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### Holland City News, Volume 19, Number 46: December 13, 1890

Holland City News

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#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 19, Number 46: December 13, 1890" (1890). *Holland City News: 1890*. 50.

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1890.

NO. 46

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND, - MICH.

MULDER & NAGELKERK,  
PUBLISHERS.

Rates of advertising made known  
on application.

## Merry Christmas To You All!

We have come,

and are here to stay, and have on exhibition  
at our Store on River Street, the most  
complete assortment of

## Holiday Goods,

ever brought to Holland.

An elegant Plush Photo. Album given away  
to our customers. Call at the store  
for particulars.

We are Headquarters for Dolls,  
Albums, Plush Goods and Toys.

No trouble to show Goods at

## Facer's Bazaar,

River Street, Holland, Mich.

Dec. 10th, 1890.

(45 4w)

## FOR XMAS GOODS, GO TO Kiekintveld.

We are as always to the front with an elegant  
line of

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

Our stock of  
ALBUMS, TOILET CASES, CUFF &  
COLLAR BOXES, SHAVING  
SETS, AND WORK BOXES is  
complete, in every detail.

We carry a line of books this year  
surpassing any yet brought to the city,  
among which we mention:  
Gift Books, Poems, Reading matter,  
Chatter Boxes, Toy Books, etc. A fine  
assortment of Toys, Blocks, and Games  
will also be found at our place of business.

Call and examine our goods and  
prices. We promise you satisfaction.  
H. KIEKINTVELD, Manager.  
Holland, Mich., Dec. 12, 1890.

## J. H. Nibbelink, Livery and Sale Stable,

Ninth Street, Holland, Mich.

Full line of Carriages.

—Special attention paid to Funerals.—  
Elegant Hearse.

## UNDERTAKING!

In this line I continue to respectfully offer  
my services. Assorted Caskets and Coffins  
always kept on hand.

J. H. NIBBELINK.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 12th, 1890. 46

## Harry Conkwright, BARBER,

Shop: Under Germania Hotel,

Eighth Street, - - Holland, Mich.  
46

### Remarkable Rescue.

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

Gold and silver spectacles, at  
O. BREYMAN & SON.

Dont forget to examine the Holiday  
Stock at  
M. KIEKINTVELD.

Special Assessors' Notice.  
City of Holland, Michigan.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Nov. 20th, 1890.

To Charles Jacobus, You are hereby notified  
that a special assessment roll for the repair of  
sidewalk, has been reported by the Board of As-  
sessment to the Common Council, and filed in this  
office, and that the Common Council has fixed  
upon the 18th day of December 1890, at 7:30 p.m.,  
at the Common Council rooms in said city, as  
the time and place when and where they will  
meet with the Board of Assessors to review said  
roll.

By order of the Common Council.  
Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Soll gold band and stone rings, each  
and everyone warranted at  
L. P. HUSEN, the River St. Jeweler.

### Holland City Laundry.

The undersigned has opened a new  
laundry in the brick building opposite  
Lyceum Hall, and east of Dr. Kremers'  
drug store.

First-class work guaranteed.  
Let everyone patronize this home  
enterprise.

Goods can be left at the laundry  
office, or at the branch office, Pessink's  
Bakery. They will also be called for  
and delivered, if desired.

I have also the agency for a first-  
class Grand Rapids Dyeing House.

G. J. A. PESSINK.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 21, 1890. 44

Remember that L. P. Husen has no  
shelfworn and out of style goods to sell,  
everything fresh and new. Call and  
examine, and get prices.

Big line of gold rings, at  
BREYMAN & SON.

Cheaper than the cheapest. The only  
reliable. The Masury liquid paints are  
the best manufactured. For sale only  
by Dr. Wm. Van Putten. 14tf.

Great bargains in paints, oils, kalsom-  
ines, brushes &c., at Dr. Wm. Van  
Putten's. Save money and get the best  
for spring renovating.

Rock bottom prices on Albums, at  
M. KIEKINTVELD.

Toys, Blocks and Games, in abun-  
dant, at  
M. KIEKINTVELD.

### Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Ida-  
ville, Ind., writes: Electric Bitters has  
done more for me than all other medi-  
cines combined, for that bad feeling  
arising from Kidney and Liver trouble.  
John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of  
same place, says: "Find Electric Bit-  
ters to be the best Kidney and Liver  
medicine, made me feel like a new  
man." J. W. Gardner, hardware mer-  
chant, same town, says: Electric Bit-  
ters is just the thing for a man who is  
all run down and don't care whether  
he lives or dies; he found new strength,  
good appetite and felt just like he had  
a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle,  
at P. W. KANE'S Drug Store.

Finest line of silverware at  
BREYMAN & SON.

Water Sets,  
Tea Sets,  
Berry Dishes,  
Casters,  
Cake Baskets,  
Butter Dishes,  
Napkin Rings,  
Cake Knives,  
Pie Knives,  
Butter Knives.

Berry Spoons, Gold Inlaid Individual  
Sets, Bon Bon's, the celebrated Roger  
Brothers Knives, Forks and Spoons.

Please remember these are all Nine-  
teenth Century goods.  
Gold Lined Silver Tea Sets, in the  
latest styles, and lower prices than  
elsewhere in the city. The place:  
L. P. HUSEN, River St.

L. P. Husen has the freshest, and  
latest style display of Silverware in the  
city. Call and examine it, whether  
you wish to purchase or not. River St.

Clocks of all description at lowest  
prices, at  
O. BREYMAN & SON.

Why does L. P. Husen sell so much  
of the celebrated 1847 Roger Bro's  
Knives and Forks? Because he sells  
them for \$3.50 per dozen during this  
month.

### Oysters! Oysters!!

By the can and in bulk, at the Econ-  
omy Meat Market of  
KUTTE BRO'S.

The largest variety of Xmas goods in  
the city at  
M. KIEKINTVELD.

Buy your Christmas presents of  
BREYMAN & SON.

Otto Breyman & Son carry the largest  
and finest line of ladies and gents'  
watches in the county, and their prices  
beat them all. 45—

If you want a nice Holiday Present,  
Cheap, go to C. A. Stevenson's Jewelry  
Store for it.

The largest and finest assortment of  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silver-  
ware in the City, is to be found at Ste-  
venson's Jewelry Store.

### Cutter For Sale.

A second-hand cutter for sale, cheap.  
Inquire of Dr. J. G. Huizinga, Holland,  
Mich. 46-2w.

An especial fine stock of Books, this  
season, at  
M. KIEKINTVELD.

If you want a fine Ladie's or Gent's  
Gold Watch, get prices of L. P. Husen,  
before purchasing elsewhere; he has  
the largest display in the city.

Slaughter sales of Hats, Caps, Fancy  
Feathers, Wings, Lace, Ribbons, Vel-  
vets, Bucking, and a special sale of  
Black Tips, and Baby Bonnets, etc.  
Why do we sell this way? Because we  
need the room for our spring goods.  
MRS. P. C. WHITEBECK.

Be sure and examine C. A. Steven-  
son's Stock before you buy your Holi-  
day Presents.

Go to C. A. Stevenson's Jewelry Store  
for your Holiday Presents. 46-4w

This is a point you will do well to  
heed: Come in and see our holiday  
attractions; it is a beautiful sight and  
you will be glad when you have done  
so. Remember we force our goods  
upon no one, and you need not feel the  
slightest obligation to buy anything  
merely because you happen to be in our  
store. Come in—you will be very well  
come. O. BREYMAN & SON.

### Local Enterprise.

The many improvements in our city,  
and the rapid strides with which our  
business men are meeting the increased  
demands of their respective trades are  
not confined to a few classes, but in-  
clude most if not all branches and avo-  
cations. By none was this new order  
of things and the necessities arising  
therefrom more thoroughly realized than  
by the energetic proprietor of the "Holl-  
and City Livery, Hack, Exchange and  
Feed Stables," Ed. J. Harrington. His  
fine stables, cor. Seventh and Market  
streets, rank among the best and most  
thoroughly equipped in Western Michi-  
gan. His outfits are all first-class, and  
no money has been spared to make  
them so. Every kind of rig is kept  
there, with horses that are perfectly  
safe for ladies to drive, single or double.  
Commercial men seek Mr. Harrington's  
stables and speak in terms of the  
highest praise of the manner in which  
they are served. Rigs can be supplied  
at any hour of the day or night, by ap-  
plying at the office. The help, in charge  
of Dick Nibbelink, foreman, at the barn,  
is always first-class, and customers  
are waited upon with due courteous-  
ness. All orders for calls are booked  
and promptly attended to. Mr. Har-  
rington's motto is a straight business  
deal with everybody, and hence his suc-  
cess as a livery man. His prices are al-  
ways reasonable and satisfactory to his  
customers.

In June last, Mr. Harrington put a  
fine hack on the streets, for the gen-  
eral use and accommodation of the pub-  
lic. Notwithstanding the fact that at  
first this was not a remunerative en-  
terprise he kept right a'long, and more  
than this, he has resolved to improve  
upon this service. On and after Mon-  
day, Dec. 15th, his hack will promptly  
make all trains arriving and departing  
between the hours of 9:30 a. m., and 10  
o'clock p. m., at the schedule price of  
15 cents for a single fare, and 25 cents  
for two, to any part of the city. All  
orders for calls, at whatever hour, will  
be carefully filled, by either notifying  
the driver or Mr. Harrington, or leaving  
word at the office. Persons wishing to  
make arrangements for evening calls,  
or parties, and return, can do so at  
very reasonable charges.

Duly appreciative of past favors the  
proprietor of these stables respectfully  
solicits a continued patronage on the  
part of the public.  
Holland, Mich., Dec. 10, 1890.

### Taxes.

Notice is hereby given to the tax-  
payers of Holland Township, that the  
Treasurer will receive taxes during the  
month of December, 1890, as follows:  
Mondays, at Noordeloos, in the office  
of Chris. D. Schilleman, from 9 o'clock  
a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., Fridays at his  
residence; the other four days in Hol-  
land City, in Van Landegend's Hard-  
ware Store; and in the month of Janu-  
ary, 1891, Saturdays in Holland City, in  
Van Landegend's Hardware Store.

MARTIN PELON,

Treas. of Holland Township.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 10, 1890. 46-2w.

### To The Public.

Nice presents for gentlemen. We  
make a feature of small jewelry, suited  
to the wants of gentlemen, and a  
complete assortment of cuff buttons,  
collar buttons, studs, scarf pins, charms,  
rings and the like may be found at our  
store. We can certainly suit you in  
price, if you can be suited in these  
articles, and we guarantee to submit ar-  
guments that are of modern workmanship  
and the best of their grade.

O. BREYMAN & SON.

### A Card.

We desire to publicly express our  
thanks to the Fire Department of the  
City of Holland for faithful and  
efficient work in saving the Phoenix  
Hotel from total loss by the fire on  
Monday, Dec. 8, 1890.

Fire Association of Philadelphia,  
Detroit F. & M. Insurance Co.,  
Michigan F. & M. Insurance Co.,  
Traders Insurance Co.,  
Springfield F. & M. Insurance Co.,  
Concordia Fire Insurance Co.  
By H. D. Post, Agent.

### CITY AND VICINITY.

It was 4 degrees below zero, Monday  
morning.

A new desk adorns the office corner  
in the store of Boot & Kramer.

D. Cutler and family, of Grand Ha-  
ven, are spending the winter in Cali-  
fornia.

The late Indian troubles made very  
attractive reading for the average  
schoolboy.

John Flannigan, while at work mak-  
ing up a train, Tuesday morning, had  
his hand badly smashed. Mr. Flanni-  
gan's home is at Allegan.

The Second Ref. church of Grand  
Haven, was dedicated Thursday. Rev.  
J. W. Beardslee, of this city, took part  
in the dedicating exercises.

The Ottawa County Building and  
Loan Association has \$1,500 to submit  
to members, at the stockholders meet-  
ing on Saturday evening, Dec. 13.

The next regular meeting of the  
Sons of Veterans will be held Friday  
evening, Dec. 19. This being the time  
fixed for the election of officers, a full  
attendance is earnestly requested.

One and one-third fare tickets will  
be issued by the C. & W. M. from and  
to all stations on their line in this  
state, on the following dates: Dec. 24,  
25 and 31, and Jan. 1. Good to return  
up to Jan. 3.

Seven new members were received in  
Hope church, Sunday morning.

Alfred Huntley had a steel bar drop  
on his left foot, Friday last. It injured  
his big toe seriously and made him for  
several days a cripple.

Facer's Bazaar has a new announce-  
ment, which will be further explained  
to purchasers, when they call at his  
place, on River street.

The Zeeland Democratic Club elect-  
ed the following officers: President, J.  
D. Everhard; secretary, J. Huizinga;  
treasurer, J. Slabbekeorn.

The Sunday-schools of the Third  
Ref. and of Hope church are each  
making elaborate preparations for a  
Christmas entertainment.

Found, near the farm of Mrs. W.  
Van der Haar, a satchel, marked M.  
R. Merrit. The owner can obtain pos-  
session by calling at the News office.

Mrs. Ed. Markle fell on the sidewalk  
near Coppock & Meengs' meat market,  
Monday, and fractured her right arm  
above the wrist. Dr. Wetmore is in  
attendance.

Mr. Sharp, in charge of the circula-  
tion department of the Detroit Journal,  
was in the city this week, looking after  
the interests of that bright and newsy  
evening paper.

J. H. Nibbelink in his "ad," which  
appears in this week's issue of the  
News, desires to have it well under-  
stood that in addition to his livery he  
intends to continue the undertaking  
business, same as heretofore.

The City Bakery is as much as ever  
headquarters for everything in the line  
of confectionary and Christmas goods.  
Mr. Pessink has brought his bakery up  
to a first-class standing. He now also  
handles oysters and crackers at whole-  
sale. See his column "ad" elsewhere.

Mrs. Gee and Dr. Crandell have  
leased rooms in the new block, now  
being built in Grand Rapids, corner  
Spring and Monroe streets, where they  
will continue the practice of dentistry,  
as soon as the rooms are completed,  
which will be some time during the  
spring.

The recent cold spell relieved an  
"anxious doubt" in the mind of many  
a peach raiser. There was no immi-  
nent danger, but the experience of the  
past two years, causes the fruit raiser  
to have a morbid distrust of "soft  
weather" at this season of the year.—  
Saugateek Commercial.

Rev. J. Keizer, of Graafschap, deliv-  
ered a lecture in the Holland  
language, Thursday evening, on "An-  
archy." It was the first of a series  
proposed to be delivered this winter  
under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.  
of the Market street H. C. Ref. church.  
The lecture was well attended.

Ed. J. Harrington announces else-  
where that his hack, on and after Mon-  
day next, will regularly make all trains  
arriving and departing at this station,  
between the hours of 9:30 a. m., and 10  
o'clock p. m., at the low fare of 15 cents  
for a single person, and 25 cents for  
two. Read announcement in another  
column.

The Euphonia Orchestra of Hope  
College will give a concert and musical  
entertainment at the College Chapel on  
Thursday evening, Dec. 18, at 7:45  
o'clock. The programme is an inviting  
one,—for the details of which see small  
bills. Admission, 15 cts.; children un-  
der 12 years, 10 cts. Tickets can be ob-  
tained at the shoe store of Van Duren  
Bro's.

Lew Catts, foreman at Scott &  
Schnurman's planing mill, met with  
an accident, Tuesday, which may prove  
fatal. While running a board through  
the rip-saw the board struck back,  
striking the lower part of the body, in-  
juring him internally. A similar acci-  
dent happened last week to Grant  
Scott, at the Werkman Factory, laying  
him up for a week.

Messrs. Huntley & Holley will have  
their electric plant in readiness this  
(Saturday) evening, sufficient to furnish  
their customers with a sample of what  
they can expect in the future. Al-  
ready 158 lamps have been taken, with  
more to follow. In the course of next  
week they intend to have two arc  
lights, for street lighting, on exhibi-  
tion on Eighth street, at the intersec-  
tions of Market and River streets.

The following are the jurors drawn  
for the January term of the Ottawa  
County circuit court: Herman Law-  
ton, Frank Wild, Wright; J. Van Kar-  
sten, C. Verhulst, Zeeland; John Kratz,  
Robert Jamison, Allendale; R. G. Mile,  
Fred Shutmister, Blendon; Chas. Bi-  
shop, Robt. Herrod, Chester; M. L.  
French, G. E. Skeels, Crockery; Eu-  
gene Jenison, Georgetown; Neal Mc  
Millan, John Welsh, Grand Haven; P.  
Van den Tak, Holland City; Henry  
Hidding, Holland township.

Sleighting is fairly good.

The propeller A. C. Van Raalte is  
ashore near Kenosha, Wis.

M. S. Marshal is building a residence  
in the First Ward, west of the Phoenix  
Hotel.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Den Her-  
der, Zeeland, Saturday last, a ten-  
month son.

James Cavanaugh, of Muskegon, is  
anxious to succeed A. S. Kedzie, of the  
G. H. Herald, as deputy oil inspector  
of this district.

Treasurer Pelon, of Holland town-  
ship, will have his office, part of the  
time, in the city, at Van Landegend's  
store. See notice.

The Rev. J. N. Rippey, of Muskegon,  
will hold services in Grace church, Hol-  
land, next Sunday, morning and even-  
ing, Dec. 14th, '90.

Will there be any amendments to  
the city charter this winter? If so,  
the work need not be delayed until the  
closing days of the session of the legis-  
lature.

The fortieth annual meeting of the  
State Teachers' association will be  
held in Grand Rapids December 22, 23  
and 24. An elaborate programme has  
been prepared.

"From Manger to Throne," is the  
title of a new work, by Rev. Dr. T.  
De Witt Talmage, for which H. C.  
Farley will canvass the city between  
now and Christmas.

Those desiring to make themselves  
and friends feel happy during the ap-  
proaching holiday season, will find  
Stevenson's jewelry establishment a  
proper place to linger a while.

Mrs. P. C. Whitbeck, the new miller  
on Eighth street, has renewed her  
advertisement, this week, and gives  
notice of a slaughter sale, that it will  
be well enough for all interested to  
read.

"If the citizens of Holland would only  
save me all their wood ashes, I could  
furnish employment to two additional  
hands," said Mr. Mohr, proprietor of  
the Holland potash works, the other  
day, in conversation with a friend. No  
further comment is necessary on our  
part.

While out with a horse and cutter,  
at the Phoenix Hotel fire, Monday,  
Chas. Koenigsberg, and others in the  
immediate vicinity, might have met  
with a serious accident. The horse  
got scared, and jumped on the side-  
walk, when the breaking of the shaft  
prevented further disturbance.

A large per cent of the accounts sent  
out by mail, last week, for subscription  
to the News, is not for arrears, but  
to notify each reader that the time for  
which he has paid in advance has ex-  
pired, and that now is the opportunity  
to avail himself of our offer of "One  
Dollar a year, if paid in advance."

A double optical operation was per-  
formed Tuesday afternoon upon Mrs.  
G. H. Van den Berg, Seventh street,  
by Drs. T. G. Huizinga of Zeeland, and  
his brother J. G. Huizinga, of this city.  
The first named removed a tumor from  
the eye-lid, and the latter relieved the  
left eye from a double squint.

J. Nies, chairman of the Allegan  
county board of canvassers, passed  
through the city Monday, to resume  
the recount of the vote for representa-  
tive in the second district of Allegan  
county. When the board adjourned  
three weeks ago, the vote was a tie be-  
tween Mr. Kolvoord and Baldwin. The  
recount on Tuesday resulted in a ma-  
jority of one for Mr. Kolvoord, democ-  
rat.

The December number of *The Anchor*  
the organ of Hope College students,  
will be the last issue under the present  
management. At the annual meeting  
held last week the following staff was  
appointed:

Editor-in-chief, O. S. Flanagan.  
Associate Editors, Philip Soulen, J.  
Sterrenberg, W. W. Mills, J. S. De  
Jong, G. Tyse.

Business Manager, W. V. Te Win-  
kel.

Associate Managers, Geo. E. Kollen,  
W. Dehn.

The county treasurer's annual report  
of the liquor traffic in Ottawa County  
appears elsewhere in this issue. The  
total number of saloons is 28, located  
as follows:

Cities—Grand Haven, 12; Holland, 5.

Villages (Incorporated)—Coopers-  
ville, 3; Spring Lake, 1; Zeeland, 1.

Villages (platted)—Berlin, 1; Con-  
klin, 2; Jensen, 1; Nunica 1.  
Townships—Chester, 1.

There is only one brewery in the  
county, located in Holland city.

The special taxes paid in, amount to  
\$13,489.97, of which one-half goes to  
the general fund of the County, and  
the other to the several municipalities  
in which the business is carried on.

Wheat 92 cents.

Dr. Huizinga offers a cutter for sale,  
cheap.

The Grand Haven postmaster is try-  
ing to put a stop to the loafing about  
his office.

Black Lake is neither open or frozen.  
Our skaters will have to exercise a  
little more patience.

Card sent out for the wedding of  
Miss Maggie F. Boone and John A.  
Pieters, Wednesday evening next.

Crescent Tent No. 68, K. O. T. M.,  
of this city, will give a social this, Fri-  
day, evening, for which invitations  
have been issued.

The "Shadow Social," given by the  
ladies of Bethlehem Chapter No. 40,  
O. E. S., on Tuesday night, was a suc-  
cess, socially and financially.

Rev. Dr. Beardslee preached last  
Sunday before a new English-speaking  
congregation, recently organized among  
the Hollanders at Roseland, Ill., one of  
the suburbs of Chicago.

An extraordinary fine stock of hol-  
iday goods, such as are usually found in  
a first-class book-store, is being exhib-  
ited at Kiekintveld's, Eighth street.  
Under the present efficient manage-  
ment this well-kept business resort is  
greatly increasing in favor with the  
public.

It was stated a few days ago in the  
G. H. Tribune that the Zeeland furni-  
ture factory had petered out. Not  
true, as might be expected; and the  
editor of the Tribune had better make  
himself scarce on the streets of that  
village during the next sixty days.  
Whew!

It is said that the prospects of Mr.  
Geo. F. Richardson securing the speak-  
ership of the next House are brighten-  
ing. Considering the formidable aid  
which the Ps. of I. rendered the oppo-  
sition in the late election, we do not  
see why this their first claim should  
not be recognized.

List of letters advertised for the  
week ending Dec. 11th, 1890, at the  
Holland Mich. P. O.: Mr. Chas. Bar-  
dean, Mr. Albert Bowman, 2, Mr. C.  
Blomlee, Mr. Israel Davis, Mr. Wm.  
Johnson, Miss Maud Manard, Mr. Tell  
Porter, 2, Mr. Chas. Robinson, Miss  
May Wheeler, Mr. Thomas Whitney.  
J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

At the annual election of officers of  
A. C. Van Raalte Post, G. A. R., Mon-  
day evening, the following were elect-  
ed: Commander, P. H. Wilms



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## ELECTRIC FLASHES.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Political Gossip, Railroad Rumblings, Personal Mention, Conflagrations, Accidents, Crimes and Criminals, Minor Occurrences and Events.

### WANTS FREE COINAGE.

Senator Plumb Introduces a Bill to That Effect.

In the Senate on the 9th Senator Plumb (Rep.) of Kansas introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver. Mr. Plumb also offered an amendment (in the same terms) to a bill now on the calendar, so that the matter can be brought before the Senate independently of any report from the Finance Committee. In doing so he gave notice that if the election bill were not disposed of at an early day he should move to lay it aside for the time being. In order that the bill just introduced by him and all other measures relating to the financial condition of the country should be considered. Something, he said, ought to be done. Congress had on it a responsibility which, in his judgment, it could not avoid for any great period of time without letting go by a great opportunity for helping the country, and one which, in his judgment, would not occur again in a very great many years. If something was not done within the next two or three weeks it might as well be postponed indefinitely. In the morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the Plumb resolution looking to the removal of the remains of Gen. U. S. Grant to Arlington. Mr. Quinn, of New York, regretted the presentation of this resolution, which could have no other object than the tearing asunder of the heartstrings of the devoted family of the illustrious dead. The resolution was finally beaten—yeas, 92; nays, 153.

### THEY KILLED THE CHRISTIANS.

Fearful Slaughter by Members of a Chinese Brotherhood.

ADVICE from Chung King, China, by steamer China, just arrived in San Francisco, state that the trouble at Ta Chu Hien arose from the massacre of the Chinese Christians at Loong Tui Tsin by members of the Hoo Hoo Sui Society during a celebration in honor of the society's patron deity. After the celebration had lasted several days the brotherhood consulted their gods as to whether it would be safe to plunder the Christians. The reply being in the affirmative, the brotherhood made a raid on a number of well-to-do Christian families and carried off a lot of booty. A few days later they made a fresh attack and massacred over twenty persons, nineteen bodies being counted in the streets, and several more are known to have been cut in pieces and thrown into the river. The mission buildings and many others were burned and the corpses thrown into the flames. On the following day the brotherhood proceeded to another market town and made an assault on the Christians there. The latter fled, but one of them was killed.

### DROVE THE NEGRO CRAZY.

Cruel Joke of Medical Students at Baltimore.

RADFORD CHAPMAN, a colored man, who was being treated at the Baltimore University Hospital for a lacerated hand, has become insane from fright. Ever since his arrival at the institution the students had poked fun at him, and confidentially informed him that Dr. Hunter, the physician in charge, would cut him up as soon as he was fat enough. To keep up the joke they usually felt him to see whether he was getting ripe. Finally the darky became alarmed for his safety, and one night dashed out of the hospital to the residence of a lady on the opposite side and insisted that she should spare him. Word was sent to Dr. Hunter, who succeeded in inducing the man to return. But the mischief had been done, for the man was already crazy. Early the next morning the doctor visited his patient, who lay wide awake. As it was unusual for the physician to call at this unseemly hour Chapman took it for granted that he was to be cut up, and with a yell made for the window. After a desperate struggle the doctor prevented him from leaping out.

### Michigan State Grange.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan State Grange 350 delegates were present, the largest attendance in the history of the organization. In his annual address the Worthy Master informed the delegates that they were paying too much attention to the raising of crops and not enough to studying the laws of supply and demand, which regulated the price of the crops. When Gov. Luze was elected, the State's Chief Executive he was Worthy Master of the Grange, and there is now a strong sentiment in favor of installing him in his old position.

### Women Elect Their Candidates.

The first woman's temperance crusade which has ever occurred in Tennessee has resulted in a victory for the crusaders. At Germantown, nine miles from Memphis, there was but one saloon, and the women resolved that it should go. Tuesday last they met in convention and nominated a Prohibition ticket for town officers and then went on a still-hunt for votes. The election was held and the women's ticket, with "No License" at the head, was elected by a big majority.

### Democrats Win in Boston.

The Democratic tidal wave has extended to municipal affairs in Boston, and Mr. Nathan Matthews, Jr., their nominee, is elected Mayor of Boston. His lead over Moody Merrill, the Republican candidate, is 12,000. Mayor Hart, the present incumbent, last year received a Republican majority of 5,400. The Democrats, too, have control of the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council.

### Cyclone in Georgia.

The vicinity of Monroe, Walton County, Ga., was visited by a destructive cyclone. The storm cleared a space of several miles long and 100 yards wide, blowing down houses and killing several people. Jack Henderson and his wife were buried beneath the ruins of their home. Henderson was killed, but his wife was not badly hurt.

### Killed in a Railroad Wreck.

The Cannon Ball Express on the International and Great Northern Road was wrecked near Ne Texas.

## EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

### EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

ANOTHER big defalcation at Albany, N. Y., has become public. The amount of the stealings is estimated to be from \$60,000 to \$100,000. The victims are Henry W. Sage & Co., and the defaulter is Joseph B. Abbott, a bookkeeper. To add to the excitement the body of Abbott was found in a room but little used in the Windsor Hotel, where it is supposed to have lain for twenty-nine hours. A partially emptied bottle of laudanum was beside it.

At a meeting in Boston of the stockholders of the Kansas Packing Company, the Chase Refrigerator Company, and the Cold Blast Transportation Company, of Kansas City, it was decided to resume business. These three companies assigned about two weeks ago to George E. Parker, of Boston. The stockholders decided to advance 33 1/2 per cent. on the capital stock and pay off all of the liabilities, which are over \$1,000,000.

The case against Superintendent Lang, of the ill-fated Hill Farm mine, at Dunbar, Pa., charging him with criminal responsibility for the deaths of the miners, came before the Grand Jury, and the bill was ignored. The failure of the prosecution will have a disheartening effect on the suits for damage against the company.

WHILE preaching to a large congregation at the East Millstone Reformed Church, near New Brunswick, N. J., the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Strong, said: "A man might fall as easy as a star from heaven." The next instant his face turned ashy pale, he clutched wildly at the pulpit for support, and then dropped on the floor in a fit of apoplexy. The horrified congregation was spell-bound for a moment. Then the cooler ones rushed to the prostrate pastor and raised him from the floor. He was taken home and died the next morning. He was 60 years of age.

THE belief is general in the lumber district and financial circles of Albany, N. Y., that the sum embezzled by Joseph B. Abbott, bookkeeper for Henry W. Sage & Co., lumber dealers, who committed suicide rather than stand trial, will amount up to about \$200,000. By means of false bills of lading he managed to have whole boat-loads of lumber turned over to his account. The firm is rated as worth \$20,000,000. The five motherless children of Abbott are left destitute, and a subscription list was circulated in the lumber district for them. About \$2,000 was realized.

FRANK SHIRLEY and John Trapper, miners, were fatally injured by a premature explosion in the Crab Tree Mines at Greensburg, Pa.

### WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

THE San Francisco Produce Exchange reports the amount of flour and grain remaining in California Dec. 1 as 118,000 barrels of flour, 12,169,000 cents wheat, 1,616,000 cents of barley, 61,000 cents of oats, 174 sacks of beans, 303,000 cents of corn, and 37,000 cents of rye.

At 6 o'clock in the evening the United States Express messenger at Zanesville left a satchel containing several thousand dollars in packages hanging up in the office at the Baltimore and Ohio depot while he stepped out on business. He locked the door, but when he returned five minutes afterward the door was unlocked and the contents of the satchel gone. The express officials are reticent, refusing to say how much the loss is.

THE steamer Coos Bay has arrived in San Francisco with the crew of the steamer South Coast, belonging to the West Coast Steamship Company, which went ashore at Fort Bragg during the storm of Dec. 3. The steamer was lying at the wharf, but the line parted and it drifted upon the rocks, where it still remains, with the hull badly damaged.

A CERTIFICATE of death for L. N. Murphy, No. 112 Troost avenue, Kansas City, has been filed at the Board of Health office and the cause assigned was glanders. The disease was contracted from a horse which died a few days ago. Dr. J. M. Sharpe attended Mr. Murphy but did not report the case to the Board of Health for quarantining. City Physician Lewis will order an investigation. The disease is much more fatal and contagious than small-pox.

COURIERS have arrived in Guthrie, O. T., bringing the intelligence of a threatened uprising among the "blanket" or uncivilized tribes of Indians just west of the Oklahoma border. These tribes are the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Comanches. Gov. Steel at once transmitted a message to the Legislature asking that immediate action be taken by which the citizens of Oklahoma can organize themselves into militia companies for their protection. The couriers say that the state of uneasiness among the Indians was occasioned by a Sioux runner from the Dakotas, who organized various ghost dances. These dances are now being carried on to an alarming extent, and the attitude of the Indians toward the whites is of a most threatening nature. News has been received from the several tribes east of Guthrie to the effect that the Messiah craze among the Indians there has about subsided.

THREE masked men bound and gagged William Johnson, janitor and night watchman of the Wigwam Theater at San Francisco, and then proceeded to open the safe with tools. According to Johnson they worked an hour and a half before they succeeded in opening it, whence they took \$1,900 cash, several watches, and some stage jewelry valued at \$1,000. After the robbers left the place Johnson managed to release himself and notified the police.

### SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

NAPOLEON McDANIEL, sentenced as Texarkana, Texas, recently to imprisonment for life for wrecking and robbing the Cotton Belt train, has made his escape. He was in jail pending an appeal to the State Supreme Court. The night guard unlocked the jail door, when McDANIEL and three other prisoners who had succeeded in wrenching a bar from the cell door leaped upon him and felled him to the earth, seriously wounding him. They possessed themselves of his weapons and two of them, McDANIEL and a man named Buckingham, made their escape. Bloodhounds are on their track.

THE extensive cotton house of V. & A. Meyer at New Orleans has suspended with liabilities aggregating \$2,500,000, assets \$3,000,000. This is the third largest cotton house in the country and supposed to be one of the

wealthiest. They ask for an extension and say they will pay dollar for dollar. The recent financial panic, the slowness of collections, and the decline in the price of cotton each had its share in the result. The house is composed of Victor Meyer, Vice President of the Union National Bank, Adolph Meyer, recently elected to Congress from the First Louisiana District, and Cassius Meyer, capitalist. The firm was interested in twenty-five or thirty cotton plantations, and owned half a dozen of the best sugar plantations in Louisiana.

In the South Carolina Legislature a bill has been introduced to provide for separate coaches for the races. It is almost certain to pass. Leading colored citizens from all parts of the State have issued a call for an indignation convention to be held in Columbia. It states that such a measure would be an iniquitous infringement of the personal and legal rights of the negro, and would lead to serious trouble between the whites and blacks.

### POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

E. L. MERRITT, member of the Illinois General Assembly, has written to the Secretary of State of Indiana for copies of Indiana's new election law. He states that it is his intention to introduce a similar measure in the Illinois Legislature.

THE Marion County (Kan.) contest for member of the Legislature, wherein E. W. Maxwell (Alliance) and George M. Rood (Republican) had each received the same number of votes, was decided by lot in favor of Mr. Rood.

THE first State Legislature of Idaho is now in session. One of the first matters presented for the action of the Legislature will be a memorial addressed to Congress asking that body to grant to the State all the arid lands within its limits to provide means to pay the expenses of irrigating the same. It is expected that a bill will be pushed through Congress before its adjournment in accordance with the terms of the memorial. It will be urged upon that body that the arid lands can be of no possible value to the Government; that they cannot be made homes without enormous expense; that no man of ordinary means would be able to go far enough above his premonition and dig a canal for its irrigation. There are about 9,000,000 acres in South Idaho of the character alluded to susceptible of tillage and still owned by the General Government, 7,000,000 of which lie in the valley of Snake River, a large stream, navigable in places for steamboats, and which, following its meanderings, courses its way 900 miles within the limits of the State. This stream it is proposed to turn, so that the valleys on both sides may be made available for agricultural purposes.

### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE report of the Inspector of the Army to the Secretary of War, which will be issued in a few days, contains some novel and startling information. Among other things is the height of the tallest soldier in the army in comparison with that of the shortest soldier. The tallest defender of his country is six feet four and a half inches in height and is in an Arizona regiment. The smallest soldier was enlisted in Dakota and is only four feet nine inches in height, making a difference of nineteen inches between the tallest and shortest. The average height of the enlisted men of the army has been found to be sixty-seven inches. The average weight of the soldier is 153.44 pounds. According to the report there are nine officers to every fifteen soldiers.

### RAILWAY NOTES.

OFFICERS of the proposed Chicago, Quincy and Keokuk Railway, to be built from Quincy through Warsaw and Hamilton to Nauvoo, and connect with the Chicago, California and Santa Fe Railroad at Neota, opposite Fort Madison, say they have secured the funds and the right of way, and that building operations will soon begin.

### FOREIGN GOSSIP.

At a meeting of the Catholic hierarchy at the residence of Archbishop Walsh, in Dublin, it was resolved to issue a manifesto declaring that the Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland consider that Mr. Parnell is unfit to remain the leader of the Irish party. The objections to Mr. Parnell are based mainly on moral grounds, but it is also the opinion of the hierarchy that his continuance in the leadership would inevitably cause disunion in the party.

BERNE, Switzerland, has been startled by a crime similar in many respects to those which were committed by Jack the Ripper in the Whitechapel district of London. As some men were passing through a forest in the vicinity of Berne they discovered the body of a young peasant girl who had been murdered and mutilated in a most shocking manner. There is no clew to the murder.

ADVICES from Orenburg, Eastern Russia, state that the mercury suddenly fell from three degrees of warmth to thirty degrees of cold. Four caravans of horses, sheep and camels, and thirty Kirgizes riding across the steppes were frozen to death.

AFTER a long and bitter struggle Parnell has been deposed by a majority of the Irish members of Parliament. The result is the outcome of the O'Shea divorce case, in which Mr. Parnell figured as the co-respondent. At the final meeting of the party forty-four members withdrew with Justin McCarthy, and chose the latter for a leader. Twenty-seven remained with Parnell. A letter from the Archbishops and Bishops was read in all the Catholic churches in Ireland, after the celebration of the masses Sunday. This letter bitterly denounced Parnell, and said that, because of what was proved against him in the divorce case, he was unfit to lead the Irish people. At St. Colman's Cathedral, Queens-town, after the letter had been read the Rev. Father Flisk addressed the congregation. He declared that it was no longer possible for Parnell to remain at the head of the Irish party. He had disgraced, dishonored, and degraded himself by his own acts and could not lead the smallest section of the Irish people. In refusing to recognize the authority of the Bishops, Parnell was doing incalculable mischief to the Irish cause, was performing the work of the enemy, and was rendering the people disunited and distracted. The Mayor of Cork, after hearing of a secession of the McCarthy party, sent the following dispatch to John O'Connor: "Ireland won't allow England to select her leader. This right belongs to Ireland. The

Irish won't stand Gladstone's dictation." At the Catholic church in Mitchelstown the officiating priest, after reading the declarations of the hierarchy, warned the supporters of Parnell throughout his district not to defy their spiritual superior.

THE nihilist trials now in progress in St. Petersburg before a section of the Senate will last until the end of the year. The prisoners are many and are tried in batches. The principal figure in the group now on trial is the sister of a high official in the ecclesiastical administration who resided in a house belonging to the synod in which the police found both dynamite and revolutionary documents.

In the French Chamber M. Lockrey will present an amendment to the customs bill providing for the free admission into France of all articles of food.

A BOMB was thrown at the residence of the Archbishop of the diocese, Valencia, Spain, and exploded under one of the windows. Much damage was done to the building.

### FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE inquiry of the census office into mortgage indebtedness is nearly completed. The report will be very interesting and valuable. A total of something over \$850,000,000 in mortgages has been found, the largest number in the Western States. Relatively speaking, the Southern States were found to be much freer from these incumbrances than the Northern. An exception, however, to this is noted in the newly developed manufacturing districts of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. In districts like that of Birmingham the mortgage indebtedness is large, but 90 per cent. of it has been contracted for purchase money, plants, lands, etc. In other districts of the South mortgages are given as security for "farm supplies," but this is an unimportant object of indebtedness in the North.

THE American Stove and Furnace Trust which was put on the market some months since has not proved a success, and now a suit in equity has been brought in Boston against its promoters, underwriters, and subscribers to recover for its advertising bills. The concern was formed to consolidate the business of the Magee Furnace Company and the Smith & Anthony Stove Company. The capital invested was \$1,874,000, and subscriptions were solicited in London, New York and Boston. The English syndicate excitement, however, had begun to subside, and the result was that only about \$300,000 was got. The underwriters who guaranteed the subscriptions were reluctant to put up the cash, and the result is that the syndicate has come to at least a temporary halt. H. B. Humphrey, of Boston, placed \$12,000 worth of advertising for them, however, and he does not propose to lose his money. A committee of four has been appointed to try and effect a settlement. Mr. Richard Hechsher, of London, the English promoter, is here assisting in the adjustment.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has cabled John Carling at Ottawa, Ont., that the English Minister of Agriculture had announced in the House of Commons that the Imperial Government had decided not to permit any more Canadian cattle carried on the steamer Linda to be landed in Great Britain. This vessel reached Liverpool about the middle of November, having lost 354 head en route, and the stock landed were in such poor condition that they were sold at a dead loss to the shippers.

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

Stringency in commercial loans, noticed last week as the chief cause of present disturbance, is now almost the only remaining cause. In domestic affairs there has been a distinct improvement in the disposition of banks and money-lenders to give necessary support to legitimate business, curtailing speculative advances as far as possible. But the volume of trade is still surprisingly heavy, as clearing-house exchanges prove, and railroad earnings and the returns from many centers of trade are larger than ever before at this season. With time and a spirit of mutual helpfulness the legitimate business of the country should soon recover its normal state of health. Numerous and full reports this week show that the cheapness of cotton at the South and the delay of winter weather at the North have somewhat reduced the transactions and caused more tardiness in collections than heretofore, but colder weather and the approach of the holiday season already begin to have a favorable effect at many points. In the Northwest, while a conservative feeling appears, money is generally in sharp demand, and is noted greater ease at Cincinnati and one or two other points, and at Chicago necessary advances for legitimate business are made to the exclusion of long drawn out or speculative demand. The country trade is healthy, and no fears for the future are expressed.

### MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	\$ 3.25	@ 5.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	3.25	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	50	@ 51
CORN—No. 2.....	51	@ 52
OATS—No. 2.....	49½	@ 49¾
RYE—No. 2.....	57	@ 58
BUTTER—Creamery.....	24	@ 26
CHEESE—Full Cream.....	10	@ 10
EGGS—Fresh.....	24	@ 25
POTATOES—Western, per bu.....	35	@ 35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
CATTLE—Shipping.....	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS—Choice Light.....	3.50	@ 3.75
SHEEP—Common to Prime.....	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	50½	@ 51¼
CORN—No. 1 White.....	50½	@ 51½
OATS—No. 2.....	48	@ 49½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 3.25
CORN—No. 2.....	50½	@ 51¼
OATS—No. 2.....	44½	@ 45¼
BARLEY—Minnesota.....	70	@ 73
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE.....	3.00	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	50½	@ 51¼
CORN—No. 2.....	50½	@ 51½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	47½	@ 48½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	56	@ 58
OATS—No. 2.....	50½	@ 51¼
RYE—No. 2 White.....	59	@ 60
BARLEY—No. 1.....	59	@ 60
BARLEY—No. 2.....	59	@ 70
DETROIT.		
CATTLE.....	5.00	@ 4.25
HOGS.....	3.00	@ 3.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	50½	@ 51¼
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	53	@ 54
OATS—No. 2 White.....	47½	@ 48½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT.....	45	@ 46
CORN—Cash.....	53	@ 54
OATS—No. 2 White.....	48	@ 49
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—Good to Prime.....	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS—Medium and Heavy.....	3.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	1.00	@ 1.00½
CORN—No. 2.....	50	@ 50½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Common to Prime.....	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS—Light.....	3.75	@ 4.00
SHEEP—Medium to Good.....	4.00	@ 5.25
LAMBS.....	4.00	@ 6.00
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 5.25
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	4.00	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.04	@ 1.06
CORN—No. 2.....	63	@ 65
OATS—Mixed Western.....	48	@ 53

## OPPOSED TO HYPNOTISM

CHICAGO PHYSICIANS CON- DEMN ITS FREQUENT USE.

They Will Ask the Illinois Legislature to Pass a Law Prohibiting the Practice of Hypnotism by Experimenters—What Some of the Leading Physicians Say.

[Chicago dispatch.] All reputable physicians in this city unite in commendation of the resolve of the Medical-Legal Society of Chicago to seek the passage of a law preventing laymen from employing hypnotism, mesmerism, or magnetism for experimental or other purposes. The society, which was organized for the purpose of discussing the legal phases of medicine and the necessary legislation for the science, has passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That public seances of hypnotism, mesmerism, and magnetism should be prohibited by law under severe penalty, and that the employment of hypnotism for medical purposes should be permitted solely to duly qualified medical men, conditioned upon its being practiced only in the presence of other medical men or undoubted friends of the patients operated upon.

A committee was appointed to present this resolution to the Legislature.

"Hypnotism," said Dr. E. M. Hale, "is a dangerous agent in anybody's hands, and its use should certainly be restricted to those who are responsible to the law as medical men are. I have read sufficient in the French journals to know that the subject under the operator's hands is absolutely irresponsible and will do anything suggested—even what is suggested in the operator's mind. After coming out of the hypnotic state a subject does not recollect what he did when in that state. There is nothing, therefore, to prevent murder and make an irresponsible criminal."

"When I was young I took up the study of biology—what is now called hypnotism and mesmerism—and lectured on it. I was astounded by the results that can be secured by the power, and it is clear that it should be used only by medical men for the relief of suffering and disease."

"Why should hypnotic seances be stopped?"

"Medical men are conservative, and will not adopt any method that is in vogue amongst the laity or charlatans. If a law were passed preventing the quacks from employing hypnotism the study would be taken up by all medical men in earnest. Mind-curers are a species of hypnotizers. They cure at times, especially nervous diseases, by the power of one mind over another, but medical men do not stoop to consult them."

"Would the law, then, if passed, wipe out the mind-curers?"

"A strict construction of the law would put faith cure, mind cure, and Christian science in the same category with hypnotism. Public exhibitions of hypnotism tend to degrade the science, just as vivisection would do. The law confines that to the medical college. There is just as good reason for confining the use of hypnotism as the use of poison. No layman can secure morphine or arsenic without a physician's prescription. I know twenty or thirty prominent citizens who have become monomaniacs by being votaries of hypnotism or Christian science, which is the same thing. A law such as the one proposed will meet with the approbation of every reputable physician in the city."

Dr. J. E. Owens said: "The resolution is proper and should be enforced as speedily as possible. The indiscriminate use of hypnotism should no more be tolerated than either for amusing audiences, individuals, or for self-gratification. Hypnotism, I think, will not be of much use in therapeutics. It's an old thing that has been revived to be used by more efficient and more scientific men, but I do not think it will take a strong hold on the profession. The doctors, however, see that if it is going to be planted with an expectation of growing some restrictions ought to be placed around it. I do not think a law on the use of the power will affect faith-curers."

Dr. J. H. Stowell said: "There is a good deal of danger attending the practice of hypnotism, and it ought to be handled by those who are skilled in its use. The means to which it can be put are too far-reaching to be entrusted to laymen. I think that is the chief reason why such a law should be passed. Outsiders might use hypnotism for base and improper purposes. As for public exhibitions, they are used for deceiving people, and the science is brought into ridicule. There is some good in hypnotism, and it should be kept under the most careful supervision. There is sufficient merit in the proposed law to engage the support of all upright physicians."

"Hypnotism ought to be policed, just as alcohol is," said Dr. J. H. Etheridge. "I was not at the meeting," said Dr. Belfield, "but there is no doubt as to the facts on which the resolutions were based; the business of mesmerism and hypnotism has been much abused, especially in Paris, and its influence has been exercised for improper purposes. I do not think there is any danger of this misuse becoming general, as the subject for hypnotism has to act in accord with the mesmerist. The greatest evil that can arise from public exhibitions of this art, I think, that it is thereby brought prominently before the public, and a great deal too much attention is given to it. I do not think, however, that the law need take hold of the affair, as the less attention called to the subject the better. Some time ago it was thought hypnotism could be used in surgical operations successfully, but comparatively few of the patients were apparently insensible to pain."

"I have not given much study to the subject, and doubtless there are men in the society who know far more of it than I do."

Dr. George S. Isham—The subject is comparatively a new one, which in the next few years will demonstrate just what can be done with it. With the dangers arising from it at present are I do not know, but I do think these public and private seances given for amusement ought to be broken up, as we can not tell what might result from them. In our profession hypnotism's practicability has yet to be demonstrated."

Among historic rings is one said to be Shakespeare's signet. Upon the seal, entwined with a true-lover's knot, are the initials W. S. It was lost before his death, and found many years after by a laborer's wife near Stratford churchyard. This is the only authentic piece of his personal property known to be in existence.

A WELL in Stanwood, Wash., eighty-three feet deep, sucks in air with a roaring noise that can be heard for 100 yards, and the next day expels the air with terrific force.

## THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—List of the Business.

THE election bill was taken up in the Senate on the 4th and Mr. Pugh spoke in opposition to it. He said the country could not fall to understand the true character and nature of the proposed legislation. It was never intended to be put in operation in Republican districts. Under its operation there would not be a single district in the United States from which Democrats were elected to Congress that would not be subject to supervision by partisan Republicans. The whole conception of the bill was transparent and audacious scheme, having no other or purpose than the capture of Democratic districts. In the House the bill for the punishment of every guardian, conservator, curator, committee, tutor, or other judicial agent for the embezzlement of the pensions of a ward was passed. On motion of Mr. Morrow, of California, the House went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Morrow said that the bill appropriated for the payment of pensions the sum of \$153,175,000. It was estimated that this sum of money would be distributed among 654,715 pensioners. This was the largest number of beneficiaries ever provided for in any single item in the statutes of the United States. It was estimated that the gross cost to the United States of these pensions for the year 1892 would average \$203 each. He believed there would be no deficiency next year—that there would prove to be a slight excess of appropriation.

THE election bill was taken up in the Senate on the 5th, and Mr. Gray spoke against it. The bill, he said, was menacing to the peace, happiness, and freedom of the several States. Notwithstanding the sneer uttered by the President of the United States as to the objections of those who opposed the bill, there were many who believed the measure one that threatened the integrity of American institutions, State and national. Senator Stanford introduced a bill to provide the Government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium, and asked that it lie on the table, stating that he would hereafter submit some remarks on it. The bill is the same as that introduced by him last May. It authorizes the issue of \$100,000,000 in Treasury notes to be loaned at 2 per cent. upon application by citizens owning unincumbered agricultural lands, the loans not to exceed one-half the assessed value of the land nor to extend for more than twenty years. In the House the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue one thousand stand of arms to each of the States of North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska was passed. The politicians had a lively fight over the annual pension appropriation bill. The Democrats charged that the total appropriation proposed was many millions short of the amount that will be required during the next fiscal year to pay claims that will be granted under the pension legislation of this Congress, and that the object was to throw on that Congress the necessity of providing for a heavy deficiency. The bill, which appropriates something over \$135,000,000, was finally passed.

In the Senate, on the 6th, Mr. Paddock presented the protest of the Farmers' Alliance in convention at Ocala, Fla., against the passage of the Conger land bill. Mr. Sherman introduced three bills and one amendment to a bill, all of which were referred to the Finance Committee. The new bills are as follows: To amend the law relating to the refining and parting of bullion, to amend the act authorizing the receipt of gold coin in exchange for gold bars, and a bill authorizing the recoinage of subsidiary coins of the United States. The amendment is one to the Senate bill to reduce the amount of United States bonds required of national banks. The provisions of the amendment are as follows: Section 1 limits the compulsory requirements of deposits of United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States by national banks to the amount of \$5,000 of bonds for each and every voluntary withdrawal of bonds for the retirement of national bank notes not to exceed \$5,000,000 in any month. Section 2 provides that upon United States bonds deposited or which may be deposited, bearing interest, any national banking association making the deposit shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, not exceeding in the whole amount the par value of the bonds deposited. Section 3 authorizes the Secretary to issue United States notes equal to retirement of national bank notes below a circulation of \$100,000



## THE TYPE WRITER'S SONG.

BY ONE, C. CHELSEA.

Spell, brothers, spell with care,  
Spell when you punch the typewriter,  
Don't strike the "o" for the "i" letter,  
Nor punch the "q" for the mark dollare,  
Nor the lower-case "s" for the eteaire;  
And between the "x" and the "v" beware.

Spell, brothers, spell with care,  
Spell when you write on the typewriter,  
Always place the right figure  
Upon the proper character,  
And you will print a clean letter,  
Fit for the eyes of the dictaire.

Spell, brothers, spell with care,  
Spell when you handle the typewriter,  
Let your touch be even everywhere,  
Upon the board of your typewriter,  
So that the impression of each letter  
Will be just like its next neighbor.

Strike, brothers, strike with care,  
Strike on the keys of the typewriter.

## BESSIE'S LOVER.

"You want to hear how I came by all these scars on my face and hands?" said the man, rolling up his sleeve and showing the bare, sinewy arms, marked and scarred as with a red-hot iron. "Twenty years ago I first met Bessie Merton. She was going across the clover field yonder, taking her father's dinner. He was a miner in the works of the great Bergen Coal Company, and Bessie was all the kin he had. "At that time I was young and handsome, and had just been installed foreman of the blast foundry of the Bergen Iron Company.

"I stepped aside to let Bessie pass, and lifted my hat as I did so. She smiled—the faintest shadow of a smile, but it made me happy all day. You know how it is, if you have ever been in love.

"Then I did not even know her name, but I lost my heart to her and never got it back again. After I learned who she was, with the disagreeable fact that Mark Gaillard admired her. Gaillard was one of the members of the coal company—a millionaire—middle-aged, handsome and unprincipled.

"It made my blood boil to hear him speak of Bessie in that cool, supercilious way of his, in which he spoke of every woman. "And the scoundrel lit his choice Havana and strolled off to what he called his work, which was sitting in a luxurious office signing checks and reading French novels.

"I had been some two months acquainted with Bessie, when one day I told her that I loved her, and won her sweet consent to become mine. And, truth to tell, I did not feel quite sure of my Bessie, until I had a legal right to her. Not that I doubted her, but in a sort of indefinite way I feared Gaillard. "So you can understand that I was anxious to make her my wife and have her under my protection as soon as possible.

"One morning, eight or ten days before the time set for our marriage, Gaillard came to the works, and, under pretense of looking at the working of furnaces, he got speech with me, for generally I avoided him.

"Look here, Gilbert," he said, "is this bosh that I hear about you marrying Bessie Merton true?"

"Yes, sir; I am to marry her."

"He put his face close to mine, so close that I felt his hot breath like the blast of an oven on my cheek.

"I love her myself," he said hoarsely. "At first I thought only to amuse myself, as I had done with a score of silly girls before her, but since I have come to know her royal nature, to know what a very queen she is among women, I have decided to make her my wife. Now listen to my proposition. Resign Bessie Merton and you shall have Hamburg's place at \$5,000 a year—the best office in the gift of the company, and with that you can take your pick from the youth and beauty of Bergen. Refuse these terms and I swear to be your utter ruin. I have warned you. I give you three days to decide."

"I told Bessie something of this—making very light of it as I saw how pale and frightened she was, but she clung to me and wept, and begged me not to trust myself alone with Gaillard. "I promised to keep clear of him, to satisfy her, though truth to tell I did not feel any fear of him, for I judged him to be a coward, and hardly believed he had courage enough to lay violent hands on any one.

"Three days after my interview with Gaillard I was going my rounds as usual to see after the furnaces. It was after dark, but I carried no lantern—the light of the molten metal made objects sufficiently visible for my purpose. Have you ever examined one of these blast furnaces? They were vast piles of masonry—hollowed like a barrel—with a capacity of seven tons of ore. Some of these were twenty or thirty feet deep and four or five feet in diameter.

"The furnace was full of ore to within five or six feet of the top, and the intense heat from below was steadily rising, until before my eyes I saw the grayish yellow mass grow lurid red and knew it was fusing.

"As I stood I heard a step at my side. Some subtle presence told me that I should see Gaillard when I looked up. He was standing close beside me. The sudden red light of the metal played over his face, and showed me the cruel eyes and white teeth gleaming savagely under the dark mustache. He took a step forward and looked into the seething crater at my feet, then lifted his eyes to my face.

"Well," said he, "do you accept my offer and give up Bessie?"

"Never," said I. "I would rather see her dead, well as I love her, before I would yield to a fiend in human guise."

"Then feel my vengeance!" he cried, fiercely, and hurled at me a blow, which, on my guard as I was, sent me down, down into the mouth of the horrible pit I had been regarding with such feelings of strange fascination!

"In the brief seconds of time before I touched the red-hot iron I realized my position fully. I knew that as the ore melted it would sink down, down, down—and I along with it, until at last! Oh, heaven! I closed my eyes at the terrible picture and was hope-

less! Only a second—the excruciating pains which filled me at the touch of that fiery heat nerved me to superhuman strength. Bounding upward I seized upon a staple set in the side of the furnace to fasten a lid to, and exerting all my power I swung myself upward to the platform, the flesh dropping from my feet as I did so.

"Gaillard fell upon me like a demon, and I, burned and bleeding and half dead as I was, closed with him and fought for my life!

"It was a sharp and frenzied struggle. He had the strength of a madman in those delicate arms of his, and for me it seemed as if I had the power of ten men. One last desperate wrench I freed myself from him and flung him backward. Ah! even now I see his demoniac face as he went down, down into the furnace shouting out against me his dying curse! In a moment I was cooled. I rushed forward—I sought to save him, but, great Heaven! when I looked into the fiery grave I saw that the ore was all fused and had sunk fully ten feet. And do not ask me to speak of what I saw struggling in the billows of liquid fire!

"I was found there lying insensible on the brink of the furnace an hour afterward by one of the workmen, and for months succeeding I lay on a bed of sickness and delirium. Bessie nursed me through it, and when I was able to sit up we were married.

"I left my business at the furnace forever—the sight of the place filled me with horror. Did they ever find any trace of Gaillard? Bless you, only a few fragments of bone, crumpled to ashes by the heat, were among the contents of the blast when the furnace was 'drawn' next morning."

### Medical Liability For Accidents.

In view of the unbounded charity that is often claimed of medical men, and the scant courtesy which their spontaneous expenditure of skill on behalf of the poor occasionally receives, the following example of litigation is somewhat instructive.

In the Supreme Court of New Zealand, a few weeks ago, an action was brought against the South Canterbury Hospital by the father of a child supposed to have been injured through the neglect of the hospital board. The infant, aged seven months, though too young for amputation, was taken in as a matter of necessity. No nurse could be spared for its exclusive care. It was, therefore, with the mother's sanction, intrusted to a young convalescent patient. Through some neglect on the part of the latter, the infant was scalded by a steam kettle, not very severely, and recovered. The accident was thus, as the presiding judge remarked, one such as might occur in any household in the course of treatment, and for which the hospital board obviously could not be held responsible. Judgment was therefore given for the defendants, with costs, and a sound rating, which was undoubtedly well deserved, was administered to the plaintiff along with the verdict.

Cases of this kind carry their lessons. The base ingratitude which they disclose in the recipients of much kind effort and skill freely extended, because, forsooth, an accident has marred the course of recovery, calls for the severest condemnation. It is evident that in the minds of such persons charity is never genuine unless it can be made as irksome and unpalatable as possible to the bestower. In view of possible contingencies like the above, it might be well for hospital authorities to consider whether they ought not, after the manner of some trading companies, disclaim all liability for accidental injury to patients who may be placed in their care.

### How Much Can You Remember?

Few people can recall incidents in their lives which occurred previous to their fourth year, although some claim to remember things that happened earlier in life. "I, myself," says a psychologist, "can recollect one or two events that must have happened when I was not more than two years old. One thing that I recall is, that I have a vivid impression of sitting on the floor of the nursery playing with my blocks. My mother came in the room. She wore a hat with an ornament of a big bird. All this is clear to me, even to-day. Memory is a strange companion. When we reflect, we see that their seems to be a tendency in all men to carry away trifles and meaningless circumstances. I suppose we all wonder why certain circumstances, at the time thought vague and meaningless, should stick in the memory, there to remain for years together. All we can know of memory is the result thereof, the methods being clouded in as much mystery as the acts of consciousness itself. Some people have a good memory for faces, some for names, some for objects. A musician is usually an adept for recalling voices. If you should speak to him over the telephone he would probably recall the voice before the name came to him. It is my experience that superior endowment of memory and of dialectical ability seldom go together. There may be exceptions, but this seems to be the rule."

### Work of Earth Worms.

Darwin estimated that worms, by swallowing earth for the sake of the vegetable matter it contains and forming castings, bring to the surface as much as ten tons of earth per annum on an acre. Worms are great promoters of vegetation by poring, permeating and loosening the soil, and rendering it pervious to rains and the fibers of plants, by drawing straws and stalks of leaves and twigs into it, and most of all, by throwing up such infinite numbers of lumps of earth called worm-casts, which form a fine manure for grain and grass. The earth without worms would soon become cold, hard-bound, void of fermentation, and consequently sterile; this has occurred in many cases where the worms have been either accidentally or intentionally destroyed, and the fertility of the soil thus lost has only been restored when the worms had again collected and resumed their fertilizing work.

SOCIETY has a more level surface than we imagine. Wise men or absolute fools, are hard to be met with, as there are few giants or dwarfs.

## OPPOSED BY FARMERS.

### THE ALLIANCE IS AGAINST THE LODGE BILL.

At the National Convention at Ocala, Fla., a Resolution Is Adopted Denouncing the Measure—Proceedings of the Convention—Meeting of Colored Farmers.

[Ocala (Fla.) dispatch.] The Farmers' Alliance sat down on the force bill to-day. There was no sectionalism in regard to the matter, for the resolutions in regard to the measure were introduced by the Mississippi delegation, seconded by that from Minnesota, discussed by men from nearly all the States North and South, and was finally adopted without a dissenting vote. A delegate from Pennsylvania and one from Illinois thought the resolution was a trifle premature at this time, but otherwise there was no opposition.

A resolution was also adopted, with little or no difference of opinion, denouncing the Louisiana Lottery and providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment which will make impossible in any of the States this and similar institutions.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes of the morning session this morning Col. L. F. Livingstone, President of the Georgia State Alliance, took the floor on a question of personal privilege. He said that many rumors had been circulated, growing out of the publication in certain papers before the meeting, intimating that corrupt methods and improper means had been used in the Senatorial election in Georgia. These stories and insinuations he denounced as infamously false, and he demanded a full and searching investigation of the whole matter by a committee about which there would be no suspicion of whitewash.

Dr. C. W. McCune and Col. L. L. Polk, whose names had also been brought into matter, joined in the demand, the former asking that the charge that the National Economist and other official organs were run by Wall street money be included in the investigation.

The demand was complied with, the committee consisting of one from each State, selected by the delegate from his State. It will take up any charges made against any officers or members of the organization. The balance of the morning session was taken up by routine business and the introduction of resolutions, which were referred to proper committees. Among those introduced was one denouncing the railroads of Florida for raising the freight rates on oranges, a constitutional amendment in accordance with President Polk's suggestion for the establishment of a legislative council, and other matters appertaining to the internal affairs of the order.

At the afternoon session Delegate W. S. McAllister of Mississippi introduced a resolution, which was adopted, denouncing the election bill. The preamble relates that the bill involves a radical revolution in the election machinery of the Union, both State and national, and its passage would be fatal to the autonomy of the States and cherished liberties of the citizens; that in the holy war which they have declared against sectionalism the friends of the farmers of the North, East, South, and West were the citadels around which the heaviest battles were being fought; and, to the end that victory may crown their crusade and fraternity and unity reign, they, therefore, protest against the passage of the bill, and earnestly petition the Senators to employ all fair and legal means to defeat the measure, "which can result in nothing but evil to our common and beloved country."

Mr. McAllister took the floor in support of the resolutions, and at the end of a strong speech moved their adoption. As he sat down there was a stillness and hush in the convention which foreboded a storm, and everybody expected it to burst from the Western or Northwestern delegations. But no storm came. After a few moments of suspense Delegate Deming, of Pennsylvania, arose and said that he regarded the introduction of the resolutions as untimely; that there was largely prevalent at the North a feeling that the Farmers' Alliance was a Southern organization, its members being saturated with Southern sentiments; and that the passage of these resolutions would strengthen that opinion and check the growth of the Alliance in the North and East. His language was very temperate and conciliatory, and a ripple of applause greeted the close of his speech.

President McGrath, of the Kansas State Alliance, moved the adoption of the resolutions without reference to any committees and without debate, which was lost.

A delegate from Illinois expressed practically the same sentiments as Mr. Deming of Pennsylvania. He feared that the adoption of the resolutions at this time would confirm the charge sometimes heard that the Farmers' Alliance is a partisan body. The Alliance, he said, is fast getting a grip in the West and in localities where Republican sentiment is strong. This action of the national body would tend to throw it into political disrepute and stop its expansion over the States of the West and Northwest.

President Hall, of the Missouri State Alliance, moved that the resolutions be tabled; but after a short interval, in which there were several short but temperate speeches in favor of their passage, he moved to table his original motion, which was carried.

The question then recurred on Mr. McAllister's motion to adopt the resolutions, and when the motion was finally put it was carried unanimously amid the wildest enthusiasm.

Next Saturday has been designated "Labor Day," and at 11 o'clock T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, will speak. Addresses will also be made by Capt. Trevellick, Grand Treasurer of the Knights of Labor; Ralph Beaumont, Chairman of the Congressional Legislative Committee, and H. Martin Williams, ex-State Lecturer of the Missouri Knights of Labor. Among the fraternal delegates in the city from other national and local associations are A. H. Gallagher, of the Workingmen's Reform League of New York City; William A. McCarthy, Chairman of the American Workingmen's League and also of the New York Free Coinage League. Upon the arrival of Mr. Powderly, which is now announced for Friday afternoon, some matters affecting future political action and consolidation are expected to come under discussion.

While the white alliance was in session the National Colored Alliance formally opened its third annual convention, with National President J. S. Jackson of Alabama in the chair. The principal

business transacted was reading of the annual address of National Superintendent R. M. Humphrey, who is really the executive head of the organization. There are about fifty delegates present, and they appear to be intelligent men who know what they want and are ready for business.

Mr. Humphrey's address is a significant document, inasmuch as it is outspoken for third party politics and declares unequivocally for the Henry George single-tax idea.

After reviewing the growth of the order, Superintendent Humphrey spoke of the deplorable condition in which the colored people had found themselves. Unable to clothe and feed themselves, a return to abject slavery seemed inevitable. Among the causes which retarded the progress of the Alliance, he mentions the opposition of many people to negro education, and the opposition of newspapers which are usually under the control of monopoly. He denounced the national banking system and the speculators who sought to contract the currency. He continued as follows:

It is doubtful if there is in circulation this year money enough to pay for the cotton crop at four cents a pound and the wheat crop at thirty cents a bushel, and but for the influence of the Alliance and the exchanges there is no probability that cotton would now sell above four cents a pound.

At the request of thousands of the best and most influential colored people of this country, both within and outside the Alliance, it becomes my duty to call your attention to the necessity that exists for independence in political action. During this year no less than five representative bodies of colored men assembled in Chicago, Washington, Raleigh, Richmond and Philadelphia, and declared their disaffection and unaffiliation with the existing political parties. None of these great conventions have appeared willing to formulate a platform that they consider would be satisfactory to their race. It remains, therefore, that you should give your earnest attention to this all-absorbing question, and if by a spirit of mutual compromise you may be able to secure such pledges from the great labor organizations now represented in this city as will warrant reciprocal and hearty confederation and co-operation, doubtless great good will result to both the white and the colored races. Those who hope to equalize the burdens of taxation, to relieve the depression of agriculture, and to restore the Government to the service of the people, must join together and stick together, and they must have a name as well as a platform of principles distinctly their own. To this name and platform they must invite their fellow-citizens of the United States as to a refuge and a fortress.

In the recent elections the influence of the Alliance was felt, and every man realized what tremendous power it is destined in the near future to exert, but it must be remembered that in this case the Alliance was fettered by party names which it could not bear, and in many States refused to vote at all. We hear that in Mississippi 40 per cent. of the white and 70 per cent. of the colored people absolutely refused to vote or even to attend the polls. In Texas and many other States the elections went rather by default than otherwise. The people were not satisfied with the standard-bearers, and, rather than be considered Democrats or Republicans, they remained at their homes and refused to take part in the election of men in whom they could feel no interest.

Col. Humphrey commits himself without reservation to a platform of socialism and Henry George's single-tax idea. He says:

God has given this earth to all the living. Men have as much right to monopolize the air we breathe and the sunshine that warms us as the land that by God's ordination feeds our families. We take this occasion distinctly to affirm that land is not property, never can be property, holds no allegiance but to the man who lives on it. His improvements are his, but the land belongs to the sovereign people. In view of these indisputable truths we recommend to our people the principles of the Single Tax party, and that we should remove the burdens of taxation from all property, because the value of property is increased by taxation; but, on the contrary, land, if carrying all the taxes necessary to support the Government, would not be held by speculators, as it is now, and would soon become abundant and cheap. There are already millions of our people, both colored and white, who favor this single-tax plan, and we recommend it to you, as its enactment into law would place homes within the reach of all the people.

The convention was thoroughly in harmony with the views expressed by the National Superintendent. The Secretary's report showed that there were now enrolled in the organization about 1,200,000 as members, of whom over 700,000 are male adults. All of the Southern States are thoroughly organized, and the following are partially organized: Delaware, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Nebraska. In round numbers there are in Alabama 100,000 members, South Carolina 90,000, Mississippi 90,000, Texas 90,000, Georgia 84,000, Arkansas 20,000, Louisiana and Virginia 50,000, Tennessee 60,000, North Carolina 55,000, and Kentucky 25,000. The balance are scattered among the other States.

At the afternoon session a committee from the white alliance, consisting of a delegate from Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, and Louisiana, called in to extend fraternal greetings. It would have been a staggerer to the friends in the color line to have seen the good feeling shown on both sides. The white delegates were introduced to the negroes, shook hands cordially, and spoke to them as brothers. They were cordially received, and an invitation for the colored men to send a delegation to the meeting of the whites was accepted. The visit will be made Friday.

One prominent man in the Alliance said: "Had the Lodge bill been passed twenty years ago it would have been a blessing. It's too late now." He explained this by saying that the time had come when white men and black men would vote together. Mr. Humphrey was formerly a Democrat, but says the Democratic party had come to be so bad that it had no politics at all.

### About Well-Known People.

BISMARCK's autobiography will appear early next year, and it will be printed in Paris to avoid any restrictions by the German Government.

P. T. BARNUM, before eating dinner Thanksgiving Day, decided to the Universalist Church of the Redeemer, at Bridgeport, Conn., of which he is a member, a house and lot worth \$10,000.

W. K. FOLLETT, of Mills County, Iowa, this season harvested a crop of 7,000 bushels of apples from 3,000 trees, occupying forty acres of land. He sold the crop for \$4,500, the returns for his land thus being over \$100 per acre.

BEN BUTLER has given Mr. Parnell a bit of characteristic advice. "If I were in his place," says Butler, "I should go into Parliament, and after stating the accusations made against me in proper language, I should address the members in the language of our Savior to the accusers of the woman charged with a like offense: 'He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone.'"

## ALL WANT THE FARMERS' MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

### THE ALLIANCE FINDS ITSELF VERY POPULAR.

Both the Old Parties Scheming to Secure the Support of the New Association—Something of What the Farmers' Alliance Is Working For.

[Ocala (Fla.) dispatch.] There have been some mighty lively political manipulations during the meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, and the determined attack on Dr. Macune, which was settled by a withdrawal of all the charges against that gentleman and the presentation to him and Col. Polk by the convention of gold-headed canes, has been the means of bringing to light the work of the manipulators. If the farmers thought the Democratic or Republican managers were asleep they were mistaken, and are gradually awakening to that fact. Shrewd men, both inside and outside the organizations, have been here and have put in strong likes for their parties.

Colonel Humphrey, the head of the negro Alliance, is a remarkable man. He is a white man, and the only one in the organization. He was formerly a Baptist preacher in Texas, where his home still is, and he devoted many years to missionary work among the colored people. When the negro Alliance movement was begun, two or three years ago, the members insisted on his taking charge of it and remaining at its head. He has the unbounded confidence of every man in it. They look upon him as a father, and his control over them is absolute. Probably no man in America stands in such close relations with the negro race and is so well posted about their condition and sentiments. He said:

From the inception of the Alliance movement among the negroes they have been in favor of a new political party. In the last election the negroes of the South did not vote except in South Carolina, where they regarded the Tillman campaign as a third-party movement. The Alliance could not have won that fight without the negro vote.

Seven-eighths of the colored people of the South make their living by agriculture, and their interests are in every way identical with those of the Farmers' Alliance. Just now we are merely waiting for the crystallization of the third party movement. As soon as the Alliance acts we shall be ready to join them in independent political action.

Our Alliance now has organizations in thirty-six States, and twenty-two will be represented at this convention. Our membership in the principal Southern States is about (or will be hereafter) as follows:

Alabama, 100,000; Georgia, 84,000; South Carolina, 90,000; Mississippi, 90,000; Texas, 90,000; Arkansas, 20,000; Louisiana, 50,000; Virginia, 50,000; Kentucky, 25,000; Tennessee, 40,000; North Carolina, 55,000.

President Humphrey's annual address, delivered at the opening of the convention, is really of more significance than that of President Polk's of yesterday to the whites. He described the growth of the colored Alliance during the year, saying that it had been increased by the addition of many smaller and weaker organizations of colored people, and that further progress in the same direction is anticipated in the immediate future, and justifying the independent political action of the colored Alliance, he said:

You saw yourselves and your families being reduced to poverty. You saw debt and mortgage accumulating and piling up against you. Unable to clothe and feed your families, a return to abject slavery seemed to you inevitable. But the day has dawned. You can now realize that the millions of broad acres your Government has given to a few men were taken from you, and that the billions of dollars wrung from you by unjust and cruel taxation for the enrichment of your fellow citizens have impoverished you and your families.

At the request of thousands of the best and most influential colored people of the country, both within and outside the Alliance, it becomes my duty to call your attention to the necessity that exists for independence in political action. During this year no less than five representative bodies of colored men, assembled in Chicago, Washington, Raleigh, Richmond, and Philadelphia, have declared their disaffection and unaffiliation with the existing political parties. None of these great conventions have appeared willing to formulate a platform that they considered would be satisfactory to their race. It remains, therefore, that you should give your earnest attention to the all-absorbing question, and if by a spirit of mutual compromise and conciliation, you may be able to secure such a pledge from the great labor organizations now represented in this city as will warrant reciprocal and hearty consideration and co-operation, doubtless great good will result to both the white and colored races.

Those who hope to equalize the burdens of taxation, to relieve the depression of agriculture, and to restore the Government to the service of the people must join together and stick together, and they must have a name as well as a platform of principles distinctly their own. To this name and platform they must invite their fellow-citizens of the United States as a refuge and a fortress. In the recent election the influence of the Alliance was felt, and every man realized what tremendous power it is destined in the near future to exert. But it must be remembered that in this case the Alliance was fettered by party names which it could not bear, and in many of the States the members refused to vote. In Texas, Mississippi and other States the elections went rather by default than otherwise. The people were not satisfied with the standard-bearers, and rather than be considered Democrats or Republicans they remained at homes and refused to take any part in electing men in whom they could feel no interest.

God has given this earth in usufruct to all the living. Men have as much right to monopolize the air we breathe and the sunshine that warms us as the land that by God's ordination feeds our families. I take this occasion distinctly to affirm that land is not property, never can be property. A man may live on it and his improvements are his. The land belongs to the sovereign people. In view of these indisputable truths we recommend to our people the principle of the Single Tax party. If the land carried all the taxes necessary to support the Government it would not be held by speculators as it is now, and would soon become abundant and cheap. There are already millions of our people, both colored and white, who favor this single-tax plank, and we recommend it to you, as its enactment into law would place homes within reach of all the people.

THE most ancient mode of writing was on bricks, tiles and oyster shells and on tables of stone; afterward on plates of various materials, on ivory, on barks of trees, on leaves of trees.

THE speech of Claudius, engraved on plates of bronze, is yet preserved in the Town Hall of Lyons, France. It was discovered in 1528 on the heights of St. Sebastian above the town.

THE pumice-stone was a writing material of the ancients; they used it to smooth the roughness of the parchment or to sharpen their reeds.

SOME one with a fondness for statistics has discovered that the average man drinks 175 hogheads of liquids during the course of his lifetime.

### INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

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

NEAR Monroe, the other day, occurred a thrilling rescue and a sad tragedy. Farmer Krieger had been attending to business in town, and with his three small children started for home, taking the track of the Lake Shore Railway. On the road is a creek, bordered with low bottom lands, which terminate abruptly in high banks. Over these the railway passes by a lofty trestle. Without any suspicion of danger, Mr. Krieger started to cross this bridge. When he had reached the portion directly over the creek, he discovered to his horror that a passenger train was rapidly approaching. He quickly placed the children on the extreme end of the ties, but saw at once that they would not be out of the reach of the train. There was no time to lose, and, seizing the two youngest of the children, he jumped into the creek, calling upon the third, a girl of 11, to follow him. She started to obey, but the great height frightened her, and in her moment's hesitation she was caught and dashed to pieces. After a hard struggle with the water and ice of the creek, Mr. Krieger with his two little ones reached the shore in safety.

The capital stock of the Alpena Electric Light Company has been increased to \$84,000.

The West-Bay-Citizens will ask the Legislature to rename the streets of the city, give them a police commission, make a special assessment for improvement purposes, and otherwise change the city charter.

ROBERT A. SMITH and J. A. Smith have had trouble over a piece of land for some time past at Lindwood, Bay County. The quarrel was renewed one day last week, when Robert shot his brother with a gun, six bullets entering his body, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested and jailed, after narrowly escaping death by lynching.

In September last Albert Palmer was shot dead by his brother William in a Saginaw saloon. The two brothers had been playing cards and drinking together a good portion of the day and quarreled with each other, after which William, who is a big, burly fellow, left the saloon, returning a short time after with a loaded shotgun. On returning he called out, "Where is the man who wants to shoot me? Come up! Come up!" and his brother, seeing the gun in his hands pointed at him, fired a shot from a revolver, at the same time receiving a charge of buckshot through the heart. The trial of William Palmer came off last week, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury, standing nine for acquittal and three for conviction. The result was a surprise and created profound indignation among the best people of Saginaw.

The report of State Secretary Reynolds, of the State Sunday-school Association, shows that Michigan has 3,600 Sunday-schools and 38,500 officers, with a total enrollment of 310,000, which is a gain of 10,000 since the last census was taken. The association has a working missionary force of eight men, who organized ninety minor associations during the year, with a total enrollment of 3,290. They also visited 6,200 families, and had sold and given away 1,538 Bibles, 95,000 tracts, and had made a total travel of 45,000 miles.

The Executive Board of the Patrons of Industry of Michigan have organized a company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, to be called the Patrons' Commercial Union of Michigan. C. N. DeLand of Jackson is President; George D. Moore of Medina, Vice President; D. A. Reynolds of Lyons, Secretary and Business Manager; and Charles H. Morse of Carson, Treasurer. The shares at first are \$5 each, but they will afterwards be reduced to \$1 per share. The office will be at Lansing, with branch offices at different points if necessary.

FLAMES damaged the Taylor House in Saginaw to the extent of \$17,000. Some of the guests narrowly escaped cremation.

VERY serious results sometimes spring from the most trivial causes, and the indirect cause of the untimely death of Mrs. Ida Fall, of Oakland County, was the paltry price of a couple of turkeys. She intrusted the birds to her husband to sell for her. He went to Birmingham with a lot of other poultry and produce. The market was dull and the husband remained in town two or three days. His board and that of his team consumed all the proceeds of his "truck," including the price of his wife's two gobblers. When he returned to the farm and reported to Mrs. Fall the result of his commercial transactions, the latter became despondent, swallowed a dose of "rough on rats," and in a few hours was a corpse.

DETROIT dispatch: In the Congressional battle between Yonmans, Democrat, and Bliss, Republican, in the Eighth District, there was no more strong partisan of Bliss than D. L. Shaw, a retired business man. From the time the votes were cast until the recount was over Shaw spent his time in wandering about from place to place. When it was decided that Bliss was beaten, Shaw's mind gave way and he has since gone from bad to worse until this week, when he grew dangerous. He was arrested, and after the doctors' examination, ordered confined in the Pontiac asylum. The physicians think he may recover.

CHLOROFORM was administered to John Prince, a newspaper advertising man of Detroit, with a view of performing a painful surgical operation, and within a minute the patient's respiration stopped. Despite the fact that the physicians worked over him four hours they could not bring back life, and finally gave up the task. The doctors claim that Prince told them he was not subject to heart troubles, and that the case is remarkable and the only one of its kind that ever happened, as far as records show.

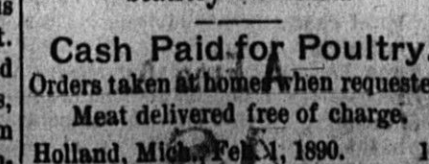
FERGUSON MINKLER was a successful merchant in Iowa thirty years ago, but in the shuffle since that time he has become so poor that Iowa, Mich., and Lyons, N. Y., have been trying to thrust him upon each other. The Iowa City Poor officers claimed that his residence was in New York and paid his fare there. He was sent back to Iowa by the New York Poor officers, and this shuttlecock game was kept up till they nearly wore out the little remaining spark of life in the poor old man. It was a fine thing for the railroad company. Iowa City finally gave in and sent him "over the hills."



We extract the following:  
At the time of the last annual meeting the association was in debt, including the unpaid premises of '89, \$6,072.49.

The Phoenix Hotel of this city fell a victim to the devouring flames, Monday afternoon. The fire started in one of the rooms on the second story and soon spread over the main building and part of the many additions, destroying and gutting everything above the second floor. The main building was a threestory frame and built shortly after the big fire of '71. The lower story is damaged the least and it is likely that the whole will be rebuilt. The building and furniture was owned by Mr. C. H. Jacobus and his loss, which is variously estimated at from \$1,500 to \$2,000, is fully covered by his insurance.


The merchants of Holland have evidently made up their minds to utilize the holiday season. Never in the history of the city, has the outlay of stocks been so exhaustive as this year. It is a movement all along the line and dealers generally have promptly availed themselves of the columns of the NEWS, as the best local advertising medium, to give it publicity. A stroll through the business streets of our city will more than convince you of the extraordinary efforts made by our tradesmen. The trade of Holland and vicinity of rights belongs to them. They make a fair and open bid for it, which should be met with a hearty response on the part of the public. In every department of trade special lines have been added, and those visiting Holland during the next two weeks will also do well to avail themselves of the opportunities thus presented.



MRS. M. BERTSCH

HOLLAND, MICH.





The  
**City Bakery**  
is again  
**HEADQUARTERS**  
for  
**SANTA CLAUS**  
THIS YEAR!

Oysters and Crackers  
at Wholesale and Retail.

Christmas Tree Ornaments  
a Beautiful Assortment.

**CANDIES, NUTS,**  
Oranges, Lemons, Figs,  
Dates, Raisins, Currants, Citrons,  
Etc., Etc.

**John Pessink,**  
Proprietor.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 12th, 1890. 46



**New Meat Market.**  
Coppock & Meengs have opened a meat market at the old stand of Wm. Verbeek, and invite the public to make them a call. They have a full line of meat of all kinds, poultry and lard, and sell as low as the lowest.  
Meat delivered and orders taken.  
COPPOCK & MEENGs.  
Holland, Mich., Nov. 13, 1890.

**Railroad News**

If you want to buy  
Children's, Boys' or Men's Suits  
—CHEAP,—  
CALL AT  
**E. J. Harrington's**  
**Cheap Cash Store.**

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

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

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

**E. J. Harrington.**  
42-1y

**SAVE YOUR STRENGTH**  
By Using **ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S**  
**GOOD CHEER SOAP**  
LATEST AND BEST INVENTION—LITTLE OR  
**NO RUBBING OF CLOTHES**  
REQUIRED—ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT  
FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CLOSELY.

**GENERAL**  
**Retail Store**  
OF  
**H. D. Werkman.**  
Cor. River & Tenth Sts.  
Choice Selection of  
**Groceries, Flour etc.**  
Staple and Fancy  
**Dry Goods**  
Notions, etc.  
Holland, Mich., Dec. 10, 1890. 1w

**Blacksmith Shop**  
**FOR SALE!**  
At Zeeland, Mich.  
I offer for sale my Blacksmith Shop and business, located at Zeeland, Mich., in the central business part of the Village. For years I have carried on at this stand a flourishing blacksmithing and farrier business. The shop was built only three years ago.  
Apply to  
**J. M. WAGENAAR.**  
Zeeland, Mich., Dec. 10th, '90. 45-2w

**Drug & Store**  
of  
**Wm. Van Putten, M. D.**  
River Street, Holland, Mich.  
For the Holiday trade special lines of  
**Perfumery - and - Fancy - Goods**  
have been added, which are offered at  
**UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!**  
Holland, Mich., Dec. 10th, 1890. 45-4w

**J. MEUWSEN,**  
Dealer in  
**Fresh and Salt Meats.**  
Market on River Street,  
Holland, Mich. 45-4w

**Houses and Lots**  
**FOR SALE**

I have for sale several desirable dwelling houses and building sites, for residence and business purposes, in this city.

Improved Farms in this and adjacent counties, and some cheap lands in Oceana county.

Also two teams of young horses, good for farm or driving.

My office is open every day and Thursday evening till 8 and Saturday evening till 9 o'clock.

**A. M. Kanters,**  
Building Association Rooms,  
Kanters' Block, Holland, Mich.  
Nov. 8, '90. 41f

**We Claim,**  
That since we have opened the new Annex to our store, we can display to the public a selection of  
**STAPLE and FANCY**  
**DRY GOODS**  
unsurpassed on the east shore.  
**Black Silks & Velvets.**  
Ladies, Gents & Children  
**UNDERWEAR,**  
Dress Goods and Linens.  
Ladies and Gents Handkerchiefs.  
Shawls, Skirts, Yarns, Table Spreads, Buckles, Hosiery.  
CELEBRATED  
**Duchers' Overalls**  
and Jackets,  
GOLD HEADED  
**Sateen Umbrellas,**  
only \$1.25.  
**Groceries,**  
**Flour and Feed,**  
CLOSING OUT  
**Hats and Caps,**  
BELOW COST.  
**G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,**  
Holland, Mich., Sept. 18th, 1890.

**De Kraker & De Koster,**  
Dealers in  
**FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED**  
**MEATS.**  
Parties desiring  
Choice Steaks and Roasts  
Are especially invited to call.  
Market on River Street  
DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.  
Holland, Mich., Aug. 5, 1888. 1-1y

**Mortgage Sale.**  
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by Marquis L. Joseph of the Township of Olive, Ottawa county, State of Michigan, on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1889, to George Metz, Jr., of the city of Grand Rapids, Kent county, Michigan, and recorded on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1889, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, Michigan, in Liber fifteen of mortgages on page one hundred and two, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice Three Hundred and Forty-two Dollars and Fourteen cents, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law, or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part of it; and the whole of the principal sum of said mortgage, together with all arrears of interest thereon, having become due and payable by reason of the default in payment of interest on said mortgage on the day when the same became due and payable, and the failure to pay said interest in default for more than thirty days after the same became due and payable whereby, under the conditions of said mortgage, the whole amount of said principal sum of said mortgage with all arrears of interest thereon becomes due and payable to me, the undersigned, as mortgagee, and I have duly therewith. Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, a sale of mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and cost of foreclosure and sale, including the attorney fee of fifteen dollars, provided by said mortgage; said sale to take place at the front door of the Court House in the city of Grand Rapids, Ottawa County, Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa county, Michigan, is held, on the  
**Twenty-ninth day of December,**  
A. D. 1890, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day. The said mortgaged premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as: All of that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the township of Olive, to the county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows to wit: All of the East half (1/2) of the Northwest quarter (1/4) of Section Thirty-four (34), in Town six (6) North of Range Sixteen (16) west, containing eighty acres of land according to the government survey, be the same more or less.  
Dated October 3rd, 1890  
**GEORGE METZ, Jr., Mortgagee.**  
P. H. McBride, Attorney for Mortgagee.

**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 at P. W. Kane's Drug Store.

**ANNUAL LIQUOR REPORT.**  
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OTTAWA COUNTY, DEC. 1, 1890.  
TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL: The following is a full and complete Report of Taxes collected or received by me, at my office, upon the business of Manufacturing, Selling, or Keeping for Sale Distilled or Malt Liquors during the year ending November 30, 1890.  
E. P. GIBBS, COUNTY TREASURER.

Name of Person, Corporation, Association, Company or Partnership paying a Tax	Residence.	Kind of Business.	Place of doing business.	Amount of Tax Collected.	Date of Collection, 1890.
Isaac Koolman	Grand Haven	Selling or offering for sale spirituous &c. for retail	Cor 3rd & Fulton St.	\$50.00	April 30
Ida Andros	"	"	Andrea House	100.00	"
Peter Boonman	"	"	Seventh Street	50.00	"
George F. Dohm	Zeeland	"	3 E cor Sec 13 T 9 N R	50.00	"
Lester B. Markham	Berlin	"	13 W	50.00	"
Cornelius Blom	Holland City	"	Berlin House	50.00	"
Robert A. Hunt	"	"	Lot 4 Block 25	50.00	"
Peter Brown	"	"	No 12 Eighth St.	50.00	"
Charles J. Richardson	"	"	No 31 Eighth St.	50.00	"
William Boyd	Grand Haven	"	City Hotel	50.00	"
John C. Young	"	"	Washington House	50.00	"
M. Kambout	"	"	Wash near cor. 3rd	50.00	May 1
William Thiesman	"	"	Kirby House	50.00	"
Joseph W. Kibler	"	"	Wash betw 2nd & 3rd St.	50.00	"
Herman Luhn	"	"	Cor Madison & 4th St.	50.00	"
Lumau Van Dreeser	"	"	City Hotel	50.00	"
Charles Hase	"	"	2nd st bet Col & Wash	50.00	"
Charles J. Kelley	"	"	Wash bet Water & 1st St	50.00	"
Silke Brewster	Zeeland	"	Village of Zeeland	50.00	"
Bemo Hoofelmeyer	Conklin	"	Conklin	50.00	"
Thomas Malone	Coopersville	"	Graham St Coopersville	50.00	"
Frank J. Hiddl	Grand Haven	"	2nd Street	50.00	"
Luman Jensen	Norton	"	Village of Jenison	50.00	"
George Anning	Coopersville	"	"	4.00	June 2
James Higgins	"	"	Coopersville	4.00	"
John Hoban	"	"	"	4.00	"
Louis Fridler	Spring Lake	"	"	4.00	"
Edward Lillier	Conklin	"	"	4.00	"
Charles Locklin	"	"	"	4.00	"
Anton Seif	Holland City	"	Lot 8 blk E, W Add	65.00	Oct. 2
		"		65.00	April 30
				\$18,489.97	

**CHICAGO**  
**CLOTHING HOUSE,**  
**L. HENDERSON, Prop.**

The Largest!  
The Latest!  
The Cheapest!

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**  
**Gents' Furnishing Goods,**  
**Hats & Caps.**

FULL LINE OF UNDERWEAR.

The Winter Season is upon us, and everything in the line of Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied at this Popular Clothing House at prices

**CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!**

McBride's Block, River Street,  
Holland, Mich., December 10th, '90. 54-4w

**HOLIDAY GOODS!**  
AS WELL AS  
**Carpets and Bed Room Sets,**  
HAVE BEEN COMING IN AT THE  
**LARGE FURNITURE STORE**  
OF  
**JAS. A. BROUWER,**  
IN GREAT VARIETIES.



The most elaborate  
Oak Rockers,  
Rattan Rockers,  
Plush Rockers,  
Silk Tapestry ROCKERS.

Hall Trees,  
Writing Desks,  
Children's Desks,  
An entirely new kind of  
WORKING STANDS,  
SEWING BASKETS,  
and numerous useful presents  
for Christmas and New Year.

**BISSELL'S**  
CARPET SWEEPER  
THE FINEST IN THE MARKET  
SOLD ONLY BY US.

A Fine Assortment of Picturers and Easels.  
**JAS. A. BROUWER,**



## TABERNACLE PULPIT.

### DR. TALMAGE PREACHES A SERMON ON DAMASCUS.

How the Modern City is Unlike the Ancient One—One Good in Mohammedanism—The Blindness of Paul is Not Greater than Some Modern Blindness.

In the New York Academy of Music Dr. Talmage delivered the eleventh sermon of his series on Palestine and the adjoining countries. The subject was Damascus, and the text, "As he journeyed he came near Damascus," Acts ix, 3. Dr. Talmage said:

In Palestine we spent last night in a mud hovel of one story, but camels and sheep in the basement. Yet never did the most brilliant hotel on any continent seem so attractive to me as that structure. If we had been obliged to stay in tents, as we expected to do that night, we must have perished. A violent storm had opened upon us its valleys of hail and snow and rain and wind as if to let us know what the Bible means when prophet and evangelist and Christ himself spoke of the fury of the elements. The atmospheric wrath broke upon us about 10 o'clock in the afternoon, and we were until night exposed to it. With hands and feet numb and our bodies chilled to the bone, we made our slow way, while high up on the rocks, and the gale blowing the hardest, a signal of distress halted the party, for down in the ravine one of the horses had fallen, and his rider must not be left alone amid that wildness of scenery and horror of storm. As the night approached the tempest thickened and blackened and strengthened. Some of our attendants, going ahead, had gained permission for us to halt for the night in the mud hovel I speak of.

Our first duty on arrival was the resuscitation of the exhausted of our party. My room was without a window, and an iron stove without any top in the center of the room, the smoke selecting my eyes in the absence of a chimney. Through an opening in the floor Arab faces were several times thrust up to see how I was progressing. But the tempest ceased during the night, and before it was fully day we were feeling for the stirrups of our saddled horses, this being the day whose long march will bring us to that city whose name cannot be pronounced in the hearing of the intelligent or the Christian without making the blood to tingle and the nerves to thrill, and putting the best emotions of the soul into agitation—Damascus!

During the day we passed Caesarea Philippi, the northern terminus of Christ's journeyings. North of that he never went. We lunch at noon, seated on the fallen columns of one of Herod's palaces.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, coming to a hilltop, we saw on the broad plain a city, which the most famous camel driver of all time, afterward called Mohammed, the prophet and the founder of the most stupendous system of error that has ever cursed the earth, refused to enter because he said God would allow man to enter but no paradise, and he would not enter this earthly paradise lest he should be denied entrance to the heavenly. But no city that I ever saw so plays hide and seek with the traveler. The air is so clear that the distant objects seem close by. You come on the top of a hill and Damascus seems only a little way off. But down you go into a valley, and you see nothing for the next half hour but barrenness and rocks regurgitated by the volcanoes of other ages. Up another hill and down again. Up again and down again. But after your patience is almost exhausted you reach the last hilltop, and the city of Damascus, the oldest city under the whole heavens, and built by Noah's grandson, grows upon your vision. Every mile of the journey now becomes more solemn and suggestive and tremendous.

This is the very road, for it has been the only road for thousands of years, the road from Jerusalem to Damascus, along which a cavalcade of mounted officers went, about 1,554 years ago, in the midst of them a fierce little man who made up by magnitude of hatred for Christianity for his diminutive stature, and was the leading spirit and, though suffering from chronic inflammation of the eyes, from those eyes flashed more indignation against Christ's followers than any one of the horsed procession. This little man, before his name was changed to Paul, was called Saul. So many of the mightiest natures of all ages are condensed into smallness of stature.

Well, that galloping group of horsemen on the road to Damascus were halted quicker than bombshells or cavalry charge ever halted a regiment. The Syrian noonday, because of the clarity of the atmosphere, is the brightest of all noondays, and the noonday sun in Syria is positively terrific for brilliance. But suddenly that noon there flashed from the heavens a light which made that Syrian sun seem tame as a star in comparison. It was the face of the slain and ascended Christ looking from the heavens, and under the dash of that overpowering light all the horses dropped with their riders. Human face and horse's mane together in the dust. And then two claps of thunder followed uttering the two words, the second word like the first: "Saul! Saul!"

For three days that fallen equestrian was totally blind, for excessive light will sometimes extinguish the eyesight. And what cornea and crystalline lens could endure a brightness greater than the noonday Syrian sun? I had read it a hundred times, but it never so impressed me before, and probably will never so impress me again, as I took my Bible from the saddle-bags and read aloud to our comrades in travel: "As he journeyed he came near Damascus, and suddenly there shined round about him a light from Heaven, and he fell to the earth and heard a voice saying unto him: 'Saul! Saul! why persecutest thou me?' And he said: 'Who art thou, Lord?' And the Lord said: 'I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest.'"

But we cannot stop longer on this road, for we shall see this unhorsed equestrian later in Damascus, toward which his horse's head is turned and at which we must ourselves arrive before night.

Many travelers express disappointment with Damascus, but the trouble is they have carried on their minds from boyhood the book which dazzles so many young people—"The Arabian Nights," and they come into Damascus looking for Aladdin's lamp and Aladdin's ring and the genie which appeared by rubbing them. But, as I have never read "The Arabian Nights," such stuff not being allowed around our house in my boy-

hood, and nothing lighter in the way of reading than Raxter's "Saints' Everlasting Rest" and D'Aubigny's "History of the Reformation," Damascus appeared to me as sacred and secular histories have presented it, and so the city was not a disappointment, but with few exceptions a surprise.

Under my window to-night in the hotel at Damascus I hear the perpetual ripple and rush of the river Abana. Ah, the secret is out! Now I know why all this flora and fruit and why everything is so green, and the plain one great emerald. The river Abana! And not far off the river Pharpar, which our horses waded through to-day! Thank the rivers, or rather the God who made the rivers! Deserts to the North, deserts to the South, deserts to the East, deserts to the West, but here a paradise. And as the rivers Gihon and Pison and Hiddekel and Euphrates make the other paradise, Abana and Pharpar make this Damascus a paradise. That is what made General Naaman of this city of Damascus so mad when he was told for the cure of his leprosy to go and wash in the river Jordan.

We are awakened in the morning in Damascus by the song of those who have different styles of food to sell. It is not a street cry as in London or New York, but a world and long drawn out solo compared with which a buzz saw is musical. It makes you inopportunistly waken and will not let you sleep again. But to those who understand the exact meaning of the song, it becomes quite tolerable, for they sing: "God is the nourisher, buy my bread;" "God is the nourisher, buy my milk;" "God is the nourisher, buy my fruit." As you look out of the window you see the Mohammedans, who are in large majority in the city, at prayer. And if it were put to vote who should be king of all the earth, fifteen thousand in that city would say Christ, but one hundred and thirty thousand would say Mohammed.

Looking from the window you see on the housetops and on the streets Mohammedans at worship. The muezzin, or the officers of religion, who announce the time of worship appear high up on the different minarets or tall towers and wail around the minaret, inclosed by a railing, and cry in a sad and mumbling way: "God is great. I bear witness that there is no God but God. I bear witness that Mohammed is the apostle of God. Come to prayers! Come to salvation! God is great. There is no other but God. Prayers are better than sleep." Five times a day must the Mohammedan engage in worship. As he begins he turns his face toward the city of Mecca and unrolls upon the ground a rug which he almost always carries. With his thumbs touching the lobes of his ears and holding his face between his hands he cries, "God is great."

Then, folding his hands across his girdle, he looks down and says: "Holliness to thee, O God, and praise be to thee. Great is thy name. Great is thy greatness. There is no deity but thee." Then the worshiper sits upon his heels, then he touches his nose to the rug, and then his forehead, these genuflections accompanied with the cry, "Great is God." Then, raising the forefinger of his right hand toward heaven, he says: "I testify that is no deity but God, and I testify that Mohammed is the servant of God and the messenger of God." The prayers close by the worshiper holding his hands opened upward as if to take the divine blessing, and then his hands are rubbed over his face as if to convey the blessing to his entire body.

There are two or three commendable things about Mohammedanism. One is that its disciples wash before every act of prayer, and that is five times a day, and there is a gospel of cleanliness. Another commendable thing is, they don't care who is looking and nothing can stop them in their prayer. Another thing is that by the order of Mohammed, and an order obeyed for thirteen hundred years, no Mohammedan touches strong drink. But the polygamy, the many wifehood of Mohammedanism has made that religion the unutterable and everlasting curse of woman, and when woman sinks the race sinks. The proposition recently made in high ecclesiastical places for the reformation of Mohammedanism instead of its obliteration is like an attempt to improve a plague or educate a leprosy. There is only one thing that will ever reform Mohammedanism, and that is its extirpation from the face of the earth by the power of the gospel of the Son of God, which makes not only man but woman free for this life and free for the life to come.

But I must say that this city of Damascus as I see it now is not as absorbing as the Damascus of olden times. I turn my back upon the bazars, with rugs fascinating the merchants from Bagdad, and the Indian textile fabric of incomparable make, and the manufactured saddles and bridles gay enough for princes of the orient to ride and pull, and baths where ablution becomes inspiration, and the homes of those bargain makers of to-day, marbled and divanized and fountained and upholstered and mosaiced and arabesqued and colonnaded until nothing can be added, and the splendid remains of the great mosque of John, originally built with gates so heavy that it required five men to turn them, and columns of porphyry and kneeling places framed in diamond and seventy-four stained glass windows and 600 lamps of pure gold, a single prayer offered in this mosque said to be worth 30,000 prayers offered in any other place.

I turn my back on all these and see Damascus as it was when this narrow street, which the Bible calls Straight, was a great wide street, a New York Broadway or a Parisian Champs Elysees, a great thoroughfare crossing the city from gate to gate, along which tramped and rolled the pomp of all nations. There goes Abraham, the father of all the faithful. He has in this city been purchasing a celebrated slave. There goes Ben Hadad of Bible times leading thirty-two conquered monarchs. There goes David, king, warrior, and sacred poet. There goes Tamerlane, the conqueror. There goes Haroun al Raschid, once the commander of an army of 95,000 Persians and Arabs. There comes a warrior on his way to the barracks, carrying that kind of sword which the world has forgotten how to make—a Damascus blade, with the interlacings of color changing at every new turn of the light, many colors coming and going and interjoining, the blade so keen it could cut in twain an object without making the lower part of the object tremble, with an elasticity that could not be broken, though you brought the point of the sword clear back to the hilt, and having a watered appearance which made the blade seem as though just dipped in a clear fountain, a triumph of cutlery which a thousand modern foun-

drymen and chemists have attempted in vain to imitate. On the side of this street damasks, named after this city, figures of animals and fruits and landscapes here being first wrought into silk—damaska, and specimens of damaskeening, by which in this city steel and iron were first grained, and then the grooves filled with wire of gold—damaskeening. But stand back or be run over, for here at the gates of the city laden caravans from Aleppo in one direction, and from Jerusalem in another direction, and caravans of all nations, paying toll to this supremacy. Great is Damascus!

But what most stirs my soul is neither chariot nor caravan nor bazar nor palace, but a blind man passing along the street, small of stature and insignificant in personal appearance. Oh, yes, we have seen him before. He was one of that cavalcade coming from Jerusalem to Damascus to kill Christians, and we saw him and his horse tumble up there on the road some distance out of the city, and he got up blind. Yes, it is Saul of Tarsus now going along this street called Straight. He is led by his friends, for he cannot see his hand before his face, unto the house of Judas—not Judas the bad, but Judas the good. In another part of the city one Ananias—not Ananias the liar, but Ananias the Christian—is told by the Lord to go to this house of Judas on Straight street and put his hands on the blind eyes of Saul that his sight might return. "Oh," said Ananias, "I dare not do that; Saul is a terrible fellow. He kills Christians, and he will kill me." "Go," said the Lord, and Ananias went.

There sits in blindness that tremendous persecutor. He was a great nature crushed. He had started for the city of Damascus for the one purpose of assassinating Christ's followers, but since that fall from his horse he has entirely changed. Ananias steps up to the sightless man, puts his right thumb on one eye and the left thumb on the other eye, and in an outburst of sympathy and love and faith said: "Brother Saul! Brother Saul! the Lord, even Jesus that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest, has sent me that thou mayest receive thy sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost."

Instantly something like scales fell from the blind man's eyes, and he arose from that seat the mightiest evangel of all the ages, a Sir William Hamilton for metaphysical analysis, a John Milton for sublimity of thought, a Whitfield for popular eloquence, a John Howard for widespread philanthropy, but more than all of them put together inspired, thunderbolted, multipotent, apostolic. Did Judas, the kind host of this blind man, or Ananias, the visitor, see scales drop from the sightless eyes? I think not. But Paul knew they had fallen, and that is all that happens to any of us when we are converted. The blinding scales drop from our eyes and we see things differently.

A Christian woman, missionary among a most degraded tribe, whose religion was never to wash or improve personal appearance, was trying to persuade one of those heathen women not only of need of change of heart, but change of habits, which would result in change of appearance; but the effort failed until the missionary had placed in her own hall-way a looking-glass, and when the barbaric woman, passing through the hall, saw herself in the mirror for the first time, she exclaimed, "Can it be possible I look like that?" and, appalled at her own appearance, she renounced her old religion, and asked to be instructed in the Christian religion. And so we feel that we are all right in our sinful and unchanged condition until the scales fall from our eyes, and in the looking-glass of God's word we see ourselves as we really are until divine grace transforms us.

There are many people in this house to-day as blind as Paul was before Ananias touched his eyes. And there are many here from whose eyes the scales have already fallen. You see all subjects and all things differently—God and Christ and eternity, and your own immortal soul. Sometimes the scales do no all fall at once. When I was a boy at Mount Pleasant, one Sunday afternoon reading "Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," that afternoon some of the scales fell from my eyes and I saw a little. After I had been in the ministry about a year, one Sunday afternoon in the village parsonage reading the Bible story of the Syro-Phoenician's faith, other scales fell from my eyes and I saw better.

Two Sunday evenings ago, while preparing for the evening service in New York, I picked up a book that I did not remember to have seen before, and after I had read a page about re-consecration to God I think the remaining scales fell from my eyes. Shall not our visit to Damascus to-day result, like Paul's visit, in vision to the blind and increased vision for those who saw somewhat before?

I was reading of a painter's child who became blind in infancy. But after the child was nearly grown a surgeon removed the blindness. When told that this could be done, the child's chief thought, her mother being dead, was she could be able to see her father, who had watched over her with great tenderness. When night came she was in raptures, and ran her hand over her father's face and shut her eyes as if to assure herself that this was really the father whom she had only known by touch, and now looking upon him, noble man as he was in appearance as well as in reality, she cried out, "Just to think that I had this father so many years and never knew him!" As great and greater is the soul's joyful surprise when the scales fall from the eyes and the long spiritual darkness is ended, and we look up into our Father's face, always radiant and loving, but now for the first revealed, and our blindness forever gone, we cry "Abba Father!"

To each one of this vast multitude of auditors I say as Ananias did to Saul of Tarsus when his sympathetic fingers touched the closed eyelids: "Brother Saul! Brother Saul! the Lord, even Jesus that appeared unto thee in the way that thou camest, hath sent me that thou mightest receive thy sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost!"

#### A Successful Counterfeit.

Our rations while in Richmond were estimated at two or four ounces of beef and six to eight ounces of good wheat bread. To supplement this we made counterfeit greenbacks, which we were sometimes able to pass on unsuspecting guards. Once by cutting out the figures from a 10-cent strip, and with a little blood gluing this over the figure one in a greenback, myself and three comrades bought with this bogus \$10 bill ninety loaves of good bread, and it was the only time while I was in the Confederacy that I made a full meal.—Century.

## AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

### A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

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

#### THE HOUSEHOLD.

"These Scraps" Found in "Our House."

MEAN those scraps of food that cannot be made into the dainty, appetizing dishes that some of our ingenious writers upon domestic economy are fond of telling us about, writes Junia Stafford in *Good Housekeeping*. Most of us, who

are thrifty and conscientious, know what to do with bits of cold meat or potato; but there are some things we do not know what to do with. For instance, meat pie. If there is a good deal left, enough for a meal, the problem is easy enough; but if there is only a "scrap" left, what then? "Such a good meat pie! Such nice crust and gravy! It is a pity to throw it away! I will not do it!"

Thus we say, and the next day we put this nice "scrap" into a little dish, with its gravy, cover it so it will not get too dry, and put it into the oven just long enough to heat through—just while we are broiling the bit of ham that is to be the meat (in the main) for lunch. Result: every one wishes the nicely broiled ham, and the meat pie "scrap" remains the same size as before. At least, that is what happens in my house, and when I write upon these housekeeping topics, I am very apt to write about what happens in "my" house.

Then there is cold mackerel! Who ever knows what to do with cold mackerel? One can serve cold trout, or scallop cold white fish, or do wonderful things with cold pickled-up cod-fish; but cold mackerel is too much of a problem. I have tried broiling it, if it was broiled at first; and have tried re-broiling if it was first broiled; have tried the oven and the frying-pan; but everything is a failure, yet who is willing to deliberately throw away a good "scrap" of cold mackerel? Once I had a whole cold mackerel on my hands. It happened in this way: The provider in our house delights in buying things by the kit (like mackerel), or by the bushel (like navy beans), or by the 60-pound bag (like cod-fish), and everything becomes a problem in elimination before we get through. Well, we had a kit of "beautiful" mackerel, to which the family took kindly for "quite a spell." Then we had to take a long rest. One morning, as we were to have three extra guests for breakfast, I had one of those "beautiful" mackerel cooked. I knew I could expect nothing from the family, so centered all my hopes on the guests. Not one of them ever ate mackerel! There lay the majestic, solitary creature untouched upon the platter! What did I do? I put on my hat, took the platter just as it was, and ran around the corner to Mrs. Brown, who sometimes does washing for me, and who has a houseful of growing children. The "kit" followed later, for I was desperate.

Perhaps the reader may think Mrs. Brown might solve my problem about scraps; but she does not. I can carry her whole mackerel, but I cannot carry her "scraps." There are plenty of people just like her, are there not?

Again, what can a body do with a cold fried egg? "It is such a nice fresh egg and the others tasted so good!" It is conscientiously slipped into a saucer, put in the ice-box and "referred to the committee on ways and means." And a hard time the "committee" has with it, usually putting it on the table just as it is, and urging every one to "please finish up that egg." No one wishes to, any more than the "committee" does.

Perhaps we are all too dainty! I am very much inclined to think we are; but every time I conclude that I am, surely, and that it is high time that I disciplined myself, I also find that, when confronted by that piece of meat pie offset by broiled ham, or that cold mackerel or that cold fried egg, I weaken. I claim no singularity in this weakness. I am strengthened in it (if I may use a seemingly contradictory phrase) by most of my equally dainty friends.

Well, what shall we do? Shall we shut our eyes, as it were, and throw all these good "scraps" into the garbage-box? That is too bad, with so many hungry people in the world.

For myself, I have found a poor woman living alone with one little girl, who can always use such. It is not easy to find just such a person, and it is a good deal of trouble to carry the little "scraps" to her when she is found; but it is quite worth while. If they are bestowed in the right spirit, they will be accepted, and will be of decided benefit, not only to the poor, half-fed woman and child, but to the donor whose conscience is made easy. "Taking trouble" is not bad for any of us, if taken rightly, and "gathering up the fragments that nothing be lost," may be our part in solving some of the great social questions of the day concerning the "distribution of property." This simple service is not romantic, surely; but it will be found "sort o' satisfyin'" if faithfully tried.

#### Hints to Housekeepers.

Hartshorn will usually restore colors that have been taken out by acid.

MANY persons prefer almond meal or oatmeal to soap for washing face and hands.

TO TAKE out ink or iron mould stains from white goods wet with milk and cover with salt.

FOR roughness, caused by exposure to wind, sponge the face with equal parts of brandy and rose water.

THE rooms of a house need ventilation in the daytime as well as in the night; in the winter as well as in the summer.

Customs made of leather are a new invention, sure to prove useful. A sound leather castor will save many a rug or carpet.

THE easiest way to dry lace curtains after washing them is to take a dry, sunny day, fasten them to the line by one edge with clotheslines only a few inches apart, then gently pull and stretch until dry.

#### THE FARM.

##### Selecting Trees.

There is nothing gained in selecting large trees for transplanting. Young, thrifty trees are easier to transplant, will make a better start to grow, and in

the end will make a better tree. Many purchasing trees for an orchard make the mistake of selecting three-year-old trees, under the impression that they will come into bearing that much sooner. With the same idea in mind, they fail to cut back the tops in proportion to the roots, and the consequence is that the tree is slow in making a start to grow and loses in this way fully as much, if not more time, than a younger tree.

It is very important, in selecting trees, to get those that are vigorous and healthy. With the majority of varieties of fruits, two-year-old trees will give more satisfactory results than older ones.

Cut back the top in proportion to the roots; in many cases it will pay to cut off the whole top, leaving the straight stem; then as the branches start out select those that are the most desirable and rub or cut off all the others. A better-shaped and more vigorous tree can be procured in this way. Such trees cost less in the end, are more certain to grow, and are more desirable in many ways than larger, older trees.

A good plan in many localities is to purchase what trees are wanted in the fall, and heel them in carefully, then set them out where they are to grow as early in the spring as the condition of the soil will admit. This avoids to a considerable extent the risk of fall setting, and if put out early lessens very materially the risk of spring planting.

Missouri. N. J. SHEPHERD.

#### A Straw Roof for Farm Buildings.

A Poughkeepsie, N. Y., correspondent of the *Farm Journal*, gives the following directions for a straw or thatched roof:

1. Good, straight, rye straw is required. Make the butts even by holding it loosely and tapping on the floor, then grasp firmly near the heads, and shake out short, crumpled straws and tie in convenient bundles.

2. Have rafters the same as for shingles.

3. Use poles about two inches in diameter, or sawed lath one and one-half inches square to tie straw to. Nail lower one to rafters about a foot from plate, and the others fifteen or eighteen inches apart, depending on the length of the straw. Let them project about six inches over the rafters to nail the eave-board to. Nail on eave-boards.

4. Two men are required to put on straw, one to prepare the handfuls for the other who binds it on. A line is first drawn from eave-board to eave-board, to guide the butts of first course. One man takes straw and makes a band, fastens it to the pole and shoves it against the eave-board. The other man grasps a little more straw than he can close his fingers over and passes it to No. 1, who lays it against the band, the butts touching the line, and brings the band over the straw and around the pole, holding all firm and taut. No. 1 now takes a little straw from the head of the bunch and twists it in with the starting band, and is ready for another handful to bind on as before. This process is repeated until the opposite side is reached. The next course should be tied to the second pole, the butts being laid even with the first pole. In the third and succeeding courses all the straw should be reversed, and the heads pointed down. The peak should be capped with boards.

#### THE DAIRY.

Feeding Calves Skim-Milk. A very successful feeder in Canada uses the following method in raising calves on skim-milk:

The calves are fed by hand all the new milk they will take three times a day, until about a week old. Then skim-milk is added; only a little at first, but the quantity of skim-milk is so increased and that of the new milk so reduced, that in two weeks from the commencement of this change, skim-milk only will be fed. The skim-milk is fed only when it is sweet, as when sour it produces scours and injures digestion in other ways. The skim-milk is fed at the temperature of milk just from the cow. In heating, a portion of the milk is put on the stove in a pan or pail, and heated gradually till quite warm. It is then poured into the portions respectively set apart for each calf. The calves get the milk three times a day for, say a month from the beginning of the change to skim-milk, but a less quantity is given at noon, and if fed regularly they may get all the skim-milk they will take without injury to them.

When the change is being made from new milk to skim-milk, flax seed is added to the milk. It is prepared as follows: For two calves, take half a tea-cupful of flax at night, and pour on two quarts of boiling water, allowing it to steep till morning; it is then warmed and added to the milk; the quantity of flax may be gradually but slowly increased until three-fourths of a tea-cupful of flax seed, steeped in a proportionate increase of hot water, is given to each animal. The flax for the night meal is put to steep in the same way in the morning. Milk is fed until the calves are seven or eight months old. They should have access to all the clean water they will drink at all times.

They get all the meal they will eat up clean twice a day. The mixture consists of one-fourth ground peas, one-fourth ground oats, and one-half wheat bran; this is mixed with good hay run through a cutting box. The proportion of the hay to the meal is increased as the calves get older. Where meal of this kind is not to be had, give your calves oats, which you may feed whole, and you need not mix them with cut hay. Oat sheaves are sometimes cut in the chaffer and the meal mixture added, but not so much of it in quantity as when the cut oat sheaves are not fed.

#### Butter Flavors.

The way to secure good flavored butter is to feed the cows with good flavored food. The delicious aroma and palatable flavors of the butter come from the oils of the food. These oils are unchanged by digestion. Hence the butter is characterized by the food consumed by the cow. The whilom popularity of June and September butter had something substantial behind it. It was made from the sweet grasses of June and the fresh aftermath of the second growth, and under the favoring temperature peculiar to the early and late summer alike. Edward Burnett, the noted dairyman of Deerfoot Farm, tells of deciding a sharp competition for the honors of the young dairyman who won the prize picked bright clover heads each day for his pet Jersey that was giving him the milk. These delicious flavoring oils do not come from bog hay, where they never exist, nor from improper foods whose flavors are not of a standard order. Dairyman seeking a product of high quality will do well to think of these things when providing fodder for cows in milk.—Maine Farmer.

#### THE FLOURY-YARD.

##### Winter Breeding.

Winter breeding is as profitable as it is risky, and the risk can be reduced to a minimum by careful forethought.

The chick must be kept warm until it is six weeks old, or it will reach a point where growth seems to cease. Like a young pig it becomes stunted very easily in winter, and it is much easier to stop its growth than to increase it. The young chick will always thrive in winter if given plenty of warmth. It was not originally intended for the chick to come into the world in winter, says the *Mirror and Farmer*, but as it is now a subject of domestication, the domestic methods must be resorted to in order to enable it to thrive and accomplish the purposes sought by its introduction to existence in the winter season. The greatest loss occurs from disease of the bowels. When this appears the cause is attributed to the food, and the attempt is made to save the chicks by all manner of feeding, but the real cause of the bowel disease is cold on the bowels, due to lack of sufficient heat. This cold does not come from prolonged exposure, or from a lack of warmth during the day, but from the failure to supply warmth at night, at which time the chicks are quiet, and do not have the aid of exercise. A single night's exposure (or even an hour), to a temperature that will cause the chicks to crowd, will bring on the bowel disease. When the whole brood is attacked by it, the chances of saving the chicks are very slim, as they seldom fully recover, or, if they pass the critical stage of the difficulty, they seldom amount to anything afterward. In raising early chicks for broilers, therefore, the main condition is warmth, continual warmth, and plenty of it, as 100 degrees is not too much for very young chicks.

##### Poultry Notes.

The India Game and Dorking make an excellent cross for table qualities. They produce a combination of flavors and the development of breast formation making it both large and perfect in form and color.

It requires no small amount of tact and study to breed chicks up in the nineties, yet when a breeder "gets there" he has no difficulty to dispose of his surplus stock at prices that are not often realized on other kinds. Whatever breed you keep aim at the highest degree of perfection; you can't strike far off the mark you aim for. The ready sale of fine stock pays to get them up high in quality.

Though many improved crosses have been brought before the people for favor, the Light Brahma has stood its own ground, and to-day they are as much praised and as highly commended to the farmer as was the case thirty years ago. Any breed that can stand the test of rivalry so long and still continue to satisfy and please the thousands breeding them, must have qualities of a very high order. The Light Brahma has all these.

Old hens invariably make the best sitters. They are not so fickle as pullets, and attend to maternal duties better. Nine eggs are sufficient under ordinary-sized hens in cold weather, and twelve for Asiatic breeds. It is best to have the proper number under the sitter than to have more than she can possibly give proper warmth to. Those under her wings do not receive much heat, and, consequently, fail to hatch well, or hatch at all. The same is true while brooding them.

#### THE KITCHEN.

##### Flour Gums.

One egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, 1½ cupfuls of sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, 2½ cupfuls of flour. Beat well, have your gem pan hot and buttered. Pour in and bake quick.

##### Rice Waffles.

Boil half a pint of rice and let it get cold, mix with it one-fourth pound of butter and a little salt; stir in 1½ pints of flour, beat five eggs separately, add yolks together with one quart of milk, lastly the well-beaten whites. Beat well and bake at once in waffle irons.

##### Steamed Indian Pudding.

One cup of sour cream, one cup of sour milk, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar or molasses, one cup of flour, two cups of meal, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half cup of raisins or dried fruit. Steam or boil two hours or more. Serve with sweetened cream.

##### Cold Lemon Pudding.

One-half box of gelatine soaked in four tablespoonfuls of water for ten minutes; add a pint of boiling water, juice of two lemons, one cup of sugar. Strain and set away to cool. When cold, stir in the whites of three well-beaten eggs. A thin boiled custard or thick cream may be used to pour over the pudding.

##### Stewed Tripe.

Cut the boiled tripe into small pieces and add three or four small onions; pour over the tripe and onions a little warm water. Let it cook slowly until both are tender and the water nearly boiled away. Then add milk sufficient to make a good gravy, a tablespoonful of butter made smooth in an equal quantity of flour, salt and pepper to taste, and boil three minutes.

##### Potato and Corn Muffins.

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

##### Potato Omelet.

Take six good-sized potatoes, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one tablespoonful of butter and a little pepper. Peel the potatoes and put them into boiling water. When they have been boiling for fifteen minutes add one teaspoonful of salt. As soon as cooked drain and mash well. Add one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and butter; then add four well-beaten yolks, mixing well. Rub through a colander. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying-pan. Put in the potatoes, smoothing it all over. Fry it a light-brown color, double and serve like an omelet.

TO RENDER a roughened skin soft and smooth, wet in warm soft water, then rub thoroughly with oatmeal flour, and wash off with water containing a teaspoonful of pure glycerine.

ANY coward can fight a battle when he's sure of winning; but give me the man who has pluck to fight when he's sure of losing.







## Wm. BRUSSE & CO.

Guarantee to sell you anything in

Clothing, Hats, Caps,

or Gents Furnishing Goods

Cheaper than any place in the city!

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Appropriate Holiday Presents for Gentlemen.

SILK MUFFLERS,

SILK SUSPENDERS,

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## Merchant Tailoring.

Full stock of Cloths and Suitings, which we can make up in first-class styles, at prices as low as ever.

Wm. BRUSSE & CO.,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors.

Corner Eighth & River Sts.,

Holland, Michigan.

## Groceries & Family Supplies.

Zalsman Brothers

have just opened a new

Grocery Store,

on the corner of First Ave. & Twelfth Streets,

Holland, Michigan.

Nov. 25th, 1890.

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## Clothing, Clothing!

WE don't force ourselves upon the attention of the public, except by the

QUALITY OF OUR GOODS

AND

Cheap Prices!

A better article can be obtained with us at a lower price than in Grand Rapids or elsewhere.

Full line of Goods specially adapted for the

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JONKMAN & DYKEMA,

Eighth Street, Holland, Michigan.

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## The New Block!

Eighth Street.

Notier & Verschure

General Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Boots & Shoes,

Groceries & Provisions.

County Produce a Specialty.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 10, '90.

45-4w

De K. & De K.

De Kraker & De Koster.

## MEAT

This old and established Meat Market on River street, is the place to be daily supplied with the choicest meats in the market.

Poultry a Specialty

Give us a call and convince yourself!

Holland, Mich., Dec. 10, '90.

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B. STEKETEE.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

HOLIDAY TRADE.

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

LAMPS,

FANCY ARTICLES

AND NOTIONS.

Extraordinary Display!

Holland, Mich., Dec. 10th, '90.

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Boots & Shoes

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RUBBER GOODS

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FALL AND WINTER

I keep constantly on hand the elegant

Moore and Shafer Ladies' Shoes,

which are not equalled in the market.

BARGAINS

J. D. Helder.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 10th, 1890.

45-4w

J. G. HUIZINGA,  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
HOLLAND, MICH.

OFFICE-COR. RIVER & EIGHTH STS.

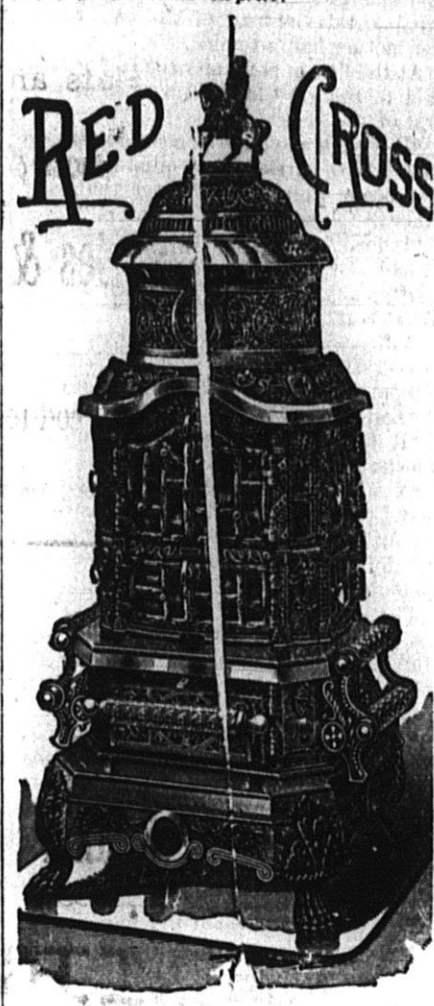
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## Stoves!

You will do well to call and examine our line of

Coal & Wood Heating Stoves,

before buying elsewhere. We also have SECOND HAND STOVES at a discount!



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HARDWARE,

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Gasoline always on hand.

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J. E. HOEK,

House, Sign and Carriage

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Leave your orders at No. 23,

Twelfth Street,

HOLLAND, - MICH.

Paper Hanging a Specialty.

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Abstracts!

Reduction in Prices!

Hereafter Abstracts of Title of Ottawa County Lands, carefully prepared, will be made at following reduced prices:

Fifty cents for first transfer, twenty-five cents each for next nine, and fifteen cents for each subsequent transfer.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Call on or address

JACOB BAAR,

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Economy Meat Market.

Kuite Brothers,

Successors to J. Kuite, Sr.,

Fresh and Salt Meats.

At all seasons of the year the public will be supplied at the above market with the choicest and most select meats the market affords.

POULTRY AND FOWLS.

KUITE BROTHERS.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 10th, 1890.

45-4w

I have just received a new lot of

Heath & Milligan's

PAINTS

A great variety of all colors. The best paints on the market. White Leads, also Oils, Varnish and Brushes. If you need any of the above mentioned articles give me a call, and convince yourselves of the fact before going elsewhere.

I have also for sale the Dangler Oil Stove.

J. B. VAN OORT.

1-ly.

Chicago and West Mich. Railway

Fruit Belt Line.

Time Table in Effect Oct. 5, 1890.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

DEPART-CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

	9 50	1 40	12 45	
For Chicago	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
For Grand Rapids	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
For Muskegon and Grand Haven	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
For Hart, Pen water	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
For Big Rapids	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	
For Allegan	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	

ARRIVE.

	5 30	3 00	9 35	
From Chicago	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
From Grand Rapids	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
From Muskegon and Grand Haven	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
From Hart Pentwater	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
From Big Rapids	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
From Allegan	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	

\* Daily. Other trains daily except Sunday. Palace Sleeping Cars to and from Chicago on night trains. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada. GEO. DE HAVEN, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa. In Charge of, MARY LONG, Complainant,

vs. WILLIAM LONG, Defendant. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Grand Haven, in said county, on the Eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1890.

It is satisfactorily appearing to me a Circuit Court Commissioner in and for said County of Ottawa, by affidavit on file, that the defendant William Long is not a resident of this State, but resides at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on motion of John C. Post, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the said defendant, William Long, cause his appearance to be entered herewithin three next to the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on complainant's solicitor, within twenty days after service of this order, and in default thereof, said bill to be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days from the date hereof, the said defendant cause a notice of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, and that a copy of this order be personally served on said non-resident defendant, at least twenty days before the above time prescribed for his appearance.

Dated, this 18th day of October, A. D. 1890. ARNOLD VISSCHER, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Mich. JOHN C. POST, Solicitor for Complainant.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

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

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Koster, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jacob Koster, legatee in said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in said Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Jacob Koster, late of Olive in said County, deceased, and for the appointment of Amicus J. Hillebrands, administrator with the will annexed of said estate: Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Twenty-fifth day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) Attest, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

44-3w

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

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

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Arie Van Zoeren, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jacob A. Van Zoeren, executor in said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in said Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Arie Van Zoeren, late of Zeeland in said County, deceased, and for his own appointment as executor thereof: Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Twenty-second day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) Attest, CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

44-3w



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Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

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

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Dallas M. Gee, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Clara E. Gee, executrix of the will of said deceased, praying for the license of this court to sell certain lands of said deceased in said petition described for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased allowed against his estate: Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday, the Twenty-seventh day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) Attest, CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

44-3w