutters a newcomer. To which do we offer tribute first for the gift, heaven or the stony-faced god of everlasting worry? Before we give a thought to the former, do we not cast ourselves before the latter and pour forth our rich oblation? Are we sure that it can hear? Will it catch some dreadful disease and die? Are its eyes going to cross? Great heavens! it has sneezed, and we lie awake all night to watch her croup. Is its spine all right, or does the doctor think there is just the least bit of a curvature? Is there any truth in the saying that bright babies develop into idiots? How about the tradition that if a child looks into a mirror during its first year it will never grow up? Think it will be left-handed? Oh dear, dear, will it have red hair? And so we torture ourselves and offer sacrifices to the ugly little god, until, before we are aware of it, the beautiful reign of babyhood is over, and one-half the enjoyment we might have had has been forfeited to an alien shrine of worship.

If a woman can find nothing else to worry about, she worries about her husband. If he cannot or will not account for every identical moment of existence spent away from her side, she conjures up the grim specter of unfaithfulness and worries over that when she ought to be on her knees thanking God for the gift of a good man's patient and forbearing love. Somebody tells her that her best-beloved was seen entering the train in company with a woman, or that he sat beside a woman all the way to town, or that he mailed a letter which she never saw, and straightway frets, her poor, little good-for-nothing soul to tatters, and thinks she has found just cause for martyr-posing at last. She worries herself, and she worries her husband, ceaselessly, while the alien god drinks the rich libation and rules the household. Finally everything goes to wreck, says the miserable little Banshee itself, and that exists forever on broken hearts and blighted lives, and so will continue to do while humanity is blind enough to do it homage.

Extraordinary Suicidal Attempt.

One has heard of a great many extraordinary suicides and attempted suicides, and of a good many people who, despising such common helps out of life as the rope, the river or the pistol, have taken pains to shuffle off this mortal coil by means not generally used. Hardly, however, we think, has any one adopted the plan of running up and down stairs as fast as possible in the hope of terminating his or her existence. Such a course was, we read, resorted to lately in Berlin by a young lady whose name is not given, but who, for some unstated reason, was desirous of going over to the majority. She was suffering, it appears from heart disease, and possibly this may have been the origin of her suicidal ideas. In any case, having been warned by her medical attendant that any great emotion or exertion might prove fatal, and having also been specially forbidden to go up and down stairs, she profited by the instructions to do precisely what she was told not to do in order to kill herself. Being left alone one day at home, she began running up and down three flights of stairs, continuing the exercise for an hour, when she sank down on the floor quite exhausted. She did not, however, die, as, according to the doctors, she ought to have done; and after restoratives had been administered she was as well as ever, much to her distress, as she really believed she would have accomplished her purpose. It is to be hoped that this foolish young lady of Berlin will, having failed in her attempt, resign herself to the hardship of living.—*London Standard.*

He Took the Best One.

At a moment when the battle of Sadowa was as yet undecided, and when, indeed, the Prussians seemed to be losing ground, Bismarck was wandering over the battlefield like a soul in agony. Certain historians have gone so far as to say that he kept a loaded revolver in his holster for the express purpose of blowing out his brains if the Austrians had won the day. Presently he fell in with Von Moltke, who was quietly looking on at the fight. Being anxious to arrive at an idea of the exact state of affairs, he pulled out his cigar-case, in which only two "londres" were left—one of them extra good, and the other a very inferior quality. He handed the case to Von Moltke, who, after examining the cigars for a long time, silently helped himself to the best. That was enough for the Chancellor, and he remarked to some one near at hand: "When I saw Von Moltke use such deliberation in choosing his cigar, and above all when he chose the best, I knew that was a sign that things were going well with us."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Poor Lo and His Despair.

I heard a United States Marshal tell a good story the other day. He had been ordered to go after an Indian who was selling whisky to his dusky friends. After he captured the warrior he gave him a long lecture on the depravity of his conduct. After listening stolidly to the half-breed said: "Ain't der no way I can get helped out this?" "No one can help you now but God," his captor answered. The prisoner shook his head sadly, in a hopeless manner, as he muttered: "Well—God, he good deal like Uncle Sam—no one ever see him."—*New York Truth.*

A BALLOON ninety-nine feet in diameter and 500,000 cubic feet in volume is in course of construction for the conveyance of passengers from Spitzbergen to the North Pole. The voyage is expected to last four or five days.

The Button a Modern Invention.

The word button (French bouton, from bout, an end or extremity, and bouter, to push or place) is less correctly applied to an appendage of dress than to a tiny projection or collet intended to be pressed by the thumb or finger for a specific purpose, of which the aptest illustration is furnished by the terminal button of an electric bell. The idea of utilizing the bouton for hanging anything thereby, or fastening anything thereto, is of comparatively modern date; in short, neither the term nor the article was known to the ancients. The dress of the Greeks and Romans needed not the presence of buttons, ample substitutes for which were found in the clasp. Among all the paintings and mosaics discovered in the ruins of Pompeii no single illustration of the button has ever been brought to light. Nor did the simple costume of the Anglo-Saxons require those accessories. Previous to the Norman conquest buttons in England were altogether unknown. The people of Normandy must certainly have been of an inventive turn of mind, or they would never have conceived the utility of buttons in relation to dress. The suggestion probably came from the already familiar wooden knob or extremity known as the bout or bouton of their early furniture. We know ourselves how convenient it is to hang any article of dress upon a door or drawer handle, or even on the collet of a bedpost, so there exists no doubt that in this way it was how the Normans hit upon the idea of temporarily attaching one garment to another.

There Was Something the Matter with Her Heart.

Said one Front street girl to another recently: "At ma's suggestion the doctor called to-day and had a little talk with me. Ma has been worrying about me lately, you know. Well, the doctor said he had reason to suspect that there was something the matter with my heart, and when I expressed a degree of wonder that he should find that out, he looked surprised and asked me if I'd known of it before. I assured him that I had good reason to know of it, and when he asked me about the symptoms I told him that I experienced considerable fluttering and a quicker pulsation, especially towards 8 o'clock in the evening. He didn't know what to make of that, so I told him that was the hour when I expected Charley. He got up at that and prepared to go, and somehow or other I fancied that he looked cheap as he took his departure. I guess he was a little disappointed because he wasn't a little discoverer of my heart trouble."—*Binghamton Leader.*

The Child of an Evil Parent.

Malvolio says in Shakespeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night," "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." So it is with nervousness. Some are born nervous, some achieve nervousness by their own imprudence and neglect, and some have nervousness thrust upon them by disease. The basic starting point of this ailment, which grows rapidly and assumes alarming proportions when it reaches the stage of hypochondria and chronic sleeplessness, is weakness, the child of indigestion, parent of many evils. For the incapacity of the stomach to digest food, and of the system to assimilate it after digestion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has ever proved a sovereign remedy. Sleep becomes tranquil, appetite improves, abnormal sensitiveness of the nerves is succeeded by steadiness and vigor in those delicate tissues, bodily substance increases when that signal restorative of digestion is systematically used. Conquer also with malacia, rheumatism, kidney inactivity, liver complaint and constipation.

Self-Diagnosis.

Mrs. Jinks (meaningly)—I asked Dr. Aquapura if whisky was good for colds, and he said "no."

Mr. Jinks—Well, I don't believe I've got a cold anyhow. It's something else. Did the doctor mention what diseases whisky was good for?—*New York Weekly.*

Where Larders Are Full.

Young tramp—Let's break into the kitchen of that big house to-night and get something to eat.

Old tramp—We wouldn't find much there. Them folks put on too much style. Git into the kitchen o' steady-goin, old-fashioned folks of yer want ter strike a banquet.—*Good News.*

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.
J. C. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A COMPANY of capitalists, headed by a San Francisco gentleman, has been organized for the purpose of laying a new cable across the Atlantic. The cable will be connected with the European coast at Valentia, on the west of Ireland, and will have its American terminus at New York as possible. Its capital stock is placed at \$200,000, which is to be taken in \$200,000 shares by eight gentlemen.

Never Neglect a Cold.

Dr. Austin Flint says in the *Forum*: "It is probable that a person with an inherited tendency to consumption would never develop the disease if he could be protected against infection with the tubercle bacillus. In the light of modern discoveries consumption can no longer be regarded as an incurable disease." It is no exaggeration to say that Kemp's Balsam, when taken in time, has saved many from consumption. At all druggists: 50c and \$1. Sample bottle free.

SO MUCH gold is projected into defective teeth by American dentists that the *Scientific American* says, making allowance for the increase of population, before 1900 our cemeteries will contain a larger amount of gold than now exists in France.

A LUMP of coal was sent from the Roslyn Mine to the Spokane Fall's Exposition. It measured 11½ feet long, 4½ feet wide, and 2½ feet thick. The weight was 4½ tons.

THE saving in clothing when Dobbins' Electric Soap is used is twenty times the soap bill. It is no new experiment, but has been sold for 24 years. To-day just as pure as in 1865. Try it. Your grocer has it.

OF 50,000 guesses of the weight of a big cake of soap on exhibit in Detroit only four, strange to say, were correct.

THE fastest bird on the wing is the swift, which has been known to attain a speed of 200 miles an hour.

SULPHUR and brimstone are on the free list. So is salvation. Now take your choice.

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD girl is the organizer in a Maine church.

THE telephone girl has a good many close calls.

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THOUSANDS of mothers bless the name of Dr. John Bull for inventing his celebrated Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyer. Children tease for them and they never fail to do good.

A SCIENTIST declares that "the soul is the oil of the hair." This is pretty hard on the bald-headed men.—*Somerville Journal.*

FOR BRONCHIAL, ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes.

THE man who is so busy that he has no time to laugh needs a vacation.—*Ram's Horn.*

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Bilious and Nervous Ills.

If it be true that man and wife are one, each can be only half true to the other.

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THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody, more or less. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at its cause by removing all impurities from the blood, building up the diseased tissues and giving healthy tone to the whole system.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh with satisfactory results, receiving permanent benefit from it." J. F. HUBBARD, Streak, Ill.

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(Mention this paper.)

Talking of patent medicines—you know the old prejudice. And the doctors—some of them are between you and us. They would like you to think that what's cured thousands won't cure you. You'd believe in patent medicines if they didn't profess to cure everything—and so, between the experiments of doctors, and the experiments of patent medicines that are sold only because there's money in the "stuff," you lose faith in everything.

And, you can't always tell the prescription that cures by what you read in the papers. So, perhaps, there's no better way to sell a remedy, than to tell the truth about it, and take the risk of its doing just what it professes to do.

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Or, for postage stamps, any single article at the price named. On no account be permitted to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation therefrom unless labeled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation,

A GEORGEOUS EQUIPAGE.

The Magnificent Establishment of the German Minister at Washington.

The handsome equipage in Washington, if not in the country, says a Washington letter to the New York Mail and Express, is that owned by Count Arco Valley, the German minister. The Count's coach was drawn up before the state department the other day, and from it alighted Mr. Mumm von Schwartzstein, secretary of legation. Mr. Mumm von Schwartzstein, though a learned and estimable gentleman, is after all a mere clerk, but as he was on business with the state department, the German notion of etiquette required him to use the legation carriage. The footman who descended from the box to open the carriage door for the secretary was so gorgeously attired that a crowd collected and stared at him for half an hour. The chasseur wore gaudy ivory resplendent with gold and lace. It must have been a very uncomfortable seat for a hot day, as a dark blue cloak of broadcloth, with a double row of gilt buttons down its front, enveloped the entire figure. But the chasseur sat immovable and apparently imperturbable in the boiling sun, where there was scarce enough breeze to stir the feather plumes and the cockade of the German colors which decorated his tall chapeau. That which most attracted the attention of the curiosity hunters was the band one sword worn at his side, dependent from heavy rows of gilt, and caught across the breast from the left shoulder. When the gorgeous footman first made his appearance last winter there was a disposition to criticize him as a piece of ostentation. The sword was particularly puzzling, and self-appointed critics gravely discussed the question, "Can a lackey wear a sword?" But on second thought the critics have concluded to let Count Arco Valley's yager alone, they having discovered that while the employment of uniformed chasseurs is an innovation in Washington, it is an established custom in Berlin, St. Petersburg, London, Paris, Madrid, Vienna, and Rome.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

Fireman Whose Sleep Can Not Be Broken Except by the Sound of the Gong.

A great many people wonder how it is that firemen are so easily aroused from their slumbers at night by the sound of the gong, and not being able to see through it clearly conclude that their sleep must be a very nervous one. Says Fireman John Callihan in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This is a strong impression. When a man first joins the department he is wakeful and nervous, but a few weeks' acquaintance with the method of being awakened banishes all this, and no matter how tired or weary a fireman may be when he retires, or how soundly he sleeps, he is wide awake at the first tap of the bell. Long service in the department makes this method of being awakened so habitual that the sound of even the bell of an alarm clock will awaken the fire laddy when he could not be aroused by calling or tugging at him. I have become so accustomed to the habit of being awakened by the sound of a bell that when I go home on my day off and lay down to sleep I have to set the alarm clock at the hour I intend to leave. I was on the department nearly a month before I got my first recreation day, and I remember that when I went home and fell asleep my folks tried to awaken me at midnight to go to work. They tugged and pulled at me, but I did not awaken. They became alarmed and called in a neighbor, who was also a member of the department. He saw at once what was the matter, and brought in a dishpan to my bedside and hammered on it with a stick. I was up at the first stroke and threw my arms around him, thinking it was the pole. It caused a great laugh, of course, but fully illustrated the force of habit.

AN ELECTRIC PLANT.

Curious Properties of a Shrub found in the Forests of India.

There has been discovered in the forests of India a strange plant which possesses to a very high degree a finishing magnetic power. The hand which breaks a leaf from it receives a shock equal to that which is produced by the conductor of an induction coil. At a distance of six meters a magnetic needle is affected by it and it will be quite deranged if brought near. The energy of this singular influence varies with the hour of the day. All powerful about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, it is absolutely annulled during the night. At times of storm its intensity augments to striking proportions. During rain the plant seems to succumb and bends its head during a thunder shower; it remains there without force or virtue, even if one should shelter it with an umbrella. No shock is felt at that time in breaking the leaves and the needle is unaffected beside it.

One never by any chance sees a bird or insect light on the electric plant; an instinct seems to warn them that they would there find sudden death. It is also important to remark that where it grows none of the magnetic metals are found; neither iron, nor cobalt, nor nickel, an undeniable proof that the electric force belongs exclusively to the plant. Light and heat, phosphorescence, magnetism, electricity, how many mysterious and botanical problems does this wondrous Indian plant conceal within its leaf and flower.

Deep Mining in Nevada.

In Nevada electricity runs the very deep mines and has increased production 35 per cent. The men who work at 3,000 feet deep live about two years, notwithstanding the fact they work only about two hours per day. They get more pay than eight-hour men. They work fifteen minutes and get paid for an hour.

Citation for Non-Resident Owners to be Published.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Present, Hon. Charles E. Soule, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the application of the Drain Commissioners of the said County for the appointment of three special commissioners to determine the necessity for a drain through certain lands in said County, and for the taking of private property for the use and benefit of the public for the purpose thereof, and the just compensation to be made therefor.

Whereas, on the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety, an application in writing was made to this Court by the Drain Commissioners of the said County, for the appointment of three special commissioners to determine the necessity for a drain through certain lands in said County, and for the taking of private property for the use and benefit of the public for the purpose thereof, and the just compensation to be made therefor;

And whereas, this Court did on the twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety, appoint Wednesday, the third day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, as the time, and the office of the Judge of Probate in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, as the place where and where a hearing upon such application would be had, and did then and there order that all persons whose lands were to be traversed by such drain, or who would be liable to assessment for benefits in the construction thereof, and who had not released right of way, and all damages on account thereof, to appear at the time and place designated and show cause, if any there be, why said application should not be granted;

And whereas, there is now on file with this Court a description and survey of such drain, from which description and survey it appears that the commencement, general course, and terminus of such drain are as follows:

Commencing at 20 chains 50 links north from the south 1/4 post of section 17 in township 6 north of range 14 west, running thence, 1st south 89 deg. 45 min. west magnetic meridian, 20 ch. 41 l. 2nd s 87 deg. 37 min. w. 20 ch. 3rd s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 4th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 5th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 6th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 7th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 8th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 9th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 10th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 11th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 12th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 13th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 14th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 15th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 16th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 17th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 18th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 19th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 20th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 21st s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 22nd s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 23rd s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 24th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 25th s 87 deg. 19 min. w. 20 ch. 26th s 87 deg. 19 min. 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