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### Holland City News, Volume 17, Number 48: December 29, 1888

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVII.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1888.

NO. 48

## The Holland City News,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, - MICH.

L. MULDER, Publisher.

### Terms of Subscription:

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

Rates of advertising made known  
on application.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

### Bakeries.

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

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

### Bar.

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

### Barbers.

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

### Boots and Shoes.

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

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

### Clothing.

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

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

### Commission Merchant.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Ar-  
ticles and Perfumes, Imported Havana, Key West,  
and Domestic Cigars.

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

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

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

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

CRANDELL, S. R., dealer in Department Goods,  
and proprietor of Holland City Groceries,  
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 But-  
ter always on hand. River street, cor. Ninth.

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

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

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

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

### Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all  
kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper,  
Carpet, Picture Frames, etc., River St.

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

### Flour Mills.

WALSU, DE ROO & CO., Manufacturers of  
Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

### Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hard-  
ware, steam and gas fittings a specialty.  
52 Eighth street.

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

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

### Hotels.

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

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

BONIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, Proprietor, lo-  
cated near depot of C. & W. M. R. A well  
portioned Hotel. Rates reasonable.

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

TOPKINS, G. W., proprietor of Market Street  
Livery and Sale Stable. Good Turnouts  
made at all times.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufac-  
turer and blacksmith shop. Also manufac-  
turer of Ox Yokes. River street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm Imple-  
ments and machinery. Cor. River and  
Ninth Streets.

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

### Merchant Tailors.

BROSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

### Marble Works.

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

### Meat Markets.

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

### Millinery.

### Physicians.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-  
dence on Tenth street, cor. of Market St.  
Office at 123 drug store of Kremers & Range. Of-  
fice hours: from 1 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 8 p. m.

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office  
at Walsh's Drug Store. Residence, Corner  
of Eighth and Fish streets. In house formerly oc-  
cupied by L. Sprietema. Office hours: 9 to 10 a.  
m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

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

### Real Estate Agency.

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

### Saloons.

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

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

### Second Hand Store.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

STEVENSON, C. A., successors to H. Wyk-  
huyzen, Jeweler and Optician, next door to  
J. Pessink & Bro's. Bakery, Eighth Street.

### Miscellaneous.

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

KAPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,  
saw, and calcined plaster. Corner  
Eighth and Cedar streets.

### Societies.

#### I. O. O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order  
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd  
Fellows Hall, Holland, Mich., on Tuesday evening  
of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.  
L. D. BALDUS, Sec'y. M. HARRINGTON, N. G.

#### 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. 25, Feb. 22, March 21, April 25,  
May 23, June 20, July 18, August 15, Sept. 19,  
Oct. 17, Nov. 14, Dec. 12. St. John's days June  
24 and December 27th.

A. HUNTLEY, W. M.  
O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

#### K. O. T. M.

Greenest Tent, No. 63, meets in Odd Fellows  
Hall at 7:30 p. m., on Monday night next.  
All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.  
Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. All  
particulars given on application.

C. D. WISE, Commander.  
W. A. HOLLY, R. K.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)  
Beans \$1 to \$1.50; Butter, 24 to 25 cts; Eggs, 22c;  
Honey, 10c; Onions, 35c; Potatoes 25c; Apples,  
25 to 40c.

RETAIL.  
Apples 30 to 50c; Beans \$1.25 to \$2.00; Butter,  
24 to 25c; Eggs, 22c; Honey, 10c; Onions, 35c; Po-  
tatoes, 25 to 40c.

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Tase.)  
Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, 100 lbs., 75c; Barley,  
\$1.20; Clover seed, 100 lbs., \$4.50; Corn Meal  
\$5.40; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$5.00; Feed,  
\$5.00; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$5.00; Feed,  
\$5.00; Oats, 47c; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., \$4.00;  
Rye, new, 45c; Timothy Hay, 32.00; Wheat,  
white, 95c; Red Fultz, 92c; Lancaster Red, 92c.

RETAIL.  
Buckwheat, 55c; Bran, 90 lbs., 85c; Barley, 90  
lbs., \$1.40; Clover seed, 90 lbs., \$4.50; Corn  
Meal, 50c; Fine Corn Meal, 50c; Feed, 50c;  
Fine Corn Meal, 50c; Feed, 50c; Oats, 45c;  
Pearl Barley, 90 lbs., \$3.50; Rye, 45c; Timothy,  
seed, 32.25; Corn ear, 40c.

### Oysters.

Can and bulk at C. Blom's Jr.

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

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### FAREWELL 1888.

GOOD resolutions are in order.

CAUSES a rise in flour—Yeast.

PAY your taxes to-day, Saturday.

No new cases of scarlet fever in the  
city.

RESULTS of the war on turkey—Indig-  
estation.

THE NEWS wishes everybody a Happy  
New Year.

SUBSCRIBE for it. For what? Why  
the NEWS.

READ the new ad. of Jonkman &  
Dykema on fifth page.

THE Post Office will be open on New  
Year's from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

ALL the freight trains running out  
of the city were cancelled Christmas.

A PERFECT rainbow was visible for a  
few minutes last Wednesday afternoon.

POSITIVELY no items will be taken  
after 9 a. m. on Fridays. Please re-  
member this.

C. BLOM is receiving oysters by the  
barrel now-a-days. He has a large trade  
and furnishes good oysters.

THE pulpit in Hope Church will be  
occupied to-morrow, Sunday, morning  
and evening, by Rev. Chas. Scott, D. D.

THE Ottawa Pleasure Club will give  
a grand New Years ball, at the Opera  
House on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31st.

REV. LIEPKE, of Grand Haven, will  
preach in the German Lutheran Church  
New Year's eve, Monday, at 7:30  
o'clock.

THE Saugatuck Commercial celebrat-  
ed its twentieth birthday last week.  
It is a bright, newsy sheet. Long may  
it wave.

THE warm weather of the past week  
spoiled the skating on Black Lake. Of  
course the young people are, like the  
ice, all broke up.

IN our item last week about H. D.  
Werkman's new house on Eleventh  
street, we should have said that Mr. J.  
W. Bosman would build it.

THE monthly "responsive readings"  
of the W. C. T. U. will be held at Mrs.  
McBride's residence on Thursday, Jan.  
3rd. All ladies are invited.

ON account of the bad weather last  
Wednesday evening, the congregational  
meeting in Hope Church adjourned till  
next Wednesday, Jan. 2nd, 1889.

THE calaboose has had quite a num-  
ber of occupants lately. One night  
this week eight tramps patronized it,  
Officer Odell showing them the way.

THE Cappon and Bertsch Leather  
Co. generously presented each of their  
employees with a turkey as a Christmas  
present. It took an immense flock of  
gobblers to do this,—over 200.

THE Pope Manufacturing Company,  
of Boston, which makes the famous  
Columbia bicycles and tricycles, gen-  
erously remembered the NEWS office, by  
sending an 1889 calendar to it.

"THE Anarchist Club," composed of  
students of Hope College, held a club  
supper over A. B. Bosman's second-  
hand store last week Thursday even-  
ing. A good time was had by all.

THIS week we dropped into the new  
blacksmith shop of H. Visser, on River  
street. Mr. Visser has a first-class  
shop, and will soon have everything in  
shape to accommodate customers.

THE annual meeting of the Farmers  
Mutual Insurance Company of Ottawa  
and Allegan counties, will be held at  
Zeeland on Saturday, Jan. 12th, 1889.  
For further particulars see ad. on fifth  
page.

THE capture of our Holland bachelors  
by Allegan county girls should make  
our local damsels put on a few extra  
ribbons and try to secure some of the  
Allegan county young men, to make  
matters even.

WHAT's the matter? Nothing, only  
that Pessink Bro's are all right! Their  
store has been well filled the past few  
days, and the good things they sold  
made lots of people happy on Christ-  
mas, especially the little folks.

REV. H. UTERWIJK, of Grand Rap-  
ids, will preach in the Third Reformed  
Church to-morrow, Sunday, morning  
and afternoon. He will also conduct  
the union services in the First Re-  
formed Church in the evening.

THERE will be a parish meeting of  
the members of Grace Church at 7:30  
o'clock this evening, Friday, in the  
new church edifice on Ninth Street. A  
full attendance is requested, as impor-  
tant business will be transacted.

THE weather was remarkably fine  
last Sunday—almost like summer. The  
thermometer registered 55 degrees  
above zero. Farmers near Holland put  
in a little plowing on Christmas, to re-  
member 1888 by, No frost in the ground.

THE fire department was called out  
last Saturday noon, but the fire, which  
was at Mr. I. Verwey's residence, cor-  
ner of Twelfth and River streets, was  
extinguished without their assistance.  
The cause of the blaze was a defective  
chimney. Damage slight.

MR. T. KEPPEL has torn down his  
oil house and rebuilt it in a more sub-  
stantial manner, near the railroad  
track and at some distance from other  
buildings. This is a wise thing to do,  
and it makes the residents of the First  
Ward less fearful when the fire alarm  
whistle is heard.

A PARTY of young ladies and gentle-  
men of the city formed themselves into  
a surprise party Christmas evening and  
made Mrs. A. C. Van Raalte, who was  
celebrating her birthday, a pleasant  
visit. The party enjoyed themselves  
very much, and a young man informed  
us that he had a "sick" time.

THE election of officers in Hope  
Church, last Thursday evening, resulted  
in the re-election of Prof. Doesburg  
and Prof. Kollen as Elders, and Dr. De  
Vries and Mr. D. B. K. Van Raalte as  
Deacons—all for full term. Dr. F. J.  
Schouten was elected Deacon for one  
year to fill the vacancy occasioned by  
the departure of Mr. W. Z. Bangs, to  
Grand Rapids.

ON last week Friday, Dec. 21st, the  
school, one mile south of this city,  
closed for the holidays with an exhibi-  
tion. At the conclusion of the pro-  
gramme, Messrs. A. Visscher, Wiepke  
Diekema, and others of the district,  
made addresses, expressing themselves  
as being well pleased with the progress  
of the pupils under the instruction of  
Mr. A. Scriver.

ONE of our correspondents made a  
statement in regard to Mr. J. H. Boone,  
having trouble with his hired men, a  
few weeks ago. We learn that this  
was incorrect. That Mr. Boone simply  
hired a man for one month, and he, of  
course, left at the end of the month.  
Mr. Boone is one of the best farmers in  
Holland township, and he also is a man  
who never has trouble with any one.

MR. GEORGE H. SOUTER knew that  
the poor editor liked celery and that his  
wife was a lover of flowers, so he sent  
them a Christmas basket containing a  
supply of delicious celery and a beauti-  
ful bouquet. Mr. Souter says that Ho-  
land has a large amount of land well  
adapted for celery culture, and that it  
can be made a paying business to raise  
it.

MR. G. VAN SCHULVEN, who has  
filled the position of manager and  
editor of *De Hope* for the past two and  
a half years, announced in the last  
issue his resignation. Mr. Van Schelven  
has made an excellent editor, and the  
paper under his management has been  
greatly improved. If the owners of the  
sheet are wise, they will refuse to ac-  
cept his resignation and add five hun-  
dred dollars to his salary.

LARGE catches of fish are made  
every day in the Bay. It only takes  
about half an hour to catch a whole  
wagon box full. We never have any  
luck when we go fishing, but perhaps  
we do not use the right kind of fishing  
tackle. Where! Oh where, are those  
deputy game wardens—they are about  
as scarce in these parts as the fish will  
be in Macatawa Bay if this illegal  
business is allowed to continue.

THE local reporter of the NEWS,  
while in Traverse City this week, bor-  
rowed a tomahawk of an Indian and  
went hunting for a lock of hair, but he  
found that all of the young ladies of  
his former acquaintance had improved  
the privileges of leap year and got mar-  
ried; so he finally gave up in sorrow,  
and concluded to look elsewhere. [The  
Holland girls had, therefore, better  
look out for the tomahawk dude.—Ed.]

A TOTAL eclipse of the sun will occur  
next Tuesday, January 1st, 1889. There  
have been six eclipses of the sun on  
New Year's day, in the years 641, 660,  
1162 B. C., and 865, 1405, and 1682 A.  
D. An eclipse will not happen again  
on New Year's day, until the year 2161.  
This eclipse will be visible to the larger  
portions of North America and the  
North Pacific ocean, being total long a  
track 80 miles wide, extending from  
the Aleutian Islands and running cen-  
trally through Point Arena, California;  
Winnemucca, Nevada; Mountain  
Meadows, Idaho, and terminating  
about Lake Winnipeg. Elsewhere it  
will be partial. Invisible east of a line  
drawn through New York City and  
Ogdensburg. It will occur about 8:20  
p. m.

WE had a pleasant chat with Capt.  
Johnson of the Queen of the Lakes  
while going north last week. He was  
in good health, and was as lively as  
ever. He stated that he had been in  
Grand Rapids making arrangements  
for next season's business. He also  
said, from what he could learn in talk-  
ing with different officials of the Chica-  
go and West Mich. R'y, that they in-  
tended to build a road from Baldwin  
to Traverse City next season. We are  
glad to hear such news, for it will open  
up an almost new country. There are  
acres and acres of timber between  
Baldwin and Traverse City, and the  
road would prove a great boom to that  
section.

### A Christmas Wedding.

The marriage of Mr. R. E. Werkman,  
of this city, to Miss Mary Clock, took  
place at the bride's home in Otsego,  
Mich., Dec. 25th, at 1 p. m. The Rev.  
Dr. Fish, pastor of the Baptist Church  
of Otsego, officiated. After the cere-  
mony, the company of relatives and  
friends partook of a substantial and  
inviting wedding feast.

At 4 p. m. the happy couple arrived  
at the depot to take the train for their  
wedding trip. At the depot many of the  
bride's friends met and extended their  
congratulations, while the Otsego band  
honored them with some fine music.  
Mr. and Mrs. Werkman expect to be  
absent about two weeks, during which  
time they will visit Chicago, Hull, Iowa,  
and Minneapolis, Minn.

THE NEWS extends to Mr. and Mrs.  
Werkman its congratulations on this  
happy event, and we wish them a long  
and prosperous life together. We ex-  
pect the factory whistle will announce  
their return to our city and a host of  
friends will be on hand to welcome  
them home.

THE thanks of the employees of the  
NEWS are due to the bride for some de-  
licious wedding cake. "R. E." took  
care of the lovers of the weed, by send-  
ing the office a box of fine Havana ci-  
gars, for which we are grateful. May  
they live long and prosper!

### Personal News.

Miss May Visscher is home from Lan-  
sing for the vacation.

Mrs. Fay, of Big Rapids, visited Mrs.  
Wm. Swift this week.

Mr. W. C. Walsh enjoyed a merry  
Christmas at Allegan.

Mr. Jas. Koning, of Saugatuck, was in  
this city Christmas.

Rev. Crawford and wife were in  
Grand Rapids this week.

Mr. John Ver Schure, of the Freight  
Depot, is on the sick list.

Postmaster J. G. Van Putten—Grand  
Rapids—last week Saturday.

Mr. F. M. Palmer, of Holland, left  
for Sandusky, O., Wednesday.

Miss Minnie Alberti is in Grand  
Rapids visiting for a



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## AROUND THE WORLD.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

News from Foreign Shores—Domestic Happenings—Personal Pointers—Labor Notes—Political Occurrences, Fires, Accidents, Crimes, Etc.

### THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Arrangements Being Perfected for the Inaugural.

QUARTERS have been engaged at the Arlington Hotel, in Washington, D. C., for Gen. Harrison and party prior to the inauguration ceremonies next March. There will be in the party Gen. Harrison and wife, Russell Harrison and wife, J. R. McKee, wife, and two children; ex-Senator Saunders, of Nebraska, and wife (parents of Mrs. Russell Harrison); E. W. Halford, Private Secretary, wife, and daughter. The distinguished guests will reach Washington about a week before inauguration day. They will be located in the Johnson annex on H street and be served in a private dining-room. On the morning of inauguration day they will go to Willard's Hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, and occupy a parlor on the second floor, where they will view the procession as it forms. In accordance with the precedent established by Andrew Jackson, and observed by every President but two since then, President Cleveland will call for President-elect Harrison at Willard's and escort him to the Capitol.

### ROASTED ALIVE.

The Passenger Steamer John H. Hanna, Burns and Sinks Near Plaquemine, La.

The riverboat John H. Hanna was burned to the water's edge at Plaquemine, La., causing the death of at least twenty-five persons. Some perished on the boat, others were drowned, and many in attempting to reach the shore stuck in the mud and were literally roasted alive. Scores sustained injuries by being burned or scalded by escaping steam. Among the dead are Captain J. S. Holmes, Samuel Powell, Bob Smith, Mike O'Neill, Joe Crane, Monroe Diggs, Jack Duff, Joe Harvey, Jim Watson, John Crafton, John Barlow, Jim Blank (colored), Dick Blank (colored), child of Priscilla White (colored). Among those who were badly burned are: David Carroll, Jim O'Neill, John Gibbons, Louis Welch, John Jackson, and Thomas Garrow. The details of the suffering and death of the passengers are harrowing in the extreme.

### PLUNGED TO THEIR DEATH.

Terrible Collision on the Louisville & Nashville Road.

THE through passenger train to Nashville and the South, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, ran into the Knoxville branch passenger train at Bardonia Junction, twenty-five miles south of Louisville, Ky. Two passengers were instantly killed and twelve were injured. The list is as follows: Killed—Mrs. Mary Perkins, of Old Deposit, Ky.; Willie Houston, of Water Creek, Leno County, Ky. Wounded—Engineer McPherson and Fireman Charles King, both of Louisville; E. R. Dickerson, of Boston, Ky.; Miss Bertha Flombacker, of Boston, Ky.; E. S. Miller, of Lebanon, Ky.; Judge Phil B. Thompson, attorney, of Sheppardsville, Ky.; Miss Adeline Adams, of Louisville; Mr. S. K. Adams, of Louisville; Mrs. J. R. Mount, of LaGrange, Ky.; John Mount, of LaGrange, Ky.; Miss Mary Kennard, of Louisville; Bertha Rohrer, of East Bernstadt, Ky.

### BAUERISEN GUILTY.

The Dynamiter Sentenced to Two Years in the Penitentiary.

THE jury in the case of John A. Bauerisen, charged with conspiracy to destroy property of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company with dynamite, returned a sealed verdict at Galena, Ill. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The prisoner's counsel at once moved for a new trial. Bauerisen is committed to jail, the Judge having refused to admit him to bail.

### MARBLEHEAD IN RUINS.

The Town Nearly Wiped Out by Fire—Loss, \$500,000.

SEVEN acres in the business district of Marblehead, Mass., were burned over, a number of stores, office buildings, factories, and dwellings being destroyed. The flames started in the basement of D. B. H. Powers' furniture house, caused, as alleged, by the explosion of a can of kerosene. The loss will probably exceed \$500,000. Twelve years ago the same locality was burned over.

### TRAINS CRASH TOGETHER.

Two Men Killed and Eleven Injured in a Kentucky Railroad Horror.

THE through passenger train to Nashville and the South on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad ran into the Knoxville branch passenger train at Bardonia Junction, twenty-five miles south of Louisville, Ky. Two passengers were killed outright and eleven injured.

### ROBBED AN EXPRESS CAR.

A Central Pacific Train Plundered of an Unknown Amount of Money.

A DISPATCH received at San Francisco, Cal., says that the overland east-bound Central Pacific train was held up by two robbers near Clipper Gap, in the Sierras, and robbed of a large amount of money. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express agents say that the robbers secured only \$800, overlooking a package containing \$10,000.

### EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

JOHN MYERS DOHERMUS, who murdered his son Jacob, June 7 last, was hanged at Hackensack, N. J. Dohermus killed his son with a carving knife because the latter remonstrated with him for abusing his mother. Dohermus was perfectly cool and died unflinchingly, as he said he would. In jail, before the execution, he greeted the ministers and officials cheerfully and spent a long time quietly in prayer before being led to the scaffold.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., Capt. Wishart, President of the Law and Order League, was attacked and severely punished by an

unknown man, supposed to have been one of the Sunday-law violators on whom the league has been making war.

OLIVER DITSON, the music publisher, died at Boston, Mass., aged 77 years.

AN accident occurred on the Atlantic Express on the New York Central Road at Churchville Station, New York, by which twenty-one persons were injured, two of whom will die. The train consisted of nine cars, made up of a baggage car, two coaches, and six sleepers, and was running at a high rate of speed, being about two hours late. Just as the engine passed the station the wheels of the tender left the track on account of a spread rail. The cars all left the track and went through a fence into the field adjoining. Mrs. J. H. McCormick, of Buffalo, and Miss A. Teney, of Lewistown, Me., were fatally injured. Nineteen others received more or less serious wounds.

PEOPLE in Elmira, New York, and neighboring places were startled by what was believed to have been an earthquake shock. Several buildings were shaken and windows rattled. It is now believed that Elmira, although ninety-five miles in a direct line from the scene of the glycerine explosions which occurred near Bradford, Pa., was shaken by the explosion. Other points between Elmira and Bradford were also perceptibly disturbed. In Corning the people were greatly alarmed, many of them running from the supper-table to the streets, fearing that the buildings were tumbling down.

### WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

THE Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion was instituted at Indianapolis by ex-President Hayes and a number of dignitaries of the organization. General Lew Wallace was elected Senior Vice Commander. Three hundred guests attended the banquet, at which speeches were made by ex-President Hayes, General Wallace, and others. General Harrison attended the organization meeting, but was not present at the evening festivities.

NEAR AVoca, Iowa, Joseph Hair, a young man in the employ of John Kelly, a rich bachelor, heard a noise in the barn at night and went out to investigate. He was found later unconscious on the barn floor, his head battered in by a heavy bar, and died next day. The assassin is supposed to have been lying in wait for Kelly for purposes of robbery.

HENRY KOLLAM, of Leavenworth, Minn., was driving Misses Cora and Olive Wilcox to their brother's house, when a sudden lurch of the buggy threw Miss Olive and Mr. Kollam out, he falling beneath the horse's feet and being kicked to one side of the road, and Miss Olive receiving slight injury. Mr. Kollam remained in the buggy until the frantic team dashed into the gate of her brother's yard and she was thrown out. When picked up by her brother she was insensible and did not recover. She died two hours later. She was to have been married New Year's Day to George Johnson, of Cleveland.

THE National Council of Administration of the Grand Army met in Milwaukee, Wis., to set the date of the national encampment next year. Besides locating it officially in Milwaukee, after conferring with the local committee, it was decided to hold the next encampment during the last week in August, the opening day being Aug. 27.

STROBEL & Co.'s picture frame factory at Cincinnati, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire. One of the walls fell, burying fifteen firemen, of whom three or four are fatally hurt. The captain of one of the companies was cremated in the building, and an unknown man was dashed into the canal and drowned. The loss will reach \$100,000.

A DYNAMITE magazine on the Pleasant and Lake Erie Railroad at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, seventeen miles west of Wheeling, Va., exploded, wrecking and injuring buildings. The shock was felt and reported heard at Wheeling and all around. One person was killed and many injured. There was in the magazine 210 kegs of powder and ten cases of dynamite. A 14-year-old boy, Charles Glock, of W. Va., visiting Mt. Pleasant, broke the lock, and with two other boys went in smoking. The other boys were badly hurt. Seventeen men were badly injured. Nearly every house within a mile was blown to pieces, and some farther away were seriously injured. One hundred yards away were thirty tons of dynamite in a cave which was not exploded.

### INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

THE railroad miners of Western Pennsylvania, at a delegate convention representing 9,000 miners, held at Pittsburgh, decided to join the Miners' National Progressive Union. Most of the miners were members of the Knights of Labor, and their desertion will be a hard blow to the District Assembly. W. T. Lewis, General Secretary of the Miners' Progressive Union, and Master Workman Roe, of the National Assembly of Knights of Labor miners, were present in the interest of the rival organizations, but the sentiment was almost unanimously in favor of the Progressive Union. The question of enforcing the Columbus scale was left to the National Association. The coal operators are arranging a meeting to be held shortly to elect delegates to the Interstate Convention of miners and operators in Cleveland in February.

### SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

COLONEL J. HANSON THOMAS, Treasurer of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company, who served with distinction on General Loring's staff during the war, died at Jacksonville, Fla.

THE elegant passenger steamer Kate Adams, running as a semi-weekly packet between Memphis and Arkansas City, was burned near Commerce, Miss., forty miles south of Memphis, Tenn. She had on board about two hundred or more people, including twenty-five cabin and sixty deck passengers, and a cabin crew of eighty. The fire caught in some cotton near the forward end of the boilers. The passengers were at breakfast when the alarm was given, and made a mad rush for the forward deck. At the time the steamer was about 300 yards from the Mississippi side of the river, and her bow was at once headed for the shore. The scene was one of wild confusion. It is estimated that some thirty-five lives were lost, among whom were the following: George Corbett, clerk; Joe Porter, Andrew Reese, Morris Jackson, and Jim Nelson, colored; Senator Coleman, Hillyard Horton, Lee Finley, and Frank Wells. Fifteen deck passengers, four of whom were white, are among the lost. In the number of the unknown lost were three colored women

and two children. They were going to Memphis to spend the holidays. The whites had been working on the levees, and their names and destination are unknown. The list of cabin passengers was quite large. The rescued, including crew, numbered about 167. Many passengers made their escape on dismasted boats. A colored man, handcuffed, charged with murder, was burned to death. Those who jumped overboard were numbed by the coldness of the water, and this accounts for the large loss of life. The safe, containing several thousand dollars of money belonging to passengers, was lost. All the women passengers were rescued.

### ACROSS THE OCEAN.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies has voted to expend \$17,000,000 in military and railway improvements.

THE police have discovered an extensive forgery business in London, and have made many seizures of fictitious £5 Bank of England notes.

MRS. DI MURSKA is dangerously ill at Munich.

RUSSIA is secretly constructing three submarine boats. Three new cruisers, one of 9,000 and two others of 6,000 tons each, are about to be commenced.

A ZANZIBAR dispatch says: Letters dated Stanley Falls, Aug. 29, have been delivered here by Tipoo Tib's men. They state that a letter was received at Stanley Falls from Henry M. Stanley on Aug. 28. The letter was then at Bonvala, on the Aruwihini, where he had arrived Aug. 17. He had left Emin Pasha eighty-two days before in perfect health, and provided with plenty of food. Stanley had returned to Bonvala for the loads of stores in charge of his rear guard, and intended to leave ten days later to rejoin Emin. He reported all the whites in the expedition as in good health, and said that Emin was in possession of vast stores of ivory and many oxen, and that he had abundance of food. Stanley intended to leave Bonvala at the end of August. The West African Telegraph Company has received the following dispatch from St. Thomas:

"I have just received information that Henry M. Stanley, with Emin Pasha, has arrived in the Aruwihini. The news is reliable."

LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, the well-known writer, died at Twickenham, England, the residence of Sir Grant Duff. The cause of death was cancer of the lungs. During his illness of five months he suffered great agony, but his end was painless and peaceful.

### FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE recent snowstorm in New Brunswick was the severest for years. At Moncton more than a dozen trains were held because of the block-ice north of Campbellton. A snow slide at Metapedia covered a special train, but no one was hurt. A crew of shovellers dug out the train. The Quebec train was ten hours late. The storm will cost the company thousands of dollars to reopen communication.

R. G. DUN & Co.'s review of trade for last week:

At St. Paul mild weather was held to be the cause of tardy trading, but the movement at Kansas City was rather light, but more activity was noticed at Detroit, and other ports on the Northwest indicated a satisfactory volume of trade. In the Northwest there was more irregularity, and while the cotton movement was active, the clearing of the ports was reported as less wholesome. At Memphis the market of recent failures was thought indicative of an unhealthy state of trade. Pittsburgh and the clearing of the ports was reported as less wholesome. At Philadelphia, the payments through all clearing houses were about 6 per cent. larger than a year ago, and at all cities outside of New York the amount was about 5 per cent. larger. Wheat prices were a cent lower for the week. Sales were only 7,500,000 bushels in New York City, and the seat of the difficulty was Chicago, where favorable reports as to growing winter wheat began to be felt. Exports from Atlantic ports for three weeks have been 371,911 bushels, against 1,098,341 last year, and of flour 60,000 barrels, against 168,250, and corn exports 31,800 bushels, against 14,700. The price of corn advanced 1/2 cent, with oats unchanged. On the whole the tendency of prices was downward. At Western ports the market was quiet. The freight rate on wheat at the West was at 1 1/2 to 2 1/4, 400, 0 more than it took in Bankers' look for a further outflow of gold in January, when the market is expected to stiffen. The market for securities was quiet. Sales during the seven days numbered 31, against a total of 3 for the week before, and 30 the week previous. For the closing week of last year the figures were 23.

ADVICES have been received from Hayti to the effect that the dispute over the seizure of the American steamer Haytian Republic has been settled. The steamer has been delivered to the American men-of-war, and the latter honored the Haytian flag with a salute of twenty-one guns. Among the people the action of the United States Government is considered an abuse of power against a helpless nation, and this opinion is said to be shared by some of the foreign diplomatic representatives. Gen. Legitime has been unanimously elected President of the Republic and is taking energetic steps to repress the revolution.

### MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime Steers	4.50	5.00
Medium	3.50	4.00
Common	2.75	3.25
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.75	5.50
Wholesale	3.00	3.50
W. H. A. No. 1	2.00	2.50
CORN—No. 2	.31	.34
OATS—No. 2	.25	.28
BUCKEYE—No. 2	.50	.51
CHICKEN—Fryer, 1 lb.	.10	.11
EGGS—Fresh	.20	.21
POTATOES—Carolan's, per bu.	.30	.35
POK—Cash	13.00	13.50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.91	.95
CORN—No. 3	.52	.53
OATS—No. 2	.25	.28
BARLEY—No. 2	.57	.61
POK—Mess.	13.10	13.50
DETROIT.		
CATTLE	4.00	5.25
HOGS	4.00	5.00
SHEEP	2.50	3.50
WHEAT—No. 2	1.04	1.05
CORN—No. 2	.35	.37
OATS—No. 2	.25	.28
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	1.04	1.05
CORN—No. 2	.35	.37
OATS—No. 2	.25	.28
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	4.00	5.75
HOGS	5.00	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2	1.04	1.05
CORN—No. 2	.35	.37
OATS—No. 2	.25	.28
LOUIS.		
CATTLE	5.00	5.75
HOGS	4.75	5.25
WHEAT—No. 2	.98	.99
CORN—No. 2	.30	.31
OATS—No. 2	.25	.28
BARLEY—No. 2	.57	.61
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE	4.00	5.00
HOGS	4.00	5.25
SHEEP	4.00	5.00
LAMBS	4.00	5.00
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE	4.00	5.25
HOGS	1.02	1.03
CORN—No. 2	.34	.35
OATS—No. 2	.27	.28
BUCKEYE—No. 2	.51	.52
POK—Mess.	11.50	12.00
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime	4.25	5.00
Medium	3.25	4.25
Common	2.50	3.00
HOGS	5.00	5.25
SHEEP	4.00	5.00
LAMBS	5.00	5.50

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

NOTABLE CAREER OF M. DE LESSEPS, THE FRENCHMAN.

The Suez Canal a Great Success, While the Panama Canal Company a New Era Must Begin in the Work of Sealing Inter-oceanic Transit for Ships through the American Isthmus.

From the New York Tribune.

With the resignation of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps and the other officers of the moribund Panama Canal Company a new era must begin in the work of sealing inter-oceanic transit for ships through the American Isthmus. Practically, too, the active career of M. de Lesseps comes to an end—a career long and active beyond ordinary mortal compass, and full of such picturesque episodes as are seldom to be observed outside the pages of romantic fiction.

His father, Count Mathieu de Lesseps, was born at Bayonne, and as he was equally well acquainted with the Spanish and French languages, was sent by Napoleon I. to accompany Lucien Bonaparte, his first ambassador to the court of Spain. While in the elder de Lesseps made the acquaintance of Mr. Kirkpatrick, United States consul to Madrid, who first introduced him to the family of Senor Greignier, a notable Andalusian. This noble Spaniard had two fair daughters, with one of whom Mr. Kirkpatrick was already in love, and it did not take the Count long to fall in love with the other. The Scotch-American Consul at Madrid, however, became brothers-in-law, and while the son of the latter was to become Ferdinand, "Duke of Suez," the daughter of the former became Countess of Montijo and mother of Eugenie, afterward Empress of France. The elder de Lesseps in 1833 represented the French Republic in Egypt. Bonaparte instructed him to pick out from among the leaders of the Turkish troops a man of energy and ability who could be proposed at Constantinople for the hitherto nominal dignity of Pasha of Cairo. M. de Lesseps pitched on Mehmet Ali, the illiterate commander of a corps of bashi-bazouks, and advised him to accept as a short method of dealing with the mamelukes, who were the oppressors of the Egyptians, and the enemies of France. Mehmet, who might have been one of Carlyle's heroes, put the counsels into practice at the massacre of the citadel, which Kinglake so dramatically described in "Lothian." It was when M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was himself French Consul General in Egypt that he became intimate with Mehmet Ali's youngest son, his future patron and partner.

Ferdinand de Lesseps was born at Versailles Nov. 19, 1805, and after acquiring a thorough diplomatic education by traveling about in company with his father, entered the consular service himself and held the post of Consul at Barcelona, Cairo, and Alexandria, becoming Consul General at the Egyptian capital, and receiving the cross of the Legion of Honor for his heroism and devotion during the plague. In 1849 he was made French Minister at Madrid, and the following year was sent to Rome to effect negotiations between the papal government and the French army. Owing to his most favorable opinion of the pope, he was named in Italy he was recalled in disgrace.

Mohammed Said, son of Mehmet Ali, had now succeeded to the Viceroyalty at Cairo, and he invited the son of his father's friend to Egypt as his guest. The idea of the Suez Canal then took possession of de Lesseps' mind, and said became his first convert. The Sultan, and the English bitterly opposed the scheme, but the company was formed in 1854, with a capital of \$40,000,000. The work was begun in 1858, was pressed with vigor and enthusiasm, and the canal was opened with imposing ceremonies Nov. 17, 1869—the same year in which the Union and Central Pacific railroads were connected at Promontory, in Utah. Being her kinsman, M. de Lesseps had the sympathy and active interest of the Empress Eugenie in this great enterprise, and it was largely through her patronage that he was enabled to carry it to a successful conclusion.

The Suez Canal passes through a low, sandy plain, and is about 100 miles long. By the aid of dredging and the depth of twenty-six feet of water is maintained. The ships pass in and out at either end without the hindrance of locks. The business of the canal has steadily increased. In 1885 no less than 3,624 vessels passed through it; the gross receipts were \$12,000,000; the shareholders were paid a dividend of 17.08 per cent. after the sinking fund had been provided for, and the company's steam and sailing vessels that passed through amounted to 8,855,411 tons.

The idea of cutting through the Cordilleras and providing a waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific at Darien originated with the Spanish conquerors, but their plans lay for 200 years buried in musty and forgotten archives. The speculations of modern science revived the idea, and when M. de Lesseps presented his famous congress in the Low Countries in May, 1879, a variety of competing schemes were submitted to it. The choice was finally narrowed to the project of the canal through Nicaragua and that of the Panama route. The Panama route had its advantages and was the cheaper of the two by \$3,000,000. It was calculated to cost only \$160,000,000. But it was much the longer, both in time and distance; it would be difficult and expensive to keep in check the luxuriance of the tropical vegetation; the number of ships would be limited by the locks, and any attempt to be made to be shaken by the Central American earthquakes. So the congress recommended the piercing of the Panama Isthmus by an overwhelming majority. A few of the members abstained from voting, and M. de Lesseps points out that the abstainers and the small dissenting minority were mainly made up of Central American delegates, so that the decision may be said to have been unanimous. The route to be adopted had been surveyed and recommended by two French naval officers, MM. Wyse and Lelache. The congress finally resolved, by seventy-eight votes against eight, twelve abstaining, that the canal, at the sea-level, without any locks, should be made from the Bay of Limon to the Bay of Panama, and the committee agreed in favor of this resolution. Other recommendations of the congress have been followed by the company which M. de Lesseps formed to execute the work, styled "La Compagnie Universelle du Canal Inter-oceanique de Panama."

In July, 1879, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps concluded an arrangement with M. Bonaparte Wyse and his associates for the purchase of a concession granted to the latter by the Government of the Colombian Republic for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. On the 23d of that month M. de Lesseps published his first prospectus, inviting subscriptions for 800,000 shares of \$100 each, giving a capital of \$80,000,000. The shares were not taken up. In November, 1880, a second prospectus was issued for 600,000 shares, and upward of 1,200,000 shares were then applied for by 102,330 subscribers. The company was thus constituted with a capital of \$60,000,000 in 600,000 shares, which have been paid in full, and the company has contracted six loans, mostly bearing 5 per cent. interest, but taken at large discounts, the total amount of obligations in 1887 being \$269,535,540; which had produced in cash only \$149,546,740; the annual charge for interest, with that of the sinking fund, is \$13,142,280. The total cost of the work, allowing 10 per cent. for contingencies, was estimated in 1880 at \$167,740,000, but the actual expenditure up to June 31, 1887, was \$230,000,000, and yet the work was little more than begun.

The entire length of the canal, including the channel dredged in the Bay of Panama, will be 52 miles and 1.73 yards, the width at bottom 72 feet, the depth 20 feet, and the depth of water 21 feet 6 inches. Owing to fears that the Panama Canal Company's difficulties may give rise to disorders on the Isthmus the French Government has decided to send a man-of-war to Colon to protect French interests. It is expected that the United States will send two warships to Colon.

The occupants of an Astoria, Ore., hostelry, fish from their bedroom windows and ban in their supper from the surging water about the hotel foundations.

## CARROLL'S LAST ATTEST.

COPY OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE MADE IN 1826.

It Was Attested by Charles Carroll of Carrollton—An Interesting Paper Found—Utah Gentiles Oppose Statehood—One of the "Old Defenders" Dies.

[New York special.]

An interesting historical document has been unearthed in the library of this city. It is an engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence in vellum, bound in folio form, and attested by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, then the only surviving signer of the original document. The document also contained the autograph signatures of President John Quincy Adams and his cabinet, the New York State and other officials. The attestation by Mr. Carroll is as follows: "Grateful to the Almighty God for the blessings which, through Jesus Christ our Lord, he has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation and upon myself in permitting me under circumstances of mercy to live to the age of 89 years and to survive the fiftieth year of American independence, and certify by my present signature my approbation of the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress on the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, which I originally subscribed the 2d day of August of the same year, and of which I am now the last surviving signer, I do hereby recommend to the present and future generations the principles of that important document as the best earthly inheritance their ancestors could bequeath them, and pray that the civil and religious liberties they have secured to my country may be perpetuated to the remotest posterity, and extended to the whole family of man."

"Witnesses: Stephen N. Bowman, pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, New York; John Gibson, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Baltimore."

"2d August, 1825."

### LAST OF THE OLD DEFENDERS.

Death of James Chamberlain Morford at Baltimore.

[Baltimore (Md.) telegram.]

James Chamberlain Morford, the last of the gallant band known as the Old Defenders' Association, died in this city at the age of 95 years. He was but 19 when he enlisted for the protection of his home. He left four daughters, fourteen grandchildren, thirteen great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. The Old Defenders' Association, which for nearly half a century has been one of the best known features of Baltimore, was organized in 1842 with 1,259 members. It was the custom of the members to attend church in a body the Sunday previous to each 12th of September, each member wearing a cockade and a piece of crape, the latter out of respect to the memory of the dead comrades. The glorious twelfth, the anniversary of September 12, 1814, when the British, fresh from the destruction of Washington, were repelled from the city of Baltimore, they would assemble at the City Hall, march twice around the battle monument, and then go to some convenient place to eat their annual dinner. This they did until the association dwindled to but two members.

### A PROTEST FROM UTAH.

The Gentiles Oppose Statehood Because "Oligarchy Is Not Dead."

[Salt Lake (Utah) dispatch.]

The Liberal Committee of Utah has issued the following address to the country:

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 17.

The Liberal Territorial Committee, representing Liberals and Democrats alike, desires to call the attention of the country to the fact that the Gentiles of Utah unanimously oppose the Norman Statehood scheme recently introduced by a Democratic Congressional caucus. We are confronted by a condition, not a law, is not supreme. Two hundred and thirty-four indictments were found at the present term of court at Provo for violations of United States statutes designed to suppress polygamy and polygamous living. To give Utah Statehood would retrograde progress, depreciate value, pervert polygamy, and hand the Territory over to the Mormon priesthood. We call upon patriotic citizens everywhere to unite in strong protests to Congress against the proposed action. The admission of Utah to Statehood would be a crime against American institutions.

"O. W. POWERS, Chairman."

### DE LESSEPS A MARTYR.

Parliament Receives the Name for the Panama Canal Failure.

[Paris telegram.]

A notable result of the Panama Canal collapse is that all the anger and disappointment of the investors is directed against Parliament, while sympathy is extended to M. de Lesseps, who is regarded as a martyr. On the other hand, there is every indication that when the Deputies vote against the bill come forward for re-election they will find a very intense feeling against them. Thousands of shareholders, at the invitation of the company, have signed an agreement to subscribe for lottery bonds on a future issue at 360 francs. A majority of them, however, refused to sign an agreement to leave their claims at interest until the completion of the canal. Two persons were nearly lynched and several others were roughly handled by the crowd around the company's offices for making depreciatory remarks about M. de Lesseps.

### UNION STOCK YARDS IN TEXAS.

A Big Company Formed at Fort Worth—Former Illinoisans Interested.

[Fort Worth (Texas) dispatch.]

The Fort Worth Union Stock Yards Company, with a capital of \$200,000, has been organized here. Col. E. W. Taylor was made President, A. W. Caswell Secretary, and Col. W. M. Harrison Treasurer. Fifty per cent of the capital stock was called for. The company own 146 acres on Marine Creek, and are negotiating for 150 acres adjoining. The yards will be built at once. Four railroad companies have tracks on the lands. John R. Hoxie, formerly of Chicago, and E. R. Harold, formerly of Bloomington, Ill., are largely interested. It is proposed to make the yards second only to those in Chicago.

### Larceny in First Degree.

On an indictment for larceny in the first degree, Theodore Shotwell, of the insolvent firm of Shotwell, Clerihew & Lotman, at Minneapolis, Minn., is held in \$2,000 bail. The Northwestern National Bank charges Shotwell with obtaining \$30,000 on false representations as to the financial standing of the firm.

A CLYDESDALE colt has been sold for \$3,000, the highest price ever paid for a draught horse.

MRS. AMET, the French story writer who died recently, was a Sister of Charity before her marriage.



## EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

JR. TALMAGE ANALYZES RATIONALISM IN RELIGION.

Christianity's New Foe—Religious Dissection and the Brushing Away of the Old Religion of Christ—A Sermon Delivered in Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Subject—"A Bad Bell Cured."  
Text—"I have heard thy prayer; behold, I will heal thee. And Isaiah said, Take a lump of figs. And they took and laid it on the boil and he recovered."—II Kings, xx, 5, 7.

Luxurious living is not healthy. The second generation of kings, and queens, and lords, and princes is apt to be brainless and invalid. The second crop of grass is almost always short. Royal blood is generally scrofulous. You will not be surprised, then, to hear that King Hezekiah had disorders which broke out in a carbuncle, virulent and dreadful. The Lord told him he must die; he did not want to die. He turned his face to the wall, so that his prayer would not be interrupted, and cried to God for his life. God heard the prayer and answered it, saying: "Behold, I will heal thee." But there was human instrumentality to be employed. This carbuncle needed a "cataplasm." That is a tough word we use to show how much we know. If in the pulpit we always used words the people understood, we never should have any reputation for learning. Well, this carbuncle needed a "cataplasm," which is a poultice. Your old mother, who doctored her own children in the time when physicians were not as plenty as they are now, will tell you that the very best poultice is a fig, and that was what she used upon the carbuncle of King Hezekiah. The power of God, accompanied by his human instrumentality, cured the King.

In this age of discovery, when men know so much it almost kills them, and write so wisely it almost kills us, it has been found out that prayer to God is a dead failure. All things are arranged according to inexorable law. There is no use of praying to God for rain in time of drought. The "weather probabilities" in the morning papers will decide the question, rain or no rain, and the whole nation in prayer before God would not bring down a single drop. I am not speaking of an imaginary theory, but of that which is believed by ten thousand times ten thousand men.

If sickness comes to your household, it will depend entirely upon ventilation, good diet, and the skill of the doctors, as to whether your child gets well. The father might pray all day and the mother might pray all night—it would not have any effect upon the case. If squills, belladonna, paregoric, and gruel do the work, your child will get well; if not, not. There is a cast-iron God seated at the head of the universe, holding in the cold grasp of his metal fingers a band of law from which nothing can break away.

Men and women of God, at this point the great battle of Christianity is to be fought. The great foe of Christianity to-day is rationalism, that comes out from our schools, and universities, and magazines, and newspapers, to scoff at Bible truth and caricature the old religion of Jesus. It says Jesus is not God, for it is impossible to explain how He can be divine and human at the same time. The Bible is not inspired, for there are things in it that they don't like. Regeneration is a farce; there is good enough in us, and the only thing is to bring it out. Development is the word—development. The Garden of Eden is a fairy story and no more to be believed than the "Arabian Nights," or "Gulliver's Travels," or "Robinson Crusoe." We all started as baboons, and are blood relations to that monkey squirming about on the top of that hand organ. Lazarus was not dead when Christ pretended to raise him; he was only playing dead. The water was not changed into wine at the wedding, but Christ brought in some wine that He had found elsewhere to make up the deficiency. Christ did not walk on the sea, but on the shore, so near that it seemed as if He really were on the water.

What is still more alarming is, that Christian men dare not meet this ridicule. There is no Christian man in five that can, unblanched, stand in the presence of all this railleury, saying: "I believe in the whole Bible, and in every single statement that it makes." Christian men try to soften the Bible down to suit the skeptics. The skeptics sneer at the dividing of the Red Sea; and the Christian goes to explain that the wind blew a hurricane from one direction to a good while, until all the water piled up; and besides, that it was low water anywhere, and so the Israelites went through without any trouble. Why not be frank and say: "I believe the Lord God Almighty came to the brink of the Red Sea, and with His right arm swung back the billows on the right side, and with His left arm swung back the billows on the left side, and the abashed water stood up hundreds of feet high, while through their glassy walls the sea monsters gazed with frightened eyes on the passing Israelites?" The rationalist comes to you saying: "How about Jonah and the whale? Do you really believe that fish story?" There were never so many Nantucket fishermen after one whale as there have been rationalists flinging harpoons at the Mediterranean sea monster, and from that one whale they get enough oil to light ten thousand souls to perdition. A skeptic tells you that Jonah would have been killed in the process of swallowing, and that he could not, anyhow, have lived three days in such close quarters, but would have been smothered by the poor ventilation. How the good Christians immediately go to work, and try to explain the whole thing by natural laws, so as to please the rationalists, and say that a whale is an air-breathing fish; that every little while it comes to the surface, and that the whale that swallowed Jonah did the same thing, and thus got a supply for itself and the prophet. Why not rather say that God can do anything; and He could take Jonah through the whale's throat, although the throat would not have been half large enough ordinarily to let him pass, and could have kept him alive in the whale five years without any air, if He had chosen to? Who made the whale? God. Who made Jonah? God. Then He could do anything He pleased with either of them.

The moment you begin to explain away the miraculous and supernatural you surrender the Bible. Take the supernatural out of the Bible, and you make it a collection of lies and humbugs, in preference to which I choose "Æsop's Fables." They are what they pretend to be—fables. But, if, after all that the Bible declares, Jesus is not God, and Lazarus was not raised from the dead, and the water was not turned into wine, and the Red Sea was not divided, and in answer to prayer Hezekiah's boil did not get well, then the Bible is the worst fraud ever perpetrated in God's universe.

Ah! my friends, have we been mistaken? Does God hear and answer

prayer, or does He not? Hezekiah was sick unto death; he prayed for his life; God heard him, and added fifteen years to that lifetime. The prayer saved him—the lump of figs applied being merely the God appointed human instrumentality.

"But," says some one, "I don't believe the Bible." Ah! then we will have to part company for four or five minutes, for it is useless to try to argue with any man with whom you cannot stand upon common ground. In any argument, if you would be successful, there must be some common data to start from. It is foolish to try to prove to a man that twice three are six, provided he does not admit the multiplication tables or that two and two are four, if he does not admit the addition table.

My first address, therefore, is to those who do believe in the Bible. I want to tell you that prayer is the mightiest of all remedies, and that the allopathic and homeopathic and the eclectic schools will yet acknowledge it. Here are two cases of sickness precisely alike; the same kind of medicine is given to both of them, and in the same quantities. The one patient recovers, and the other does not. Why? God blesses the one remedy, and does not bless the other. Prayer has helped many a blundering doctor through with a case that would have otherwise become completely unmanageable. There is such a thing as Gospel hygiene, as Christian pharmacy, as divine materia medica. That is a foolish man who, in case of sickness, goes only to human resources, when he has those instances of the Lord's help in the sick-room. Before you call the doctor, while he is there, and after he goes away look up to Him who cured Hezekiah. Let the apothecary send the poultice, but God makes it draw. Oh! I am glad to have a doctor who knows how to pray. God send salvation to all the doctors! Sickness would be oftener balked, death would be oftener hurled back from the door sill if medical men came into the sick-room like Isaiah of the text, with a prescription in their hands and the word of the Lord in their mouths.

John Abercrombie, the most celebrated physician of Scotland, prayed when he went into the sick-room, and he wrote no more ably about "diseases of the brain" than about "the philosophy of the moral feelings." I don't know how much of the medical success of Sydenham, and Cooper, and Harvey, and Rush depended upon the fact that they knew how to pray as well as to prescribe. I don't want a physician who sees no God in human anatomy to doctor my broken bones. If God made us (and I think He did), and if the Bible is true (and I am rather disposed to think it is), then it is not strange that prayer does traverse natural cause; ay, that it introduces a new cause. When God made the law, He did not make it so strong He could not break it. If God made our bodies, when they are broken He is the one to mend them; and it is reasonable that we should call Him in to do it. If my furnace in the cellar breaks down, there is no one so competent to repair it as the manufacturer. If my watch stops, there is no one so competent to set it going as the one who made it. If the body is disordered, call in the Maker of it. It is not all, as these physicians tell us, a matter of ventilation or poisoned air, or cleanliness or dirt, or nutritious diet or poor fare. I have known people to get well in rooms where the windows had been six weeks down, tight shut, and I have known them to die right under patent ventilators. I have known children sickly who everyday had their bath, and I have known children robust, the washing of whose faces would make their features unrecognizable.

God did not make the law and then run away from it. What is a law of nature? It is only God's usual way of doing things. But He has said that if His children ask Him to do a thing, and He can consistently do it, He will do it. Go on with your pills, and plasters, and nostrums, and elixirs, and your catholicon, but remember that the mightiest agency in your recovery is prayer. Prayer to God brought the king's cure, the lump of figs being the God directed human instrumentality.

I would have you also see—for it is another lesson of the subject—that our prayer must also be accompanied by means. It is an outrage to ask God to do a thing while we sit idly by. The prayer, to be acceptable, must come not only from the heart, but from the hands. We must work while we pray, devotion and work going together. Luther came to Melancthon's bedside and prayed for his recovery, and insisted, at the same time, that he should take some warm soup, the soup being just as important as the prayer. In the time of the great plague that came to York, of England, the priests prayed all night and all day for the removal of the plague, but did not think of clearing out the dead dogs and cats that lay in the gutters, causing the sickness. We must use means as well as supplications. If a man has "evening prayers," asking for health and then sits down to a full supper of indigestibles at 11 o'clock at night, his prayer is a mockery. A farmer has no right to pray for the safety of his family when he knows there is no cover on the cistern. The Christian man, reckless about his health, ought not to expect the same answer to his prayer as the Christian man expects who retires regularly at 10 o'clock at night, and takes his morning bath with the appendix of a Turkish towel. Paul said to the passengers of the Alexandrian corn ship that they should get safe ashore, but he told them they must use means, and that was: "Stick to the old ship!" God is not weak, needing our help, but God is strong, and asks us to co-operate with Him that we may be strong, too. Pray by all means, but don't forget the fig poultice.

That God answers prayers offered in the right spirit, seconded by our own effort, is the first and the last lesson of this text, and it is a lesson that this age needs to learn. If all communication between earth and Heaven is cut off, let us know it. If all the Christian prayers that are going up toward God never reach Him, then, I say, let silence smite the lips of the afflicted world, and the nations smother their groans and die quietly. God does answer prayer. The text shows it. You say: "I don't believe the Bible; I think that those things were merely coincidences, which are often brought as answers to prayer." Do you say that? Was it mere happenstance that Elijah prayed for rain just as the rain was going to come anyhow? Did Daniel pray in the wild beasts' den just at the time when all the lions happened to have lockjaw? Did Jesus pray at the grave of Lazarus just at the time when Lazarus was going to dress himself and come out anyhow? Did Jesus lose His place in His sermon, and make a mistake, when He said: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you?" And, lest some were so stupid they could not understand it, He goes on: For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

But some one persists in saying: "I don't believe anything of the Bible." Then I appeal to your own instincts. Prayer in certain circumstances is as natural to man as the throbbing in the pulse, as the respiration of the lungs. Put a company of men—I don't care how bad they are—in some imminent peril, and they will cry out: "God have mercy on us!" I challenge that these men who don't believe in prayer charter a steamer, go out in the Narrows, swing out 800 or 900 miles to sea, and then heave to and wait for a cyclone. And after the cyclone comes and the vessel has gone under ten times, when they did not expect it would rise again, and the bulwarks have been knocked in, and the masts are gone—if they do not pray I will surrender my theory. Do you tell me that this instinct which God has put in us, He put there just to mock us for His own cruel amusement? If God implanted that instinct in the human heart it was because in His own heart there was something responsive.

To prove that God does hear prayer, I put on the witness stand Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Ezekiel, Jeremiah, Micah, John, Paul, Peter, and King Hezekiah. Tell me, ye ancient battle fields, ye Oriental threshing floors, ye Judean corn fields, ye Galilean fishing smacks, is God deaf and dumb and blind before all human petition? That God answers prayer, I bring the ten million facts of Christendom to prove. There has never paper enough come out of the paper mills to write the story. Has not many a mother prayed back her bad boy from the ends of the earth—from Canton, from Madras, from Constantinople—until he knelt beside her in the old homestead? Have there not been desperadoes and renegades who have looked into the door of a prayer-meeting to laugh and scoff at it, who have been drawn by the power of prayer, until they ran to the altar crying out for mercy? Did not the blacksmith in Lyons, N. Y., pray to God until there came a great awakening that shook the community?

In my parish in Philadelphia, one night at a meeting I asked a young man to go into a room at the side of the church and talk upon the theme of religion. He grew violently angry, and shook his fists at me. We resolved to pray for that young man, and we prayed that he might yield his soul to God. And when, next night at the meeting, the side door was flung open, he was the first to step in. Prayer had captured him. I had a classmate in college whose uncle, Dr. John Snodder, of India, wrote to him, saying: "I will pray for you every day until such a day, and then I will give my attention to some other subject." The last day of these prayers, when they had all gathered up before the throne of God, my classmate surrendered his soul to Jesus. This is no second-hand story. I saw the letter, and I knew the young man.

But why should I go so far? I have had in my own experience, and I have had in the history of my own family, the evidence that God answers prayer. My mother, with three Christian women, assembled week after week and prayed for their children; they kept up that prayer meeting of four persons year after year. The world knew nothing of it. God answered all those prayers. All the group came in; the eleven sons and daughters of my mother came in, myself the last.

Sickness came to my household—hopeless sickness, as it seemed to many. At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the invalid was carried to the steamer for Savannah. At 11 o'clock the next day, being Sunday, standing in this very place, a man of God prayed for the recovery of the sick one. At that time, 11 o'clock, she who had been prostrated three weeks, with some help walked up on deck. The occurrence was as near to being miraculous as I can imagine. That she was hopelessly sick, people who sat up with her night after night, and are here, can testify. That the prayer for her recovery was offered in this pulpit, thousands of people could testify. That at 11 o'clock on that Sunday morning she walked up on deck, as by a miraculous recovery, I call the passengers on the San Jacinto, commanded by Capt. Atkins, Dec. 16, to testify. This is no second-hand story.

Prayer potent! If I dared to think there was no force in prayer, methinks God, after all He has done for me and mine, would strike me dead. Prayer potent! Why, it is the mightiest force in the universe. Lightning has no speed, the Alpine avalanche has no power, compared with it.

Will you let the abstractions and the vagaries of a few skeptics, or a good many skeptics, stand beside the experience of Gen. Havelock, who came out in front of the English army, lifted his hat, and called upon the Lord Almighty? or of George Washington, who at Valley Forge was found upon his knees in prayer; or of William Wilberforce, who went from the British Parliament to the closet of devotion; or of Latimer, who stood with his hands on fire, in martyrdom, praying for his persecutors? Was Washington weak? Was Havelock weak? Was Wilberforce weak? Was Latimer weak? Bring all the affairs of your store, of your soul, of your body, of your friends, of your church, before Him, and the great day of eternity will show you that the best investments you ever made were your prayers, and though you may have broken promises you made to God, God never broke His promises to you. Let God be true, though every man be found a liar.

And now, in conclusion, I have to present you some checks, blank checks, on the bank of Heaven, written in blood, and signed by the hand wounded on the cross. It is not safe for you to give a blank check with your name to it. You do not know what might be written above. But here is a blank check which God says I can give you; it is signed by the handwriting of the Lord Jesus Christ, and you can fill it up with anything you want to. "Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek, and ye shall find." I do not say that your prayer will be answered in just the way you expect, but I do say it will be answered in the best way. Oh! will you trust him? This is the outcome of all this subject.

If I should ask the men and women in this audience who have found God a prayer answering God to rise up, you would nearly all rise up. In time of darkness and trouble, as in time of light and prosperity, He answered you. I commend you to that God to whom your parents dedicated you in infancy. They believed so much in prayer that their last word was a supplication for you. Having heard you in days of prosperity, He will not reject your last petition, when in the darkened room, after they have wiped the dew of death from your brow, and the whole group of loved ones have kissed you good-bye, you have only strength enough left to pray "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!"

It is only after she becomes a contemner that a woman is willing to own up to her age.—Boston Post.

Too much beer is apt to put men at larger heads.

## AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

INSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

### THE FARM.

**Plums.**  
Mr. D. B. Wier, of Illinois, states it as his observation that the fruit of many plum trees is so largely influenced by the pollen with which the blossoms were fertilized that the very same variety may produce very good or very poor fruit, according to the character of other varieties standing in its vicinity.

### Hog Cholera.

A professor of the University of Nebraska says the hog cholera is caused by a microbe from the soil, where, under certain conditions, it multiplies. He says: "Don't put a new lot of healthy hogs in a pen or upon land where the swine plague has been for less than three years, unless the same has been cleansed of all refuse, plowed or dug up several times and exposed to the air for an entire month."

### Rye as a Fertilizer.

Many farmers are letting their sons use a portion of the farm for growing small fruits and vegetables. Such land as these young men usually have to work is very far from being in the condition of soil occupied for some years as a market garden and needs more manure than the farmer can spare. In such a case we have witnessed the effect of turning under a heavy crop of rye. The land is rather too stiff for working early in the spring. If worked before it is quite dry it is apt to bake.

After a crop of potatoes was taken off such a piece of land, rye was sown the last of August. The next spring, in May, an immense mass of green rye as high as the horses' backs was carefully plowed under. The land worked nicely, but the effect on the crop was not as beneficial as the gardener expected. But the following spring, in plowing up the land, he was surprised and delighted to find the soil in such a mellow condition. The plow turned up a great mass of decayed rye that looked like manure and had all the effect of manure, at any rate so far as the mechanical condition of the soil was concerned. By the aid of a few hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer per acre, he obtained as good crops on this land as he would have had from the application of a heavy dressing of stable manure. He thinks he has solved the question of how to carry on a farm garden situated too far to draw manure from the town. In other words, plow under rye and use commercial fertilizer.

There are other crops equally good and some better for this purpose, but rye is very convenient, as it can be sown at any time a plot of land happens to be vacant, from August to December. In August three pecks to a bushel of seed per acre is sufficient on good, mellow land, but later it is better to sow thicker—say one and one-half per acre.

There is one pleasant feature of this method that commends to all who love a neat, well tilled farm. Instead of the land being covered with old potato vines, or rubbish, or weeds, you have a fine, dark green, luxuriant crop growing all through the fall, winter, and early spring months. If for nothing else, it pays to sow rye for looks.

### THE STOCK RANCH.

#### Swirls.

J. L. Van Doren, in the *Swine Breeder's Journal* writes upon this much-discussed "point" as follows:

While I do not believe in encouraging swirl breeding, I would not discard a good brood sow or boar if they had a swirl on their back as large as the bare spot on the top of my head, or if they were producing pigs that had other points more essential in the making up of a hog with good feeding qualities, which are far more important than a few hairs that do not lay straight.

I have no doubt that the subject, as it has been presented to the readers of the *Journal* will discourage the breeding of swirls, and the probabilities are that many a good pig will go to pork barrel simply because it has a swirl, while its place will be filled by one very much inferior in many respects in order to get the hair straight. I look at this matter something after the color craze which came over the breeders a few years ago, and many hold to it yet, nothing but a pig black with white points is fit to breed to in order to imitate the Berkshire as near as possible in color. What was the consequence? Every pig that had the color was sold at good prices, while many a good one was butchered because he had a few white spots. Go and look at the pigs where color was taken into consideration before anything and what do you see? A lot of porkers that are small, tight hide, rough coat of hair, showing no quality or mellowness.

Now I will make the assertion (and it will raise a breeze among some of your able writers, but it is true as long as it is carried on in a friendly manner it will certainly do good) and the oldest and best breeders in Ohio will back me out in what I say, that the best feeding hogs we ever had were those that had a few white spots with often a swirl and occasionally curly, such as World Beater 1213 and his son U. S. 1195. These hogs showed mellowness, and bred pigs with good feeding qualities. But some will say, "That crank wants to go back instead of forward, in breeding." I want the hog that will make the most pounds of pork for the amount of food consumed if I can get him with all the good points, such as a short head, nice, fine drooping ear (no hair on), straight, strong back, thick through the ham or shoulder, good around the heart, standing straight on a heavy set of limbs, with a few other extras thrown in, such as a fine coat of hair (one that needs no clipping before he is shown), mellow, loose hide, soft to the touch, which denotes good breeding, a point in which so many of the Poland-Chinas are off, and instead of correcting the evil it gets worse, simply because color and swirls have the preference to all other qualifications. But in conclusion, I must admit if I can get a pig something like I have described, without a swirl, I want him. But I want him to show quality and mellowness, if he has spots as large as my hand, for I am sure that I have a feeding hog, and one that will give me value received for every pound of feed he gets. How often do we see yearling hogs in the show ring that have been clipped in order to help their appearance. They are nothing but coarse-haired brutes. These are the kind the experts should cut about two points, for they have no breeding and neither will they breed a good lot of pigs even on the best sows.

### THE APIARY.

Practical Bee Culture.  
The principal object of the bee-keeper

is, of course, to secure as much surplus honey from each colony as possible. It is a well-known fact to the apiarist that a strong colony of bees will store three or four times as much surplus honey if they go through the season without getting the swarming impulse. For the last twenty-five years the bee-keepers have been attempting to prevent swarming by fighting the effect, instead of interfering or trying to arrest the cause of the swarming.

There are many fixed laws of nature inviting our careful study. Let us examine a few in connection with the honey bee. The honey bee can live only in colonies, and swarming is nature's method of reproduction to increase and replenish the earth with the honey bee race. No patent hive, reversible frame, or any device of men can change these fixed laws or prevent the swarming impulse when certain conditions are favorable. I have tested all the methods to prevent swarming, but none have proved satisfactory. I finally commenced the more common-sense plan of studying the nature and habits of the bee, allowing them to work according to their instinct.

Swarming may sometimes be prevented or put off by several different methods, but this prevention does not satisfy the bees; on the contrary, every time a colony is prevented from swarming, it stimulates them to hasten the swarming impulse. By the latter I mean the desire of the bees to swarm and the necessary preparations which all normal colonies make for swarming.

Herewith I give the management of one method of preventing swarming which many apiarists are practicing. In my opinion the manufacturers of these non-swarming hives, as they are called, are making the money, and the bee-keepers who use them are losing from one-third to one-half their crop of honey by using them according to printed directions. The method for preventing swarming is to reverse the combs every six or seven days during the honey season. Reversing the combs means to turn them bottom side up. From a long study of bees and their work, I come to the following conclusion as to why colonies do not work as well as if they had not been troubled with the swarming impulse. The old bees that should be filling the sections with honey from the fields, seem to be loafing or taking matters easy, saving their energy and strength to work in their new home which they expect to occupy in a few days. The young bees appear to do most of the work, and many of them are making their first trips to the fields. This may be easily determined by watching them return with their load of honey or pollen, alighting, some in the hive to which they belong, some in empty hives near by, and some in hives occupied by other bees, which is sure death to the beginners at certain seasons of the year. Old bees never go to the wrong hive.

There are but two ways or methods which I can recommend to prevent swarming. The cause of swarming is traced to the change of the queen. My first method is to supersede all queens that have been laying one season, about the 20th of May, with a young queen. The second and only sure method is to secure a new race of bees that never reproduce themselves, but grow on the Darwinian plan, perhaps, from some other source. The latter is a conundrum never solved. If this last method does not satisfy the bee-keepers, then swarming must go on as it has for ages past, or as long as the honey bee lives in colonies.—H. B. Isham, in *American Cultivator*.

### THE POULTRY-YARD.

#### Poultry Notes.

HOUSE those late chicks comfortably, and feed them well, else they will quit growing, get tired and discouraged, and finally quit living.

If you scatter some grain among straw or leaves and keep the hens at work scratching, they will lay better and keep in better health.

DEAD leaves can be turned to good account in the poultry house this winter; so rake them up when they are dry, and store them away where they will keep dry.

ALL things considered mixed food will be found to be the best, that is, some soft and some hard feed. As soon as cold weather sets in whole corn at night can nearly always be fed with profit and then in the morning and at noon other materials can be used.

AS a rule the very old hens lay but few eggs during the winter. In a majority of cases their principal value is in their being good mothers, and if they are not especially valuable for this purpose, keeping them longer than three years will not usually be found profitable.

POULTRY that are to be wintered over should not be fed too much in the fall. The better plan is to gradually increase the feed as cold weather sets in. While the weather is more favorable and the poultry can run out they will pick up considerable food, and if fed too strong they will get too fat, and either extreme is always to be avoided.

GO CAREFULLY over the poultry house and fasten up all the cracks; arrange to have everything as comfortable as possible. A little work spent in this way will go a long way towards securing a supply of eggs when they will sell at good prices and reduce the amount of feed necessary to keep in a good, thrifty condition.

### THE DAIRY.

#### The Cow on the Farm.

Every farmer keeps a few cows to supply his family with milk and butter, says a correspondent of the *Orange Judd Farmer*. The surplus, when there is any, is either sold to some neighbor whose cows "are not doing very well just now," or disposed of at a low price at the village store.

There is really no profit in keeping cows unless they are good ones, well cared for, and their product manufactured in the best way. There are many cows that do not yield over 125 pounds of butter per year; there are many that yield 300 pounds. The difference is owing to breed, feed, and "knowing how." The breeds for milk are Jersey and Guernsey; for milk, Holstein and Ayrshire; but high-priced thoroughbreds are not necessary; good grades will do; breed the best common cows to a registered bull of a milk or butter breed, and the result of the first cross will be a 50 per cent. improvement over the scrub. The second generation will give nearly the class of animal that is wanted.

For feed, do not rely entirely on corn-meal, either for milk or butter. Get bran, middlings, and linseed meal; these and corn-meal for a part of the ration, with good hay or corn fodder, will give paying returns. The time to buy these foods is in the early fall, when they are, as a rule, cheap.

If it is thought that the business will not justify the outlay for a good portable creamery, make a tank twenty inches deep, and order tin cans eight inches in diameter and eighteen inches

deep. Set the milk in these cans; put them in the tank with a weight on each to keep them from upsetting. Fill the tank nearly full of water, put in a lot of ice, start down the cover, and in twelve hours, if you have ice enough in the tank, the cream will all be up." Skim, empty the milk, wash the cans, and they are ready for the next milking. This is way ahead of the stone crock business, and the creamery is way ahead of this.

Suit yourself about style of the churn, only insist that there shall be no dash inside. I prefer the barrel churn to any other make of churn I have yet seen.

Do not "gather" the butter in the churn, but stop when the butter is in granules the size of No. 8 shot. Draw off the buttermilk, put in some weak brine, churn a little, draw off and repeat until it runs clear. Salt with dry salt or brine, and the result will be an article for which you can ask and receive double the price of ordinary farm butter.

The price being doubled, the quantity more than doubled, the labor much lessened, the product is quadrupled; yes, more than that, because by the old system, or want of system, there is no profit at all.

This is no fancy sketch, but plain, common sense. I have gone through the course myself, received my diploma for gross ignorance in cow-care, and have turned out some fair samples of axle grease butter. With common cows, ignorance, and indifference, there is a loss. With good cows, well cared for, and a knowledge of the art of butter-making, the profit over cost of feed will average from \$50 to \$75 per cow.

### THE HOUSEHOLD.

#### Splasher for Wash-Stand.

One of the many good uses to which rods and rings are now put is to hold a wash-stand splasher, and the arrangement is especially desirable, as it can be taken down and put up again so easily. The splashes are made of a straight piece of linen crash, raveled out on each end, and knotted to form fringe. Above the fringe embroider in outline any pleasing design, on opposite sides of the ends, so that when folded the embroidery will all be on the right side. One end is then folded over about one-third of the length. Work as many eyelet holes on the upper part of the fold as you need rings, and fasten a small screw-hook in the bottom of each ring on which to slip the eyelets, and in this way hold the splasher in place. A lily design may be worked in outline with deep red marking cotton; embroidery silk can be substituted, if before using they have been prepared so that the colors will not fade when the splasher is washed. Drawn work is also pretty above the fringe, and designs can be traced in indelible ink instead of using embroidery, if preferred, as both styles of ornamentation are suitable and pretty.—*The Cottage Hearth*.

#### Baby's Toilet.

Every mother knows how difficult it is to clean the baby's finger nails; and that no baby ever enjoys the operation.

By folding some tissue paper into a sharp point, and, when using it, calling the attention of the baby to something else, this simple task can be easily performed. The paper is so soft that it does not hurt the tender flesh, yet it is sufficiently firm to remove every particle of dirt.

Many little ones cry when they see their tub coming, and feeling that this need not be the case, I wish to speak about the baby's bath.

My children sometimes cry when taken out of the water, but never when they are put in. I think it is because they have such a good frolic in the bath that they dislike to leave it. The tub should be but half full of water, and should be placed on two chairs or a low stand; for there is danger of draughts if it is placed on the floor. Set it before an open fire if possible, and see that all the baby's clothes are warm and well aired before putting them on.

In winter, when giving a very young infant a bath, it is best to wrap it in a large piece of old flannel until it has been in the tub for a minute or two. The water should be lukewarm.

#### Hints to Housekeepers.

A WEAK solution of salt is a remedy for indigestion.

HANG UP everything that will hang in the kitchen. It will save time when you go to sweep it.

OLD wall paper can be very much improved in appearance by simply rubbing it well with a flannel cloth dipped in oatmeal.

TO CLEAN ornaments of alabaster, dissolve borax in boiling water, and apply with a cloth or soft brush; rinse carefully, and dry in the sun.

FOR washing table linen, use tepid water, with a little powdered borax, which serves to set the color; wash the linen separately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch; hang to dry in the shade, and iron when almost dry.

### THE KITCHEN.

#### Lemon Sponge.

Soak an ounce of gelatine in one pint of boiling water until dissolved; then pour on it one pint of boiling water, the juice of three lemons, and sugar to taste. When thoroughly mixed beat to a white froth, and add the whites of four eggs well beaten. Beat altogether until quite stiff, put in molds wet with water, and set on the ice.

#### Elderberry Marmalade.

Pare, core, and cook enough sour apples to make nine pints after they are boiled, strip the ripe berries from the sprays, and boil them until the juice can be strained from them. Add to the nine pints of apple sauce three pints of elderberry juice, eight pounds of sugar, the juice and pulp of six lemons and grated rind of three; let all get hot together before adding the sugar; stir often, and let it boil well for half an hour.

#### Ham and Potatoes.

Beat the yolks of two eggs into a little melted butter (about two ounces), cut some thin slices of cooked ham, lay them in it; butter a dish or pan, and lay in a layer of cold boiled and sliced potatoes, sprinkle them with pepper and salt, then put a layer of the pieces of ham, another of potatoes, and so on till the dish be full, finishing with the potatoes. Pour over this half a pint of cream, stand the dish in the oven and bake quickly.

#### Orange Jelly.

Take four oranges, one-half pound of sugar, one lemon, one-half box of gelatine, and one quart of water. Melt the gelatine by softening it in a half teacupful of cold water and then dissolve it by pouring on, after an interval of twenty minutes, one and one-half cupfuls of boiling water. Put the sugar into the bottom of a bowl, and strain upon it the juice from all the fruit, then add the melted gelatine and stir all well together. Grate in enough orange peel to give a zest to the flavor.



# The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1888.

1889.

The old world has been journeying around the sun for ages. It does not stop for an instant, but continually revolves, making one revolution in the time we mark as one day, and completing the circuit around the sun in a year. In the division of time, we make the space called a year begin on the first day of January, but we could as well do so on March first, which was the day first celebrated as the beginning of the year by the Romans.

But whatever the day, the New Year is made a turning point, and we sometimes imagine that the earth pauses for an instant, when the hands of the clock reach twelve, on the night of December thirty-first, before starting on another journey. At any rate it has become a custom for humanity to make a pause in the struggle for existence, and close up the books and strike the balance of the business of the old year before beginning the work of the new.

The same thing should be done by communities. The city and town are but the representatives of the aggregate work of their inhabitants, and the success and prosperity of the one is dependent on that of the other.

The year 1888 is closing, and we should all study its lessons, take an account of its gains or losses, and enter upon the new year with the resolution to make it better than the old. Our city has made a satisfactory growth during the past year, and we can look forward to still greater advancement in 1889.

We shall, in the next issue of the News, present a statement of the principal building improvements made in the city, during the year 1888.

The readers of the News are hoping for more blessings and happiness in the coming year, than they received during the past twelve months. We trust that the new year will prove more prosperous for us all than the old, and that, in fact as well as fancy, we may all find in 1889, "A Happy New Year."

The Legislature will open its session at Lansing next week. Hon. G. J. Diekema, of this city, left on Friday for the capital city. It is expected that he will be elected speaker of the house of representatives. The newspapers of the State are almost unanimous in advocating his selection as Speaker. It is said that a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country. Mr. Diekema's popularity proves that while this may do for prophets, it will not apply to his case. The Grand Haven, Allegan, Grand Rapids and Muskegon papers all support him for the Speakership, and compliment him highly on his past work in the legislature. It will be a matter of satisfaction to Mr. Diekema, in any event, that he has received the hearty support of Western Michigan.

## The Grand Haven Post Office.

It is expected that a few changes will be made by the Harrison administration, in the post office department of the government. At Grand Haven it appears to be taken for granted that Mr. George D. Sanford, the present postmaster, will engage in other business soon after March 4th, 1889.

For his position, the *Courier Journal* has presented the name of Mr. George D. Turner, the present efficient County clerk. Mr. Turner is well and favorably known to the people of Ottawa County. His able performance of the duties of clerk, has made him a host of friends everywhere. As postmaster of Grand Haven, he would undoubtedly make the same success that he has in his present position. Mr. Turner possesses excellent business capacity, is honest, courteous and obliging to every one, has good executive ability and, in fact, if a postmaster was to be made to order, George D. Turner would be a first-class man to use as a pattern. The Grand Haven people will be fortunate if he is selected to preside over their postage stamp shop.

## Stanley.

A few years ago the news was received that Henry M. Stanley, who had been sent to Africa in charge of an expedition fitted out by the New York Herald, had found the long lost missionary explorer, Dr. Livingstone. Since that time Stanley has spent his life in the wilds of the Dark Continent.

About two years ago he started out on an expedition. Nothing had been heard from him for more than a year, when intelligence came last week, that Stanley and Emin Bey, a German, were held in chains, prisoners of the Mahdi, and that their lives would be sacrificed unless the certain provinces were abandoned to him.

[Later intelligence contradicts the above, and brings the joyful tidings that the two brave men are safe.—Ed.]

The object of Stanley's expedition, and the strange story of his life is of interest to all the world. It is thus briefly stated:

"His purpose was to make a complete circuit of the region in which the slave-traders hunt. He meant to stop the

slave traffic at its head. He meant to organize resistance to the whole province of the Bahr Gazette. And meaning this, he knew that he took his life in his hand. If he escaped the hostile tribes in the South and the Mahdi in the North, he might still meet his death from the slave-traders, who were aware that his success would insure their own extermination.

This is the situation today. If Stanley has fallen he falls in the execution of his most heroic work. If he lives he will bring back a book of wonderful adventures from regions hitherto unknown. Born of humble parents in Wales nearly fifty years ago; educated in the poorhouse; shipped as a cabin boy to New Orleans; enlisting in the confederate army; wounded and taken prisoner, serving his apprenticeship as a reporter in New York; going as correspondent to Turkey; undertaking his great expedition for the discovery of Livingstone; opening Congo to commerce; revealing the dark continent to the world, he has acquired a name which needs no death like this to place it among the greatest names of the greatest epoch of exploration.

## The Saugatuck Railroad.

The papers announce that the contract has been closed for the construction of the Lima and Northwestern Railroad from Lima, Ohio, via Coldwater, to Saugatuck. This report is undoubtedly a little premature, but the fact remains that our Saugatuck friends have a good prospect for a railroad. If built, the road will also go through Allegan. The citizens of Allegan and Saugatuck are still somewhat behind on the amount of aid necessary to fill the requirements, but this will soon be subscribed. Considering the size of these Allegan county villages, their people have shown a commendable public spirit in subscribing for this railroad. Saugatuck and Douglas, together, less than one-third the size of Holland, have raised \$25,000. Allegan already has three railroads, for which its citizens have paid liberally, but they will present twenty thousand dollars to the new road. In addition to these cash prizes, depot grounds, right of way, Baldhead park and a large amount of other real estate will also be given the company.

On the other hand, the proposed railroad will be a very important freight and passenger road, which will terminate at Saugatuck, build immense depots and warehouses there, and employ huge transfer steamboats to carry several trainloads of coal across the lake, to Milwaukee. This, again, involves the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars improving Saugatuck harbor, which will be distributed among laborers and merchants there. Still another enterprise will be the resurrection of Baldhead park, as a summer resort, and the erection of a "Plank's Grand" hotel there.

The Allegan people behold, in their golden dreams, immense oil refineries dotting the "flats," the waters of the raging Kalamazoo turning the wheels of mammoth factories, the merchants gathering in the wealth and business of all of Western Michigan, and the Chaffee house blazing with electric lights, and crowded with guests from the East and West, all intent on buying oil and city property.

These are the possibilities which the scheme presents to the Alleganders. We trust that their hopes will all be realized, and that they will feel so happy that they will permit the Lima capitalists to extend their line from Saugatuck to this city. They must also allow the C. J. and M. railroad to make its terminus here. The people of Holland do not want the earth, (except the few acres of soil included in four or five Allegan county townships) and they will make no objection, in case trains stop for refreshments at Allegan and Saugatuck.

For more than a generation, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been before the public, and its popularity was never greater than at present. As a remedy for the various disorders caused by constitutional taint, this medicine has no equal. The demand for it is prodigious.

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

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

## Land for Sale.

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

DR. J. A. MARBS,  
Holland, Mich.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

## Wood Wanted.

Bids will be received at T. Keppel's store, Eighth Street, on December 31st, 1889, at 1 o'clock for 100 cords beechwood 4 ft. long, 80 cords beechwood 3 ft. long for the Union School, Holland, Mich., to be delivered at the school yard. For further particulars apply to the board of Education.

T. KEPPEL,  
I. CAPFON.

# HELLO! SLAUGHTER

Do you know that very

## USEFUL

# Holiday Presents

Such as

Parlor Chairs,  
Fancy Rockers,  
Fine Stands,  
Elaborate  
Paintings,  
Tripods,  
Organs,  
Sewing Machines,  
Etc., Etc.,

Can be purchased at

Meyer, Brouwer

& Co's,

RIVER ST.,

At

Lower Figures

Than ever before.

We have Big Bargains. Come and see.

J. O. DOESBURG.

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

Also representing five first-class

Fire Insurance Companies.

J. O. DOESBURG.

VISIT

—THE—

MILLINERY  
STORE

—OF—

Van den Berge  
& Bertsch

when looking for

HOLIDAY  
GOODS.

GREAT  
SLAUGHTER  
—IN—  
CLOAKS  
—AND—  
JACKETS.

I will sell them at

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

D. BERTSCH.

GREAT  
BARGAINS

—IN—

LADIES' AND GENTS'

SILK MUFFLERS.

Also a large assortment of

Silk and Linen

Handkerchiefs.

# The Official Count

Is now in and

YATES & KANE

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

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

# A Surprise.

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

## Crockery

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

## Dry Goods,

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

## Groceries.

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

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

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

B. STEKETEE.



A Happy New Year to All.

# -HOLIDAY-

Go to the  
CITY  
BAKERY

WHEN YOU WANT

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

For the Holidays.

J. Pessink & Bro.

BRUSSE  
BROS.

Furnishing Goods,  
Collars and Cuffs,  
Silk, Velvet and Plush

TIES,  
Cashmere and Silk  
MUFFLERS,  
soft and Stiff

HATS  
in the latest shapes,  
Fur and Plush Caps,

Large assortment of  
Fine UNDERWEAR  
At all prices.

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

OTTO BREYMAN & SON.

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

BREYMAN & SON.

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

# -PRESENTS-



## ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

If you want to get one of those elegant picture frames, order your photos at J. Lafayette's gallery at once. Read elsewhere.

A MEETING of the South Ottawa Teachers' Association, will be held at the High School building in this city, on Saturday, Jan. 12th, 1889, commencing at 10:30 a. m.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Dec. 27, 1888: Mrs. Christina Boxx, David Green, Harman J. Herington, Mr. Will Kramer, Mrs. Emery Lamhout, Miss Laura McCauley.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

DIED:—Dec. 16, aged one year, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Scott.

Asleep in Jesus, our baby lies  
Calm, while tears fill our watching eyes,  
Closed in a long and peaceful rest  
His whit' hands folded on his breast.

Farwell, sweet form, and darling face,  
Sleep softly in thy resting place,  
I will not mourn nor longer weep  
For 'tis He that giveth his loved ones sleep

Mrs. CORA WYATT.

CAPT. T. J. WATERS, who last spring sold the steamer I. M. Weston at this port, is one of the owners of a new steamer to be built at Benton Harbor and on which work has already commenced. She is to be 135 feet keel, 25½ feet beam and 10 feet hold and is to cost \$80,000. She will be commanded by Capt. Waters and be on a route from Holland to Chicago.—*South Haven Sentinel.*

## Christmas in Holland.

The great festal day was celebrated in Holland, of course. The weather was very mild, the lake free from ice, and several young men went boating and duck hunting. The usual number of turkeys and plum puddings were put where they did the most good, and everybody enjoyed a day of rest and pleasure at home. The little ones found that the messages we had received from Santa Claus had been acted upon, and their stockings and Christmas trees were laden with good things.

Services were held at several of the churches, which were all well attended. The children (both little and big) attending Hope Church, had a grand time at the Opera House, on Christmas eve. A fine supper was disposed of, songs were sung, addresses made and gifts presented to the children. At the Methodist Church, they enjoyed a Christmas tree, which bore a liberal crop of beautiful presents. The Grace Church Sunday school also had a Christmas tree on Tuesday evening, in their new church.

## Death of James Ryder.

It becomes our sad duty this week to chronicle the death of one of Holland's well known citizens and businessmen, Mr. James Ryder.

Mr. Ryder had only been sick a short time. He was taken ill while at the park a few weeks ago. He went to Grand Rapids for treatment and becoming worse, returned to this city, and stopped at the Phoenix Hotel. He gradually grew worse, and died on Friday afternoon of last week. His body was taken to Grand Rapids Saturday, where the funeral was held. The interment took place in the Madison avenue cemetery. The funeral was largely attended. A number of friends and acquaintances of this city were also present and paid their last tribute to the dead.

Mr. Ryder was fifty-three years old and had been a resident of Holland for about twenty years, and was for a long time landlord of the Phoenix Hotel. He has also filled the position of landlord of the hotel at Macatawa Park, for the past four seasons. Mr. Ryder was universally liked and he will be missed by many personal friends. He leaves a wife and three children, two boys and a girl, to mourn his loss.

## Hamilton Weddings.

The marriage of two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Harvey, of Hamilton, took place at their residence, on Thursday of this week. Miss Bertha M. Harvey became the bride of Prof. Clark L. Herron, of Minneapolis; and Miss May E. Harvey was married to Peter H. Benjamin, principal of the public schools at Flushing, Mich. Mr. Benjamin's parents reside at Zeeland; and he is well known to our readers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. W. Harvey, of Allegan, uncle of the brides. The relatives and a few intimate friends of the parties were present. The two couples received a large number of beautiful presents from their friends. After enjoying a wedding breakfast the newly married couples departed for their new homes. Mr. and Mrs. Herron passed through Holland on the way to Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin left on Thursday for Flushing. Both couples were followed by good wishes for their future happiness from a multitude of friends.

## Hard to Please.

Larry—Your governor said last night, Jack, that he was not at all satisfied with the result of your last year at college.

"Well, by George! I got on the eleven, and pitched for the nine, and won first in the singles. What on earth does he want?"

## OUR NEIGHBORS.

Received too late for last week.

## New Holland.

Dec. 20.

Messrs. Luidens and Vinkemulder are showing the people of Olive how to do lumbering, having established themselves in a camp in the pine forests and taking out the logs in regular North Michigan style.

Miss Hattie Ten Have has just returned from a pleasant and sociable visit to Miss Bush, of Bass River.

Mr. A. Van Dyk is spinning Dakota "yarns" to his friends and relatives here.

Mr. John Slag has just returned from a visit to his friends in Grand Rapids.

Mr. L. Russe and Mr. M. Coburn attended a meeting of school inspectors at the clerk's office for the purpose of adjusting library matters.

Miss Mary Van den Broek, of Drenthe, is visiting Mrs. Coburn.

Mr. P. Van Tongeren has sold a part of his extensive farm to Mr. H. Hopp of this place.

Mr. John Meusen, our local butcher, continues to fill orders for Grand Haven parties. "CORR."

## Agnew.

Dec. 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Gokey, of West Olive, spent Christmas with their son J. B. Bacon.

J. D. Edwards' machinery came last Monday. So look out for smoke and sawdust in a few days.

Our station agent got up on his dignity at the section foreman here, and with his coat off, shirt sleeves pulled up, and his usual amount of profanity, was going to clear the foreman out, but Bill did not scare worth a cent.

We had a very sociable time here Christmas evening. All the neighbors assembled at the large and commodious house of Mrs. G. W. Hanlon, where sixty-five persons sat down to a supper, composed of oysters and all the delicious things of the season, and had a good time in general.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Boyle, of Holland, spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Doran.

T. M. Bell, of Graniteville, Mo., is here looking after his farm he bought some time ago "unsight, and unseen." He is highly pleased with it. "TRAVELER."

## Olive Centre.

Dec. 26.

We hope that all those connected with the News, whether at the office, as correspondent, or as a reader had a merry Christmas, and will have a happy and prosperous New Year through the whole of the coming year.

It seems as though quite a number of our neighbors took the advice given in the Santa Claus letters in the News, by the way they went towards Holland for a week previous to Christmas, and by the looks of the large well filled tree at the school house, Monday evening. Many elegant and costly presents were gathered there, as well as a large multitude of people. Rain might keep people home on some occasions, but not on this. The children were well remembered and enjoyed the occasion thoroughly. It was said by some that we had the worst looking Santa Claus that ever was seen.

The advice in the P. S. of Santa Claus in the last News was also observed by some of the bachelors in the land. Ed. Kooman, of Holland married Anna Stegenga, one of Olive's fair daughters, the ceremony being performed Monday at Holland, and the wedding festivities held on Christmas day. Friends from west of the Centre were in attendance.

Engene Hudson, of Hudsonville, was also one of the wise ones, and on Christmas day was united in marriage by the Rev. Finnister, of Allendale, to Kate Pierce, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Porter P. Pierce of this place. Kate was one of the fairest of the fair, quite an accomplished young lady, and her husband is well spoken of by all who know him. The young couple immediately left for their home at Hudsonville, while Kate's friends here regret her departure. They are becoming accustomed to such actions on the part of the young folks around here as about 20 of their number have done likewise during the last five years. The very best wishes of a large circle of friends go with Mr. and Mrs. Hudson through life.

While Chas. Jones was at Grand Rapids last week, one of his horses ran into a wire fence and cut himself quite severely.

Ed. and Levi Fellows entertained the Grand last Saturday evening with bits of information concerning the State Grange meeting and other concerns of interest in and around Lansing, such as the agricultural college, reform school, blind asylum, and the Turner blooded stock farm containing 17,050 acres, with 120 cows, 200 head of other cattle, 100 head of horses, and 500 sheep, the horses being valued at from \$300 to \$1000 per head, some of his cows 3000 per head, and one flock of sheep of 65 costs 125 dollars per head.

The following persons were here from abroad to attend the Pierce-Hudson wedding: Chas. Pierce and wife, from Simons, Antrim Co., Mich.; May Lyon, of Riverside; William Post, of Victor, and also several members of the Post family from Holland, and a sister of the groom from Hudsonville.

Ettie Brown, of Ohio, is visiting the families of Edward and Thomas Watson and other relatives here.

Mrs. Nina Maltby, of Brighton, with three children, is visiting Postmaster Jones and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bedell and John Bedell and family spent Christmas with friends here.

Swearing off on bad habits has begun. Two of our progressive citizens have quit using tobacco and are chewing gum. "CRANK."

We take pleasure in recommending the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer as safe and reliable for restoring gray hair to its natural color.

Chase's Barley Malt Whisky is stimulating and nourishing to the consumptive, the old and feeble. It is absolutely pure. Sold by  
HEBER WALSH, Holland.

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

Severe Rebuke.  
Clerk—I believe we will get some paid vedders.  
Mose Schaumburg—You believe we will get some paid vedders. Vat you means by ve? Since ven haf you been a partner oph mine dot you talks of ve?

A Certain Indication.  
Excited father—Mary, our daughter is not at any of the neighbors, she is not in her room, she is not in the house. I fear the worst. She must have eloped.  
Calm mother—No, she hasn't, my dear. Her new hat is on the piano.

Life at Mount Desert.  
He (who has just been accepted)—Were you ever engaged before?  
She—Only once this summer.  
He—What? And here it is the last of August!

She—But I only came last week.

Choosing the Lesser Evil.  
Office boy (to editor)—There's a female book-agent outside, sir, an' a red-eyed man what wants to whip de editor.

Editor—Well show the man what wants to whip the editor in.

Fresh oysters at C. Blom's, Jr.

The Verdict Unanimous.  
W. D. Sult, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters. Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only 50 cts. a bottle at the drug stores of Yates & Kand, Holland, and A. De Kruif, Zeeland.

Great bargains in Overcoats at the Chicago Clothing Store.

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

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

Don't forget that C. Blom, Jr., has the finest oysters in the city. Try them.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

Call on C. Blom, Jr., when you want oysters. Fresh stock daily.

Colds are frequently the result of derangements of the stomach and of a low condition of the system generally. As a corrective and strengthener of the alimentary organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, their use being always attended with marked benefit.

## NEW ADS.

Jack Frost  
IS COMING!  
Don't let him catch you with poorly clad feet.

Van Duren Bros.  
Stock of  
Boots, Shoes,  
Rubbers,  
Etc.,  
Is complete and our prices on same make our competitors shudder.

GIVE US A CALL.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING  
A specialty.

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ESTABLISHED 1845  
Is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published and has the largest circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Fully illustrated. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price \$3 a year. Four months' trial, \$1. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, N.Y.

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GENERAL OFFICE: 361 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Fall and Winter  
GOODS!

JONKMAN & DYKEMA  
Have the best and largest stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for Men, Boys and Children.

Also

HATS and CAPS,

Gents Furnishing Goods,  
Etc., Etc.

From this date we shall give a deduction of 25 per cent or one quarter of the price on all

Overcoats

—AND—

Woolen Underwear

Far cash.

Third door east of Post Office.

JONKMAN & DYKEMA.

Dec. 29th, 1888.

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Ottawa and Allegan Counties.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Ottawa and Allegan Counties, will be held in Wurdink's Hall, in the village of Zeeland on Saturday the 12th day of January, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing officers, receiving reports for the past year, and for the transacting of such other business as shall lawfully come before said meeting.

GILLIS WABER, Vice Pres.,  
ISAAC MARSHLEE, Secretary.

Holland, Dec. 24th, 1888.

Only a Few Days Left

in which to get a dozen of those

\$5

CABINET

PHOTOS,

AND OBTAIN

ONE

ELEGANT FRAME,

all complete with every dozen ordered.

All work finished within 7 days.

J. LAFAYETTE,

Photographer.

Two doors east of City Hotel.

C. Steketee & Bos,

GENERAL

MERCHANTS,

Always have on hand a complete stock of goods consisting of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, and Glassware.

Special line of Earthen Ware such as

FLOWER POTS,

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

A complete line of

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

Counter Goods.

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.

Cheap Cassimeres for Boys' and Men's Suits.

Please call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

Holland, Mich., July 5, 1888.

24-1.

The Beautiful Indian Summer

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

-OVERCOATS-

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

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

Also a splendid line of

Ready-Made SUITINGS,

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

We have also in stock a first-class line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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

CUSTOM TAILORING A SPECIALTY.

Give me a call.

J. W. BOSMAN.

FACTS.

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

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

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

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

HOUSEMAN, DONNALLY & JONES,

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

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

We are P easing Them All

—AT—

CRANDELL'S BAZAR,

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

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

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

Call and examine Stock.

S. R. CRANDELL.

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

—GO TO—

B. P. HIGGINS

—FOR—

First-class Photographs

Cabinets, \$1 a Dozen.

Tintypes, 4 for 25c.

When in need of

BOOTS and SHOES

to protect the feet remember that

E. HEROLD

Carries a fine assortment of goods in the above line.

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

Gray Bros. Shoes

A Specialty.

A full line of

Boston Rubber Goods,

The best make of Rubbers in the Market.

E. HEROLD.

KANTERS BROS.



## THE YEAR THAT IS GONE

### RECORD OF THE EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE IT MEMORABLE.

Roll of its Distinguished Dead—Schedule of its Disasters by Fire, Flood, War, and Disease—Rail road and Marine Casualties—Summary Proceedings by Jack Cattle and Judge Lynch.

#### The Past Twelve Months.

**JANUARY.**  
1—Pontiac high day celebrated at St. Peter's, Home, by Pope Leo XIII. on the occasion of his golden jubilee; 30,000 spectators witnessed the imposing ceremonies.

2—Oldest day ever known in California; mercury in many places fell to freezing point.  
3—At Brainard, Minn., the mercury registered 30 degrees below the zero mark. At Chipewa, La. 16, Wm. spirit thermometers recorded 38 below zero.

4—Great suffering among people and wholesale distribution of cattle in Northern Texas, caused by severe cold weather; Colorado River ran over—first time in 100 years.  
5—Commission appointed by New York Legislature to report on most humane method of executing condemned criminals recommended abolition of hanging and substitution of electricity.

6—Mrs. Clara Jackson (colored), of Hancock County, Ohio, became a grandmother at the age of 24 years.

**FEBRUARY.**  
1—Francis J. Hart, who was hanged for murder at Helena, Montana, claimed to have made a discovery; prolonging his life, one of the incidents being, as he was unable to demonstrate its value, because the officials refused to delay the execution of his death sentence.

2—Albert, the pedestrian (James Albert Churchill), beat the record for walking a mile at New York, covering 64 1/2 miles in 24 hours.  
3—Inauguration at Chicago of a remarkable strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers against the C. & N. Y. R. Co.; the corporation is estimated to have lost \$1,000,000 in wealth in the country, and the B. L. E. numbers about 25,000 members.

4—John A. Beal, aged 13, began his term of imprisonment for life at the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary, the crime being the brutal murder of his mother.

**MARCH.**  
1—For the third time in her married life of three years, the wife of James MacMillan, of Texas, Texas, gave birth to triplets—like children, all living and doing well.

2—Great storm along the Atlantic coast; telegraph lines crumpled, trains blocked, and business generally paralyzed; New York was buried in snow, and Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia almost completely isolated. The financial loss to the States involved exceeded \$20,000,000. New York's share of this sum being \$2,000,000. The money back 2 1/2 years in its history, so far as travel was concerned, and the strange spectacle was presented of young men starting from the City Hall on snow-shoes to points within ten and twenty miles of the city.

3—Gen. Boulanger, a disturbing element in French political and army circles, placed on retired list.

**APRIL.**  
1—Elizabeth Arnold (colored) died at Pittsburgh at the age of 118 years.

2—New York Assembly passed bill substituting electricity for the halter in case of criminals sentenced to death.

3—The famous trotting horse Dexter died of old age and exhaustion at the stable of his owner, Mr. Robert Bonner, near New York. Dexter was foaled in April, 1854, and was the fastest mile runner covered in 1:37 1/4—the fastest mile ever trotted at that time—when he was purchased by Mr. Bonner for \$33,000, and withdrawn from the turf.

4—General Joseph F. Johnston, highest of rank of living officers of the Confederate army, elected an honorary member of a Grand Army post in Philadelphia.

5—Lack of support compelled the suspension of the alarm, the Baltimore sheet formerly edited by Albert B. Varona, of Chicago.

6—President Cleveland sent to the Senate the nomination of Hon. Melville Weston Fuller, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

**MAY.**  
1—Waver Brothers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., paid \$2,000 for a yearling colt at a sale of thoroughbred near New York. The colt was named "The Ever sold at auction in the United States. The new purchase is a full brother to the famous Harvar, a horse that won \$100,000 in cups and stakes for the Waver Brothers during 1897.

2—Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, the pulpit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as the successor of Henry Ward Beecher.

3—Judge Speer, in the United States District Court at Atlanta, Ga., ruled that when a dispendent child of a man is born, the father breaks no law and is not amenable to punishment.

4—The Supreme Court of North Carolina decided that a woman who murdered her husband was entitled to a widow's share of his property.

**JUNE.**  
1—Steamship Elvira made the trip from Queenstown to New York in less than six days, two hours—fastest trip across the ocean on record. Average speed, about twenty-two statute miles per hour.

2—Arrival at San Francisco, from London, of the British liner, the *Albatross*, after her longest one year and seventy-four days. There was not a sailor aboard who shipped on her in England; ten were washed overboard in a storm off Cape Horn, and the remainder deserted while at Valparaiso for repairs; more lost in a storm after leaving the latter port.

3—At the Pennsylvania Railroad locomotive works, Altoona, a locomotive weighing 100,000 pounds was built in 100 days.

4—Letters from London, England, were delivered at Vancouver, B. C., within twelve days.

5—Lake Benon, Minn., had a severe frost which badly injured small fruits and grain fields.

6—Dispatches from Buffalo, Indian Territory, announced the murder by horse-thieves of Deputy Marshal Phillips and posse, making a record of seventeen homicides killed in that vicinity within two years.

7—The financial exhibit of the C. B. & Q. Road for the first five months of 1898, compared with the corresponding period of 1897, showed a loss of \$1,194,175, caused by short crops last year, reduced rates, and the great engineers' strike.

8—After drawing pay and emoluments of his various grades in the army for thirty years, Lieutenant at Fort Meigs, Ohio, commanding the post at Fort Meigs, Minn., made application to become a citizen; he had never been entitled to the right of suffrage.

9—Plant City, Fla., was ordered to be torn down and burned, in order to stamp out yellow fever.

10—A huge waterpout passed over St. Augustine, Fla., upsetting boats in the river, and tearing out the streets; several drydocks of fish were secured on the beach.

**AUGUST.**  
1—Dr. Ernest Welschberger, of Heidelberg University, who has been observing the gas walls at Finsbury, England, predicted volcanic eruptions for that vicinity in the near future.

2—Prospectors brought in rich specimens of gold from the Boulder country, Mon. Ariz.

3—Governor Hill, of New York, disapproves of the custom of having criminal lunatics executed on Friday, and designates Tuesday instead.

4—By order of the President, Major General John M. Schofield was placed in command of the army, with headquarters at Washington.

5—The Australian Government commenced building a fence of wire netting 4,000 miles long to divide New South Wales from Queensland, to keep down the jackrabbits passing. Australia offers \$10,000 to any one who will discover something that will exterminate the pests.

6—New Bedford, Mass., visited two by well-deserved earthquake shocks.

**SEPTEMBER.**  
1—Mrs. George Hirsch, of Navarro County, Texas, gave birth to six children, four boys and two girls.

2—The unknown murder fiend of the White-chapel (London) district added another to his list of victims.

3—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that a disagreement of the jury in murder trials is equivalent to an acquittal, on the ground that the Federal Constitution declares that a man cannot be more than once put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense.

**DECEMBER.**  
1—President Cleveland ordered the civil-service rules extended so as to include persons applying for positions on postal cards. At Boston, Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, a noted woman bank swindler, was indicted and imprisoned.

2—A profound sensation was created at Rome by the Pope's refusal to bless a number of models sent from Ireland; his Holiness declared the people of that country with disapproval.

3—Volunteer, the celebrated 800 of trotting horses, died at Walnut Grove, Orange County, N. Y., at the advanced age of 34 years.

#### Death-Roll of the Year.

**JANUARY.**  
1—Ex-Gov. Joel Parker, of New Jersey.  
2—Honorary Price, M. A., professor of political economy in Oxford University, Ex-Congressman James S. Rollins, of Missouri.  
3—Gen. Washington Keawell, U. S. A.  
4—Friedrich Schlegel (father of L. out. Schwegel), one of the founders of Uffellout in the United States.  
5—Mrs. Eliza Ballou Garfield (mother of the late President Garfield), aged 81 years.  
6—Prof. Asa P. Gray, the eminent botanist.

**FEBRUARY.**  
1—William Kelly, inventor of the Bessemer process of making steel.  
2—David Ross Locke, widely known as "Patrolman" of New York.  
3—George H. Corlies, famous mechanical engineer and manufacturer.

**MARCH.**  
1—Amos Bronson Alcott, well-known author; Backus, 81.  
2—Miss Louise M. Alcott, the charming writer and faithful daughter of A. Bronson Alcott.  
3—Gen. O. H. Strother ("Porte Crayon"), artist, author and soldier.

**APRIL.**  
1—Frederick Wilhelm, first Emperor of Germany and seventh King of Prussia, aged 91.  
2—Thomas J. Potter, Vice President and Gen. Manager of the Union Pacific system, aged 48.  
3—Henry Berg, of New York, a warm friend of dumb animals, and organizer of humane societies.

**MAY.**  
1—Ex-Gov. George Fairbanks, of Vermont.  
2—Ex-U. S. Senator John P. King, of Georgia.  
3—Gen. George W. Cass, organizer of the Army Express.  
4—Morrison Remick Waite, Chief Justice United States Supreme Court.

**JUNE.**  
1—Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, of New York.  
2—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Wm. Dorsheimer, of New York.  
3—Felix A. Dreyer, designer and illustrator.

**JULY.**  
1—Gen. Charles A. Stetson, for forty years proprietor of the Astor House, New York.  
2—Benjamin Harrison Brewster, ex-United States Attorney General.

**AUGUST.**  
1—Jacob Sharp, the Broadway (New York) street railway manipulator.  
2—Mr. Richard Henry Stoddard, New York evangelist, better known to theater-goers as "Patrolman" Bob Hart, formerly of the minstrel stage.  
3—Quincy A. Gilmore, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

**SEPTEMBER.**  
1—Matthew Arnold, noted English poet, critic, and scholar.  
2—Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York.  
3—Dr. Cornelius H. Agnew, of New York, last survivor of the once famous United States Sanitary Commission.  
4—A. A. Allen, former of the Baltimore Sun; a twenty times millionaire, aged 110.

**OCTOBER.**  
1—William B. Dinwiddie, President of the Adams Express Company.  
2—John A. Rice, of Chicago, well-known hotel man. Rear Admiral Charles Stewart Boggs, at New Brunswick, N. J.  
3—Judge Samuel D. Leach, ex-Chief Justice of the Territory of Kansas.

**NOVEMBER.**  
1—General Warner Lewis, distinguished citizen of Iowa and distant relative of General George Washington.  
2—John A. Alden, of Cape Breton, N. S., last known survivor of battle of Waterloo, aged 110.

**DECEMBER.**  
1—Martin H. Bovee, of Wisconsin, chief mover in abolishing capital punishment in many States.  
2—Commodore Norman W. Kittson, of St. Paul.  
3—Brother Quinton, leading of the Order of the United Sons of Africa, while on his knees in prayer at the German Baptist Conference, North Manchester, Ind.

4—Josef Mansfield, who figured prominently in the Fish-Stakes tragedy in New York in 1812.  
5—General Henry W. Birge, one of the commanders of the Army of the Shenandoah during the rebellion.

6—Rev. James Freeman Clarke, distinguished Unitarian divine, once of Plain Mass., aged 78.  
7—Dr. J. H. Zukertort, champion chess-player of the world. Hon. Joseph M. Stewart, Pennsylvania's oldest editor and publisher.  
8—Hon. John Trunko, a associate Judge Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

9—Thomas B. Lincoln, grandnephew of Gen. Lincoln, of Revolutionary War fame, and the only man tried for treason during the late civil war; near Elkhart, Ind., aged 75.  
10—Sir John Henry Brand, President of the Orange Free State, South Africa.

11—Ex-Governor Thos. L. Young, of Ohio.  
12—Ex-Gov. Thos. C. (Carney), of Kansas.  
13—Barley Campbell, a well-known actor.  
14—Dr. Robert Morris, distinguished Masonic lecturer and poet laureate of Masonry.

**AUGUST.**  
1—General Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A.  
2—Lawrence M. Donovan, made famous by several daring leaps from bridges in the country, was drowned after jumping from the Hungerford Bridge over the Thames, London, Eng.  
3—William R. Haygood, comedian; on route to San Francisco, aged 74.

4—James Crocker, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Colonel James L. D. (Don) Morrison, a noted Democratic politician of Illinois.  
5—The Right Rev. Samuel S. Harris, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Michigan.

**SEPTEMBER.**  
1—Lester Wallace, the veteran actor and manager.  
2—Professor Richard A. Proctor, astronomer and lecturer.  
3—Rev. Dr. R. A. (Carney), of Kansas.  
4—Rev. Dr. R. A. (Carney), of Kansas.

5—William Warren, veteran comedian.  
6—Francis A. Schlegel, once a famous Marshal of France, at Madrid, Spain. General Schlegel killed President of the Republic of Haiti, at Paris, France.

**OCTOBER.**  
1—Tom King, ex-champion pugilist of England, was in time defeated Jim Macoe and John C. Heenan.  
2—Hon. John ("Long John") Wentworth, a pioneer citizen of Chicago, who during his career had been a frontier soldier, a farmer, Mayor of Chicago, and member of Congress.

3—Marcella Thompson, a negro, at Havana, Cuba, aged 114 years, leaving a 16-year old son and a 12-year old great-grandson.  
4—Rev. E. R. Welles, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Milwaukee.  
5—At Sandusky, Ohio, Willis J. Coo, the noted telegraph operator, familiarly known as "Big Bill."

6—Ex-Gov. Wm. T. Hamilton, of Maryland. General J. J. Van Dusen, a famous Chinese soldier and leader of the Black Flag who fought against the French in Tonquin; 120 Chinese, all in white, marched in the funeral procession at New York.

7—Judge William K. McAllister, of the Chicago Appellate Court, aged 70. Hon. John P. Campbell, ex-Congressman from Kentucky.  
8—John H. Halton, of Michigan, who was a politician, desired to live long enough to vote for Cleveland; his wish was gratified, as he was taken to the polls, where his ball was deposited, and he died soon after returning to his home.

9—Mrs. Hannah Sharkey, of Youngs own, Ohio, aged 111 years.  
10—Elder Gaines, colored, aged 123 years, at New York, Ark.  
11—Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, U. S. N., who had been placed on the retired list.  
12—Mrs. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.

**DECEMBER.**  
1—Judge Thomas M. of North Carolina.  
2—Rear Admiral Leroy, U. S. N.  
3—Chief Coltrane, the celebrated leader of the Utes, aged 70.

4—Alfred D. Snow, wrecked at entrance to Waterford harbor, Ireland; 10 lives lost.  
5—A terrible storm swept over the North-west of the worst blizzard since 1873; from Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Montana came plagues of suffering and death; about 200 people perished.  
6—Explosion in coal-pit at Victoria, B. C.; 72 miners killed.

**FEBRUARY.**  
1—Terrible earthquake in the province of Yunnan, China, 3,000 lives reported lost.  
2—Mount Vesuvius, 11, destroyed by a cyclone, 40 killed, about 250 injured; loss to property, over \$1,000,000.  
3—Ferryboat Julia blown up at Vallejo, Cal.; loss of ten lives; over 50 of Valletto destroyed by an avalanche; thirty persons killed.

**MARCH.**  
1—French schooner *Fleur de la Mer* foundered off the island of Cayenne; sixty passengers drowned.  
2—Explosion of pleasure steamer's boilers at Cartagena, West Indies; forty 1 was lost.  
3—A passenger train crashed through a trestle bridge over a river, and fell forty feet; twenty-five persons killed.

4—Burning of the Banquet Theater at Oporto, Portugal; 120 deaths.  
5—In the valley of the Vistula, Germany, an area of ten square miles, covering seventy-seven villages, was submerged; 30 lives lost, 3,000 people made homeless, and loss to property estimated at \$1,000,000.  
6—Explosion of a coal-pit in a colliery at Rich Hill, Mo.; over sixty men killed.

**APRIL.**  
1—Amesbury, Mass., swept by the fiercest conflagration in its history; loss, \$1,000,000.  
2—North Texas swept over by the worst flood known in its history; over 100 miles of the Santa Fe Railroad under water.

**MAY.**  
1—Delhi and Moradabad, India, visited by destructive hail storm; 150 persons killed.  
2—The overflowing waters of the Mississippi did great damage to towns and farming lands along its banks. Dubuque, Keokuk, Clinton, Burlington and Muskegon, Iowa; Rock Island and Quincy, Ill., besides Wisconsin, Minnesota suffered severely. The loss caused by this mighty flood was nearly \$1,000,000. In the Red River valley of the South the loss was almost beyond computation. The plantations being covered with six feet of water—the highest flood since 1843.

**JUNE.**  
1—Almost the entire city of Hull, opposite Ottawa, Ont., was swept away by fire; 300 houses burned, and 3,500 people rendered homeless.  
2—Dubois, a mining town in Pennsylvania, 121 in ashes; 3,000 people homeless; loss, \$1,000,000.

3—Fifteen hundred lives lost by inundation of Leon, a Mexican city of 100,000 inhabitants; loss, \$2,000,000.  
4—Terrible loss of life in a coal mine at Kimberley, South Africa; over 300 persons killed and blacked perished.

5—A large number of persons, counting several hundred, were killed in a coal mine at Dakota; burned; 1,500 people left homeless; loss, \$300,000.  
6—One thousand persons killed and several villages destroyed in the vicinity of Yokohama, Japan.

**AUGUST.**  
1—During a storm on the Pacific coast of Sonora, Mexico, a Spanish mail and French bark were wrecked; 100 lives lost.  
2—Several business blocks burned at Chattanooga, Tenn.; loss, \$1,500,000.  
3—A large number of persons were killed in a flood in the vicinity of Peking, China; twenty villages overwhelmed, with 10,000 people drowned.

4—Steamers Geiser and Thingvalloa collided in a fog off Sable Island, the former sinking in five minutes; 100 lives lost.  
5—During a heavy fog in the Bay of San Francisco the steamers Oceanic and City of Chester collided, the latter going down in five minutes; 100 lives lost.

6—In a storm at Detroit, Japan, 300 houses were demolished, 60 vessels wrecked and injured, and 30,000 people rendered homeless.  
7—Floods in Bolivia caused alarming proportions; at Budweil 10,000 people were rendered homeless, finding refuge in the hills; the Danube rose steadily, submerging six villages in the valley of the Poptad; crops and granaries were swept away.

8—San Francisco scared by a blaze that destroyed property to the value of \$1,300,000.  
9—During a hurricane in Cuba entire fishing villages along the coast were swept away.  
10—Fire broke out at Detroit, Mich., and spread rapidly into the millions. Valparaiso, Chile, flooded by the breaking of an artificial pond, 1,000 lives lost.

11—Jacksonville and Fernandina, Fla., were visited by the deadliest scourge, yellow fever, resulting in a total of about 4,700 cases and 400 deaths. The island of Cuba was swept by the fever, causing hundreds of deaths, and the island of San Juan de los Rios, a quarantine, and also the principal cities of the Southwestern States.

12—Business failures in the United States for the first nine months of 1898 number 7,500, with liabilities of over \$2,000,000, against 1,800 in 1897, with liabilities aggregating \$18,000,000.  
13—Snow covered the entire northern peninsula of Michigan, and seriously delayed railroad trains by heavy and icy plagues on the tracks; the mountains between White Haven and Wilkesbarre, Pa., were covered with snow.

14—Seven people slain in a railway accident at Midland, Eng.  
15—Ten cars of a train of excursionists returning to Potenza, Italy, from Naples, crashed by an avalanche; ninety lives lost.

**DECEMBER.**  
1—Fire in the Roanoke (N. Y.) Steam Gauge and Lantern Company's works resulted in the death of forty employees. An explosion of fire-damp in coal mines at Pittsburgh, Pa., killed 20 men.  
2—Thirty miners met death at Dour, Belgium, from an explosion of fire damp.

3—The jail at Birmingham, Ala., was attacked by a mob of about 100 persons, and a riot broke out; the rioters were fired upon by a guard of officers, a dozen men being killed and many more wounded. At least 100 shots were fired, none of the officers being hurt.  
4—The Panama Canal scheme announced.

**Throttled by the Law.**  
1—Nathan B. Sutton, of Oakland, Cal.  
2—Henry Smith, of Waco, Tex., Iowa.  
3—James E. Nowlin (aged 18) at Cambridge, Mass.

4—Dan Driscoll at the Tomba prison, New York City.  
5—At Minden, La., Jim Connelius, a negro boy aged 14; murdered.  
6—Clement Arthur Scott at Utica, N. Y.  
7—Patrick J. H. (Henderson), Montana.  
8—Martin L. Scott at De Lodge, Montana.

**MARCH.**  
1—Oscar F. Beckwith at Hudson, N. Y.  
2—Adney Walker at Jeffersonville, Ind.  
3—Adam Volkovich at Wilkesbarre, Pa.  
4—Luther Shaffer at Lock Haven, Pa.  
5—Foster Frazer at Wadeboro, N. C.

6—A. J. (A. J.) Bob at Warsaw, N. Y.  
7—Nels Olaus at Ferguson Falls, Minn. Children slain at Williams, 1 year.  
8—N. B. Lester at Lebanon, Tenn.

9—George McC. Dunham at Woodbury, N. J.  
10—A. J. (A. J.) Bob at Warsaw, N. Y.  
11—Hill negroes with Indian blood, at Fort Smith, Ark. Prater at Orangeburg, S. C. James Davis at Columbia, S. C. John B. Blasco at Leonardtown, Md.

**MAY.**  
1—Robert G. Hall and David Vincent at Philadelphia.  
2—Rev. George McDuffie at Greensboro, Ga.  
3—Zephyr Davis at Chicago.  
4—William G. (G. W.) at Columbus, Ohio.  
5—At Greenville, Miss., a white man named Graham and two negroes—David Moore and Willard Hall.

**JUNE.**  
1—James Eady and Michael Rosette, half-breeds, a Regia, Northwest Territory.  
2—William Patterson at Louisville, Ky.  
3—George Wilson at Albion, N. Y.

**AUGUST.**  
1—Charles (alias "Blink") Morgan at Columbus, Ohio.  
2—Hugh M. Brooks (alias Maxwell) and Henry Landgraf at St. Louis, Mo. Charles H. Riegel at Newcastle, Del.

3—Alexander Wood at Blackfoot, Idaho.  
4—Lyon at the Tomba, New York City.  
5—Burr Mitchell at Houston, Texas.  
6—Doe Dangan at Columbia, S. C. Alexander Golden at San Francisco, Cal.

**SEPTEMBER.**  
1—Philip Palladino at Bridgeport, Conn.  
2—Pauline McCoy, a negro girl aged 19, at Union Springs, Ala., murdered.  
3—Hill negroes with Indian blood, at Fort Smith, Ark. Prater at Orangeburg, S. C. James Davis at Columbia, S. C. John B. Blasco at Leonardtown, Md.

**OCTOBER.**  
1—William Showers at Lebanon, Pa.  
2—Charles Johnson at Waterloo, N. Y.  
3—J. A. (A. J.) Bob at Warsaw, N. Y.  
4—George W. Milliken at Shawneetown, Ill.

**NOVEMBER.**  
1—William Showers at Lebanon, Pa.  
2—Charles Johnson at Waterloo, N. Y.  
3—J. A. (A. J.) Bob at Warsaw, N. Y.  
4—George W. Milliken at Shawneetown, Ill.

**DECEMBER.**  
1—William Showers at Lebanon, Pa.  
2—Charles Johnson at Waterloo, N. Y.  
3—J. A. (A. J.) Bob at Warsaw, N. Y.  
4—George W. Milliken at Shawneetown, Ill.

**The Year's Disasters.**  
1—Two express trains collided near Meppel, Holland; 20 persons killed. American ship

## 30—John Henry Meyer at Placerville, Cal.

11—Ashbury Hawkins at Riverhead, N. Y.  
12—Lyons Pri at Clinton, Ky.  
13—Hanna, Indian Territory.

### Victims of Judge Lynch.

1—Oscar Coger, colored, incendiary, at Cherokee, Ala.  
2—An American named Raggett, near Durango City, Arizona.  
3—In Laurens County, Georgia, a negro prisoner.

4—Two murderers shot by a mob at Caldwell, Tex.  
5—"Nosey" Smith at Sun River, Montana. At Linnecon, Indian Territory, the leader of a gang of bank-robbers, name unknown.  
6—"Dread," alias James McKnight, at Purcell, Indian Territory.  
7—Three negroes at Plymouth, N. C. Ben Edwards at Alamo City, La.

8—A negro, name unknown, at Pontchartrou, La.  
9—A. J. Morris at Bover, in No Man's Land.  
10—John Henry Meyer at Placerville, Cal.  
11—Sam Pri at Clinton, Ky.  
12—Tom Forsythe at Cartage, Tenn.

**MARCH.**  
1—Will Thomas at Tunne Hill, Ga.  
2—Tom Roof at Tunne Hill, Ga.  
3—Wm. A. Parker at Washington, N. C.  
4—John Skinner at Hopkinsville, Ky.  
5—John Wood at Jensen, Texas.  
6—Theodore Callaway at Sayreville, Ala.

**APRIL.**  
1—Howe at Fort Collins, Colo.  
2—Bill Morgan and three other horse thieves at Headout, Indian Territory.  
3—Jack Molar, half-breed, in Garfield County, Colorado.  
4—Near Gallatin, Tenn., Isaac Kirkpatrick and his wife (colored); suspected of arson. A guard of bank-robbers, name unknown.

5—In the vicinity of Purcell, Indian Territory.  
6—Hardy Posey at Bessemer, Ala.  
7—J. Harris at Vicksburg, Miss. Henry Pope at Sumner, Ill., Ga.  
8—George Wright at Warren, Ala.  
9—John Wright at St. Helena, Cal.  
10—D. B. Baine near Danbury, Ga. Thomas Fraser at Hinton's Creek, N. C.

11—Tom Rooney at Woodburn, Ky.  
12—"Dandy" Hook, Chitwood, and two other horse thieves, names unknown, near Woodward, Indian Territory.  
13—Four negro laborers at Washington, Tenn.; criminal assault.

**JUNE.**  
1—Andrew Grandstaff, a young desperado, at Virgo, W. Va.  
2—Allen Sturgis at Thompson, Ga.  
3—At Fort Shaw, N. C., a negro soldier named Robertson. Dennis Williams at Ellaville, Va.  
4—James Foster at Henderson, Ky.

5—At Monarch, Colo., a gambler named Schenck.  
6—Washington Ives at Natchez, Miss.  
7—William Moore, near Mattoon, Ill. (Later developments showed good reasons for believing that Moore was innocent; that the vigilantes had acted hastily; and that the testimony against him was unworthy of credence.) Ned Clark at North Carolina, Georgia.  
8—Wallace Mitchell at Syracuse, Kan.  
9—Chubb McCarthy at Minneapolis, Kan. John Riche and Wiley Lee at Chetopa, Kan.

**JULY.**  
1—Ham Staples near Atlanta, Texas.  
2—William Smith in Pulaski County, Virginia.  
3—John Humphreys at Asheville, N. C.  
4—Eli Bryant at Starkville, Miss. L. S. Elmer at Walpo, on Dakota.  
5—Wm. (Wm.) Bennett, a Pawnee City, Neb. W. H. Handley at Carthage, Tenn.

**AUGUST.**  
1—Amos Miller at Franklin, Tenn.  
2—James Scott, James Scott and Jeff Wilson, outlaws, at Ashtabula, Ohio.  
3—Noah Griffin in Calhoun County, Florida.  
4—Outlaws in Pleasant Valley, Arizona, hanged William Nagler and Louis Nagler, ranchmen and stockmen.  
5—Billy Cole at Leno Rock, Neb.  
6—Archer Cook at Farmville, Va.

**SEPTEMBER.**  
1—Jean Pierre Laet and —Didere at Vichy, France.  
2—Lewis Davis at Stealyville, Mo.  
3—At Trinidad, Col., Hickman.  
4—Lewis Edwards at Jessup, Ga.  
5—At St. Charles, at Wharton, Texas.  
6—Near Snake River, Cal., two hunters named Dabbe and Adams, who perished in killing elk and deer for their hides, after being warned to desist.

7—Henry Jones at Woodland, Miss. Tenn.  
8—Thomas Saye at Brown, W. Va.  
9—Archibald Pelou at Grayling, Mich.  
10—George Withersell at Canton City, Col.  
11—Noah Taylor at Harrisburg, Pa.

**He Was an American.**  
A thin, delicate-looking woman sat in a Chicago horse-car one evening, and next her sat a native of the Queen's realm. The window behind the Briton was open, and the cool wind blew in on the woman, making her shiver. At last she said, in a lady-like way:

"Won't you be kind enough to close the window behind you, as it makes me very cold?"

It would hardly have caused the man any inconvenience to grant this request, but he replied, harshly:

"I prefer it open. You Americans can't stand anything; you all seem to have consumption."

The other passengers in the car were astounded at his incivility.

Finally a gentleman rose on the opposite side of the car, and approaching the Englishman with about 220 pounds avoirdupois, leaned over him, and grasping the window, slammed it with vigor. Then he remarked:

"Now, my friend, if you think all Americans are afflicted with consumption, you just raise that window again, I am an American."

The little woman blushed, and the Briton looked out of the window and thought.

### Colors that Harmonize.

Orange and yellow accord incomparably better than red and orange. Black never produces a bad effect when it is associated with two luminous colors.

Green and blue produce an indifferent effect, but better when the colors are deep.

Blue, when placed by the side of orange



## POSTAL FACILITIES IN ARKANSAS.

BY OPIE P. READ.

"Mornin', stranger," saluted a grizzly bearded Arkansas man dressed in a red shirt, pantaloons held in place by a trunk strap, and leaning on a double-barreled shot-gun. The party addressed was a land-hunter, his particular mission locating black walnut timber, and his office, headquarters, and business agency were in the saddle.

"Good morning to you," answered the timber speculator. "Game plenty?"

"Wall, not so very; som'at scattered. What's the news?"

"The Czar has returned to St. Petersburg without being assassinated."

"I don't know the fellow you speak of, but I was in Petersburg durin' the war, when the crater was blown up."

"That's not the place I was talking about. What's the news about here?"

"I heard a rumor about Bill Givens and Sandy Pachin agoin' to war about Givens' sister, Lize, up in Dorsey kaounty, and hit'peared likely when yo' fust spoke about hit as ifen some of their friends mout have jined in an clinched. What else, stranger?"

"Well they have hung Parsons and Spies, and the rest of them."

"Good! Lynched the critters, mebbe?"

"Oh, no, they were legally executed."

"Did enny of 'em git them hams back?"

"Hams?"

"Yes, an' side meat. They also stole two gallons of Hi Stebbinses' ole whisky."

"I am talking about the Chicago anarchists."

"Anna who?"

"Anarchists, man, anarchists! Don't you people ever read the newspapers?"

"Onet in a while we does. But you see, stranger, our postoffice facilities are limited, mighty unsartin an' crude like. Yo' have no idee what a monkey an' parrot time we has on hit, gittin' our mail. Hit don't cum in a darn sight offener than hit ought to."

"What is the difficulty?"

"An' when she does cum, ole Pulvis, the postmaster, has the chills so he shakes all her stamps off her letters, an' we has ter ruseel an' sell a cown skin or a hunk of venison for small change ter pay the postage."

"Is that the only reason you don't get your mail regularly?"

"No, stranger, hit's this way," explained the Arkansas Nimrod, spilling a red shaft of tobacco juice into the good eye of a mangy hound, which immediately rolled in agony at his feet.

"Ole man Trabb's son got the Government contract, an' he sub-let it to Tommy McGlory, an' Tommy he sub-let her to Wyncoop's father-in-law, an' Wyncoop's father-in-law sub-let her to Powell's uncle, an' Powell's uncle sub-let her to Brexton's mother, an' she, couldn't ride, an' so she sub-let her to Job Pressler, an' Job Pressler lost her in a game of seven-up to Lishie Potter's cousin, an' Lishie's cousin sub-let her to Rat Hackett, an' Rat—"

"Yes, but what is the trouble now with the mails?"

"Well, to cum to her pint, Skinny Wilkins is putendin' to carry her, but he's ole, an' his hoss is lame an' swee-ned an' has ther glanders, an' ther folks in Pikeville, whar he gits ther mail, won't let him drive inter town, nor ther folks at Pulvises won't let him come nigh them with his glandered crow-bait, an' so Skinny has ter walk about two miles at Pikeville an' when ther branch is up an' the roads boggy Skinny won't do hit, an' 'thas' the gist of it, so yer see we air done up mos' of ther time."—Texas Siftings.

## Warm Night Garments.

When the air is cold and the weather inclement it is the general custom to wear garments of extra heavy thickness and warmth, and to sit round roaring fires. But on going to bed, what takes place? In ninety-nine cases out of 100, people pass from the warm living-rooms into chilly bedrooms. As if the sudden change from extreme heat—for there can be little doubt that what with fires, gas, and insufficient ventilation people are in the habit of breathing an atmosphere the temperature of which is considerably higher than it should hygienically be—to excessive cold is not sufficiently absurd, they proceed to divest themselves of their several warm garments, to garb themselves in thin linen nightshirts, and to consign their heated bodies to the cooling influence of unsympathetic sheets! Conventional habits have habituated one to the custom; but a really serious contemplation of it cannot fail to make the utter absurdity of the custom clearly apparent.

The Chinese, from whom many useful lessons have been learned by more civilized nations, can give us a wrinkle on this subject. John Chinaman sleeps in the same kind of clothes as he wears in the daytime, the easy and flowing garments to which he is addicted allowing of this without inconvenience. Western nations are not favored in the latter respect, but still it would be quite possible to replace the airy night-shirt now in vogue by some garment which, as regards warmth, was equivalent to the several distinct articles of clothing constituting the working dress worn by day. Dwellers in foreign countries invariably sleep in flannel garments, and the backwoodsman wraps himself up in a stout woolen blanket and defies the elements. They are sensible. The human frame should, undoubtedly be clothed in woolen garments, for wool is a bad conductor of heat. Enveloped in flannel the body maintains a normal temperature, which is of the greatest importance. No sooner does the temperature fall than the action of the various functions becomes impaired, the nerves get out of gear, and the whole system suffers disorganization.—Health.

## Brakemen's Slang.

The brakeman gives the prevailing tone to the "society" of dispatchers, lobbies and other longing places which he frequents. He originates whatever slang may be deemed necessary to give spice to the talk of the caboose and roundhouse. He calls a gravel train a "dust express," and re-

fers to the pump for compressing air for the power brakes as a "wind jammer." The fireman's prosaic "horsers" are lightened by being poetically mentioned as the handling of black diamonds, and the mortification of being called into the superintendent's office to explain some dereliction of duty is disguised by referring to the episode as "dancing on the carpet."—B. B. Adams, Jr., in Scribner's.

## Conceits in Literature.

In Tennyson's fine picture of the Northern farmer will be found probably one of the finest instances of self-conceit in literature. The old man is lying on his death bed, and though the doctor has said that he should have no more ale he insists on having it, for he won't break rules for the doctor. Then when he thinks of the amount of work there is to do, and of the new projects which he thinks none but himself can carry out, he says:

Do God Almighty know what a 'doin' a-takin' me 's?

And he is inclined to the opinion that he doesn't, and the Squire will be very mad about it. He continues:

A mout 'a taken Jones, as ant 'a 'sposh o' sense, Or a mout, a taken Robins—'a niver mended a fence:

But God Almighty 'a mout taake men, an' taake me now

Wi' an' the cows to cauve an' 'Thornaby holms to plow!

He declares the "Quality" always smiled when they saw him passing by because he was a man who had done his duty by the Squire and done it by all, and upon the whole he thinks it will be a bad business all round to take him, while the useless Jones and Robins might as well have been taken.

There is certainly no more refreshing piece of egotism in the language, numerous as are the examples from Melville down.

Hannah More records in her diary a story which she calls ridiculous, but which afforded her a deal of pleasure. Once when she was visiting the Garricks, the great actor, after dinner, read her last poem with all his pathos and all his grace. "I think," says the good old maid, "I never was so ashamed in my life; but he read it so superlatively that I cried like a child. Only to think what a scandalous thing, to cry at the reading of one's own poetry." But it seems Mrs. Garrick cried too, and made many apologies for crying at her husband's reading. "And," Hannah continues, "she got out of the s-rap by pretending she was touched at the story, and I by saying the same thing of the reading."

Sir Walter Scott declares, in "Rob Roy," that the sweetest sounds mortal ears can drink in are a youthful poet's own verses read to him by her who is dearest to him. He confers this boon upon his hero, Francis Osbaldistone, by having Die Vernon read aloud to him some verses of his she has discovered.

Dr. Chambers relates that Burns never felt the full measure of the beauty of his poems till he heard Mr. Aikin read them, nor did he find out the full charm of his songs until he heard them sung.

The ever-pleasing and graceful Leigh Hunt, in his autobiography, says that the charming person who became his wife completed her conquest by reading verses better than he had ever heard before, "and she reads verses better than ever to this day, especially some that shall be nameless."

## Queen Victoria in Scotland.

Queen Victoria drives daily, but never till 5 in the afternoon, and then, for the most part, in her own or her neighbor's forests, and not on the high road. And the etiquette of Deeside is peculiar. Whoever may chance to meet the Queen on these occasions will do well to behave as if he had not met her, nor seen her, nor let her see him. He will get behind a rock or tree or otherwise as best he may make himself invisible, and act as if he had neither eyes to see nor ears to hear. Such is Her Majesty's wish, perfectly understood by those who live in her vicinity, and studiously obeyed. You may be going to dine at the castle that evening; reason the more why you should sink into the earth sooner than put her Majesty under compulsion to recognize your existence when her soul longs for solitude. If, on the other hand, the passer-by be neither tourist nor of such position as may entitle him to be known, but a gillie, or a groom, or a laborer, the chances are that upon a signal from the carriage the postillions will pull up their four smoking ponies, and the Queen will ask a kindly question or two of the man about himself and family.—Correspondent Boston Herald.

## Lines to a Firt.

Remember the words of Heber Newton: "Jacob is more likely to fall in love with Rebekah if she be drawing from the well to feed the flocks than if she be sitting on the well flirting with the young men passing by." And it matters not how wealthy and how respectable you may be, or how spotless your name, the danger is as great for you as for your sister among the lowly. Be not flattered at the attention of a handsome stranger; he flatters but to destroy. Forget not that your maidenly modesty is a pearl of great price, and a sacrifice of it is often a sacrifice of happiness.—Arthur C. Grissom.

## Its Name Accounted For.

Mr. O'Gallyho—Phwat kind of a ga-rment do you call that wan the jude beforinist us has on?

Mr. McCorkly—Whoi, Dinis, that's a cape coat. And do ye know why they be calling it that?

Mr. O'Gallyho—Oi do not.

Mr. McCorkly (with hilarity)—Because it's to keep the jude warm. Do you see, Dinny?

Mr. O'Gallyho (with stolidity)—Oi do.—Puck.

## Managing a Husband.

Young wife—I'm afraid my husband isn't well. These cold mornings seem to be a strain on his nervous system somehow. He's dreadfully cross at breakfast, and often leaves the house without kissing me. What would you advise me to do?

Experienced matron—Try sausage and buckwheat cakes.—Philadelphia Record.

## Hadn't Read It.

My long experience of life and my contact with all sorts of people have given me the impression that beneath and within, so to say, the sameness of character which undoubtedly exists in mankind there is yet more diversity than I used to discover. Almost everybody, I find, has a good many nooks and crannies in his nature, so that the more intimately you know him the more clearly does his individuality stand out. I was reminded of this general truth, which may, perhaps, wear the aspect of a truism, by something that was said to me the other night by a very clever woman of my acquaintance. She is the wife of a scientific man, whose literary taste also is highly cultivated, and on my inquiring if she had read a certain book, she replied: "No;—," naming her husband, "spoiled that for me. He read it first." I was at a loss at first to understand what this remark, which was put in half-serious, half-humorous fashion, really meant; but I learned upon investigation that the lady liked to take her literature with the dew upon it, as it were, and that she has the same aversion to a book which somebody else had gone through and disposed of with a criticism, either complimentary or the reverse, that other people have for warmed-over dishes. Any little intensity of this kind interests me, because I always find it associated with an "original" character.—Boston Post.

## Something for the New Year.

The world-renowned success of Hostet's Stomach Bitters, and their continued popularity for a third of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostet's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by Hostet & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing 60 hands in that department. Six cylinder printing presses, 5 folding machines, 5 job presses, etc., are running about eleven months in the year on this work, and the issue of June 1891 will not be less than ten millions, printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian, and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of the valuable and interesting reading of curing the various ailments, numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostet's Stomach Bitters, amusement, varied information, astronomical calculations, and chronological items, etc., which can be depended upon for correctness. The Almanac for 1891 can be obtained, free of cost from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

## The Power of Kindness.

"There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels; and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth and be on the watch night and day, at work and play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thoughts of a kind heart. It is often in youth that one gets a voice or a tone that is sharp, and it sticks to him through life, and stirs up ill-will and grief, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweet joys of home. Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is to the heart what light is to the eye. It is a light that sings as well as shines."—Elihu Burritt.

## Chinese Excluded from Siberia.

Another land to close its doors against Chinese immigration is Eastern Siberia. The Government of the Russian Provinces of the Amoor has proposed to restrict the entry of Chinese, with this statement: "The Manchurians form an element which is dangerous to the interests of our Russian colonists, as by their intelligence, industry, endurance, and frugality competition of any foreign labor system whatever with theirs is prevented." It is proposed to levy a capitation and income tax on all Chinese and Koreans in Russian territory, and to admit Asiatics to the privilege of Russian subjects only if they become naturalized Russians.

## 1889.—"IRON AND STEEL"—1889.

The Latest and Brightest Christmas and New Year's Annual, by "A Man" of the Great Rock Island Route.

Thousands of readers who have scanned with eager delight the pages of "Watt Stephens, the Genius of Electricity" (1885), "Voltagal, the Genius of Electricity" (1885), "Potroleum and Natural Gas" (1887), and "Coal and Coke" (1889), will be happy to know that the latest addition to the famous Rock Island series, "Iron and Steel" (1889), dedicated to the "Boys and Girls of America," is now ready for distribution. Inclose ten (10) cents in coin or stamps (for postage) and your address written plainly, to Geo. H. Smith, Assistant General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, and a copy will be sent you by return mail. Copies of previous Annuals also furnished at same rate.

"Iron and Steel" embodies a vast deal of useful information. In the company of his boy and girl visitors, "A Man" penetrates the mines, explains their underground workings, follows the mined product to the furnace and smelter, and describes the various processes to which it is subjected.

The engravings are from original sketches and photographs, and admirably executed. The book makes a very handsome appearance. The cover is in itself a marvel—the design being as unique as the color effects are beautiful and artistic.

## She Knew.

He (ardently, just accepted)—And you really think you love me. Now, from the bottom of your heart, tell me, do you really know what love is?

She (from Chicago)—Well, I think I ought to. I've been married and divorced three times.

## Poetry and Prose.

Lover—"Darling, your mouth is a jewel-case filled with pearls!" Loved One—"Oh, how lovely!" Small Brother (suddenly interrupting)—"Yes, and plugged with zinc!"—Idea.

A BRASS hand, grasping between its thumb and forefinger a mother of pearl pen, as in the act of writing, is a unique design in paper weights.

THE latest acquisition to the nursery is a solid silver fluted rattle, which revolves between the two ends of a huge silver spur.

SOME of the most stylish fans the coming season will be ornamented with etched ivory and silver gilt sticks.

FASHION is only gold front jewelry; it may appear well, but the value is not there.

## A Glimpse of a Vanderbilt.

The ordinary eye expands and the average heart beats faster when the thought occurs that the little man, with little side whisker, and a little smile in his little eye, is worth, at a very mild calculation, 130,000,000 of good, solid, golden dollars. There isn't the faintest suspicion of a mustache over his not particularly attractive and, at times, cruel-looking mouth. His hair is dark and curly, his bearing that of a gentleman. Conscious, as he must be, that everybody in the house has said, "That's Willie Vanderbilt!" conscious, as he must necessarily be, that every one in the house has looked at him and said something about him, he sits with his tremendous shirt bosom badly rumpled and his little white tie turned rather near the left ear than is customary, as quiet, as decorous as any man of the world I ever saw.—New York letter.

## The Handsomest Lady in Town.

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

"It is about time for wives to strike," says an oppressed member of the gentle sex. Well, if they do strike, we hope they won't strike very hard.

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

THE boy who commences to steal his mother's preserves may end by having his father's jim-jams.

## A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in the virtues of this medicine that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. My remedy has cured thousands of hopeless cases. R. G. Root, M. C., 183 Pearl street, New York.

A COUNTY fair at Plaklor, Dakota, came to a very abrupt close recently. The exhibit on consisted of a bull and a pumpkin. The bull got loose and ate up the pumpkin, and the fair ended right there.

## Cancer Cured.

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

THE Lehigh Valley Railroad now has twelve trains equipped with telegraphic instruments for transmitting messages along the road while the trains are on the road.

## Rheumatism

According to recent investigations is caused by excess of lactic acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the disease, pains and aches in the back and shoulders, and in the joints at the knees, ankles, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheumatism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalizing action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, and also strengthens the whole body.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

## 100 Doses One Dollar

**SOLDIERS** all get Pensions, if they disabled. Get the "Soldier's Traveler," a booklet containing full particulars of the law, and how to get it. Write to A. W. McCormick & Son, Washington, D. C., and it will be sent you free.

**ELY'S CREAM BALM** Cures the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

**TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER** A particle is applied to each nostril and is immediately relieved; success or no fee. Laws sent free. A. W. McCormick & Son, Washington, D. C., and C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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