

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

[Holland City News: 1886](#)

[Holland City News: 1880-1889](#)

1-16-1886

Holland City News, Volume 14, Number 50: January 16, 1886

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1886



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 14, Number 50: January 16, 1886" (1886). *Holland City News: 1886*. 3.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1886/3

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1886 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 50.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 699.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

W. H. ROGERS, Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription.

\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if paid at three months, and \$2.00 if paid at six months.

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes. Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2 per annum. Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers. All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Howell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Business Directory.

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O. Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physicians prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth St.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm. Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Proprietor of Dr. W. Van den Berge's Family Medicines. River Street.

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

Furniture.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Carpets, Coffins, Picture Frames, &c.; River St.

General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN, G. & SONS, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hais and Caps, Flour, Provisions, &c. River street.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Williams Bros., Proprietors. The only first-class hotel in the city. Is located in the business center of the town and has one of the largest and best sample rooms in the state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the C. & W. M. R'y depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free hack for accommodation of guests.

Livery and Sale Stables.

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding Stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's hotel.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; Ninth street, near Market.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

VAN RAALTE, B., dealer in Farm implements and machinery. Cor. River and Ninth Streets.

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be found in his office in First Ward Drug Store, on Eighth street.

KREMERS, B., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bangs. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence on the corner of River and Eleventh streets, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Ledebor.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

WYKHUSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and Cedar streets.

Societies.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of **UNITY LODGE**, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evenings, Jan. 30, Feb. 17, March 17, April 14, May 12, June 10, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 27.

D. L. BOYD, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Knights of Labor.

Harmony Assembly, No. 3,719, of Holland City, meet in Odd Fellows' Hall every week. All communications should be addressed to **HARMONY LOCK BOX**, Holland, Mich.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 30c; Beans, \$1.00; Butter, 13.15 cts; Eggs, 15c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes 50c.

RETAIL.

Apples, 40c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 15c; Eggs, 18c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, 40c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 45c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley \$1.00; Corn, \$1.15; Clover seed, \$1.47; Corn Meal \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Middling, \$1.00; New oats, 25-28c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 52c; Timothy Seed, \$1.10; Wheat, white, 80; Red Fultz, 80; Lancaster Red, 82. Corn, ear, 35c.

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 55c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.25; Clover seed, \$1.47; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Middling, \$1.00; New oats, 25-28c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 50c; Timothy seed, \$1.10. Corn, ear, 40c.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE city taxes are nearly all paid in.

DON'T forget the attractions at the rink to-night.

THE sleighing improved the business of the city this week.

THE date for Col. Bain's lecture is Friday, February 12th.

THE blizzard brought sufficient snow to make good sleighing.

THE Masons expect to occupy their new hall some time next month.

SOME of the residents on Fish street want to change the name to Park street.

A DRAMATIC company called the "Theatians" are expected here week after next.

COUNTING speech as silver there is more of it in Congress than in the whole U. S. treasury.

IF it took coffee as long to settle as it takes some men there would be very little coffee drank here.

IT's a boy and first made his appearance on Tuesday morning last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Vette.

THOSE who could have been sleighing this week. Those who could not have looked at those who could.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company will be held in Grand Rapids next Tuesday.

REV. F. C. COOLBAUGH has postponed holding services in Grace Church until Tuesday, January 26. There will be no services next week.

THE winter term at Hope College opened with five new students, three in the preparatory department and two in the academic department.

IF some parents in the city could call at the postoffice at mail time and see the conduct of their children they might be led to give better training at home.

JOHN N. WAITE, a druggist of Hudsonville, was last week appointed County Drain Commissioner by the Board of Supervisors in place of Fred L. Souter.

A VERY pleasant progressive euchre party was given by Mrs. Geo. Foster on last Thursday evening to her many friends in this city. The usual prizes were awarded.

REV. H. D. JORDAN will preach Sabbath morning on the question "Have women a right, under the gospel, to speak and pray in promiscuous assemblies, and to preach the gospel?"

PROF. W. A. SHIELDS and mother who have resided in this city for nearly twenty years, left last Thursday for Macomb, Ill. Prof. Shields will engage in business at his new place of residence.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE announce in another column that they will only keep their millinery store open for business between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NEVER call a large, strong, sinewy man a liar. If you are sure he is a liar hire another man to break the news to him. We have not had experience but should judge that would be the way to do it.

J. H. CARPENTER, general passenger agent of the Chicago and West Michigan R'y, says that in ten months ending with last October, or 260 working days, he sent 27,000 letters and telegrams in his official business.

JAMES M. VAN DER VEN, cigar manufacturer, has purchased the stock of tobacco of H. Postma, and will conduct the business of manufacturing cigars in the Van der Veen block. See advertisement elsewhere.

THE ice harvest has commenced and teams and all heretofore idle men are kept busy hauling and packing it for use next summer. The crop is not of the best kind, being only about seven inches in thickness.

MR. D. SCHRAAM, publisher of *De Standard*, of Grand Rapids, made us a pleasant call last Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Schraam reports his business as flourishing and his list of subscribers as constantly growing.

THE reader residing in Ottawa county is asked to read the Report of the Committee on Poor of the Board of Supervisors published elsewhere in this paper. You are interested and should know the contents of the report.

WE understand that Mr. John Visscher, who resides about two miles south of this city, is contemplating the erection of a fine residence on the corner of Tenth and Market streets and will move his family into it when completed.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 7th, 1886: Mrs. Sam Boath, C. E. Davenport, Mrs. J. Gratiot, J. I. Vandon, Miss Mattie Vogel, 2.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE college paper, *De Hope*, will hereafter be issued on Wednesdays instead of on Tuesdays. Mr. G. Van Schelven has become an attache of the office and will look after the local part of the paper and will have charge of the mechanical department.

THERE will be organized in Hope Church next Sunday evening a young people's meeting. It will be in charge of the young men of the church and will occur at 6:30 p. m., one hour before the preaching service. All the young people are cordially invited.

THE receptions of the Macatawa Social Club are increasing in interest. The music by Messrs. Goodrich, Lambert, Hopkins and Swift is very highly spoken of. The next reception will be held on Friday evening of next week. We hear it rumored that the last one will be a masquerade.

LAST Wednesday evening the members of the G. A. R. Post in this city spent a very pleasant evening at their Post room. The occasion was on the installation of officers. Commander Gibbs and Comrade R. Finch, of Weatherwax Post of Grand Haven, were present and assisted in the ceremonies.

THE Chicago and West Michigan R'y will put 17 of their locomotives into the shops this winter to place them in first-class repair for their business next summer. The company are getting their rolling stock in the very best of condition, and are expecting a large increase of business next year.

ALL friends and attendants at the Methodist Church are invited to the next social to be held at the residence of Mr. Daniel Bertsch on Tenth street, on next Wednesday evening. It is to be what is called a box social. The ladies are expected to bring a box containing lunch for two. The boxes will be sold at nine o'clock sharp.

MASTER Harrie and Charlie Luttenon will repeat their exhibition on roller skates at the Rink this Saturday evening. Taking into consideration the facts, that they are but 8 years old, and the many difficult evolutions which they perform, they will undoubtedly attract a full house. The boys also give some very comical skatorial impersonations. Go and see them.

MR. A. K. POTTER, of Greenville, Mich., has rented a building on Eighth street, and will in a few weeks start a steam laundry here, and will be doing work for any of our citizens who may see fit to patronize him. Mr. Potter runs a laundry at Greenville, and comes here well recommended, and we feel sure that he will please all who may give him a trial.

A RATHER peculiar accident occurred on the Chicago and West Michigan R'y last Tuesday, between River Side and Benton Harbor. The freight train going south had a car load of cattle attached, and the door of the car becoming open with the jar, six cows jumped out while the train was running 20 miles an hour, and none of them were injured. The loss was not discovered until the train arrived at New Buffalo.

THE next number of the lecture course will be the musical entertainment which will probably be dated on Tuesday, January 26th. The program will be entirely of music, vocal and instrumental. It is expected that the instrumentalists will be a lady violinist, also clarinet, zither, piano, and trombone soloists. Further particulars regarding the entertainment will be given next week. To those who purchased single admission tickets for Prof. Winchell's lecture, season tickets for the balance of the course will be sold at one dollar each.

CONSUMERS of water from the City Water Works make a complaint that pebbles are forced through the mains and into their hydrants destroying the valves. This is, besides being a source of annoyance, an expense, and certainly is not an inducement for people to take water. We would suggest that the Board of Water Commissioners take some action in the premises. A filtering would probably be as good a remedy as anything.

THE annual congregational meeting in Hope Church occurred last Monday evening. There was a good attendance. The financial statement of the treasurer showed the receipts of last year from all sources to have been about \$1,800. A few pew-rents remain yet to be paid. Pews were selected and pledges given for the coming year. Persons prevented from attendance and wishing pews will find the diagram at Mr. Herold's store.

MRS. REGINA KRANTZ, who was granted a decree of divorce in the Circuit Court yesterday, visited J. Van der Veen's hardware store, 123 Monroe street, to purchase a revolver. She had an old rusty weapon with her, and in picking it up from the show case, it suddenly went off, the ball piercing the show case and just missing Mr. Van der Veen. Considerable excitement prevailed for a time, but nothing serious occurred.—*G. R. Eagle*, Jan. 13.

ROLL of honor for school in District No. 8, Holland Mich., for the month ending Jan. 8th, 1886. The following are those who have not been absent during the month: Edward Ogden, Albert Wyatt, Marian Campbell, Rollie Chapman, Geo. Ogden, Geelof Witteveen, Willie Marks, Allie Witteveen, Bertha Witteveen, John Waterway, Henry Waterway, Alice Waterway, Leroy Scott, and Jacob Witteveen. SARA JENNINGS, Teacher.

THE W. C. T. Union of Holland have resolved to organize a Band of Hope for the children of Holland, similar to the one so successfully carried on by Mrs. Dr. Annis some years ago, but on a more extended plan. The Rev. Mr. Jordan, of the Methodist Church, has kindly offered to assist and work with the ladies in this part of their temperance work. Ministers, parents, Sabbath school superintendents, and teachers, are requested to use their influence in getting the children and young to attend. The first meeting will be held in the chapel of the Methodist Church, Jan. 23rd, at 2 p. m., one week from next Saturday.

SATURDAY night last, Miss Lena, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Oostema, met with a peculiar and painful accident. She had stepped outside the house for a pailful of water and on returning through the kitchen slipped, when near the stove, and fell striking her left side on the sharp corner of it breaking one rib and bruising her back considerably. In her fall a lamp on a table near was overturned and set fire to the house, but the flames were successfully extinguished by Mr. Oostema who smothered them with a large piece of carpet. Dr. Best is attending Miss Lena and says that she is doing nicely.

WE had occasion to visit Allegan this week and were so favorably impressed with the energy and business tact displayed by her merchants and business men that we cannot refrain from mentioning it in our columns. The citizens of Allegan, since their recent "big fire," have performed a great and praiseworthy work in rebuilding handsome and substantial business blocks, in the selection of choice stocks of goods, and in dividing the lines of trade, all of which go a great way toward making a town of the size of Allegan attractive to strangers. Business was apparently good and the people were in good spirits. We are indebted to Mr. S. D. Pond, "the live jeweler," more particularly for many little courtesies shown us during our stay.

The Orphan Boy.

LAST week Henry Stickney, of Laketown, brother of the cook of the ill-fated schooner, Orphan Boy, left this city for Manistee in search of his brother's body. On Saturday last he returned, having searched in vain. He reported having found the wreck at Point Au Sauble and that the beach was strewn with the wreck and cargo of the lost vessel. The lumber was broken into kindling wood and the yawl boat was under it, and gave the impression that it was cut away from the schooner with an axe. The vessel ran aground under full sail as the masts were broken off close to the deck. None of

the bodies of the crew were discovered and the general opinion prevails that they have either sunk or were found by fishermen, and after being stripped of their valuables were buried. Capt. Haliday carried several hundred dollars and a valuable gold watch. His, Stickney's brother, also had considerable money, possibly two hundred dollars, on his person. An investigation is being made.

A Charge.

THE Grand Haven *News-Journal* in a recent issue charged that after the bids of two publishers of the county for printing the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors had been opened by the Committee on Printing and Stationery, Mastenbroek, member of the Board from Grand Haven township, took the bids to another publisher who made a bid one-half cent less per thousand ems than any of the other bids, thus securing the work for the favored publisher. We do not know if the charge is true, but if it is we would suggest that some one, and we would not mind doing it ourselves, give their foot an impetus of about forty-five miles an hour, and then take the individual by the nape of the neck, let the toe of their boot take him somewhere about equidistant between the pistol pockets of his pants, and land him in the middle of Lake Michigan with instructions never to do so again. We are sure that the Board would be a better and more intelligent body and the community would be rid of an unworthy citizen.

Midnight Fire.

AT about 11:15 last Thursday night an alarm of fire was sounded and started our people out of their homes in a rather incredulous state of mind. The fire alarms that have sounded for some months back have resulted in nothing more than the burning out of some soot-laden chimney and it was with such expectations that many citizens and the firemen arose on this occasion. The alarm this time was caused, however, by a fire at the old engine house situated on the corner of Centennial Park and it was soon apparent that a good warm fire really existed there. The firemen were on hand promptly and soon had four streams of water turned into the building. The boys had the flames nearly under control when the gate of the suction pipe at the water works building gave out and caused some delay giving the fire a fresh start and it was some time before it was again under control and finally extinguished. The damage to the building is \$400; fully insured. Those first at the scene say that the fire started in the bottom of the closet in the room occupied by the hose company and a strong odor of kerosene existed leading to the suspicion that the fire was of incendiary origin.

The Cold Wave Reaches Holland.

Take the scuttle, oh, my darling,
For the coal is running low,
And the ripping blasts of Boreas
Freshly come and seldom go.
Hie thee henceward to the coal bin,
Fly the shovel fast and free;
It is best to lose no time dear—
Best for you and best for me.

A wave with icycles hanging from its crest, with frosty smiles in its wake, and with a nose coloring wind sweeping it down from cheerless Manitoba, reached here last Friday night. The mercury in the thermometers almost dropped into their cells and the sidewalks exploded beneath the snow-covered boots of the pedestrians. The dim light in the street lamps trembled within the frosty panes and the telephone wires even sung to keep warm. This wave of concentrated frigidly broke over the whole country this time, even down in Florida where the oranges grow, and the damage to the coming crop of the luscious fruit is placed at one million dollars. In this immediate locality, as though out of regard for our reputation as a summer resort, it did not rage as furiously as it did elsewhere. At no time during the period the wave remained with us was the thermometer below two degrees below zero, but hot catnip tea became a favorite beverage with many citizens who had to face the cooling zephyrs. The blizzard was not accompanied by much snow and not more than four inches have fallen altogether. The trains on the Chicago and West Michigan R'y were not delayed and the wealthy citizen had his papers to amuse him while toasting his shins before the hot stove. The most serious damage done in this city was the freezing up of several of our fire hydrants on Tuesday night but they were put in order again Wednesday morning. The wave has now become a thing of the past and we are, at present writing, enjoying beautiful winter weather.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESS reassembled after the holiday adjournment, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, and at once opened business in a lively fashion. Numerous bills were introduced in both houses. In the Senate the credentials of John W. Daniel, of Virginia, were presented. A bill was passed to legalize the Ninth Territorial Assembly of Wyoming. Bills were introduced to substitute silver dollars for gold coin and currency in reserve funds of the Treasury; to increase pensions for total helplessness; to facilitate promotions in the army; to adjust accounts of laborers under the eight-hour law, to provide for the erection of monuments in Washington to Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant, at a cost of \$1,000,000 each; to establish a national university in the District of Columbia by a grant of \$5,000,000, bearing 5 percent interest; to provide for the allotment of land to Indians in severalty. A resolution was adopted accepting from the State of Ohio a marble statue of ex-President Garfield. Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution requesting the President to take measures for including cases of embezzlement in extradition treaties. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, called up the resolution heretofore offered by him calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of each report made by the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad from the first appointment of such directors to the present time. In support of his resolution Mr. Wilson reviewed at considerable length the action of the Government Directors, of whom he had himself been one, with a view to showing that the Government paid attention to the information conveyed and the recommendations made by the directors, the relations of the Government to the roads would today be better. The bills introduced in the House of Representatives numbered 790. The more notable were: To remove restrictions on the coinage of the standard silver dollar; to abolish internal revenue taxation; to appropriate \$200,000 for a monument to General Grant in New York; to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs; to provide for the construction of the Delaware and Maryland ship canal; to reform the civil service; to repeal the duty on sugar; to prevent fraudulent entries on the public domain; to repeal the tobacco tax; to create an Iowa commerce commission; to tax the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; to give honorably discharged soldiers and sailors preference in public appointments; to authorize the President to call out two volunteer regiments of cavalry in New Mexico and Arizona for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and to deprive politicians of the right of suffrage. The President signed the following nominations to the Senate: John J. Higgins, to be Collector of Customs in the District of Natchez, Miss.; James Curran, of Maryland, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels in the Third District; Wiley J. Tinn, to be Surveyor of Customs for San Francisco; William H. McArgle, of Mississippi, to be Consul of the United States at San Juan del Norte; Willie H. Tinn, to be Consul of the United States at St. Stephen, New Brunswick; H. M. Jewett, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Sivas; Orlan'o V. Powers, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Mr. Hoar introduced in the Senate, on the 6th inst., a bill for longer sessions of Congress, making proceedings commence alternately in October and November. The silver question was raised in the Senate on a discussion of the Beck resolution. Mr. Gray contended that persistent in compulsory coinage would bring the country to a silver standard. Mr. McPherson declared that in the opinion of the best authorities in the world, a point had been reached beyond which it would be dangerous to go, and produced advertisements by Jay Cooke that the bonds would be paid in gold. The chair in the Senate was held from the Postmaster General, complying with the call of a recent Senate resolution in respect to the appointment of Postmasters in Maine, alleged to have been procured through the influence of S. S. Brown, Chairman of the Democratic committee of that State. Mr. Hale, of Maine, said the Postmaster General had turned these matters of appointment over to his assistant, who relied upon Mr. Brown, but the Postmaster General had not made a complete answer to the resolution of the Senate. In reply Senators Voorhees and Vest defended the civil-service policy of President Cleveland. Bills were introduced in the House of Representatives for the free coinage of the silver dollar, to limit it, and to force national banks to keep a larger reserve of silver; to repeal the law of 1876, and to direct the calling in of \$500,000 of 3 percent bonds, payable to be made in bonds of standard value. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: James Shields, of Montana, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Montana. Postmasters—Thomas Ryan, at Fault St. Marie, Mich.; Charles Holiday, at St. Louis, Mich.; J. C. Morgan, at Kearney, Neb.

A resolution originally introduced by Mr. Harrison calling for an investigation of the Pension Commissioner's office was adopted by the Senate on the 7th inst., after the incorporation of amendments offered by Messrs. Voorhees and Logan. As it now stands the resolution provides for an inquiry as to the truth of Mr. Black's statement that under his predecessors party tests were applied to pension claimants and as to the present incumbent's management of his trust. There was a long debate on the Utah bill, and Mr. Morgan came in for a share of bitter denunciations at the hands of Senators Morgan and Culman. Mr. Teller opposed severe repressive measures, and acted as the apologist of the Saints. The House of Representatives listened impatiently to the introduction of bills for the admission of Dakota and Washington Territories, to create a postal telegraph, to repeal the tobacco tax, for a commission on the hour traffic, for volunteer regiments in the Southwest, for thirteen public buildings, for the Hennepin Canal project, an unlimited silver dollar, and for a hundred or two other things. Speaker Carlisle announced his committees, with Morrison as Chairman of Ways and Means, Randall of Appropriations, Bland of Coinage, and Belmont of Foreign Affairs.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' Utah bill passed the Senate on the 8th inst. It is substantially the same as first reported, with the addition of a section providing that marriage between persons of the fourth degree of consanguinity, but not including that which shall be contrary to law, Mr. Eustis offered a concurrent resolution with a preamble as follows: "Whereas, The act of Congress of 1878 declared the silver dollar a legal tender for all debts, public and private; that by the act of 1890 the faith of the United States was solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all public obligations not bearing interest, etc.; that by the refunding act of July, 1870, the principal and interest of the debt were made redeemable in coin of the standard value; that since the enactment of those laws it has been the practice of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the bonds and interest in gold coin, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for \$20,000,000 of bonds, payable on the 1st of February, 1891; therefore, be it resolved, etc., that in the opinion of Congress said bonds and interest should on Feb. 1, 1891, should be paid in silver dollars, such payment being in compliance with existing law and in aid of the financial policy established by the legislation of Congress." Mr. Eustis desired the resolution referred to the Committee on Finance, and expressed the hope that the committee would report on it at an early day, in order that it may be determined whether or not the practice of paying the United States bonds and the interest on them exclusively in gold coin was approved by Congress. Bills were introduced to appropriate \$1,330,000 for improvements at the mouth of the Columbia River, to create a public park near Santa Fe, to pay the Delaware Indians \$36,800 for certain lands in Kansas, to increase to \$25 per month the pension of soldiers or sailors who lost one eye, and to prohibit the Government from contracting to persons employing convict labor. The House was not in session.

THE EAST.

DR. GUNN, chairman of the special investigation committee of the Constitution

Club at New York, states that the Trinity Church organization owns some of the worst tenements in New York City; that it never makes any repairs; and that complaining tenants are told to quit the premises if they do not like them. The Doctor also alleges that the Trinity tenements are of the foulest possible character, and that even the church rents as a saloon a portion of its Leight street property.

DR. E. M. NELSON, President of the West Rutland (Vt.) Marble Company, was arrested for complicity in the embezzlement of funds from the Lancaster National Bank of Clinton, Mass. A detective returned to Boston with about \$115,000 in money and securities which he found concealed near Timmouth, Vt. In a difficulty with a landlord at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, George C. Miln, the tragedian, was struck in the face and thrown off an express-wagon, and retaliated by thrashing his assailant. The St. James Hotel, at Batavia, New York, valued at \$50,000, was burned. Two men received severe injuries by leaping from a fourth-floor window.

A PARTIAL division of the Vanderbilt fortune has been made. Four sons and three daughters received \$5,000,000 each. The \$5,000,000 of Mrs. Seward Webb, who was not present, remains in trust until she is 30 years of age. The extensive mill buildings in Kensington, near Philadelphia, known as Arrott's Mills and Beatty's Mills, and occupying two blocks, were destroyed by fire, involving a loss estimated at \$1,000,000, pretty well covered by insurance. A railway collision at Wilmington, Delaware, wrecked a passenger train and caused the death of an engineer, fireman and brakeman. It has been decided by the Massachusetts Supreme Court that the Boston authorities may prohibit preaching on the Common.

THE WEST.

THE firm of Sampliner, Adler & Co., wholesale jewelers of Cleveland, Ohio, suspended; liabilities estimated at \$50,000, assets somewhat less. The firm of William U. Doren & Co., shoe manufacturers, also suspended. Dr. Martin White, his wife and two children were found dead in their home at Battle Creek, Mich., their throats having been cut. It is supposed White became insane, and murdered his family. Ex-Senator Thurman, as arbitrator between the operators and miners in Ohio, rendered a decision, fixing the rate at 60 cents per ton—the price asked by the miners. D. F. Wadsworth, an ex-banker of Ishpeming, Mich., who failed for \$175,000 in 1883, was convicted of embezzlement at Escanaba and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, or serve one year in State Prison. Owing to the light demand for coal, work in the Lexington (Mo.) Coal Mining Company's mines has been suspended, throwing 360 men out of employment.

FIRE at Newark, Ohio, destroyed property valued at \$125,000. A fire in the bag factory of Jewett & Adams, at Cincinnati, caused a loss of nearly \$100,000. Father Jardine, who was rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church at Kansas City and got into trouble, thereby causing his suspension, committed suicide in a St. Louis church. Last week Bishop Robertson affirmed the sentence of the religious court in which he was convicted of immoral conduct.

THE SOUTH.

JEFF DAVIS recently received a circular containing a paragraph which declared that "Benedict Arnold, first traitor to American liberty, learned his patriotism in Hiram Masonic Lodge, No. 1, New Haven, Conn., and died a Freemason in good and regular standing. Aaron Burr, another traitor to the Government, plotted his treason in Royal Arch cipher, and also died a Free and Accepted Mason in good and regular standing. Jefferson Davis, a Free and Accepted Mason, led the great rebellion, and the fact did not even taint his Masonic standing, but did have much to do in securing his pardon." To this Davis replies with a letter, in which he defends his course as a rebel, and declares that he is not and never has been a Mason.

A NEGRO named Charles Williams was hanged at Cambridge, Md., for an assault on Mrs. Keene, a white lady. On the morning of the execution Rev. J. Bryan, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, called to see him for the last time. "Charles," said Mr. Bryan, "you have but a short time longer to live. Are you going to ask God for pardon?" "No, sir," replied Williams, abruptly. "It's too late now. I have too much else to think about." "But this is the most important thing you can think of now," urged the minister. "It is too late now," repeated the condemned man. "I will die and go to hell, where I will meet those whose testimony sent me there. This is Friday, and the words of a man who dies on Friday always come true." A managerie was sold out at auction in Monroe, Ga. P. K. Campbell, a Chicagoan, bought a \$5,000 elephant for \$1,000, and Adam Forepaugh got two lions for \$400. Sixteen convicts employed in the mines at Coal Hill, Ark., escaped by tunneling their way to the surface.

WASHINGTON.

SEVERAL members of the Cabinet have hit upon a happy scheme to avoid the trouble imposed upon them by persistent autograph fiends. They have had stamps prepared having on their faces the name of their respective departments and a facsimile of their signatures. All autograph books are turned over to the private secretaries, who apply the stamp to the page selected, and after blotting the impression it has the appearance of having been written by the Cabinet officers. No thought of a stamp enters the autograph hunter's mind, and he leaves with his book in his pocket, happy in the belief that he has added the signature of one more great man to his list. It is understood that Secretary Whitney is entirely satisfied of the seaworthiness of the Dolphin as shown in her recent trial trip, and will formally accept the vessel as soon as certain preliminaries can be arranged. It is not thought necessary to have another sea trial.

COL. JOHN D. PECK, a special agent of the Treasury Department, reports that the Government has been robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars at Chicago by the

free importation of potato starch under the name of farina flour. Stephen Merritt, the New York undertaker who had charge of the funeral of Gen. Grant, will receive from the Treasury Department a check for \$12,000, leaving \$2,163 to be covered by a special appropriation.

POLITICAL.

WASHINGTON special: "The citizens of Dakota have sent to this city a delegation composed of Senators-elect Moody and Edgerton, Gov. Mellette, and Representatives Kanouse and Judge John Drake, for the purpose of securing legislation for the admission of the Territory. These gentlemen say they have received the cheering intelligence that the bill introduced the other day in the Senate by Mr. Harrison will be passed and sent to the House not later than Jan. 15. The contingent is at sea as to the best method of procedure in the House. It is understood, however, that every member of the committee will engage himself in missionary work, particular attention being paid to the Democrats. An effort will be made to secure the support of the scheme the good-will of the Democratic leaders. The Republicans are supposed to be in accord with the project. The Senate bill must first pass the ordeal of the House Committee on Territories—which organization, by the way, is not supposed to be very friendly toward the admission of Dakota. The bill can only come before the House by means of a minority report, provided it is not incontinently smothered or delayed."

A MEMBER of the House of Representatives, having carefully canvassed the Coinage Committee, states that a majority is opposed to the continued coinage of the silver dollar, but is decidedly in favor of bimetalism.

GENERAL.

THE blizzard which recently spread itself over the country was particularly severe in the Eastern States. The tide along Cape Cod was the highest known in many years. The snow in Maine and Vermont is in many places five feet deep. The mails at New York suffered marked delay. Convicts at Deer Island, in Boston Harbor, saved the lives of three men found clinging to the rigging of a wrecked schooner, and the life-saving crew at Scituate rescued fourteen men from two vessels. It is estimated that more damage was done during forty-eight hours on that part of the coast than for the past ten years. Eight vessels were reported ashore at Truro and Provincetown, Mass., but no lives were lost. In New York City from four to six horses were required to each street car. A woman was blown from a sidewalk into a cellar. A party of about sixty ladies and gentlemen living on Staten Island left in the evening, to attend the theaters or the opera in New York. They could not land, owing to the severity of the storm, and were compelled to remain on board the boat all night. The schooner Mary G. Farr, of Philadelphia, caught fire at sea, off the New Jersey coast during the storm. The boat was wrecked and every soul on board was lost. At Pittsburg the snow blockade was unprecedented, railway trains being entirely abandoned for a time. In the Northwest the storm did great damage. It is believed that, in Southern Illinois, the peach crop is killed. The mercury ranged from 50 below zero in Manitoba to 11 above at Mobile. Irwin Underhill was frozen to death near Elgin, Ill., John Lang at Burlington, Iowa, and a letter-carrier froze his feet and hands at Evansville, Ind. The cold wave extended south to the Gulf of Mexico, and at Galveston, Tex., a man was frozen to death. In Florida the oranges remaining on the trees are frozen, and their loss will probably be complete. In Arkansas the thermometer reached 4 deg. below. In Louisiana, throughout the sugar belt, it fell to an average of from 1 to 12 deg. above, and in one locality in Texas the cowboys were astonished to find it 4 deg. below. The area of low thermometer seems to have extended through the entire range of Southern States, round the coast from Texas to Maryland, accompanied by more snow than the people have seen there for years.

THE billiard match between Vignaux and Schaffer has been made, and the stakes of \$2,500 a side are in the hands of the stakeholder. A fight for \$2,500 a side has been rung by Joe Coburn between Paddy Ryan and John L. Sullivan, to take place in a room, with five friends of each contestant attendance. The St. Louis and Cairo Railroad has been leased by the Mobile and Ohio Road for a term of forty-five years at \$165,000 a year.

FOREIGN.

MANDALAY, the capital of Burmah, is said to be threatened by a force of 10,000 natives, who are not satisfied with the absorption of their country by the British.

PRINCE CHARLES of Monaco has driven the Jesuits from his domain because they published a list of the suicides at the Monte Carlo gaming-tables. Pere Hyacinthe has written a letter in advocacy of the abolition of the French Presidency in favor of a consulate. The Greek Government has made overtures to Montenegro looking to the formation of an alliance both offensive and defensive. Prince Bismarck warns Greece that if she engages in war with Turkey she will do so at her own risk. The Pall Mall Gazette figures up the precise effect of the extension of the franchise in the United Kingdom. The common idea, which was mere guesswork, was that it would add 2,000,000 of new voters. The number of registered electors in 1880 was 3,038,726, and is now 5,711,920, showing an increase of 2,673,194. This raises England from the fifth to the fourth place among European countries in this respect. The percentage of electors to population in France is 26.8, in Switzerland 22.5, in Germany 20.0, and in England 16.3. England thus is not yet as democratic as she might be, which leads the Gazette to remark: "This interesting fact is another instance of the advantage that it so often is in politics, that the thickness of the other end of a wedge is not always visible at the time. Mr. Goschen and others were terribly nervous, as it was, at the prospect of adding 2,000,000 new voters to the rolls; they might have known that their death of fright had they known that the number would be 3,000,000."

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

ENOUGH bills have already been introduced in the House of Representatives to keep that body hard at work till the dog-days of August, says a Washington dispatch. Yet about only one-fourth of the bills that will be introduced have already been presented. The present Congress promises to be more prolific in bills than the last. Already about 3,500 bills have been presented. The great mass of these bills go to two committees—one on war claims and the other on claims. The former has charge of all claims that grew out of the wars in which the United States has been engaged and the latter of all other claims. It has been frequently suggested that Congress be relieved of the work of considering these claims. As it is at present, Congress pays very little attention to them, and not one in a hundred is considered. Legitimate claimants have no redress, but schemers are more likely to fare better. Mr. Springer, who is at the head of the Committee on Claims, suggests to the committee that a bill be presented to the House creating a court of claims, to which claimants hereafter could go for relief instead of bringing their claims to the attention of Congress. Mr. McKenna, who is also a member of the committee, is in favor of this plan, and it is possible that such a bill will be presented at an early day. The Senate has already accomplished a great deal in the way of legislation. Besides a number of unimportant measures, it has passed the Presidential succession bill and the Mormon bill.

A PREACHER named Frazer eloped from Detroit, Minn., with the 13-year-old daughter of John L. Krauser. The pair were captured at Wadena, the exhorter narrowly escaping with his life. Letters of administration were refused Mrs. Mark Norton at Minneapolis, Minn., because of her use of opium, the statute prohibiting the issuing of letters testamentary to persons addicted to the use of that drug. The syndicate which has been holding 1,000,000 bushels of wheat at Minneapolis, Minn., dropped its holdings last week, having already lost on a declining market between \$50,000 and \$60,000. Nearly five thousand persons assembled in the armory of Battery D, at Chicago, to witness an athletic contest between Frank Glover and William Bradburn for the championship of Illinois. In the fifth round, in which Bradburn was receiving severe punishment, the police interfered, and the referee decided it a draw.

SINCE New Year's Day, at Dranesville, Ga., a town of 200 inhabitants, five women have been brought to bed, one giving birth to triplets, and the other four presenting their husbands with twins.

JOHN B. FORAKER was inaugurated Governor of Ohio on the 11th inst. The procession comprised militia companies and political clubs aggregating 2,500 men.

THE bill to admit Dakota and organize the Territory of Lincoln was favorably reported to the Senate, by Mr. Harrison, on the 11th inst. In discussing the Beck silver question, Mr. Pugh stated his belief that three-fourths of the Southern people were opposed to the suspension of silver coinage. Mr. Blair urged the passage of his bill for the erection of monuments to Lincoln and Grant at the National Capitol. Bills were introduced to permit the Dakota Central Railway to bridge the Missouri River at Pierre; to pay from the General Fund the sum of \$20,000 to William H. Whiting for physical injuries sustained by imprisonment on the Confederate cruiser Alabama, and to appropriate \$420,000 for river improvements in Oregon. In the House of Representatives, bills were introduced for the issue of small silver certificates for circulating medium, for large certificates on deposited silver bullion, for fractional paper currency, and to pay out all except \$50,000,000 of the Treasury surplus in redemption of bonds. Also a bill to divide Dakota and create the Territory of Lincoln, to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to lands, to appropriate \$3,000,000 for a steam cruiser, to donate the Creve Coeur lakes to the city of St. Louis, and to enable the people to name their Postmasters. Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, flung in a measure to appropriate \$300,000,000 to pay veteran soldiers and sailors the difference between gold coin and the depreciated paper they took from the postmasters. The call of States brought forward 650 new measures, making the total nearly 4,000. Newly 500 nominations were reported from committees to the Senate sitting in executive session. When the case of Dorman B. Eaton came up Mr. Logan objected to his confirmation as Civil Service Commissioner on the ground that he was a "mugwump" and that the law required the appointment of a Republican. Mr. Eaton was, however, confirmed.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BREVEES—Choice to Prime Steers.	4.50	@	6.50
HOGS—Good.	4.00	@	4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	.94	@	.96
OATS—No. 2 Red.	.50	@	.52
CORN—No. 2.	.49	@	.51
OATS—White.	.49	@	.51
PORK—Mess.	10.00	@	10.25
CHICAGO.			
BREVEES—Choice to Prime Steers.	5.50	@	6.00
Good Shipping.	4.50	@	5.25
Common.	3.50	@	4.00
HOGS—Good.	3.50	@	4.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring.	4.75	@	5.25
Choice Winter.	4.50	@	5.01
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.81	@	.82
CORN—No. 2.	.36	@	.37
OATS—No. 2.	.28	@	.29
RYE—No. 2.	.67	@	.68
BARLEY—No. 2.	.64	@	.65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	.28	@	.32
Fine Dairy.	.18	@	.23
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.	.10	@	.11
Skimmed Flats.	.06	@	.07
EGGS—Fresh.	.19	@	.20
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.56	@	.60
PORK—Mess.	10.00	@	10.50
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 2.	.81	@	81 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	.36	@	.37
OATS—No. 2.	.28	@	.29 1/2
RYE—No. 1.	.57	@	.59
PORK—New Mess.	10.00	@	10.50
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 2.	.80	@	.80
CORN—No. 2.	.37	@	.39
OATS—No. 2.	.29	@	.31
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.90	@	.91
CORN—Mixed.	.33	@	.34
OATS—Mixed.	.29	@	.30
PORK—New Mess.	10.00	@	10.50
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.90	@	.93
CORN—No. 3.	.35	@	.37
OATS—No. 2.	.31	@	.32
PORK—Mess.	10.25	@	10.75
LIVE HOGS.	8.75	@	9.25
DETROIT.			
BEEF CATTLE—Good.	4.50	@	5.50
HOGS.	3.50	@	4.00
SHEEP.	2.50	@	3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	.88	@	.90
CORN—No. 2.	.37	@	.39
OATS—No. 2.	.30	@	.31
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.90	@	.92
CORN—New.	.33	@	.35
OATS—No. 2.	.29	@	.30
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best.	5.25	@	5.75
Fair.	4.25	@	4.75
Common.	3.50	@	4.00
HOGS.	4.00	@	4.50
SHEEP.	2.50	@	3.50
BUFFALO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.	1.01	@	1.03
CORN—Yellow.	.40	@	.42
CATTLE.	5.00	@	5.75

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Two Million-Dollar Monuments to Lincoln and Grant Proposed.

A Five-Million Dollar University at the National Capital—Other Measures.

Washington special. Among the bills introduced in the House are two tariff bills by Mr. Maybury, of Michigan. One provides that on and after July 1, 1890, no customs duty shall be levied upon lumber—boards, beams, planks, joists, scantling, laths, pickets, shingles, timber, round or saved, staves, heading, and any other description of timber, whether rough or dressed. The other provides that on and after July 1, 1891, ores of iron, lead, copper, and zinc, bituminous coal, salt, and lumber of all kinds, whether rough or dressed, shall be admitted free of duty. Mr. Maybury shows his faith in free trade by placing on the free list the articles in the production of which his State is most largely interested.

PENSIONS. Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, has introduced a bill to give applicants for pensions, whose applications have been rejected by the Secretary of the Interior, on appeal from the Commissioner of Pensions, a hearing before a jury.

TWO-MILLION-DOLLAR MONUMENTS. Senator Blair has looked with great admiration upon the Washington monument, and he is profoundly impressed with the belief that we need more gigantic obelisks. He has introduced two bills for the erection of monuments to Lincoln and Grant. The former is to be erected in Lincoln Park, east of the Capitol, where the emancipation statue stands, and the latter at some point north of the Capitol. The Washington monument stands west of the Capitol, so that symmetry will demand the erection of a like monument to Mr. Blair himself, south of the Capitol. Mr. Blair proposes to appropriate \$100,000 a year for each of these two monuments for ten years, so that each one will cost \$1,000,000. No labor and no materials so far as possible are to be procured by contract. Chinese labor is excluded by the provision that only American citizens shall be employed in the work. The monuments are to be similar in style to the Washington monument.

THE SILVER IDEA. The silver men are not content to remain on the defensive and await the attack of the anti-silver men. Senator Morgan has put in a bill to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to replace with silver one-half of the gold in the fund reserved for the redemption of greenbacks, and one-half of the gold or greenbacks in the national bank redemption fund, and in other special funds.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF INDIANS. In the Senate education bills, among others, have been introduced.

By Mr. Dolph, to amend Sec. 717 of the Revised Statutes. It provides that judges of United States courts who have held their offices thirty years, or who have held office ten years and have attained the age of 70, may retire upon full salary.

By Senator Call, to retire Judges of Circuit or District Courts. It provides that when any Judge of a Circuit or District Court shall have become disabled through the excessive or habitual use of intoxicants, or any other cause, he shall be retired with an annual salary of \$2,000 a year, unless he shall thereafter be tried and impeached. This disability is to be determined by the Judge of the circuit adjacent to that in which the Judge to be tried has jurisdiction. The Attorney General is authorized to institute proceedings against such Judges on complaint of Senators or Representatives.

By Senator Teller, to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to take any Indian children between the ages of 8 and 18, who belong to tribes receiving annuities from the United States, and place them in Government schools for the education of the Indians, to be kept there for five years. This is not to apply, however, to the five civilized tribes, nor to the Osage Indians of Indian Territory. The Secretary is authorized to withhold annuities from parents who refuse to comply with these provisions. All such schools are to be manual labor schools, and to include teaching of agriculture and stock-raising to boys and housework to girls.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

By Senator Ingalls, to establish a national university in the District of Columbia. The sum of \$5,000,000 is granted to the board of regents in a perpetual registered certificate of the United States, to be unassignable, and bearing 5 percent interest, the interest to be paid quarterly; so much of the interest as is needed for sites, buildings, etc., may be used. The treasurer of the United States shall be treasurer of the university. No chair for instruction in sectarian religion or partisan politics shall be maintained, and no sectarian or partisan test shall be allowed in selecting officers or professors. Chairs or faculties or chairs endowed by gift, bequest, etc., but no amount less than \$100,000 shall be considered an endowment. Instruction shall be as nearly free as is consistent with the income. No person shall be admitted for regular study and graduation who has not previously received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or a degree of equal value, from some recognized institution. States and Territories shall be entitled to scholarships in the ratio of one for each 100,000 of population, and two for each Senator. These scholarships shall secure free instruction for five years. The Governor of each State shall nominate candidates, for life scholarships, and each State and Territory shall be entitled to one life scholarship. Two classes of fellowships are established, one open to competition of graduates best qualifying themselves, and the other open to learned men of all nations who have merited distinction.

TRANSPORTATION GUARANTEES. The resolution offered by Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, and adopted, relating to transportation charges, recites in its preamble that the Columbia and its tributaries drain a grazing and agricultural region of unsurpassed fertility as large as Germany and France; that freight charges on wheat from the Dalles to Portland, eighty miles, are 12 cents a bushel, and for another distance of 214 miles are 8 cents a bushel. It declares such charges exorbitant and unfair to the producer, and instructs the Committee on Transportation Routes to inquire into them and the proper measures of relief, and also as to the importance of the speedy completion of the canal and locks of the Cascades and of the proper means to be adopted to overcome the obstructions at the Dalles.

SUPPRESSING THE INDIANS. Among the notable measures introduced in the House are the following:

By Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, a joint resolution, authorizing the President to call out two volunteer regiments of cavalry in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, to be enlisted and officered from citizens of such Territories, for the suppression of Indian hostilities therein.

LAND PATENTS. Also, a joint resolution instructing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to pass to patent all pending homestead and pre-emption claims against which a specific charge of fraud is not pending or proved, and also calling on such officer for a statement in detail of the reason for issuing the order of April 3 suspending the issuance of patents; also, a bill to establish a soldiers' home in Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota.

REGULATION OF LABOR. The constitutional amendment introduced by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, provides that Congress shall have power to limit the hours of labor.

SUGAR DUTIES. A bill touching the duty on sugar, introduced by Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, provides that the duty on sugar shall cease after July 1 next, prohibits importations of sugar from any country imposing an export duty thereon, places for the payment of a bounty of one cent a pound on sugar produced in the United States, and appropriates \$8,000,000 for that purpose.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. A constitutional amendment proposed by Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, provides that Presidential electors shall be elected in every State on the third Tuesday in October, and that no other officers than Representatives in Congress shall be elected on the same day.

FOURTH DAY. Mr. McAdoo has also introduced a bill depriving of the right of suffrage all polygamists or persons who are members of organizations that encourage other persons to commit bigamy.

READY FOR WORK.

Speaker Carlisle Finally Submits His Schedule of House Committee Assignments.

Morrison Chairman of Ways and Means, Randall of Appropriations, Bland of Coinage.

We print below a full list of the standing committees of the National House of Representatives, as announced by Speaker Carlisle. The Chairmen of the committees are named first in every case:

Ways and Means—Morrison, Illinois; Mills, Texas; Howitt, New York; McMillin, Tennessee; Harris, Georgia; Breckinridge, Arkansas; Maybury, Michigan; Breckinridge, Kentucky; Kelley, Pennsylvania; Hiseock, New York; Brown, Indiana; Reed, Maine; McKinley, Ohio. Appropriations—Randall, Forney, Holman, Townsend, Burnes, Cabell, Le Fevre, Adams of New York, Wilson, Cannon, Ryan, Butterworth, Long, McComas, Henderson.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland, Lanham, Seymour, Hemphill, Norwood, Scott, McCreary, Bynum, James, Rockwell, Little, Felton, Fuller, Toole.

Rivers and Harbors—Willis, Kentucky; Blanchard, Louisiana; Jones, Alabama; Murphy, Iowa; Gibson, West Virginia; Stewart, Texas; Carlton, Michigan; Catchings, Mississippi; Glover, Missouri; Henderson, Illinois; Bayne, Pennsylvania; Stone, Massachusetts; Burleigh, New York; Grosvenor, Ohio; Markham, California.

Foreign Affairs—Belmont, New York; Clements, Georgia; Cox, North Carolina; Singleton, Mississippi; Worthington, Illinois; Daniel, Virginia; McCreary, Kentucky; Crain, Texas; Rice, Massachusetts; Waite, Connecticut; Ketcham, New York; Phelps, New Jersey; Hitt, Illinois.

Naval Affairs—Herbert, Alabama; Howitt, New York; Wise, Virginia; Ballentine, Connecticut; McAdoo, New Jersey; Norwood, Georgia; Lore, Delaware; Sayers, Texas; Harmer, Pennsylvania; Thomas, Illinois; Goff, West Virginia; Boutelle, Maine; Buck, Connecticut.

Public Lands—Cobb, Missouri; Henley, California; Van Eaton, Mississippi; Doran, Ohio; Lafoon, Kentucky; Stevens, Missouri; Landis, Illinois; McKee, Arkansas; Strait, Minnesota; Anderson, Kansas; Payson, Illinois; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Jackson, Pennsylvania; Voorhees, Washington Territory.

Territories—Hill, Ohio; Springer, Illinois; Spriggs, New York; Barnes, Georgia; Sadler, Alabama; Boyle, Pennsylvania; Dibble, South Carolina; Dawson, Missouri; Struble, Iowa; Baker, New York; Cooper, Ohio; Herman, Oregon; Syme, Colorado; Joseph, New Mexico.

Mines and Mining—Clardy, Missouri; O'Ferrall, Virginia; Hill, Ohio; Skinner, North Carolina; Jones, Texas; Neal, Tennessee; Gay, Louisiana; Barry, Mississippi; White, Minnesota; Woodburn, Nevada; Lindsley, New York; Syme, Colorado; McKenna, California; Bean, Arizona.

Pacific Railways—Throckmorton, Texas; Crisp, Georgia; Cabell, Virginia; Dunn, Arkansas; Bliss, New York; Tillman, South Carolina; Outwaite, Ohio; Richardson, Tennessee; Hancock, Kansas; Holmes, Iowa; Everhart, Pennsylvania; Hayden, Massachusetts; Weber, New York.

Elections—Turner, Georgia; Lowry, Indiana; Robertson, Kentucky; Martin, Alabama; Pettibone, Tennessee; Hahn, Louisiana; Hopkins, Illinois; Donahoe, Nebraska; Boyle, Minnesota; Henderson, North Carolina; Green, New Jersey; Croxton, Virginia; Hall, Iowa; Payne, New York; Ely, Massachusetts.

Commerce—Reagan, Texas; Clardy, Missouri; Crisp, Georgia; Caldwell, Tennessee; O'Ferrall, Virginia; Tarsney, Michigan; Pultizer, New York; Bynum, Indiana; Irion, Louisiana; O'Neill, Pennsylvania; Davis, Massachusetts; Dunham, Illinois; Weaver, Nebraska; Johnson, New York; Morris, California.

Judiciary—Tucker, Virginia; Hammond, Georgia; Culbertson, Texas; Collins, Massachusetts; Seney, Ohio; Oates, Alabama; Eden, Illinois; Rogers, Arkansas; Bennett, North Carolina; E. B. Taylor, Ohio; Parker, New York; Ranney, Massachusetts; Hepburn, Iowa; Stewart, Virginia; Caswell, Wisconsin.

Banking and Currency—Curtin, Pennsylvania; Miller, Texas; Curtis, Georgia; Wilkins, Ohio; Arnot, New York; Snyder, Virginia; Howard, Indiana; Hutton, Missouri; Dingley, Maine; Brumm, Pennsylvania; Adams, Illinois; Brady, Virginia; Woodbury, Nevada.

Agriculture—Hatch, Missouri; Aiken, South Carolina; Green, North Carolina; Winans, Michigan; Frederick, Iowa; Davidson, Alabama; Stallnecker, New York; Morgan, Mississippi; Glass, Tennessee; White, Minnesota; Funston, Kansas; Price, Wisconsin; Hires, New Jersey; Pierce, Rhode Island; Swinburne, New York; Gifford, Dakota.

Military Affairs—Bragg, Wisconsin; Wheeler, Alabama; Walford, Kentucky; Ermentrout, Pennsylvania; Dargan, South Carolina; Findlay, Maryland; Vile, New York; Anderson, Ohio; Steele, Indiana; Laird, Nebraska; Cutcherson, Michigan; Hook, Tennessee; Negley, Pennsylvania; Carey, Wyoming.

Postoffices and Post-Roads—Blount, Georgia; Ward, Indiana; Riggs, Illinois; Taylor, Tennessee; Jones, Texas; Dockery, Missouri; Warner, Ohio; Merriman, New York; Barry, Mississippi; Bingham, Pennsylvania; Wakefield, Minnesota; Burrows, Michigan; Guenther, Wisconsin; Millard, New York; Peters, Kansas; Calne, Utah.

Indian Affairs—Wellborn, Texas; Peel, Arkansas; Skinner, North Carolina; Storms, Pennsylvania; Felix Campbell, New York; Hale, Missouri; Allen, Mississippi; Ward, Illinois; Perkins, Kansas; Nelson, Minnesota; La Follette, Wisconsin; Sessions, New York; Allen, Massachusetts; Huley, Idaho.

Railways and Canals—Davidson, Florida; Murphy, Iowa; Irion, Louisiana; Ellsberry, Ohio; Henderson, North Carolina; Stone, Kansas; Pinder, New York; Campbell, Pennsylvania; West, New York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin; Hires, New Jersey.

Manufactures—Wise, Virginia; Swope, Pennsylvania; La Fevre, Ohio; Wilson, West Virginia; Catchings, Mississippi; Lawler, Illinois; Pinder, New York; Campbell, Pennsylvania; West, New York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin; Hires, New Jersey.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Dibble, South Carolina; Beese, Georgia; Snyder, West Virginia; Henley, California; Wilkins, Ohio; Worthington, Illinois; Cole, Maryland; Johnston, North Carolina; Milliken, Maine; Brown, Pennsylvania; Rockwell, Massachusetts; Wade, Missouri; Owen, Indiana.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—King, Louisiana; Rankin, Wisconsin; Van Eaton, Pennsylvania; Kleiner, Indiana; Dowdney, New York; McKee, Arkansas; Glass, Tennessee; Dawson, Missouri; Brown, Ohio; Whiting, Massachusetts; Morrill, Kansas; Bunnell, Pennsylvania; Grout, Vermont.

Education—Aiken, South Carolina; Candler, Georgia; Willis, Kentucky; Curtin, Pennsylvania; Miller, Texas; Maybury, Michigan; Burnes, Missouri; New York; Brady, Minnesota; Whiting, Massachusetts; Campbell, Pennsylvania; I. H. Taylor, Ohio; O'Donnell, Michigan.

Lebor—O'Neill, Missouri; Foran, Ohio; Lovett, Massachusetts; Weaver, Iowa; Lawler, Illinois; Daniel, Virginia; Tarsney, Michigan; Crain, Texas; Funston, Kansas; James, New York; Haynes, New Hampshire; Bound, Pennsylvania; Buchanan, New Jersey.

Patents—Mitchell, Halsey, Townsend, Martin, Barnes, Morgan, Fisher, Cowles, Atkinson, West, Lehigh, Gilliam and Plumb, Winans, Michigan; Lovering, Massachusetts; Nece, Illinois; Swope, Pennsylvania; Taubee, Kentucky; Piddock, New Jersey; Ellsberry, Ohio; Pinder, New York; Merrill, Kansas; Haynes, New Hampshire; O'Hara, North Carolina; Sawyer, New York; Conger, Iowa; Louttit, California.

Pensions—Eldridge, Michigan; Woolford, Kentucky; Jones, Alabama; Scott, Pennsylvania; Cowles, North Carolina; Landis, Illinois; Mahoney, New York; Hutton, Missouri; Struble, Iowa; Taylor, Tennessee; Brady, Virginia; White, Pennsylvania; Thompson, Ohio.

Claims—Springer, Illinois; Muller, New York; Lanham, Texas; Shaw, Maryland; Howard, Indiana; Dougherty, Florida; Trigg, Virginia; Neal, Tennessee; Bowden, Pennsylvania; McKenna, California; Warner, Missouri; Fleeger,

Pennsylvania; Buchanan, New Jersey; Gallinger, New Hampshire. War Claims—Geddes, Ohio; Kleiner, Indiana; Stone, Kentucky; Tim J. Campbell, New York; Richardson, Tennessee; Perry, South Carolina; Comstock, Michigan; Reid, North Carolina; Libbey, Virginia; Smalls, South Carolina; Hiestand, Pennsylvania; Johnston, Indiana; Lyman, Iowa.

Private Land Claims—Halsell, Kentucky; Barksdale, Mississippi; St. Martin, Louisiana; Eldredge, Michigan; Seiler, Alabama; Croxton, Virginia; Hall, Iowa; New Jersey; Osborn, Pennsylvania; Ely, Massachusetts; Thomas, Wisconsin; Dorsey, Nebraska; Thompson, Ohio. District of Columbia—Barbour, Virginia; Hemphill, South Carolina; Campbell, Ohio; Dowdney, New York; Compton, Maryland; Gay, Louisiana; Ford, Indiana; Heard, Missouri; Rowell, Illinois; Wadsworth, Kentucky; Seranton, Pennsylvania; Davenport, New York; Grout, Vermont.

Revision of the Laws—Oates, Alabama; Turner, Georgia; Adams, New York; Outhwaite, Ohio; Ford, Indiana; Lafoon, Kentucky; Dougherty, Florida; Hale, Missouri; Payne, New York; Thomas, Illinois; Fuller, Iowa; Gillfillan, Minnesota; White, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the State Department—Bennett, North Carolina; Tillman, South Carolina; Low, Delaware; Arnot, New York; Seranton, Pennsylvania; Lyman, Iowa; Louttit, California.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Lowry, Indiana; Bland, Missouri; Breckinridge, Arkansas; Shaw, Maryland; Hahn, Louisiana; Bunnell, Pennsylvania; Johnston, Indiana.

Expenditures in the War Department—Robertson, Kentucky; Wheeler, Alabama; Vile, New York; Anderson, Ohio; Johnson, New York; Warner, Missouri; Fleeger, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Taylor, Tennessee; Sowden, Pennsylvania; Davidson, Florida; Tim J. Campbell, New York; Rowell, Illinois; Brown, Pennsylvania; Thomas, Wisconsin.

Expenditures in the Postoffice Department—Reese, Georgia; Warde, Indiana; Warner, Missouri; Davidson, Alabama; Zachariah Taylor, Tennessee; Herman, Oregon; Bound, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Gibson, West Virginia; Hammond, Georgia; Seymour, Connecticut; Ward, Illinois; Milliken, Maine; Hancock, Kansas; Sawyer, New York.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Weaver (G. D.), Iowa; Dargan, South Carolina; Harris, Georgia; Culbertson, Texas; Brumm (G. R.), Pennsylvania; Libbey, Virginia; Davenport, New York.

Expenditures on Public Buildings and Grounds—Beach, New York; O'Neill, Missouri; Seney, Ohio; Riggs, Illinois; Pettibone, Tennessee; O'Hara, North Carolina; Gallinger, New Hampshire.

Accounts—Spriggs, New York; Dockery, Missouri; St. Martin, Louisiana; Gibson, Maryland; Trigg, Virginia; Adams, Illinois; Evans, Pennsylvania; Spooner, Rhode Island; I. H. Taylor, Ohio.

Joint Committee on Library—Singleton, Mississippi; Stahlnecker, New York; O'Neill, Pennsylvania. Select Committee on Reform in Civil Service—Cox, North Carolina; Clements, Georgia; Storms, Pennsylvania; Blanchard, Louisiana; Findlay, Maryland; Mitchell, Connecticut; Stone, Missouri; Pultizer, New York; Bayne, Pennsylvania; Spooner, Rhode Island; Little, Ohio; Lehigh, New Jersey; Farquhar, New York.

American Shipbuilding and Ship-owning Interests—Dunn, Arkansas; Homan, Indiana; Mills, Texas; King, Louisiana; Bliss, New York; Rankin, Wisconsin; McMillin, Tennessee; Comstock, Michigan; Dingley, Maine; Wadsworth, Kentucky; Osborn, Pennsylvania; Felton, California; Romeis, Ohio.

Committee on Election of President and Vice President—Caldwell, Tennessee; Eden, Illinois; Ermentrout, Pennsylvania; Beach, New York; Dibble, South Carolina; Gibson, Maryland; Heard, Missouri; Johnson, North Carolina; Laird, Nebraska; Baker, New York; Hiestand, Pennsylvania; Cooper, Ohio; Moffitt, Michigan.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Green, North Carolina; Stewart, Texas; Tim J. Campbell, New York; Allen, Mississippi; Evans, Pennsylvania; Swinburne, New York; O'Donnell, Michigan.

Select Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Campbell, Ohio; Carleton, Michigan; J. M. Merick, Iowa; Taubee, Kentucky; Glover, Missouri; Merriman, New York; Price, Wisconsin; Everhart, Pennsylvania; Lindsley, New York; Romeis, Ohio.

SILVER.

Sentiments of Foreign Governments Upon the Question—Manton Marble's Mission.

President Cleveland, in answer to a resolution adopted by the Senate Dec. 9, last week transmitted copies of documents showing the action taken by him to ascertain the sentiments of foreign governments in regard to the establishment of an international ratio between gold and silver. The correspondence was opened by a letter from Secretary Bayard to the President, in which he says in part:

"It has been the object of this department and its agents, while avowing our readiness to cooperate, not so much to impress our own opinions and wishes upon others as to obtain well considered and independent views from the most influential, responsible, and competent sources, in order to lay before Congress a correct and accurate statement of the metallic currencies in the respective European countries; and, secondly, the intentions and policies of those Governments in relation to the subject, with details of their action up to the present time. It is believed that the accompanying letters from the Ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, and Germany, respectively, summarize and convey the true condition of opinion and status of the Governments and people to whom they have been severally accredited."

The latter then mentions the designation of Mr. Marble as a confidential agent to obtain information upon the subject, and says no separate report by Mr. Marble has been made because the results of his investigations appear fully in the replies of Messrs. Phelps, McLane, and Pendleton. The correspondence opens with a letter from Secretary Bayard to Manton Marble upon the mission above indicated. Letters were also addressed to our Ministers at London, Paris, and Berlin notifying them of Mr. Marble's visit and asking their co-operation. A reply was received from Minister Phelps, under date of London, Oct. 30, 1885, in which he gives the result of conferences by himself and Mr. Marble with the leading members of her Majesty's Government, and says:

"From these, as well as other sources, I am satisfied that the British Government will inflexibly adhere to their past and present policy in respect to coinage; that they will not depart from the gold standard now and so long established; that they will not become a party to any international arrangement or union for the creation of a bimetallic standard as a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of making both an unlimited legal tender; nor adopt such double standard in Great Britain. On this point both political parties quite concur, and I believe if either were to attempt to introduce such a departure from the existing money standard it would be driven out of power by the force of public opinion."

A reply from Minister McLane, at Paris, dated Oct. 1, 1885, expresses his opinion that:

"While France would gladly receive the intelligence that the United States would adopt the French ratio of fifteen and one-half of silver to one of gold, no consideration of future consequences could induce her to adopt the American ratio of sixteen to one; still less would she adopt any higher ratio to assimilate the present commercial or market value of silver with the value of gold, nor would she consent at any rate to permit an unrestricted or even a limited coinage of silver at her mints. The present purpose of her Government and people is to maintain, if possible, the two metals at their present ratio of fifteen and one-half to one, in domestic circulation and international exchange."

Mr. McLane says the facts obtained naturally suggest the United States the greatest gold and silver country in the world, should suspend its silver coinage in order to utilize it, not only for circulation but as part of its Treasury reserve.

MISS JOSEPHINE JENKINS, who is rising into notice as a writer for the press of Boston, is a niece of the late Nathaniel Parker Willis.

ABOUT 500 divorce suits were filed in St. Louis during the year 1885.

BROWN OF MAINE.

The Report on This Gentleman Provokes a Lively Discussion in the Senate.

Messrs. Voorhees, Vest, and Hale Have a Three-Handed Forensic Bout.

[Associated Press report.]

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Postmaster General, complying with the call of a recent Senate resolution in respect to the appointment of postmasters in Maine, alleged to have been procured through the influence of S. S. Brown, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of that State. The communication having been read, Mr. Hale said that before it went to the country he desired to say a few words with regard to it. It was every day becoming the belief of the people, he said, that the civil service of the Government should not be the reward of party service. Above all, the country desired that we should have a pure civil service. There should be no taint of bargain and sale about it. All parties had recognized this, and the party rallying-cries had been based on this thought. The rallying cry of the Democrats was "Turn the rascals out," which could only mean that if rascals were in office they should be turned out. A singular state of affairs, Mr. Hale continued, has arisen in Maine within the last six months. There were few large offices in that State. There were but twenty-seven presidential postoffices, but several hundred fourth-class ones. No department of the government came so near the people as the postoffice. The Republicans had expected to go out. The clamor of the Democrats' offices had been so great that they expected to go. The administration had taken a conservative course, and the President, though pressed to make a general sweep of the postmasters in Maine, had declined. But the people of many places had waked up one morning in Maine and found that persons had been appointed whom nobody wanted and nobody recommended. In one case it was found that the Chairman of the Democratic committee, Mr. S. S. Brown, had given up his law practice, closed his office, and had come to Washington to attend to the distribution of patronage under the civil-service system. When it was found that this one-man power was the source of removals he (Hale) received letters from Democrats and Republicans alike complaining of the new state of affairs. Mr. Hale then read a letter from a gentleman in Maine who had sent the Postmaster General a petition, signed by eighty-four persons, praying for the appointment of a person, who, however, was not appointed. When Mr. Hale came to Washington one of Mr. Brown's letters was handed to him (Mr. Hale). This letter became the basis of the present inquiry. He had made the inquiry for the purpose of putting before the Senate a list of names of persons who had been appointed in Maine in the last six months. Out of one hundred of the larger postoffices in Maine it now seemed that Mr. Brown had recommended eighty-seven of the new appointments. Mr. Hale acquitted the Postmaster General of any indecorum of Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown had come to Washington indorsed by the Democratic party or its committees. The Postmaster General had turned these matters of appointment over to the assistant, who related that Mr. Brown, but the Postmaster General had not made a complete answer to the resolution of the Senate. He had not stated whether the wishes of the people had been respected in the new appointments. No explanation had been made of the infamous system on which the proceedings complained of had been based. Mr. Hale read what he termed the most extraordinary case among the cases at all. It was a letter of Mr. Brown to the Postmaster General, stating among other things, that the Democratic Committee of Maine and Mr. Brown had arranged that persons who received appointments should pay something for the expenses incurred in their behalf, and also stating that he (Mr. Brown) had secured a large number of appointments to postoffices. Mr. Hale referred to the severe denunciation which on a former occasion, had been expressed by Mr. Beck in the Senate at a circular issued by a Republican committee chairman, calling merely for voluntary contributions. What was the issuance of such a circular compared to this condition of affairs shown by the facts in the case? The one may have muddled the water, the other poisoned the fountain. The Republican party had not always been perfect, but it was not a former party. Mr. Hale believed that public offices had become matters of public sale. Mr. Hale had heard from an employee of the House of Representatives that there had never been in the summer season more Democrats in Washington than during the past summer, and that the Indiana Democrats had not gone home at all.

Mr. Voorhees remarked that when Mr. Hale was so told, he (Mr. Hale) was keeping company with a man who did not tell the truth. Mr. Voorhees warmly denied the truth of the statement, saying that of his personal knowledge it was untrue.

Mr. Hale did not care whether it was true or not, though if the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) had remained here at the suggestion of his constituents, to look after their interests, it would not have been a case at all like that under consideration. Mr. Hale believed he spoke for the honest, conservative Democrats of Maine in denouncing the course pursued by the Democratic Committee of Maine and by Mr. Brown.

Mr. Vest said it was impossible that the administration should know every man who solicited office. If Mr. Vest had his way he would make it a misdemeanor for any man to solicit office. But what was the Postmaster General to do? It had become a part of the common law in both parties for men to recommend people for office. Was the Postmaster General to go to Republicans for recommendations as mere cant. He (Mr. Vest) had before now seen in the departments at Washington such indorsements as this: "This man is indorsed by Vest and Cockrell," and therefore, the appointments had been refused. Yet the Senator from Maine had discovered what he pretended to be a new evil. But for the Democratic success of 1882, there never would have been a civil-service law passed by the Republican party. The civil-service bill had been in the Senate for years without attention until the prospects of Democratic ascendancy became clear to the Republicans.

Mr. Hale said that had nothing to do with the question under debate.

Mr. Vest said his colleague, Mr. Cockrell, and himself, in the course of their investigations heretofore under Republican administrations, had found unmistakable evidences of the use of money in the attainment of public offices, and though they could not put their fingers on a letter showing any use of money they could convince the moral sense of any man that money had been used.

Mr. Voorhees said the facts seemed to be that three Presidential Postmasters and some other minor Postmasters had been changed by the present administration. It seemed to Mr. Voorhees that that simply showed that not so many changes had been made in the postoffices of Maine as the people had, by their votes last fall, intended could be made by the administration. Mr. Voorhees sympathized with the Republican Postmasters who had been turned out. They would get used to it after a while, as the Democrats had got used to it. Mr. Voorhees was not here to defend Brown. He thought Mr. Hale had done a service to the Democratic party by exposing such a man; but did Mr. Hale suppose he could make an impression on the country that the Democracy of the United States favored the course pursued by Mr. Brown?

Mr. Voorhees differed from Mr. Vest in one thing. He (Mr. Voorhees) was willing to put in power and office the men who had helped elect the Democrats. He believed it to have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the Government should be administered by the friends of the administration which the people should place in power.

Mr. Vest said he had merely meant to say that if he were to consult his own personal ease he would do what he had stated. He did not mean that he was not willing to help his party friends.

Mr. Voorhees willingly conceded that fact. Mr. Logan, referring to the allusion made to the civil-service law and the Republican administration, said that Congress—meaning the House and Senate, both—had not been for several administrations in the hands of the Republican party.

Mr. Vest said the Senate had been, and for a part of the time every committee was in the hands of the Republicans.

THE FINGER NAILS.

A Manicure Tells How They Should Be Treated, for Beauty and Neatness.

A nice looking young lady with brown bangs and blue eyes sat in a pleasant Penn avenue parlor, holding the hand of a well-known young society man. Before her stood a colored boy in brass buttons, with a number of mysterious looking instruments. The lady was a New York manicure who recently opened business in this city. When the young man's pink finger tips had been pared and polished, and his elegant presence removed, a reporter asked:

"Do you have many gentlemen among your customers?"

"Oh, yes. I have had about twenty in the few weeks I have been here, and fully a dozen of these now come regularly. A funny thing, though, is that they don't wish it known that they employ the services of a manicure. They seem to think that it is effeminate. I suppose it is because there has never been a manicure here before. In Eastern cities we have almost as many gentlemen as ladies among our customers, and nothing is thought of it."

"Do you find much work here?"

"A great deal. I have only been here about five weeks, and I have nearly all I can do. My trade so far is almost entirely from the East end, and I am told that I am the first manicure in Pittsburgh, and that the services of one has long been needed. I have twenty-five or thirty ladies who come to me regularly once a week now."

"Do the hands need that much attention from a manicure?"

"Indeed they do. I prefer that my regular customers do nothing with their nails at all. Few people understand how to cut their nails in the first place. A knife or scissors should never be used. I trim and shape the nail with a small file, and then carefully smooth down and bevel the rough edges with emery board, which keeps them from breaking and trains them to a symmetrical growth. Another important point where people neglect their nails is in allowing the skin to grow out on the base of the nail. This should be carefully pushed back with a blunt instrument at least once a week. I soak the hands of my customers in tepid water a few minutes before I do this, so as to soften the cuticle. This is necessary, as otherwise it is liable to break. It requires great care, as the base of the nail, which is very sensitive, may be bruised, or the delicate edge of the skin broken.

Another place where care is needed is at the sides of the nail, where it leaves the fingers. Lack of attention to this either hardens the ends of the finger or produces the untidy and painful hang-nails which disfigure so many hands. In filing the nails the file should always be drawn from the finger and toward the end of the nail."

"What are the hardest things to overcome in operating on hands that have been neglected?"

"There are several things. Mothers sometimes make a practice of cutting their children's nails almost square across with a pair of scissors. That hardens the end of the finger and produces a misshapen nail. It can be overcome, however, in time. By filing the nails from the sides it can be narrowed by degrees to that filbert shape, which is considered the height of beauty. The finger will still be blunt, but even that will be remedied to some extent. Then we have the people who bite their finger nails off close. They are hard customers to deal with. The nail is deformed and brittle, and care has to be taken in dealing with it. Manicures use a preparation to stop the biting and then correct the other defects by degrees."

"With whom do you have your best trade?"

"Well, here, so far, it has been mostly with society ladies. Have had very few customers from the working classes yet. Suppose that is because they have not yet learned that there is manicure in the city. In New York, however, we treated fully as many working girls, that is, those who did work, hard and wearing the hands, as any other. The hands of such persons must of necessity be hard to keep in order, but there is no one who appreciates the beauty of a nice hand and pretty nails more than they. That makes them good customers, too, for they appreciate how much you do for them. Do you know that there are several diseases of the finger nails?" she continued. "Well, there are. One is called *onychia parastica*, which is much to be dreaded. It acts upon the nails by thickening and drying them. They lose their polish and grow rough and brittle. With a powerful glass the little parasites which cause the trouble can be seen growing in among the component parts of the nail. The nail has a dirty brown color, streaked with lines of a darker color, and the nail is raised up and thickened. The disease is rare, and can only be treated by a skillful physician."

"The white spots on the nail, which we were told as children indicated gifts, are really a nail disease, resulting, I think, from slight diseases. Hang nails are where the nail adheres to the cuticle, and move more than anything else the use of the manicure's art. Hypertrophy often afflicts the nails, causing an excessive growth and a dull yellowish color, and often produces extreme pain from ingrowing nails and their irritation. This can be remedied by a skilled manicure, but cannot be cured."

A STATUE recently discovered in the bed of the Tiber proves to be a Bacchus. He stands six feet high, is cast in bronze, with ivory eyes, is exquisitely modeled, and in excellent preservation.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Ishpeming's Public Library contains 800 books.

—Nearly 200 poor people are being cared for by Bay City this winter.

—In Fenton, Andrew Brink, a bartender, fatally stabbed Frederick Foote in a quarrel.

—It is proposed at Kalkaska to erect an artificial hill for the school children to coast upon.

—It is estimated that Jackson has one secret or other society, association, or organization for every twelve inhabitants.

—Pieces of a wreck, including the stern of a yawl with the name "Orphan Boy," are scattered along the shore at Grand Point au Sable.

—The First National Bank of Calumet, capital stock \$100,000, has been organized, and will be incorporated at once. Aaron F. Leopold and Ed Ryan, of Hancock, took \$25,000 worth of stock each, and the balance was nearly all subscribed for in Calumet.

—Free Press: Up to this year there has been a general belief that the number of theaters in Detroit exceeded the requirements of the community. The New Year's fire and the Government's purchase for the Postoffice site leave only one large first-class place of amusement in the city.

—There are ten young Japs receiving their education at Ann Arbor. Of these three are laws, two medics, one lit., and four in the high school. The Japanese Government will not support students in American institutions, preferring to send them to Germany. So all in this country pay their own expenses. They are diligent and very courteous young men.

—The City Government of New York costs \$50,000,000 annually. This amounts to the sum of \$36.65 per head. In comparison with this the \$11 a head in Brooklyn, or even the \$16 in Chicago, and the \$10 in Detroit—not counting the water-tax—seems moderate. But, when it is remembered what magnificent streets, pavements, and other improvements are gotten for the money in the chief capitals of Europe, and what apologies are offered for all these in Detroit in return for the money, \$10 in this city seems extravagant and wasteful. For in London, the tax is only \$4.70 each inhabitant; Paris \$5.40, and Berlin \$7.35. Even when allowances are made for the difference in wages, it is plain enough that the people of Detroit, like the people of all American cities, do not get the value of their money. But inasmuch as they govern themselves, it is nobody's fault but their own.—Free Press.

—While visiting last August in Connecticut, Miss Joe M. Riddell, of Jackson, with others, one day was inspecting a cheese factory of a relative, when she wrote a note, placed it in a small vial, and then made a hole in a cheese, in which she placed the vial and sealed it up. The substance of the note was a request for the person into whose hands it should fall to correspond with the writer thereof. Recently Miss Riddell received a somewhat voluminous correspondence from Castleton, England, embracing several letters. The first was from a grocer of that place, who was the purchaser of the cheese, which fell into his hands in October last. Upon opening it he found the note in the vial, and having a neighbor named Riddell he passed it over to him. This Riddell answered the note, and passed it around to other relatives of the same name, one or two of whom also sent replies, giving considerable interesting information regarding their ancestry, etc. The letters were all sent to Miss Riddell together, and after reading them she forwarded them to her father, in Nebraska, who has a history of the Riddell family for several generations past.

Reminiscents.

Mr. James W. King, for fifteen years connected with the Lansing Republican, has retired from the position of editor of the paper to become the official reporter of the Circuit Court of Branch and St. Joseph Counties. In his valedictory Mr. King tells the circumstances which brought him into the editorial profession.

"In the early part of 1871 I made two short-hand reports of speeches delivered before the Michigan Legislature, one for the Republican, the other for the Detroit Post. The report for the former paper caught the eye of that veteran journalist, the late W. S. George, then one of the contractors for the State printing and binding, and general manager of the Republican. Not long after he met me on the walk leading to the old State office building, which stood on the site now occupied by the new Capitol, and said: 'I have an idea that I could use a short-hand writer to advantage in dictation and would like to have you come to my house for a trial.' A meeting was arranged, and at that sitting, with but little hesitancy, he dictated a column article which appeared in the Republican under the heading 'Idem Sonans.'"

"About one week after, while passing, along Michigan avenue, on the opposite side from the Republican office, I saw Mr. George standing in the door, and he beckoned me to come across the street. He then made me the following proposition: 'Mr. King, if you will come with me I will give you the city editorship of the Republican and \$1,000 the first year.' After recovering from my amazement I said: 'Why, Mr. George, outside of two short-hand reports, an abbreviated report for the Adrian Times, and the dictation which you gave me, I have never written a line for a newspaper, and I know nothing about newspaper work.' The reply came: 'You are just the man I have been looking for,' and two days thereafter I began the duties of city editor."

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1886.

For the Holland City News:

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow the following a corner in your valuable paper, as we consider it to be a conundrum which can only be answered by one of the students in the Theological Department of Hope College. A statement made by one of the young men of the Seminary at a meeting held in one of the churches of this city last Friday evening, was as follows: "Sixty million people die annually in England from the effects of intoxicating liquors; Six hundred million die annually in China from the effects of opium." The population of England is only thirty-five million inhabitants and China is populated by only four hundred and thirty-five million inhabitants. Now the conundrum is, what is the average life of an Englishman or a Chinaman, if the death rate from the effects of liquor or opium in one year is more than the whole population of these countries?

Yours Truly,

J. FELIX.

Criminal Business For 1885.

The following criminal business has either been disposed of or is now pending in the Circuit Court of Ottawa County as appears in the report of Prosecutor McBride to the Attorney General.

The total number of cases disposed of was 58.

Assault and battery 4; of which two were fined, one \$5 and costs, both paid, only two pending.

Assault with intent to do great bodily harm, one. Convicted and fined. Convicted and sentenced to Ionia for 3 months.

Bastardy four; one settled by marriage of parties; one convicted and sentenced, confined in jail six months and released under the poor debtor's act. One *Not Proved*, on account of death of complaining witnesses. One pending.

Bigamy two; convicted and sentenced to Ionia, one for six months and one for two years.

Breaking dwelling in day-time, one. Convicted and sentenced to Ionia for two years.

Breaking and entering R'y car, one. Convicted and sentenced to Ionia for six months.

Burglary, 14; of which 11 were convicted; seven sent to Ionia, two for three months each; one for six months; one for two years; 3 for 18 months each; 4 to Jackson, 1 for 3 years, 3 for 5 years each, 3 now pending.

Disorderly persons, 1. Appealed and now pending.

Embezzlement, 1. *Not Proved*.

Horse stealing, 1. Convicted. Sent to Jackson for 5 years.

Incest, 1. Convicted. Sent to Ionia for 2 years.

Larceny, 17. Grand Larceny 8; four of which were convicted and sentenced; three to Ionia, one for 3 months, one for 6 months and one for one year; one to Jackson, three years. One acquitted and three *Not Proved*. From dwelling house in day-time 3, one convicted, sentenced one year to Ionia; one acquitted, one pending. Larceny from the person 1, now pending. Settled one. Larceny from a vessel four; convicted and sentence suspended.

Prison breaking, 2, now pending, both prisoners serving time for other offenses. Placing obstructions on railroad, two. Acquitted.

Rape, one; convicted and sent to Jackson for 15 years. Motion for new trial granted.

Receiving stolen property, one; convicted and fined \$100, paid.

Violation of the fish law, 2; *Not Proved*.

Violation of Liquor law, 2. One convicted and fined \$50 and costs and ten days in jail, paid. One appealed and pending.

A Letter from Ventura.

MistureDittor:—Ez everybuddy is ritten fur the paper I thaut I wood rite an tel you about the goin's on here at Ventura and the Lake Shore. We hev ben a hev- in' orful times here lately. Them M. E. folks, M. E. stands for Methodist Episkul, ort ter be ashamed of themselves, such carrens on, as if it wasent enuf to hire an eddicated preacher, wun that either redes his sermints or else hez notes in frunt of him to preach frum. Tha hev ben havin soshials to raze money to pay him and itz about these soshials and the trouble tha malk that I am goin to tel you. The first wun wuz held at Gurge Smith an wuz called a pie soshial. There a lot of um got together an et Pie and sung hims wile the yung fokes plade snap an cach'em, instid of bein at hum reden thare bibuls to the childrun an brigen ov em up in the wa tha shood go. The next wun wuz at Mr. Jocelyn's an that wuz the wurst of all. That was a neckti soshial. Everybuddy said tha hed a good time but thay ort to be ashamed. Wy tha eyen let Fred Souter sing a ribul song called the trundle bed song, while his dauter Alice plaid on the organ for him; tho arter awile tha all sung hims, but sich hims; Thares a land that is fairer than day an sich an sich, instid of suitable hims sich az Hark, frum the toombs a doleful sound, mine ears attend the sound, But wat hum as the most waz the attack

in the News last week by "Zeke," on our santed and long-sufferin Brother Eddy. I shood like ter no ef Bruther Eddy bzent a rite to slap his wife's ears and bump her hed on the bed boord of the bed sted. Zeke, I shood advise you to serch the scripthers then you'll find this passage: Lizz sum were between Matthew and Revelations, "Wives obey yer husbands." Ov coarse Bro. Eddy hed red this Scriptural injunccion, en wen his wife wanted to stay at the soshul a little wile arter supper an here the singen en sich, and see the yung fokes play an enjoy tharselves he hed a rite to kerrect her, en it shos an orful strait of affairs wen a hed ov a family like Zeke shood hold a man up to ridicule fur sich a triflin matter. We are hev in meetin agen in our church, that is in Brothur Clappers. Sich a splendid sermint ez Bruther Hudson give us last Sunday. He preached agin the sin uv neck-ti and pi soshuls, and agin secret societies sich az the sons of temperance, good templars, Grangers en other sinful organizations, an it was rele affectin. Wen the preacher wuz tellin about the cruiltes uv the bethen to see Bro. Eddy wipin the teres from his eyes en wen he advized us all to lead honest, uprite lives, the responses uv Bruther Alverson wuz reeley tochen, an wen he prade fur the government ov our country Bro. Clapper could not control hiz emoshun. Sum ov our yung members will go and here the M. E. preacher after all that good and talented Bro. Clapper hez sed agin eddication in the pulpit, but perhaps the good brother is ronge az I uster tell em to spellin school, thare is nothin like larnin to spel an gittin an eddication. MR. EDITUR I ma think I am a church member frum the tone uv my letter. I aint, but ez I am soon agunter jine withem, I sine myself

WESLEYAN.

Lake Shore Gleanings.

And still they come. All manner and all classes of writers for the NEWS in the field, but there still seems to be room for more. The young people enjoyed an old fashion "kissing bee" at the residence of Mr. J. Cochran, on last Friday evening. Mr. F. L. Souter is traveling in the interest of the nursery business this winter. The scholars in the south district are making excellent progress this winter under their tutor, Miss Sarah Jennings. Family jars should not be made public, sister! The scow, Dan, I. Davis, which went on the beach near Port Sheldon last fall is gradually being washed to pieces. She will probably be a thing of the past before long. The young man who searched the beach and found shingles, ought to have placed them on a cage before he caught the bird. The "dude" that came here and took a young lady out riding and then sent her home on a load of wood ought to be locked out door some cold night. That social might have been more of a success had there been less whisky used. Singing school every Tuesday night in the Methodist E. Church conducted by Mr. Harrington. Preaching in the white school house next Sabbath by Elder Chaffee, the adventist. "You Know."

West Olive Items.

On Monday of last week Mrs. Frank Wallace returned from her visit to her sick sister in Nashville, Mich., leaving her somewhat improved in health. Miss Wallace, her sister-in-law aged 12 years, came home with her to spend the winter. The health of Mrs. M. W. Trumble is slowly improving. Considerable snow has fell this week and the weather is quite severe. Mr. Orlington Trumble received a stock of Flour, Feed, Meal and Shelled Corn from the Holland City Roller Mills last Saturday. Mr. Monjar's house was only moved part way to his farm last week. Miss Addie Walkley and her mother passed through the village on Monday last on their way to Holland. ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Meeting every evening. Preaching Sunday at 10:30 followed by Sabbath school. G. W.

Ventura.

Quarterly meeting passed off as well as could be expected with such unfavorable weather, and the reconciliation we spoke of last week has been effected. Singing school has been organized at the Methodist church and under the management of Mr. Harrington promises to be a success. J. G. Boyce returned last Saturday. Reports no snow in New York when he left. Thursday evening a pie social for the benefit of the Methodist Church will be held at James Lyons' residence. Arrangements are being made for a spelling school at the school house Friday night. ZEKE.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 3:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30. Rev. N. M. Steffens will occupy the pulpit.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects, Morning, "God's interview with Abraham respecting Sodom;" Evening, "Perfecting the Christian life." Congregational singing. Opening Anthem by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Brock, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, Theological Student, D. Scholten and in the afternoon Mr. G. H. Hospers will preach.

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:15. Subjects: Morning, "The cause of our corruption." Afternoon, "Christ our Redeemer."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m. Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "Women's rights under the gospel." Evening, "Who are fit candidates for the Church and for Heaven."

Special Notices.

Notice!

The millinery store of L. & S. Van den Berge will hereafter only be open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. We shall be pleased to see customers and show them our large stock of goods between those hours.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,
HOLLAND, Jan. 14, 1886. 50-1f

Use Alfred Wright's perfumes. We have 22 different kinds from which you can select.

KREMERS & BANGS.

Notice.

A good, reliable, and energetic man wanted to canvass Holland with a full line of Teas, Coffees, and Spices. For particulars address with stamp,

MAUL'S TEA HOUSE,
Grand Rapids, Mich. 49-3t

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. For sale at Yates & Kane.

At the Central Drug Store will be found a full stock of pure drugs, patent medicines, paints, oils and varnishes at lowest prices. 49-1f

Try Kremers & Bangs' condition powders, 15c per package or 25c per pound. 49-1f

More Cloaks.

200 Newmarkets will be sold at reduced prices. Fur caps very cheap. Come in and be convinced.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE.

Why cough? when relief can be obtained by using White's Pulmonary. Price 90 cents per bottle.

KREMERS & BANGS.

Soldiers Attention!

A gentleman representing Milo B. Stevens & Co., of Detroit, will be at Grand Haven, at the county clerk's office, Friday, January 22nd, and at A'legan, at the county clerk's office, Saturday, January 23rd, 1886, to receive claims, not now in their hands, for pension, increase of pension, bounty, etc., which interested parties may desire to have prosecuted by said attorneys. 49-2t

Our customers speak highly of Ely's Cream Balm and are using it extensively. There is a growing demand for it. As a catarrh cure it has genuine merit. It meets the public want.

KREMERS & BANGS.

House for Sale or Rent!

The residence of Prof. W. A. Shields, on Eleventh street, is now offered for sale or rent.

J. C. Post, Agent.

HOLLAND, January 7, 1885. 49-2t

ALL the Patent Medicines advertised in this Paper, for sale at the lowest prices, at 49-4t

J. O. DOESBURG.

New Advertisements.

Extensive Alterations!

GREAT

1-4 OFF SALE

\$60,000 worth of Dry Goods to be sold at and below cost.

On account of the constant and rapid increase in our business, we have found it necessary to make more room. In February we commence our alterations, and big improvements will be made throughout the entire store. Our stock being still very large and in order to cut it down as much as possible previous to our alterations, we have resolved to give our patrons an opportunity of getting some rare bargains. We offer our entire stock, commencing on Monday, December 28th, at

1-4 OFF!

Remember, we sell all goods as cheap as any house in the city and return one quarter of the purchase money.

Nothing Held Back!

Silks, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Lace Curtains, Domestic of all kinds, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Embroideries and Notions in every variety all go at the lowest market price and one quarter off besides. Remember that this is to be a

Strictly Cash Sale.

F. W. Wurzburg,

Cor. Canal and Bronson Sts.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

N. B.—On and after December 28th, our str. will close at 6 p. m.

Notice to Teachers.

The Ottawa County Board of School Examiners will meet at the following named times and places, during the spring of 1886, for the purpose of examining applicants for teachers' certificates:

Friday, March 12, at Hudsonville.

Friday, March 26, Grand Haven, Regular.

Friday, April 16, at Coopersville.

Each session will open promptly at 9 a. m. The Board urgently requests that all applicants be provided with certificates of good moral character, those from school boards where last employed as teacher being preferable.

All grades are requested to be prepared for examination on school law. For second grade in addition to other branches, book-keeping and philosophy will be required; for first grade, algebra and English literature.

Only third-grade certificates will be granted at the special sessions of the Board.

By order of the County Board of School Examiners.

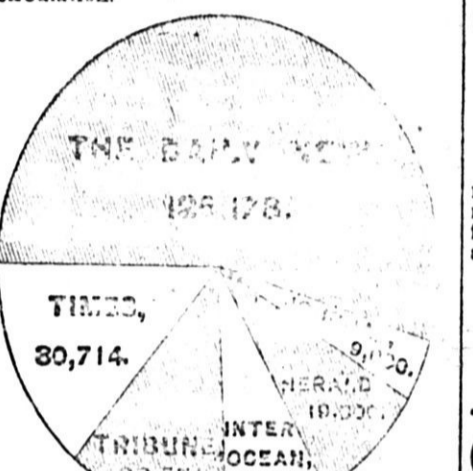
49-15t MRS. A. V. WEATHERWAX, Sec'y.

The Chicago Daily News

Has the Largest Daily Circulation in America.

Its issue for the year 1884 averaged 125,178 copies daily, and it is now regularly printing over 130,000 papers a day.

The magnitude of this unequalled circulation is best appreciated when it is said that it exceeds the circulations of all other Chicago dailies combined. Taking from the three standard newspaper directories—Ayer & Son's Annual, Rowell's Directory and Hubbard's Directory—the quotations which most nearly represent the actual circulations of the Chicago press, the following diagram correctly illustrates their relative positions as to extent of circulation.



From these figures it appears that the circulation of THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS exceeds the combined circulations of all the other Chicago dailies by 123,178 copies daily. The reasons for this phenomenal success are obvious:

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is a complete newspaper in all that constitutes the best type of American journalism.

It is a member of the Associated Press, and is the only 2-cent paper in the West that possesses this first essential to a complete news service. In addition, it has its own private wire (by lease from the Western Union Telegraph Co.) connecting its Chicago office with New York and Washington, at both of which points it has its own news bureaus. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS prints ALL the news.

It is an independent paper. It recognizes the utility of political parties as means for the accomplishment of proper ends, but it declines to regard any party as a fit subject for unquestioning adoration. It soaks the patronage of intelligent, thoughtful, honest people, who love country more than party.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is a "short and to the point" paper. It believes that newspaper reading is but an incident of the day, not its chief business. It accordingly leaves to the "blanket-sheets" the monopoly of tiresome and worthless amplification. It seeks to say all that the reader should care to read, and to say it in the shortest possible manner. It is a daily paper for busy people.

It is a clean paper, fit for the family circle. It is a cheap paper—2 cents per day, 12 cents per week, 50 cents per month, \$6.00 per year. Sold by all news dealers throughout the Northwest. Mailed to any address, post-paid, upon receipt of price.

Where the facilities of a daily mail are not enjoyed THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is recommended as "the next best." It is a large 8 page, 64 column paper, carefully made up to meet all the varying needs of the family circle. It is the largest "dollar weekly" in America. It is equal to the best.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once than any thing else in America. Both sexes of all ages, can live at home and work in spare time and all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

NEXT!!

—AT—

BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.

A Scientific Haircut or

Invigorating Shampoo.

at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE!

W. BAUMGARTEL.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1885.

Trusses Torment, Never Cure but subject the wearer to Strangulated

Rupture

Dr. J. A. Sherman, of 351, Broadway, New York, well known throughout this country and the West Indies, through his successful method of curing rupture, is now in DETROIT, and can be consulted daily at his office, 35 Congress St. W., Betts Block, Room 47.

In his treatment there is no operation, no restriction from labor, but safety and restoration from all the ailments caused by rupture and the use of trusses. Personal attendance necessary.

Dr. Sherman's pamphlet, containing endorsements from physicians, clergymen, merchants, farmers, and others who have been cured, is mailed for 10c. Remember, now is the time; delays are dangerous.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

Among the many symptoms of Dyspepsia or indigestion, the most prominent are: Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, with unsatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration, headache, and constipation. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and none so peculiar to the high-living and rapid-eating American people. Alcohol and tobacco produce Dyspepsia; also, bad air, etc.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, will cure the worst case, by regulating the bowels and toning up the digestive organs. Sold everywhere.

James M. Van der Ven,
Cigar Manufacturer,
Van der Veen's Block.

The public of Holland and vicinity are hereby notified that I have purchased the stock and business of H. Postma. I shall continue the manufacture of Cigars and should be happy of a patronage warranted by the quality of the cigars I make.

GIVE ME A CALL,

JAMES M. VAN DER VEN,

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 14, 1886.

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city

for the celebrated

Needle Gas Lamp.

These lamps are a great improvement on all other lamps both as to quantity of oil used and the amount of light which they give. Call and see them.

Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF.

Holland, June 14, 1883

H. WYKHUYSEN,

—dealer in—

Gold and Silver Watches!

Solid Gold and Plated Chains.

Ladies' and Gents' Lockets,

Silverware, Platedware,

Jewelry and Clocks.

I also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES!

My stock of

SILVERWARE

is unsurpassed in this city.

Particular attention is called to the fact that all my goods are first-class and are sold at low prices.

Come in and see my Stock. Watches

and Clocks repaired on

short notice.

NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH.

H. WYKHUYSEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 2, 1884.

Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 11, '86.

Adjourned meeting. Members present: Harrington, Kanter, De Roo, McBride and Beach.

Inspector Kanter was elected president pro tem.

The reading of the minutes and the regular order of business was suspended.

The following bills were recommended by the Committee of Claims and Accounts and upon motion allowed: R. E. Werkman for lumber, \$17.00; Mr. Toren for work by Mr. Schaffenaar, \$1.50; Boot & Kramer goods for Ward School, \$1.32; C. Ver Schure special tax, \$27.27; Holland City Bank interest on overdraft of \$862.57 for 80 days, \$5.00; R. Kanter & Sons, goods, \$28.60; R. Kanter for amounts paid out for wood for ward school, \$20.81; E. J. Harrington, goods, \$5.12.

Committee on Buildings and Repairs reported that they had notified the Insurance Companies of the damage done by the late fire, the burning of the cap on the west chimney, and that they were awaiting answers. Report of said committee adopted and said committee was granted power to act.

Adjourned sine die.

C. J. De Roo, Sec'y.

Proceedings Board Supervisors.

The Board met on Monday, January 4, for the January session.

The committee on county buildings reported that they had carried out instructions as follows: Paid Harter Yonker for building vault and jury room, he being the lowest bidder, \$616.50; to same party for extra brick for privy vault, \$64.65. Paid Detroit Safe and Lock Co. for vault doors, locks, etc., \$230; and miscellaneous amounts footing a total of \$1,015.55 as cost of jury room and vault room. They also reported expenditures in furniture, etc. in small amounts in the neighborhood of \$150.

They let the contract for furnishing wood for court house and jail to Vos, Saul & Co., 70 cords 2-foot wood at \$1.48 a cord, and 30 cords at 99 cents a cord.

The report of the county treasurer was next submitted.

Mr. Scott presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Sup. Herman A. Weigink was a bright scholar, a faithful member of this board and a good representative of the township of Blendon and every way worthy of the respect of his brother supervisors; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Board of Supervisors of Ottawa county, do hereby tender to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, our profound sorrow at their great loss, and in testimony of our respect, do order this resolution spread on the journal, and a copy of the same sent to the family of the deceased.

Adjourned until Tuesday.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5.

The special order being the consideration of the report on county buildings, Mr. Weatherwax moved that so much of the report as referred to work already completed be adopted, which motion was carried unanimously.

By Mr. Mastenbrook: Your Committee on Printing and Stationery would respectfully report that they sent out notices to the different printers in the county for the purpose of receiving bids for doing the printing of the board of supervisors in conformity to resolution adopted at the October session, 1885, of this board, the same to be printed in pamphlet form the work to be first-class as heretofore, said bids to state the price per thousand ems. In response thereto we received the following bids: one from W. H. Rogers at 50 cents per thousand ems; and one from John G. Lee at 46 1/2 cents per thousand ems; and one from H. Potts at 46 cents per thousand ems; we would further report that said job was let to Hiram Potts, he being the lowest bidder.

By Mr. Clark:—To the honorable the Board of Supervisors of Ottawa county: Gentlemen: Your Committee on Poor who were instructed to visit some of the poor houses in this state and report at this session of the board, a plan and probable cost of a new poor house, beg leave to offer the following report: Agreeable to suggestions made by our honorable chairman at the last October session, your committee corresponded with the state board of charities in regard to the matter, and by invitation of said board we met them in session at Big Rapids, but found they were not prepared to furnish us with plans and cost of building such as we wanted, and by their advice we have visited the Allegan poor house, a plan of which we have here for your inspection. We have also for your inspection a rough plan of the Ingham county poor house, also a photograph picture of the Van Buren county poor house which is an exact plan of the Allegan county poor house, except the stories are a little higher and a more tastefully built front.

The Allegan house cost built by contract, \$10,000; The Van Buren county house cost built by the day, \$9,000; the Ingham county house cost \$10,500. After a careful examination of the several plans, your committee are of the opinion that with some alterations which would not necessarily make the cost any more, the Allegan plan is the best, at any rate is good enough.

And your committee recommends that Ottawa county during the coming summer, build of brick, a new poor house after the Allegan county plan. And your committee further recommends that a proposition be submitted to the electors of this county at the next April election to raise \$9,000 by issuing bonds of the county on such conditions as this board may think proper, for the purpose above stated.

CHARLES H. CLARK,
EDWIN THAYER,
Com. on Poor.

WEDNESDAY.

On motion of Mr. Safford the report of the committee on poor was adopted.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Clark:

Resolved, That a proposition to build a new poor house be submitted to the electors of this county at the next spring election to be held April 5th, 1886; said building to cost \$9,000 and county bonds to be issued to that amount payable as follows: \$4,000 on the first day of February, 1887; \$1,000 on the first day of February, 1888; and \$4,000 on the first day of February, 1889, with interest not to exceed six per cent per annum, payable annually; and be it further

Resolved, That the clerk of this board is hereby instructed to give the necessary notice thereof as required by law, that such proposition will be voted upon at that election, and provide and supply to the electors the necessary ballots of legal form; that the county of Ottawa authorize and contract the loan of the sum of \$9,000 for the purpose of building a new poor house and that the bonds of the county be issued for that amount; such bonds to be of the amount of \$100 each, with interest not to exceed six per cent, and payable annually; the principal and interest of said bonds

to be due and payable as follows: \$4,000 on the first day of February, 1887; \$1,000 on the first day of February, 1888; \$4,000 on the first day of February, 1889.

The resolution was adopted, only Mr. Fox, of Allendale, voting against it.

John N. Waite, of Georgetown, was elected drain commissioner for two years.

THURSDAY.

A resolution previously offered by Mr. Clark in regard to local taxes being refunded, was adopted. Mr. Safford, from the Committee on Finance reported that they had examined the county treasurer's report and books and found them correct. They had also counted cash on hand and found it correct.

The amount of receipts and disbursements since January 1st, 1885, to date and balance on hand at this date is as follows: On hand January 1st, 1886, \$207.33; received from township treasurer \$11,337.12, and from taxes of 1884, \$110.32, total, \$11,547.45. Paid out for which he has vouchers, \$8,895.50, cash on hand and in bank, \$2,751.27, total \$11,646.77.

G. W. McBride and Cornelius Van Loo were instructed to take such lawful steps as in their judgment would seem best to bring to a final settlement the so-called state debt.

Board adjourned without date.

The Three Outlets of disease are the bowels, the skin and the kidneys. Regulate their action with the best purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Heber Walsh.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 26-ly

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage, Expressage, and Carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to one dollar and upwards per day on European plan. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse car, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. 15-ly

Special Notices.

A Simple Cure for Dyspepsia.

Probably never in the history of Proprietary Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been shown upon Golden Seal Bitters. Why, such has been the success of this discovery, that nearly every family in whole neighborhoods have been taking it at the same time. Golden Seal Bitters combines the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom, and in such proportions as to derive their greatest medicinal effect with the least disturbance in the whole system. In fact this preparation is so well balanced in its action upon the alimentary canal, the Liver, the Kidneys, the Stomach, the Bowels, and the circulation of the Blood, that it brings about a healthy action of the entire human organism that can hardly be credited by those who have not seen the remarkable results that have followed its use. Sold by H. Walsh. 50-4t

Bargains in Millinery Goods.

We have the largest line of fine Millinery Goods in the city. All our trimmed hats will be sold at fifty cents on the dollar for cash. Trimmed hats at 10, 25 and 50 cents. L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE.

Money Refunded.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It was long known in his practice as Dr. Pete's Lung Food for Consumption. It is now called Dr. Pete's 35-cent Cough Cure. It is the safest, the surest and the best. No other Cough, Cold, and Consumption remedy is half its equal. We warrant it and will promptly refund the money paid for it if a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle is used. Sold by H. Walsh & Son. 50-4t

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

FOR LAME BACK, Side or chest use Shiloh's Pore Plaster. Price 25 cents.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For Sale by Yates & Kane.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Golden Seal Bitters is meeting with grand success wherever used. It is an article of great merit. Every family should have it in the house. It is the coming family medicine.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it.

CATARH CURER health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Yates & Kane.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have just received a large new stock of Boots and Shoes and Slippers for spring and summer trade. The stock is complete and embraces the latest styles of Ladies' and Gents' shoes, which are sold at reasonable prices. We sell

Fargo's Boots and Fine Ladies Shoes.

L. SPRIETMA & SON,

HOLLAND, March 19, 1885. 7-ly

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, Nov. 29, 1885.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Nit.	Exp.	Mix.
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Holland.....	10 25	1 20	11 50	5 00	
Grand Junction.....	11 37	2 20	1 10	5 27	
Bangor.....	11 55	2 37	1 31	9 20	
Benton Harbor.....	1 27	3 23	2 52	10 10	
New Buffalo.....	2 35	4 25	3 55	2 35	
Chicago.....	5 45	7 10	7 00		
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Chicago.....	9 00	2 30	9 55		
New Buffalo.....	11 55	5 35	12 30	7 25	
Benton Harbor.....	12 42	6 35	1 50	10 15	
Bangor.....	2 03	7 22	2 55	1 56	
Grand Junction.....	2 20	7 35	3 17	2 55	
Holland.....	3 30	8 40	4 40	5 30	
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Holland.....	3 30	8 40	14 45	10 25	5 40
Zeeland.....	3 40		4 56	10 35	5 48
Grand Rapids.....	4 30	9 25	5 43	11 20	7 15

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Grand Rapids.....	9 00	12 35	10 40	4 20	
Zeeland.....	9 58		11 25	5 10	
Holland.....	10 10	1 20	11 35	5 25	

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKEGON.

	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Holland.....	10 25	3 30	15 30	5 35	8 40
Grand Haven.....	11 15	4 20	6 30	6 30	9 30
Ferrysburg.....	11 20	4 25	6 40	6 35	9 35
Muskegon.....	11 55	4 56	7 15	7 10	10 05

FROM MUSKEGON TO HOLLAND.

	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Muskegon.....	1 45	11 40	7 00	8 50	9 50
Ferrysburg.....	2 30	12 25	7 38	9 27	10 40
Grand Haven.....	2 35	12 30	7 43	9 33	10 45
Holland.....	3 25	1 20	8 40	10 20	11 35

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.

	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
Holland.....	3 30		0 25		
Fillmore.....	3 45		10 40		
Hamilton.....	3 55		10 50		
Allegan.....	4 30		11 25		

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.

	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Allegan.....	9 10	4 30	11 25		
Hamilton.....	9 42	5 05	12 05		
Fillmore.....	9 50	5 12	12 30		
Holland.....	10 15	5 30	1 00		

† Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. All trains run by Central Standard time. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

J. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.
F. G. CHURCHILL, Station Agent.

Michigan and Ohio Railroad.

Taking effect Jan. 18, 1885.

GOING WEST. Central Time. GOING EAST.

Pass.	Mix'd	Pass.	TOWNS.	Pass.	Pass.
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
10 10	5 45	11 10	L Toleda	11 10	5 10
11 02	6 40	10 10	Dundee..	10 10	4 15
11 24	7 04	9 46	Britton..	9 46	3 52
11 29	7 09	9 42	Ridgeway	9 42	3 47
11 39	7 19	9 32	Tecumseh	9 32	3 37
11 55	7 35	9 17	Tipton...	9 17	3 22
12 08	7 45	9 05	Unsted..	9 05	3 08
12 30	8 09	8 43	Addison	8 43	2 45
12 48	8 23	8 26	Jerome..	8 26	2 28
12 55	8 32	8 20	Moscow..	8 20	2 21
1 06	8 43	8 10	Hawover..	8 10	2 10
1 17	8 53	7 57	Pulaski..	7 57	1 59
1 33	9 15	7 38	Homer..	7 38	1 38
2 05	9 44	7 06	Marshall	7 06	1 14
2 17	9 57	6 49	Ceresco..	6 49	1 02
2 36	10 15	6 30	Battle Crk	6 30	12 44
2 56		12 27	Augusta..		12 27
3 04		12 30	Yorkville		12 30
3 10		12 15	Richland		12 15
3 45		11 43	Monticello		11 43
8 53		11 25	Flisk....		11 25
3 59		11 30	Kellogg..		11 30
4 10		11 20	Allegan L		11 20
p. m.		a. m.			a. m.

Train Connections.

At Toledo, with all railroads diverging. At Dundee, with T. A. & G. T. At Britton, with Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. At Tecumseh, with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern. At Jerome, with L. S. & M. S. At Hawover, with L. S. & M. S. At Allegan, with L. S. & M. S. (Lansing Division) and Air Line Division of the Mich. Central. At Marshall, with M. C. R. R. At Battle Creek, with Chicago & Grand Trunk and M. C. R. R. At Monticello, with G. R. & I. At Allegan, with Chicago & West Mich. and L. S. & M. S.

Trains 11 daily except Sunday.

B. McHUGH,
General Passenger Agent.

New Advertisements.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Herman A. Wiegink and Minnie Wiegink, his wife, of Blendon township, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Gilles Wabeke, of Zeeland, Ottawa county, Michigan, dated December third, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the fourteenth day of December A. D. 1881, in liber 17 of mortgages, on page 67, on which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty-three cents, and the legal attorney's fee provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Grand Haven, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with the legal attorney's fee provided for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The north west four-fourths (5/4) acres of the west fractional half (1/2) of the north west quarter (N. W. 1/4) of section thirty (30) township numbered six (6) north of range fourteen (14) west.

Dated, Holland, January 6th, A. D. 1886.

GILLES WABEKE, Mortgagee.
GERMIE J. DICKEMA, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated May fourth, (4th), A. D. 1870, and executed by Robert Akerly, and Mary C. his wife, to George W. Joscelyn, and recorded August second (2nd), A. D. 1870, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa county, Michigan, in liber U, of mortgages, on page 404, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, five hundred and sixty dollars (\$560.00), and no suit or proceedings at law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt or any part thereof secured by said mortgage, now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the

First day of February, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house of Ottawa county, Michigan, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises in said mortgage described, or so much thereof as will satisfy said debt and the interest and expense of this advertisement and sale, viz.: The southeast quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) and the southwest quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section three (3), town five (5) north of range sixteen (16) west, lying in the town of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan.

GEORGE W. JOSCELYN,
Mortgagee.
Holland, Michigan, November 4, A. D. 1885.

THE CENTURY, R. N. DeMERELL,

For 1885-86.

The remarkable interest in the War Papers and in the many timely articles and strong serial features published recently in the Century has given that magazine a regular circulation of MORE THAN 300,000 COPIES MONTHLY.

Among the features for the coming volume, which begins with the November number, are:

THE WAR PAPERS
BY GENERAL GRANT AND OTHERS.

These will be continued, most of them illustrated, until the chief events of the Civil War have been described by leading participants on both sides. The "Recollections of a Private" and special war papers of an anecdotal or humorous character will be features of the year.

SERIAL STORIES BY
W. D. HOWELLS, MARY HALLOCK FOOTE,
AND GEORGE W. CABLE.

Mr. Howells' serial will be in lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Mrs. Foote's is a story of mingling life, and Mr. Cable's a novelette of the Academics of Louisiana. Mr. Cable will also contribute a series of papers on Slave songs and dances, including negro serpent-worship, etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES
Include "A Tricentennial Pilgrimage to Rome," illustrated by Pennell; Historical Papers by Edward Eggleston and others; Papers on Persia, by S. G. Benjamin; Astronomical articles, practical and popular, on "Sideral Astronomy;" Papers on Christian Unity; Papers on Manual Education, by various experts, etc.

SHORT STORIES
By Frank R. Stockton, Mrs. Helen Jackson, Mrs. Mary Hallack Foote, Joel Chandler Harris, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, Julian Hawthorne, Richard M. Johnston, and others; and poems by leading poets. The Departments—Open Letters, Bric-a-brac, etc., will be fully sustained.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS
Will be kept up to the standard which has made the Century engravings famous the world over.

PRICES, A SPECIAL OFFER

Regular subscription price, \$4 a year. To enable new readers to get all the War Papers, with contributions from General Grant, Beauregard, McClellan, J. E. Johnston, Lew Wallace, Admiral Porter and others, we will send the 12 back numbers, November, 1884, to October, 1885, with a year's subscription beginning with November, 1885, for \$6 for the whole. A subscription, with the 12 numbers bound in two handsome volumes, \$7.50 for the whole. Back numbers only supplied at these prices with subscriptions.

A free specimen copy (back number) will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

All dealers and postmasters take subscriptions and supply numbers according to our special offer, or remittance may be made directly to.

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK.

ST. NICHOLAS.

An illustrated monthly periodical for boys and girls, appearing on the 25th of each month. Edited by Mary Mapes Dodge. Price 25c per number. \$3.00 a year in advance.

St. Nicholas aims both to satisfy and to develop the tastes of its constituency; and its record for the past twelve years, during which it has always stood, as it stands to-day, at the head of periodicals for boys and girls, is a sufficient warrant for its excellence during the coming season. The editors announce the following as among the

Leading Features for 1885-6.

A serial story by Francis Hodgson Burnett. The first long story she has written for children. A Christmas story by W. D. Howells, with humorous pictures by his little daughter. George Washington, by Horace E. Scudder. A novel and attractive historical serial. Short stories for girls by Louisa M. Alcott. The first—The Candy Country—in November. New Bits of Talk for young folks, by H. H. This series forms a graceful and fitting memorial of a child-loving and child-helping soul. Papers on the great English schools, Rugby and others. Illustrations by Joseph Pennell. A Seasonal serial story, by J. T. Trowbridge, will be life-like, vigorous, and useful.

Jenny's Boarding House, a serial by James Otis, dealing with new-boy life and enterprise.

Frank R. Stockton will contribute

BABY'S NAME.

Then father took the Bible down,
And in his dear old-fashioned hand
Upon the record pages brown
He wrote the name as it should stand.

But mother came from all the rest
At giving such a little fairy
The dearest, sweetest, and the best,
That antedated name to carry.

And aunts and second cousins cry
"A name so worn and ordinary
Cou'd not be found if one should try,
As that same appellation 'Mary.'"

And o'er and o'er again they land
Her yellow curls, her baby grace,
"Oh, call her 'Ethelind' or 'Maud,'
Or 'Christine,' for her angel face."

"But time will change this golden fleece
To match the eyes in dusky slumber,
Far better name her 'Beatrice,'
Or 'Imogen,' serene and tender."

"Oh name the child for Aunt Louisa,
For she, good soul, is well-to-do,
The compliment is sure to please her,
And we can call the darling 'Lou.'"

Most prudent counsel, all too late!
"Twixt Malachi's and Matthew's pages
Appears, unchangeable as fate,
The name beloved of all the ages."

The ancient gem, its prurisy
Unspooled shall grace our latest beauty;
Sometimes on dearer lips to be
The synonym of love and duty.

And gracious womanhood adorn,
However fortune's gift may vary,
Till on a day like Easter morn
She hears the Master call her "Mary."
—Columbus Dispatch.

TRUE LOVE CONQUERS.

BY C. R. CRISPI.

Major Browning, the famous impresario, rode slowly down the country road, smoothing now and again his horse's chestnut mane, like the Judge in Whittier's poem. It was a charming day in early April, and, although not by any means a lover of rural life, the gallant Major found it quite impossible to look unmoved upon the beautiful stretch of country with its low hills, its clustering trees, its breath of early flowers. He hummed softly the favorite song of the opera, which was at once his joy and his annoyance.

A bird poised on a swaying limb commenced a charming song without words. The Major halted and listened. The tiny songster, unabashed by the presence of the famous critic, poured out its wonderful flood of melody; trills that would have made a prima donna die of envy, quivered from his tiny throat. Sweeter and fuller rose the joyous notes, filling the air with their rapturous minstrelsy, until, as if enamored of its own voice, or, perhaps, overcome by the sight of his admiring auditor, the singer plumed his wings and soared up into the blue.

The Major clapped his hands enthusiastically. "I acknowledge the perfection of your manner, the charm of your voice, but why are you not a woman able to take the part of Julia in my unfortunate opera? Why have I found a musical genius if I cannot find a voice for my heroine? I want nothing more—only a voice, and I long in vain."

The Major was growing tragic, he clutched his hands in mock despair, and went moodily on his way when—but let the Major tell the story in his own words. It was after dinner on the same day, and he and his friend, Colonel Forrester, of the Priory, were lingering over their wine and walnuts.

"You know, Guy, that when I left you after breakfast, for a ride, I was still out of sorts. I have told you of my new opera; you knew that I needed a soprano to take the leading role—something new. The music is phenomenal, I wanted a marvelous voice. The first thing I heard was what the poets call a 'feathered songster.' I wish you could have heard him—he could fill the part superbly, but—he flew away; they all do. I shall never feel safe until my young lady has signed her contract. You can't imagine the trouble I have undergone, the miseries I have endured season after season, just to please grumblers like yourself. I have to please everybody; prima donna, prima donna's husband, her stage lover, the public, the—"

Colonel Forrester laughed and filled the Major's glass. "I understand; but what about your new discovery?"

"All in good time. Well, as I left my bird or after he left me, rather, I went on my way regretting that so much sweetness should be lost when I heard a woman's voice—a woman's! did I say? Barbarian, savage! An angel's voice; the voice of a seraph. I rode on quickly in the direction whence the clearest, fullest notes even I have ever heard issued and I beheld her. A girl of 18 or so, tall, slight, with a face as lovely as her voice. I could have fallen on my knees before her ejaculating faintly, 'my deliverer'—but I didn't."

"Glorious!" laughed the Colonel; "let me finish your story for you. I know her—have known her since we were children—at least since she was a child; you can tell me nothing. She is an orphan, she is poor, she is ambitious. Her name is Mary Percival, her home is with a shrewish step-aunt, if such a relationship can exist, she is very lovely, her voice is marvelous—but." Here the gentleman paused, enjoying the eager expectancy of his friend's face—"but, Mademoiselle has a lover; a stern young man who thinks it a sin to laugh, who looks upon the theater as the bottomless pit—who—but, in short give it up, Fred, you can never succeed."

"Give it up! Aimico mio, you don't know women; I do. I spoke to her; I told her of the power which lay concealed within that glorious voice of hers; I pictured glowingly the happy life of a famous singer; I waxed eloquent until I startled myself. 'Give it up? You will hear her next season on the stage—the fairest prima donna of the century.'"

Colonel Forrester leisurely filled his glass, pushed the decanter across to his friend, and lit another cigar; then lazily watching the white rings of the smoke ascend, said carelessly, "All very true as to the wealth and the fame, but Miss Percival is engaged to a young civil engineer now in Mexico. I have understood that they will be married upon his return to England. Alfred Temple is a man of too much pride and ability to permit his wife to appear on the stage as—what would you call her?—Madame Templino?"

In no wise disconcerted Major Browning hummed softly the favorite song of his new opera.

"Charming is it not? And then her face! What eyes! what a mouth! what expression! As she stood there in the sunlight in her white dress, a half-startled look on her young face, one slender hand, clasping her lovely throat—she—why, positively, I never felt so old, so base, before. The man is fortunate who wins that

exquisite creature—but she will be Julia in the opera of my rising young genius—Ramon Del Camp. You know him? No?" Then the conversation branched off from Mary Percival to the Spaniard, whose music was to set all the world wondering a little later in the year.

Still, when Major Browning rose to retire for the night, Colonel Forrester returned once more to the charge. "Mark my words, you will fail yet."

"Fail! You should have seen her face as I pictured her glorious future to her. It was an easy conquest. 'When has love ever given way to ambition?' you asked the other day. A little while, and you shall see that in a woman's heart is no love like the love of Fame. The applause of kings against the tame common-place of a husband's affection! Nonsense, Guy, you are behind your age! Fred Browning, late of the—the, old Grey, with a glittering bait can give the odds to handsome Alfred Temple. Still, I will be generous; he shall have a complimentary ticket during the season."

"Most kind, most noble! But we shall see what we shall see."

"Which will be Miss Percival as Julia, the new prima donna with the face of an angel and the voice of the bird I heard this morning. Give up, indeed!" The gallant Major's face of disgust was a study as he left the room.

In her own room Mary Percival sat alone pondering over the stranger's words. The one regret her proud heart had ever experienced since she had become Alfred Temple's promised wife, was that she was a penniless orphan. Now, while he should be toiling for her in his far Mexican home, she, too, could win laurels and wealth. She had never been farther from her quiet village home than to the neighboring country town; she knew as much of the world and its pleasures and miseries as her little baby-consin sleeping peacefully in its mother's arms in the next room.

She had listened to Major Browning's description of what her reception would be by the world; she had seen herself in the crowded concert room, had heard the applause of a cultivated audience, or, better still, had felt the rapt silence as her voice thrilled all hearts. And then—Alfred! First to glory in her triumph, first to share in her fame—how delighted he would be when the world should render its homage to her!

When Major Browning called upon her in the morning, he made known more fully his plans. As he looked upon her exquisite face and heard again her rich voice, he was aroused to an enthusiasm unusual to a man of his somewhat phlegmatic temperament.

When he left her she had agreed to all his wishes. She would receive the instruction of the master he would procure for her; she would carefully study the part of Julia; she would appear in one grand concert before a chosen audience—then, and then only, would she consent to sign a contract for a specified length of time.

"Because, after all," she said gaily, "you may find me condemned by the voice of public opinion, and then what would you do?"

"After I had expressed my opinion as to the merits of your voice, my dear young lady," he said superbly. "You will pardon me, but you show great modesty"—he hated to say ignorance of his reputation as art critic and connoisseur—"great modesty. I fear you will not retain that humble opinion of yourself a year from now; you will be like the rest of the world then—fully conscious of your powers. We all are," he added quickly, as he saw the swift flush rise to her fair young cheek. "Now, once more, if you will so honor me," and he led her to the piano with the courtly grace he had found so taking with women.

"She is a wonder, a marvel, Guy," he said enthusiastically to his friend that night; "she will be a revelation to all London next season. If only I had that contract signed by that fairy hand, I would snap my fingers at Fate—a happy man."

It was the eventful night of Mary Percival's life—the night of her debut; the night which would set the seal of public opinion upon Major Browning's dictum; the night to make or mar her prospects.

The great hall was comfortably filled by the select audience bidden to judge of Major Browning's discovery. London had contributed her rank and fashion, her learning and wealth this Christmas Eve to give elegance and tone to Miss Percival's debut. The leading papers had each sent its reporter armed with pencil and note-book to jot down his impression of the young debutante.

First of all there was an orchestral overture to which every one listened with well-bred composure and lack of enthusiasm; then followed a dashing and brilliant pianist in one of her own dashing compositions; then blase opera-goers roused themselves to interest; languid fine ladies allowed themselves to look eagerly at the beautiful young creature who came forward with all the ease and grace of manner born of innate refinement. A lovely girl in the floating white draperies with clusters of red-berried holly looping her dress and lying against the chestnut waves of her hair.

"Far too beautiful," whispered one passise maiden lady to her neighbor, "to have a good voice—or any other talent."

"You think so," returned the other smilingly, a young Countess noted alike for her wit and beauty.

"Her manner is the perfection of art since it admirably conceals what art has taught," said another, a long-haired poet.

"Wait until we hear her," said the fair Countess, gaily. "Better keep our wit and criticism until then."

It was the realization of Mary's dream. All those faces before her were merely visions she had seen that night in her quiet room; she knew they were around her, but their presence embarrassed her less than when she had felt them with her that still April night. She heard the opening chords of the accompaniment, she saw the Major's anxious face and could not, for the life of her, repress the queer feeling of amusement which took possession of her for the moment. Then she sang—sang as never woman sang before. It was a song which the young Spaniard had written for her, a song which breathed the soul of music in every rapturous note.

Eyes that had not wept for years saw the white-robed singer through a mist; women drooped their faces behind their fans to hide from other eyes the tears which filled their own. Fuller, clearer, sweeter the marvelous voice rose and soared through the vast hall with the fresh ecstatic fullness of a lark's silver voice, then it died down to silence—the silence which could be felt, and Mary knew what was meant by winning one's laurels.

She did not respond to the encore, but

later in the evening she again came forward to receive a perfect ovation.

Again she sang—an old English ballad of Christmas time that held the sweetness of the angelic song heard by the Eastern shepherds on that first Christmas night. As she finished, those nearest to her detected a rich rose flush rise to her face, and saw that a look of recognition seemed to flash from her eyes to the eyes of some one in the audience.

Behind the scenes the ovations continued. With sweet, shy lips she answered the words of her admirers, the rose still pulsing in her cheek—but she cared for it all so little, for a few minutes before she had seen across the sea of faces the face of Alfred Temple.

Madame Ardit's brilliant playing emptied the room of all save Mary and Major Browning.

"You are satisfied that I was not mistaken," he said, exultingly.

"It has been too wonderful," she answered softly; straining her ears for the sound of that well-known step.

"You are not afraid to occasion me a terrible loss now, I fancy?" he went on smilingly. "The world shall see you and hear you as Julia, after all—but she was paying no heed to him, she was across the room, her hands clasped in the strong, brown hands of her lover.

Very cold, very stern his face; his voice quiet as if they had met after a separation of a day instead of two years.

"You did not receive my letter?" he asked. "The letter in which I announced my intended return."

"I have been in London for a week," she answered, her heart beating violently. "I did not know you were coming home so soon."

"I have had an excellent position offered me in England, but—here a quiver broke his voice—"it would have been better for me had I not accepted it."

"Why not? I do not understand you."

"No!" Then he broke out bitterly, "I come home to you, the Mary whom I left so short a time ago, and what do I find? Have you given me up, that I find on the stage of a concert room the woman who was my promised wife?"

Major Browning groaned audibly. He only need to look from young Temple's set white face to Mary's tearful eyes to know that he stood in great danger of losing his young singer. He drew near and bowed graciously to the young man.

"Pardon me," he said blandly, "but I think I have the pleasure of speaking to Mr. Temple?"

Alfred bowed stiffly. "Allow me to explain the rather bewildering state of affairs," he said, smilingly; and then in his own inimitable manner he related the whole occurrence.

"But I knew it was all up with me," he said afterwards to Colonel Forrester. "The moment she turned to him and asked in that low, sweet voice of hers, what he thought of it all. 'Thought of it'—why, the fellow was black as thunder as he said, stiffly, that he thought so much of it that this was not the place to discuss the matter."

"You are not angry?" she asked, softly. "Angry? With you?" Then he said, very quietly, "Is it your intention to accept this gentleman's terms? to become an opera-singer?"

"I had thought so for a little while. You know I did not expect you home so soon." Then for a last attempt Major Browning said in his quick, decided way:

"The whole affair can be easily settled at once. Miss Percival, will you sign the promised contract? Your success is assured, your fortune secured; there is nothing which you can desire the signing of your name to this paper will not give you. Fame, wealth—"

"On the other hand," said Alfred, "I can offer you very little; neither wealth nor fame—only an honest name and a man's true heart."

Mary looked from one to another, the wild rose flush in her cheek, her soft bright eyes misty—and then she smiled divinely and put her hand in Alfred Temple's strong clasp.

"Without a word, I assure you, Guy. And my ship went down, down to the bottomless ocean, and poor Julia still waits for her breathing semblance."

"What did I tell you?" laughed the Colonel, gaily.

Abuse of the Muscles of Baby-Eyes.

The two muscles—a set for each eye—act in perfect correlation, and enable the organ in an instant of time to cover an infinite range of vision. No fine adjustment of the telescope, no system of lenses and prisms, can accomplish this feat in an instant of time.

The utmost caution is therefore imperatively demanded of every person to whom is consigned the care of the young child from infancy to perhaps the third year of life. It is during this time that damage to the muscular apparatus of the eye may be done. The mother or nurse is eager to have Baby see everything from the nursery-window, or from a carriage or car. How many tired heads, languid eyes, and disorderly tempers result from this mistake! How often is loss of accommodative power or enlarged pupil, or cross-eye the consequence! Worms, "inward fits," sour stomach, flea-bites, and bad temper are some of the morbid and moral posers which the mother and the family doctor ponder over.

An indication of the delicate and undeveloped muscular apparatus of the eyeball within the first two months of life is found in the ease with which some infants look cross-eyed. It is well-known that in sleep the eyes are turned upwards under the brows, and upwards, and that a true crossed condition of the optical axes occurs during this state.

An occasional temporary crossing of the eyes of an infant above two months of age should be carefully investigated. The child should be handled lightly; it should not be played with too much; it ought to lie or roll on its back in preference to sitting on the lap or in a chair. Any unequal size of the pupils should be carefully noted. It may be either the sign of some internal trouble or a simple local affection of the muscular tissue controlling the pupil.—*Babys'hood.*

THE *Onservatore Romano* states as the result of the estimates made by the various missionaries that the total number of the members of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world is between 275,000,000 and 300,000,000.

Busy Men.

We wonder whether it ever occurs to the self-flattering victims of so-called "overwork" that much of the best and most valuable labor of the world is performed by men who should be, according to the ideas of the small men who are continually treading a little quart measure space, smiting their brows, and calling themselves overworked, reduced to mere dust or pulp by the amount of friction to which they are constantly subjected. It is unnecessary to go very far afield for instances of great and successful efforts in many directions by individual men, whose toil and achievements should put to the blush most of us, who sit down content with having performed our one little task each day; and angrily, or languidly perhaps, resent the imposition of any task of public or private interest which does not concern our own little scheme of money getting, or our personal aggrandizement. The busy workers, the people of method and many interests, are usually too closely occupied to find time for valetudinarianism.

There is probably a good deal of truth in the theory that change of labor is the best rest; and whatever relief comes from variety of occupation is certainly due to the toilers of the community who, besides attending to their private business or professional interests, are always called upon with general accord to shape and direct any public movement or enterprise in which the public embarks. Let it be relief to a sister city stricken with plague, famine, or pestilence; a subscription for a public charity; a reform movement in a field of government; or the raising a statue or other testimonial to some worthy servant of the state or of mankind, and the already busy men, the men who seem absorbed in all sorts of occupations and cares, are the men who are called upon and who shoulder the burden apparently as a matter of simple habit. For the habit of hard work can be acquired and won as easily by people in average health, as the mantle of invalidism is awkwardly carried by people who need only a thorough shaking up and an interest in all the problems of life to make that life well worth the living.

The busiest people are the happiest as a rule, even where their work is monotonous; and after all can any monotonous be more distressing than the fruitless search for pleasure outside our daily paths? The gospel of work should be preached regularly from every pulpit in the land; and the men whose leisure hours are devoted mainly to vegetating in the hope of finding rest in the process; and with contemplating with every increasing interest the problem of their own petty personalities, to the exclusion of everything broader and wider, should be taught that wearing out is better than rusting out; and that the sum of the epicurean philosophy "a short life and a merry one" may be the least reward of hard labor with generous self-denial and devotion to the good of our own kind.

Very few of us are really overworked, and many of us are simply tired with the ceaseless round of treadmill duties which form our daily toil. Mere idling will not give rest after such labor; a well chosen variety of occupations and interests in our so-called leisure hours may be the panacea we are seeking. Not less work, but more kinds of work, is the thing needed to promote the happiness of most of us.—*Boston Courier.*

A Bird's Savings Bank.

In California the woodpecker stores acorns away although he never eats them. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year, invariably in a pine tree. Then he finds an acorn, which he adjusts to one of the holes prepared for its reception. But he does not eat the acorn, for as a rule he is not a vegetarian. His object in storing the acorns exhibits foresight and knowledge of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorn remains intact, but becoming saturated is predisposed to decay, when it is attacked by maggots who seem to delight in this special food. It is then that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided, at a time when, the ground being covered with snow, he would experience a difficulty otherwise in obtaining suitable or palatable food. It is a subject of speculation why the redwood cedar or the sugar pine is invariably selected. It is not probable that the insect the woodpecker is so fond of is found only on the outside of two trees; but true it is that in Calaveras, Mariposa and other districts of California, trees of this kind may be frequently seen covered all over their trunks with acorns, when there is not an oak tree within several miles.—*The Examiner.*

Not Familiar with Them.

Miss Clara—Can you call the names of the different stars and constellations, Mr. Featherly?"

Featherly—"Oh, yes. There is the north star, and the evening way, and the Great Bear, and Little Dipper, and the Milky Way, and all the rest. Oh, yes."

Miss Clara—"The Great Bear is called Ursa Major, is it not?"

Featherly—"Oh, you mean do I know their botanical names? I am ashamed to confess I do not."—*New York Times.*

She Prepared for Rough Weather.

Fashional Daughter (preparing to go out)—"What are the probabilities for to-day, mamma?"

Mamma (looking over the paper)—"High easterly winds, with local rains." Fashionable Daughter (to maid)—"Jane, you may get out my striped silk stockings and shoes."—*Philadelphia Call.*

PITH AND POINT.

A BOOH-COLIC personage—the baby when it cries with the stomach-ache.

THE mule is full of tricks—just observe his sleight-of-foot performances.

BILLIARDS must be an easy game; for it's mostly done on cushions.—*Stockton Maverick.*

A MAN with a noisy dog calls him "Tree," because all the bark is on the outside.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"The man that helps a Chinese criminal out of the mire," says Dobbins, "is a mathematician, because he is a man extractor of queue-brute."—*Stockton Maverick.*

SONG of the man who has gone on several of his neighbors' notes, and is obliged to pay them: "Under the Willows He's Laid with Scare."—*Stockton Maverick.*

"I THREW my love to him and it hath gone astray," sings Lillie Drake, in an exchange. Let Lillie be comforted by the reflection that a woman never could throw anything straight.

THE custom of kissing babies is being justly censured these days. It is cowardly to kiss the poor little helpless things. We'd rather take somebody of our size.—*Danville Breeze.*

GOOD REASON FOR FEELING PROUD.

Oh! yes she is proud and stuck up, people say. And scarcely will speak to her chums, But th'n she has reason, she's taken to-day A prize for her chrysanthemums. —*Boston Courier.*

MRS. F.—"Isn't it outrageous? The very next day after Harpud failed his wife came out in a brand-new bonnet!" Fogg—"So? That accounts for it. I was afraid that Harpud had been speculating in stocks."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Why, Johnny," exclaimed mamma, "aren't you ashamed of yourself, going about with such a dirty face?" "No, I ain't," replied Johnny, with a conscious pride in the integrity of his intentions; "you'd like to have me taken for a dude, wouldn't you?"

Who is that man whom all respect— Whom all treat as polite! They pass him with uplifted hats, And watch him out of sight. He's a base-ball pitcher who twirls the sphere (Not one of the "upper ten"), And he has a record of striking out Twenty consecutive men. —*Boston Budget.*

"I WAS afraid that the new rule that baseball players should not receive more than \$2,000 salary would have a depressing effect," remarked McSwilgen. "What effect have you noticed?" asked Podsnapp. "Why, the President of Yale College has resigned."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

AN article on "Chinese Editors" says "there is no humorous department in the Chinese newspaper on our exchange list right away. It is inferred that the London comic weeklies are modelled on the plan of the Chinese journal, in respect to a humorous department."—*Norristown Herald.*

A CALIFORNIA blacksmith is dangerously ill with glanders, contracted while shoeing a horse. And a Pennsylvania woman is suffering from a sprained ankle, contracted while "shoeing" a hen. There seems to be a fatality about this shoeing business."—*Norristown Herald.*

SOMETHING new in Dakota: Citizen—"Will you take in the hanging to-day?" Another citizen (with a yawn)—"No, I guess not. Who are the boys after this time?" First citizen—"The boys have nothing to do with this affair. It's a legal matter, the prisoner having been tried and sentenced by a regular Judge, the same as is done back in the effete East." Another citizen (with a display of interest)—"Is that so? Then I'll take it in as a matter of curiosity."—*New York Sun.*

THE FOREIGN ARTIST.

I am a happy painter, although unknown to fame— Carleton Van Dusen Dante is my artistic name. My hair falls on my shoulders, I wear a large felt hat, Likewise a great loose collar, and purple plush cravat. I paint the Rhenish castles all its beauty grand, I paint old Africa desert, with all its sea of sand. I paint the camel o'er whom the palm-trees lean, I paint the Turkish dancing girl with her tambourine. I paint small Chinese pictures on fans and dainty cups, Such as Mandarin fanning himself with a dozen pupae. Though all my works are foreign, ah, prithee, let me say, I've never once been outside of Pamprap, N. J. —*Puck.*

The Humming of the Wires.

The humming of telegraph and telephone wires, so often heard, is generally considered to be caused by the wind. R. W. McBride, of Waterloo, Ind., who specially studied the matter for several years on his private wire, which had a strong gift of humming, is satisfied that the wind is not the agent, for he found the sound more likely to be heard on a dry, clear, cool and calm evening than at any other time. He is also convinced that the sound is not produced by electricity, for he could detect no signs of that agent when the humming was going on, while at times, when the wire was evidently charged, there was no sound. The humming was accompanied by a rapid vibration of the wire. In fact, the matter is thought to be a sort of 13-15-14 puzzle of popular science.—*Exchange.*

They Were Even.

Husband—"Here's a new wrinkle; ladies' silk stockings have snakes on 'em."

Wife—"Yes, I know. I have just bought a pair of that kind of hose."

H.—"What, with snakes on 'em?" W.—"Yes."

H.—"Then we're all right. I can drink as much as I please now."

W.—"What do you mean?" H.—"Well, you see, if you have snakes on your stockings you can't find fault with me if I should happen to have 'em in my boots."—*Boston Courier.*

This space is reserved for the Woman
Christian Temperance Union:

W. C. T. Union.

"Whatsoever thy Hand Findeth to do,
do it with thy Might."

In scanning the fields of labor about us, have we yet decided what was just the work for our hands? If we have found it, the next thing is not to fail to "do it." We are not to choose that which seems the easiest, that which will require the least self denial, but that which is the most urgent, that which, if not attended to immediately will entail the greatest evil on mankind if not removed. In again looking over the table of statistics of our land we find that \$900,000,000 are expended annually for alcohol. This stands at the head of the list of moneys expended for physical, mental, moral and spiritual wants. In coming to conclusions as we are accustomed to do of other matters, would we not say alcohol is certainly the most important, the most necessary article for the American people. The next thing in the table is bread, which cost \$505,000,000. We are a reflecting people, and instantly come to the conclusion that anything that costs the nation \$395,000,000 annually more than bread, must certainly be a great boon to the race,—a panacea. Do not be too hasty in putting your hand to this work, if it does cost America \$395,000,000 more than even bread—the staff of life. What does it do for those who give their hands to this work? What does it do for the nation? Does it make better citizens? Go ask of the 600,000 poor demented creatures who are scarcely allowed to pass through our streets; and no one will be long arriving at a conclusion. The records of states prisons, penitentiaries, jails and reformatories, tell us that more than 75 per cent, of their inmates were brought there through alcohol. It is hardly necessary to continue our inquiry any farther. Shall we just look at the record of the Almshouses, Insane Asylums, Orphan Asylums and houses for Idiots. On such ones, or to form such ones the \$900,000,000 are expended. Is the country benefited by expending such an enormous sum to be followed with such results. But we must go a little further, 60,000 of these pitiable creatures must yearly be laid in their graves. Is there anything for our hands to do? Is it so pleasant to adhere to the old time honored custom of social drinking, that in the face of all these facts we will still be accomplices in this evil?

M. S. VAN O'LINDA.

Waste no time; delays have dangerous ends! If a member of your family is suffering with a slight cough or cold, don't wait until it develops itself into consumption, but procure at once a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and cure that cough.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs." Call at H. Walsh's Drug Store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases. Large bottles \$1.

A clerk in Chicago informed us that Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers, the cough cure, had saved him big doctor bills. 25c.

Ladies should not breathe in the cold air without having one of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers in the mouth for protection. 25c.

Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents hair from turning gray, and restores gray hair to its original color. Try it.

Miss Cleveland objects to whisky, but she has nothing to say against Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers, the cough cure. 25c.

The blood-cleansing qualities of Ayer's Sarsaparilla render it invaluable in all skin disorders.

Minnie Palmer, the famous actress, says that Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers prevented her dismissing her audiences many times. 25c.

The great popularity and success of Salvation Oil, the great pain destroyer, has made it a target for counterfeiters. Beware of imitations. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Every dog has his day, cats have the nights, and man has Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers, the great throat and lung remedy. 25c.

Bucklen's Arnica Salva.

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 by H. Walsh, Holland, and A. De Krul, Zeeland, Mich.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., New York.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.
Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Tea and Coffee, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Rose Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 229, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

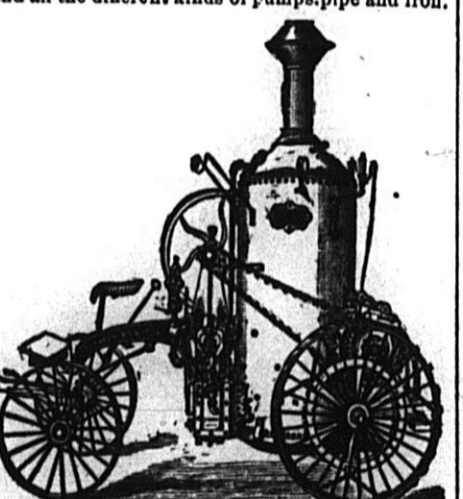
By All Means Purchase Nimrod PLUG TOBACCO! PREMIUM GOODS.

Every box has a ticket in it entitling the holder to a share in the distribution of Fine Gold Watches and Chains, Quadruple Silver-Plated Ware, Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Knives, Forks and Spoons. Nimrod is the best chew and the greatest seller. Always in good order and gives good satisfaction. It is packed in styles which preserve the Plant, Ripen, Cheesy condition. It is the choice of the chewer and never sticks on the dealer's hands. For sale by all Jobbers and Retailers.

S. W. VENEABLE & CO., Petersburg, Va.

THE GREAT ACME PENETRATIVE.
POSITIVELY BURNS STUMPS.
No crude petroleum, sulphur, saltpeter or explosives, but is a compound, which, if put in the stump and set fire to, will burn it.
ROOTS AND ALL.
GREEN OR DRY.
Send \$1.00 for enough Penetrative to burn 12 large or 24 small stumps. Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Send for illustrated circular, &c.
Agents Wanted.
Address The Acme Penetrative Co., New Carlisle, O. Lock Box E.

P. H. WILMS
Manufacturer of
Wilms' Celebrated Wooden Drive Wells!
AND WOODEN PUMPS.
Porcelain-lined, Iron-lined, Maple Cylinder and all the different kinds of pumps, pipe and iron.



Dealer in the leading class of agricultural implements, such as Engines, Threshers, Saw Mills, Wind Mills, Self-binding Reapers, Mowers, Bugles, Wagons, Plows, Spring Tooth Harrows, all that Farmers need except money, and that you can make by buying of me as I will sell very reasonable. Fair dealing and good goods.
COME AND SEE ME.
PETER H. WILMS.
Holland, April 22, 1885.

DE LAND & CO'S
CA
AF
SALERATUS
SODA
Best in the World.

PHOENIX Cheap Cash Store!

The undersigned has purchased the store and stock of goods of M. Jonkman, on River street, opposite the Phoenix Planing Mill, and will hereafter conduct the business. He has a large stock of

Crockery.

Flour and Feed,
and Glassware,
Dry Goods and Yankee Notions.

With honest and fair dealing he hopes to retain all old customers of the store and obtain many new ones.

Goods will be delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

There is a telephone in the store, and all orders given through it will be promptly attended to.

Give me a Call.

R. E. WERKMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 23, 1885.

REDUCED IN PRICE TO \$2 PER ANNUM.

A first-class Magazine in Every Respect.
Lippincott's Magazine.
A popular Monthly of general literature.

With the issue for January, 1886, important changes will be made in the literary character and typographical appearance of Lippincott's Magazine, which, while more than maintaining the former standards of excellence, will, it is expected, materially increase its popularity and widen its sphere of usefulness. The distinctive features of Lippincott's for the coming year will be as follows: It will be a live periodical, interesting itself in all the current topics of the day, literary, artistic, political and social, and enlightening in their discussion. A fair hearing will be accorded to all sides of a controversy, though the magazine will preserve its own neutrality. It will be especially strong in fiction. A novel entitled Hope, by W. E. Norwood, who is perhaps the cleverest of the rising authors of England, will run through the year, accompanied by a brilliant serial, dealing with the literary and dramatic life of New York city, from the pen of a writer who prefers to keep his name a secret, but whose every touch reveals an intimate acquaintance with the scenes which he describes. It will be rich in short stories, poems and sketches. By special arrangement it will be the authorized medium through which the latest utterances of the most eminent transatlantic writers will reach the American public simultaneously with their appearance abroad. It will number among its American contributors such writers as Gail Hamilton, Julian Hawthorne, J. Brand Matthews, etc. It will be the cheapest first-class magazine issued in America. Recognizing the needs of the time for good literature at moderate prices, the publishers have decided to lower the subscription price, commencing with the new volume, to a sum that will place Lippincott's Magazine within the reach of all. For sale by all newsdealers. 25 cents per copy, \$2.00 per annum.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

MURPHY BROS.,
Paris, Tex.
G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.
G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the children.
A. L. SMITH,
Bridford, Pa.
Sold by Druggists.
Price \$1.00.
For sale at the drug store of H. Walsh.

ALBERT CURTIS,
Resident Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Will professionally attend to all diseases of
HORSES AND CATTLE!

Orders by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention. A first-class stock of medicines always on hand. Horses examined as to soundness. Hospital for lame and diseased horses. If not professionally engaged can be seen at all hours. Office opposite Dr. Van Patten's drug store, Holland, Mich. 41-3 mos.



AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR "SPY OF THE REBELLION."
Now selling by the tens of thousands! No competition. Only book of its kind. The "SPY" reveals many secrets of the war never before published. A graphic account of the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln. Perilous experiences of our Federal Spies in the Rebel Capital; their heroic bravery fully recounted in these vivid sketches. The "Spy" is the most thrilling war book ever published. Endorsed by hundreds of Freemen and Agents' testimonials. A large handsome book, 688 pages; 60 illustrations.
AGENTS WANTED!
AGENTS! This book is out-selling all others. Over one hundred thousand applications for agencies have been received. We have many agents who have sold from two to five hundred copies.
The "SPY" is sold only by our Agents, and can not be found in bookstores. Sell to merchants, farmers, mechanics, and everybody. Absolutely the easiest book to sell ever known! We want agents in every Grand Army Post and in every township and county in the U. S. For full particulars and terms to agents address: G. W. CARLTON & CO., Publishers, New York.

JAS. HUNTLEY, BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings, finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing
done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash
Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,
Brackets, etc., made and
furnished.

Office and Shop on River street,
near the corner of Tenth street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.
HOLLAND, May 27, 1885.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE.
A favorite prescription of one of the most noted and successful specialists in the U. S. (now retired) for the cure of *Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay*. Sent in plain sealed envelope free. Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD

Has a large circulation because it is the best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
It has eight large pages each week, and is filled with the most entertaining matter prepared especially for weekly readers. The news of the entire week is presented, together with market reports, stories, sketches and numerous items. Send for free sample. Address
CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD,
Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Herald.

The newspaper which has the largest morning circulation in Chicago. For sale by all newsmen. By mail, 50 cents per month. Address
THE CHICAGO HERALD,
120 and 122 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches, DIAMONDS,
Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

The largest assortment of
DIAMOND RINGS
ever displayed in this city.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES

and a

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.
All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I am prepared to do repairing and engraving promptly and in the best manner. Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 12, 1884.

E. HEROLD,

has just received a large stock of the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES

among which are the celebrated

GROVER HAND SEWED SHOES.

Having just secured the services of a competent and capable shoemaker, especial attention will be paid to

CUSTOM WORK.

Repairing promptly and neatly done

CALL AND SEE US.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 4, 1885.

CUTTERS and SLEIGHS.

The poplar wagon manufacturer

J. FLIEMAN

has in stock a number of the

CUTTERS

made by the

Northwestern Sleigh Company

of Milwaukee. These cutters for ease and comfort are superior, while in

Strength and Durability

they beat everything. The dash is a new device which cannot be broken.

I also have a lot of

Sleighs of Every Description.

on hand which I propose to sell at COST.

FARMERS and OTHERS

wishing anything in my line can do no better than by calling on me. I have a large stock of ready-made work in

Wagons, Buggies and Trucks

which I will sell at astonishingly low prices in order to make room for my fall stock.

Call and examine and give me a trial.

J. FLIEMAN,
HOLLAND, Mich. Oct. 23, 1884.

A Pretty Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes, is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the waning of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not regain and retain all the beauty of hair that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and not only will her hair cease to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and brilliancy of color. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures

Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, Flatonia, Texas, was bald at 23 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR started a growth of soft, downy hair all over his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is not a dye, but, by healthful stimulation of the roots and color glands, speedily restores to its original color hair that is

Turning Gray.

MRS. CATHERINE DEAMER, Point of Rocks, Md., had her hair suddenly blanched by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dandruff, itching, and annoying sores, are all quickly cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It cured HERBERT BOYD, Minneapolis, Minn., of intolerable itching of the scalp; J. N. CARTER, JR., Occoquan, Va., of Scald Head; MRS. D. V. S. LOVELACE, Louisville, Ky., of Tetter Sores; Miss BESSIE H. BEDLOE, Burlington, Vt., of Scald Disease and Dandruff. Torpidity of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is readily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

A Toilet Luxury

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, cleanly, delightfully perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels constive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their "Mild Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 42 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.
Purely Vegetable. No Drying. Price 25c. All Druggists.