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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 51.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 804.

Only 4 shown at 6 year mill per house this week.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

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.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Business Locals.

Residence For Sale!

A desirable and very fine residence property for sale on easy terms and for a fair price. Inquire at News office. 51-4t

The old reliable City Bakery still keeps making all kinds of bread, Vienna, Boston Brown, Graham, Rye, and also all kinds of cakes and pies. They employ the best workmen and are ready to furnish anything in their line at short notice. Cakes for Weddings and social parties made to order in any style. Ornamenting a specialty. JOHN PESSINK & BRO.

Go and buy your Cloaks and Fur Trimmings at L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & CO.

Remember that we are jobbing cigars and keep the choicest of brands and lovers of the weed can rely upon the fact that we can satisfy them in quality and in quantity. 51-2t

JOHN PESSINK & BRO.

Notice.

I have rented my husband's Meat Market on River Street to Messrs. Dibble & Lozier, who will take charge of same February 1st, and I desire that all parties who are indebted to him, or who have a book account with the market, would call and settle the same immediately. Mrs. C. Dok.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 20, 1888. 51-1t

If in need of sweet Florida Oranges, good Lemons, choice figs and dates, fine cluster Raisins or Nuts of any kind go to JOHN PESSINK & BRO.

For Sale.

A good sound and able-bodied horse; a buggy, wagon, road cart, sleighs, cutter, harnesses, robes, etc., will be sold cheap. Call on Mrs. C. Dok, Ninth Street. 51-1t

Do you enjoy a good dish of Oysters or do you want to purchase the best Oysters in the city then call at Pessink's where you can buy them in any quantity, either in cans or in bulk, choice Baltimore Oysters. 51-2t

Just received a large line of Kid and Jersey Gloves, in black and assorted colors, at the Millinery Store of L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & CO.

Choice Salmon, Lobsters and Mackerel at the old reliable City Bakery. 51-2t

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHURCH ITEMS.

HOPE REFORMED CHURCH:—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 8:30 p. m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, pastor. Subjects: Morning, "The Spiritual Sword;" Evening, "Rowing in the Storm." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

METHODIST E. CHURCH:—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, "God hears and answers prayer;" Evening, "Sowing and Reaping." All are welcome and the seats are free.

Y. M. C. A.—Meetings every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rooms: Over Jonkman & Dykema's Clothing Store. Bible study for next meeting Acts 4, 13-23.

Mr. A. M. KANTERS returned home from New York last Saturday.

TRADE has been very dull for the past two weeks, especially for Holland City.

WORK will soon be commenced at the enlargement of the Macatawa Park dock.

NEXT Wednesday the question of local option will be voted on in Allegan County.

THE storm and blizzard which raged all of last week continued until last Monday morning.

THE next expedition that starts out in search of the north pole will go by the way of Dakota.

FARMERS still continue to bring stave and heading bolts and wood into the city in immense quantities.

THE People's Theater Company will produce "A Mountain Pink" in the Opera House on Monday evening, January 30.

BORN, Tuesday night to Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Nyland, of the Fourth Ward, a fine large girl. —G. H. Evening Tribune.

NEXT week the "Overweg Fund" will be disposed of for the present where it will be drawing interest for the little lad.

THE sixteenth annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. of Michigan will be held in Kalamazoo from February 1st to 5th, 1888.

JOHN PESSINK & BRO., proprietors of the old reliable City Bakery, have several Business Locals in this issue. Read them.

Mrs. W. A. HOLLEY, wife of the head miller of the Standard Roller Mills, is visiting relatives and friends in Armada, this state, for a few weeks.

Mr. JOHN D. KANTERS, who has been employed for some time past at Coney Island, near New York City, returned home for the winter last Tuesday.

WHEN we read of the storm and howling "blizzard" of the northwest, and especially in Dakota, we need not deplore our fate of living in a cold country.

Mr. ROBERT WAREHAM and sister, Miss Sadie, left last week Friday night for Kenosha, Wis., where they will remain for some weeks visiting relatives.

THE list of casualties on account of the "blizzard" in the northwest shows that in the neighborhood of three hundred people lost their lives by being frozen to death.

WEDNESDAY morning we received a call from William Van Zee, an old Holland boy, who is now with the firm of Nelson Bros., dealers in Wall Paper, of Grand Rapids.

VENUS, Mars and Uranus are all visible now from 2 a. m. until after dawn. We have a number of students of astronomy in this city. At least, so say the night watchmen.

It is expected that Frank S. Davidson will appear at the Opera House next Thursday evening in "Hans, the German Detective." Due notice will be given the first of the week.

LAST Sunday Mr. Jacob Van Futen was stricken down with a stroke of apoplexy while attending church. He was taken home and at this writing is recovering his usual health.

THE hearts of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Diekema were gladdened last Tuesday by the appearance in their family circle of a little baby daughter, who will hereafter enjoy the comforts of their home.

Mrs. C. DOK has rented her Meat Market on River Street to Messrs. Dibble & Lozier and they will take charge February 1st. She also has several articles for sale. See Business Locals.

MISS ANNA MINDERHOUT, of Grand Rapids, formerly of this city, and Mr. H. C. Deets, of Arkansas City, Kansas, were married last Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents.

H. Y. POTTS, "the Artemus Ward of Michigan," and between times editor of the Grand Haven Courier-Journal, attended the lecture given by Eli Perkins at the Opera House last week Friday evening.

WE have received a very good production from the pen of some local poet who neglected to give us his name. If he will just step in our office and acknowledge his work we will give it a place in our next issue.

On inquiry of the News man information will be given, to any party desiring to purchase a large and very fine residence property in Holland City, of a place which can be had at a fair price and on easy terms.

LAST week Friday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Souter and wife were summoned to Waterford, Ontario, Canada, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Souter's father who died on Thursday, Jan. 13. They will remain about two weeks.

At Zeeland, last Tuesday, Egbert Haselman and Cornelius Hieftje were tried before Justice C. Van Loo for malicious injury to the dwelling house of Mr. J. Den Herder. They were found guilty and each sentenced to ninety days at Ionia.

THE lecture of Eli Perkins at the Opera House last week Friday night was not largely attended owing to the "blizzard" which raged with unabated fury during the day and evening. Those who were present, however, say that "Eli" is as big a liar as ever.

THE burden of living through a long and severe winter will be made lighter by the Fraternal Society of Hope College who will conduct a course of lectures during February and March, which all can attend and enjoy. Season tickets can be procured of the committee.

REMEMBER that Frank Tucker will appear as Sir Francis Levison in "East Lynne" at the Opera House, Wednesday evening, February 1st. The press of Indiana and Southern Michigan speak very highly of Tucker and his company and he is certainly deserving of a good audience in Holland.

THE "Earnest Workers" of the Methodist Church will hold their next social at the residence of Mr. Chas. Fairbanks on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25. All who wish to go will please meet at the church at seven o'clock promptly where teams will be provided to take them to the home of Mr. Fairbanks. Everybody is invited to attend.

THE circulation of *De Grondwet* is, we are happy to state, increasing daily, so that now its publisher, Mr. L. Mulder, is printing nearly five thousand copies weekly. He has been obliged to strike off and bind some twelve hundred more copies of his premium, "*De Smidsgezel van Utrecht*," which he has been giving to his subscribers.

THERE will be a Missionary Conference next Tuesday and Wednesday in the First Reformed Church, Grand Rapids. It will be conducted by the Classis of Michigan. A varied program of papers, addresses and discussions has been arranged for the occasion. An interesting time is expected. A general invitation to all the meetings is extended.

LAST Saturday afternoon, January 14, a dispatch was received in this city announcing that Mrs. John Duursema, of Fremont, had just expired. Mrs. Duursema was an estimable lady who formerly resided here, where she was held in high esteem by a host of friends, many of whom attended the funeral held at her home on last Tuesday afternoon.

INVITATIONS are out for the wedding of Miss Lillie Rose, daughter of M. W. Rose, Esq., Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y, to Mr. J. W. Young, of Zeeland. The happy event will be celebrated at the residence of Mr. Rose in Grand Rapids, on Tuesday evening next. A number of the friends of the family in this city will attend.

REGULAR meeting of Michigan Land and Labor Club of the City of Holland will be held on Tuesday evening, January 24th. All members are requested to be present, and all workmen who desire information upon the social question now agitating the minds of the people are invited to be present.

JOHN A. ROOST, Pres.

THE union meetings of the First and Third Reformed Churches are becoming more and more popular with the congregations and with the people at large on account of the services being conducted in the English language. To-morrow, Sunday, evening the Rev. John Van der Meulen, of the "Ebenezer Church," will preach from the pulpit of the First Church.

THE exciting melo-drama the "White Slave" was produced at the Opera House last Tuesday evening by Arnold & Sanders' Union Square Company and was greeted by only a fair audience, which would have been larger if the company had ever been here before or if a more extended notice of their coming had been given. It is the general verdict that the company is a good one and the play an excellent production.

LAST Sunday Prof. and Mrs. Henry Boers received a telegram from Chicago that Mrs. Boers' sister, Mrs. Barfiel, was dangerously ill. They left on the midnight train for Chicago and on Tuesday word was received here that Mrs. Barfiel had died Sunday evening. The deceased lady was in good health up to a few days of her death. She will be remembered here by many friends as Miss Minnie Birkhoff and by whom her sudden demise will be sincerely regretted.

THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Walsh-De Roo Milling Co. was held last Thursday evening and the old board of directors and officers re-elected. A satisfactory condition of business was reported, a cash dividend of

seven per cent being paid on the nine month's business since the company was incorporated, and a handsome balance placed in the reserved profit's fund. The stockholders decided to receive subscriptions for \$10,000 additional stock for the purpose of increasing capacity and extending the business.

OWING to a matrimonial event which is to take place next Tuesday evening, the social of Grace Episcopal Church will be held on Wednesday evening at the residence of F. G. Churchill on Seventh Street. The following attractive programme will be given:

Overture—Violin and Piano, A. D. Goodrich and Miss Rosa Doyle.

Vocal Quartette—Misses Bassett and Boyd, and Messrs. Waring and Churchill, Miss Ella Hunt, accompanist.

Recitation—Miss Ida Alway.

Piano Solo—Miss Rosa Doyle.

Waltz—Violin and Piano, Master Willie Olive and Miss Lillian Churchill.

Recitation—Miss Frankie Coates.

March—Violin and Piano, A. D. Goodrich and Miss Rosa Doyle.

The humorous vocal selection, "The Fortune Teller" will be rendered by the quartette above named.

FRANK TUCKER'S Metropolitans, who played so successful an engagement here during Fair week two years ago, will again appear in the Opera House on Wednesday evening, February 1st, the occasion being the opening of the Opera House under the new management of W. H. Rogers. The play will be that old and strong and always good one "East Lynne," which is charmingly rendered by this company who have besides Mr. Tucker a strong force of gentlemen and ladies, who are completely at home in standard dramas. It is to be hoped that Mr. Tucker and his company will meet with a good reception, and that the new management may be encouraged to increased vigor in building up the amusement business in Holland City. The admission will be but 25 cents; reserved seats 35 cents. The diagram of Opera House will be open at Breyman's on Monday morning, Jan. 30, when seats may be secured.

Imposed upon for the Third Time.

SINCE Rev. H. D. Jordan has resided in this city he has been imposed upon three times by villainous beggars. The last being a man who claimed to be in great distress and who wanted to obtain money enough to reach Muskegon where he had relatives living. He told a plausible story to the effect that he had been a resident of Manitoba, where he was employed as a stone-cutter. Last fall he started with his wife and young son for Michigan City, where he stated his brother then lived, and where he expected to obtain work. En route his child was taken sick, and after a lingering illness of a few months, had died in a small town in Wisconsin. During this illness he had remained with his child and administered to his wants, and obtained every comfort with which to alleviate the sufferer. After the funeral he found himself with no funds with which to proceed on his journey, but had finally reached Michigan City only to find his brother had moved to Muskegon. He asked for but enough aid to enable him and his wife to reach that point. As the man appeared to be a worthy subject the kind hearted dominee gave him \$3 of his limited means and the man went on his way rejoicing. Since this time Mr. Jordan has discovered that the man was a fraud and is now mourning the loss of his money as well as regretting that he should again be "roped in" by a sharper.

Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company of Ottawa and Allegan Counties.

THE annual meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Ottawa and Allegan Counties was held on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1888, at the village of Zeeland. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, Siste Op't Holt; Vice President, Gilles Wabeke; Secretary and Treasurer, Isaac Marsilje; Directors, R. Van Zwaluwenburg, G. J. Van Zoeren, James Brandt, L. Vredevelde, John Lubbers, H. Schout, and K. Lahuis. The great point of difference in this company is the payment of losses caused by steam threshers. The rules of the company do not allow members to use steam power on the premises, for any purpose, and it now being about impossible to get threshing done in any other way, a part of the members favor making a change in the rules, so as to allow the use of steam threshers under certain restric-

tions. On this question the members in favor of making a change were slightly in the minority, so no change was made, but they succeeded in passing a resolution to call a special meeting at such time and place as the Board of Directors may deem best, in order to allow the members to give an expression of their views and desires in the matter. Quite a number of buildings were burned throughout this State the past year, caused by steam power used for threshing purposes, and if such engines cannot be made more safe, it remains to be seen whether our farmers will not yet have to fall back on the old horse power of days gone by.

The Electric Light.

The Committee of the Common Council on the question of lighting the city by electricity are very much pleased with their investigation thus far. They have one or two more questions of expense to settle before making their report. From conversation with members of the committee we learn that the statements made by Mr. Bottomley, of the Edison Light Company, and as published in the News some weeks ago, were not in the least exaggerated as regards the cost to private individuals using the light, and the amount of profit to the city or company operating the plant. The statement that the lights are as cheap, if not cheaper, than kerosene and much brighter and better, is verified by them. They state that stores as large as any in this place are being lighted at St. Louis for from \$24 to \$30 per year and in a manner far superior to what they could possibly be with kerosene lamps. If all these statements are true and there is no reason to doubt them, the people of Holland City want Electric Lights and should have them as soon as possible. There is one source of revenue for the plant, if it should be placed here, that has not been thought of, and that is the Resorts at Macatawa. It is likely and probable that all three of the Hotels would want the light and it is fair to presume that at least two hundred sixteen candle power lamps could be placed there and used for three months of the year. If there is a doubt existing in the minds of the committee that there would not be lights enough taken, let them be dispelled at once, for there is no cause for doubt. From three to four hundred lights would be distributed about this city during the first three months of the plant's existence here, and that is enough to furnish revenue sufficient to pay the running expenses, including interest on bonds, and to help pay the principal. Give us Light.

Truants.

WE mentioned in our last issue that Minnie Smith had testified that her step-father was too poor to buy her books and on that account she could not attend school. A member of the School Board came to us this week and appeared to be perfectly familiar with the financial condition of this little girl's parents for he told us that he was able to buy her books. Last summer, he said, the girl's father, had sent considerable money to Europe to pay for the passage to this country of several relatives. That last fall the man had bought a house and lot and was paying for it right along. This may all be true, but the little girl did not go to school, and that is not all, there are a number of children living in our very midst who never see the inside of a school house and probably never will unless some authority is used by somebody to induce them to enjoy that privilege. We do not blame the School Board for this condition of things, but the parents themselves, and they are hardly responsible for they know no better. A gentleman suggested to us this week that it would not be a bad idea for charitably disposed citizens to make a tour of the city and ascertain how many children living here were not attending the public school, if there was any method by which they could be induced to go, and to see if they had proper clothes, school books, and other things, the lack of which may be keeping them at home when they should be enjoying one of the greatest privileges of this government. A little missionary work of this kind might result in great good to this community, which gives so freely, both of labor and money, for the good of the ignorant in foreign lands. In one city we have in mind, a "truant officer" is appointed, we presume under the provisions of the statutes, whose business it is to attend to such matters, and to provide for the education of indigent children.

THE WORLD IN A WORD.

The Latest Intelligence, Domestic and Foreign, Transmitted Over the Electric Wires.

Political, Railroad, and Commercial News, Accidents, Fires, Crimes, Etc., Etc.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

INFERNAL MACHINE.

A Deadly Box Sent to Judge Woods, at Indianapolis.

AN Indianapolis telegram says: "A box received by Judge Woods of the Federal District Court, proved, on careful examination, to be an infernal machine." The box was shaped something like an ordinary slate-pencil box, and was substantially made of ash. In one end two gun cartridges, filled with powder and shot, the cartridges were marked: "U. S. C. Co., Climax 10," were carefully stowed with the lid of the box out away to accommodate their rounded surfaces. Each cartridge was cut so as to expose the powder and make ignition certain. Over and around these cartridges powder was plentifully sprinkled, and resting against the shorter cartridge and so folded as to present an inclined surface, was a piece of sand-paper. Through the lid of the box, which slid into place, three holes were bored, through which the points of three broken matches were pushed, the ends of which, as demonstrated by an expert chemist, had been dipped in fulminating powder, as if the designer of the machine were fearful that the head of an ordinary match might be broken by contact with the sand-paper. Over these holes in turn a strip of foolscap writing-paper was carefully pasted, on which was written in a neat clerical style, "Judge W. A. Wood."

TRAGEDY ON THE RAIL.

Several Actors in Frank Mayo's Company Injured in an Accident.

A PASSENGER train on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad was wrecked near Bluffton, Ohio, by a broken rail. The locomotive and baggage-car ran over the break all right, but the smoker and ladies' car turned over on their sides and were dragged nearly half a mile before the train was stopped. Albert Gilbert, a traveling man from Postoria, Ohio, jumped from the front platform of the smoker, and the car toppled over on him, crushing him to death. The cars took fire from the stoves, and it was only by heroic exertions on the part of the train men that fearful loss of life was prevented. Frank Mayo's "Nord-deck" company was on the train, and several of the actors were hurt. But one person, Albert Gilbert, was killed. About a dozen were injured, some quite severely.

Anti-Randall Men for Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA telegram: "Anti-Randall delegates have been chosen by the Democratic primaries to the conventions which are to elect delegates to the State Convention, at which delegates to the National Convention will be chosen. This is the worst defeat Sam Randall has ever received. There is no concealment of the fact that the administration is making open war on the great protectionist, and the opinion is fully held that he will 'have to go.'"

Minor Telegrams.

REPORTS from the West and Northwest indicate an immense loss of live stock by the late blizzard.

THE Omaha, Yankton and Northwestern Railroad, to extend northwest from Omaha into Dakota Territory, has been incorporated at Lincoln, Neb.; capital, \$3,000,000.

AT Detroit, Charles E. Young, Secretary of the Michigan Carbon Company, was arrested for embezzling its funds. A defalcation of \$76,000 has already been discovered, with indications that it will reach a greater sum.

STOCKHOLDERS of the Dover (N. H.) Street Railway Company were surprised at their election to discover that Mrs. Mary E. G. H. Dow had been elected President of the road, and that her husband had been chosen Treasurer.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 17th inst., providing that any person who in good faith settles upon and improves public lands believing the title to be in the United States shall be entitled to plead the title of the United States to the land in support of his claim, the same as if the United States was actually a party to the suit. From the Committee on Pensions Mr. Turpie reported favorably a bill to increase to \$72 per month the pension for total helplessness. Mr. Quay, from the same committee, also reported favorably a bill to increase to \$30 per month the pension for total deafness. Pension at a proportionate rate is to be granted for partial loss of hearing. Mr. Cox, of New York, was unanimously chosen to preside over the House during the temporary absence of Speaker Carlisle. Mr. Wilkins called up as the unfinished business the bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national bank associations, and Messrs. Weaver and Anderson filibustered in order to prevent action on the measure. In the House Mr. Crisp submitted the report of the Committee on Elections upon the Thobee-Carlisle contested-election case, and it was ordered printed. Leave was also granted to the minority to file their individual views. The committee dismisses with the statement that it does not follow that the State law was violated in that particular, and cites the case of Barnes vs. Adams in the XIth Congress as a precedent for its decision. In conclusion, the committee reported resolutions declaring Carlisle and not Thobee elected. The President transmitted the Pacific Railroad reports to Congress, with a message strongly condemning the management of the line, and recommending legislation to protect the interests of the Government.

CURRENT EVENTS.

PERISHED BY SCORES.

THE terrible storm which swept over the Northwest last week was the worst blizzard experienced since 1873. The victims of its fury are counted by the scores. From Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Montana came pitiful stories of suffering and death from the icy blast which swept down from the regions of Boreas. The wind blew at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and the snow, fine as powder, was hurled along by the gale. On the prairie an object forty feet distant could not be seen. A man's voice could not be heard six feet distant. The air was full of snow as fine as flour, and the roaring of the wind and the darkness caused by so much snow in the air made the scene the most dismal, drear and forsaken that men ever looked upon. Every railroad in Dakota and Minnesota and many in Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin were blocked. Telegraph wires everywhere were down, and it was not until Sunday night that the awful results of the storm became known. The following is the list of deaths so far received, while fifty more persons are missing:

In Dakota—Emil Gilbertson, at Hitchcock; a Sioux Falls man, two sons of William Driver, at Raymond; two Mitchell youths, Emma Lamar, Carrie Auman, William C. Guthrie, Cora Curtis, at Delamere; Mr. Davis and son, W. H. Heady, at Barkston; Rowland Chambers, T. E. Gekerson, and James Newcomb's son, at Huron; Frank and William Anderson and Joseph Wilson, at Virgil; Mrs. Devine, Adam Gerner, Jr., and Joseph Anderson, at Mitchell; four farmers, two Bridgewater men, Emil Gilman, Lewis Merriam and son, at Hitchcock; Miss Jacobson, — Ginde, G. Grundstrom, three unknown men, two children of Joseph Guthrie, three Tyndall people, two Wakonda girls, Jacob Krutz, an unknown teacher, J. Paine, at Bowdrie; Peter Parkune, at Roscoe; a White Lake man, four school children, James Smith and two sons, at Minot.

In Minnesota—John Loy at Luverne; Mrs. Knutson; Ole A. Egge at Albert Lea.

In Iowa—Two children of Mrs. Fitzgerald in Inwood; two boys; an unknown man at Sioux City.

In Nebraska—Child of John Delinger at David City; Fred Eiler, a school teacher, and a young lady, at Omaha; Mrs. P. Smith at Neligh; John Sparks of Gage County; Emil Grossman of Peru; Mrs. Chapman and her two little grandchildren at Stuart; Mr. Mason near Stuart; — Matthews near Sutton; a child named Bodine. Others are reported lost, and a number of escapes with frozen feet and hands are reported.

In Montana—Patrick Hanley at Marysville; William Overman at Belgrade.

In Kansas—James Kennedy, in Sherman County.

The following special dispatch from Huron, D. T., tells a graphic story of thrilling scenes in Southern Dakota:

Th mas E. Gekerson and a man named Gose went a short distance from town. When the storm struck they were started for home, but the team would not face it. The men then tied their horses to the wagon and each started for shelter. Gose got to the house much sooner after wandering around six hours. Gekerson has not got home yet. A force of neighbors has searched for him all day, but found no trace of him.

Junius Newvalley went to his slaughter-house and killed some sheep. Then he tried to ride home, but his horse would not face the storm. The man left the horse and tried to walk in the half mile, but failed. Not realizing the severity of the storm he tramped around in the slaughter house and tried to keep warm but could not. Later he made a fire with some wood but could not get warm. Then he lay down on the sheep pen and got nearly to sleep. The cold aroused him and he kept on his feet till daylight. He then walked home with his feet and hands badly frozen.

Signal-Service Sergeant Glenn started to go over an open block, which had a sidewalk, designed for home, and instead of going a block west he brought up against a fence a block southeast. He then stumbled along as well as a man could and soon fell over a drift in his own yard, not knowing where he was.

There were many cases of persons lost in crossing streets. Every railroad is at present packed full of hard snow, and there are drifts to the leeward of every spear of grass and fence-post. The passenger train that is in the drifts four and a half miles east of Huron is dead and waiting for spring-time. It had thirty-four passengers. Nine relief trains were sent to them from Balaton, but could not get there.

Then the people turned out with a long rope, and the man at the head of the rope stood at the first telegraph pole. The second, with the rope, took his place at the next pole, and so on till the last man had reached his pole. Then he notified the one behind him, by shouting, which was repeated till the first man was notified, who then started on ahead. This round was followed till the train was reached. The passengers rejected to see them, and to eat the food they had brought. When it came to return there were a dozen of the travelers who preferred staying in the cars. The others went back in safety to Balaton. The station hands carried a quantity of provisions to the snow-bound passengers, who said they were gay and happy. Another train from Hawarden was caught on the fly two miles north of Vilas. Its passengers were rescued in much the same manner as that of the Balaton train.

Two men named Pierson and a man named Wilson started home from Virgil. The dead bodies of the Piersons have been found, but Wilson's has not.

Mary Connell taught at a school eight miles northeast of Huron. She and James Newcomb's son and daughter started home together, but were soon lost. The boy, aged 13, insisted on striking out for himself and leaving the girls. The two latter wandered around all night on the prairie, and were found next morning badly frozen. The boy was found too—dead.

The death of Robert Chambers is the most pathetic reported. He, with his two sons, one 9 years old and the other 11, went together one mile distant to water some cattle. Mr. Chambers was on foot and each of the boys had a horse. The father, seeing and feeling the storm, sent the older boy immediately home, as he is troubled with rheumatism. Mr. Chambers and Johnny undertook to drive the cattle home. They were soon bewildered and lost. Johnny, who lived through the storm, says that when his father said that they were lost, the father made a place in the snow for him and wrapped him up in the best he could. They had no overcoat or extra clothing. Johnny says that he was so covered up that he was warm. His father went out and called and called, and a St. Bernard dog which was with them barked, but no answer came. Then the father and the dog put into the snow beside the boy. While the boy was warm he knew that his father was getting very cold. He urged his father to go on and find trees and then he could make the house, but the father said: "No, I cannot go and leave you here."

The boy urged, but the father would do no more than to call for him until certain reach of the boy's bed of snow. The dog also kept by the boy. Through the long night they had conversations about perishing, but the father kept assuring the boy they would get through all right if he would only be up and lie still. The boy was quite comfortable and finally fell asleep. When he awoke it was nearly morning.

His father was still alive, and discovering that Johnny was awake the father said to him: "Now, Johnny, you pray and I will pray, and then I know God will take you through all right. They prayed and soon after the father died. The boy was entirely covered up, except a little breathing place in the snow, and he laid still. The dog stood sentry by him and the clew by which the bodies were found soon after daylight by a searching party. Johnny thinks his father had not been dead more than an hour when they were found. The boy's hands and feet are only slightly frozen.

A Brainerd (Minn.) special says: "A Swede coming in from a remote Swedish settlement to the south of Millie Lake states that a Swede farmer named Henry Olsson butchered his whole family, consisting of his wife and seven children. The deed was done because the father found that all of them were going to perish in the extreme cold weather."

At Chester, Minn., six children of James

Baker were frozen to death while returning from school.

EAST.

THE Philadelphia Typographical Union has issued orders calling out all union printers at the large job-printing offices of Sherman & Co., W. F. Fell & Co., and Matlack & Harvey. The object of the strike is to bring these offices to the union scale.

A COMMITTEE of business men from the Schuylkill region, says a Reading dispatch, went to Philadelphia on Wednesday to confer with President Corbin in order to induce him to take action to settle the strike. Such towns as St. Clair, Shenandoah, Pottsville, Mahanoy City and other places were represented. President Corbin received the delegation cordially and the situation was discussed. The delegation report that President Corbin refused to recede from his position, that the miners' grievances would only be considered singly and alone, and that as far as the freight handlers and trainmen are concerned the company will maintain that it can employ whomsoever it pleases.

A BOB-SLED holding ten persons dashed into a farmer's team at Oswego, N. Y. One man has died of his injuries, two others can not recover, and the remaining seven are badly injured.

WEST.

TWO TRAINS collided near Ottumwa, Iowa, both engines being completely wrecked. A fireman was scalded to death; another fireman and an engineer were killed, and several passengers were badly wounded.

IOWA Prohibitionists have served notices on breweries of Clinton and Lyons of an application for an injunction, under the prohibitory law.

THE terrible effects of the recent blizzard, says a Yankton (Dak.) dispatch, are hourly manifested by the discovery of frozen bodies on the prairie in the vicinity of Yankton.

It is placing the number of fatalities at a very low figure to say that at least 100 human beings lost their lives in the dreadful storm within a radius of fifty miles. In this same vicinity the loss of cattle, horses and sheep will aggregate 2,000 head. It is almost impossible to estimate the number who suffer the loss of limbs, but it is safe to calculate that 300 unfortunate men will suffer the loss of arms or legs. Bon Homme County reported twenty-two deaths. Clay County fifteen, Yankton County fifteen. The number is expected to be increased to double this figure. A large number of unknown bodies have been recovered and await identification. Thirty-five bodies have been received. Whereless teams have been found to-day wandering over the prairie, and it is likely that some of those missing will not be found before the snow melts. Thirty men are missing, and a number of farmers have been in town to-day who report finding the dead bodies of unknown men in various parts of the county. The larger number of casualties in Dakota seem to be due less to the greater severity of the storm there than to the fact that it was immediately preceded by fine and comparatively warm weather, which tempted an unusually large number of people to make journeys of considerable distance across the prairies. Some of them were caught on foot on the prairies, lost their way in the blinding storm and perished. From Nebraska comes the report of the finding of frozen bodies along the roads, and the discovery of teams, in some instances the horses being dead while in others they were wandering about in good condition. The casualties reported are horrifying, and it is altogether likely that less than half the truth has yet been told, so slight has been the communication from point to point across the prairies. The loss on stock has been heaviest in the northern part of the State. The loss of human life is reported from all quarters. Reports from West Kansas show that the storm was very disastrous in that section of the State. Thousands of head of cattle were frozen to death, and a number of persons have perished in the terrible blizzard. A revised list of the victims of the blizzard in Dakota show that 145 persons are known to have perished, while fifty or sixty are missing, all of whom are presumably dead.

SOUTH.

IN the case of the Rev. Thomas P. Ryan the Methodist minister who was murdered in Roane County, West Virginia, last October, and for which crime three men were lynched, two detectives have reported that the lynchers were the actual murderers of the minister; that they are members of an oath-bound society known as the "Consolidated Band," having grips, pass-words, etc., and that they have committed many outrages in that region.

OVER one hundred printers in Louisville, Ky., a third of all the union printers in the city, have been on the Courier-Journal pay-roll. All these, except six, are on a strike. The managers of the paper say they will take any of the men back who choose to come independently, but from this time on the office shall be a non-union one.

IN the war of extermination between the McCays, of Pike County, Kentucky, and the Hatfields, of Logan County, West Virginia, three of the Hatfields have been killed. The authorities are powerless to stop the deadly feud.

POLITICS.

CIRCULARS were sent out from Dubuque (says a telegram from that city) to 100 of the most prominent Republicans in Iowa, including the Governor, all the State officials, and leading legislators, questioning them as to their choice for President. Replies from seventy have been received. Senator Allison leads the list, not only for first but for second choice. Out of seventy who answered, thirty-eight name Allison as first choice and eighteen as second choice. Mr. Blaine is the first choice of twenty-three and the second choice of eleven. Lincoln is not the first choice of any, but the second choice of two. Every State official names Allison as first choice except the Auditor, who is for the nominee. All but two out of the seventy are for protection, and all but four oppose the repeal of the prohibitory law. Thirty-seven are in favor of national prohibition, one of whom is the Governor.

IN the Louisiana Democratic State Convention, at Baton Rouge, Francis T. Nichols was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. The McEnery men then moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was done. The convention was in session five days.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON telegram: "Attorney-General Garland has appointed Judge Sol

Claypool of Indianapolis to assist the United States District Attorney in the prosecution of the tally-sheet election forgers at that city. The Hon. W. M. Henderson, representing the committee of 100, an organization composed of prominent men in either political party, for the purpose of purifying the elections in Indiana, Tuesday filed a petition with the Attorney-General, asking for the employment of Judge Claypool in the prosecution of the indicted men now pending, and to have a vigorous prosecution. Mr. Henderson has been assured that the Government will lend every assistance, to the end that justice may be done."

THE wool conference at Washington ended with the adoption of resolutions advocating a return to the tariff of 1867, and a corresponding readjustment of the wool and worsted rates.

GENERAL.

THE largest gun ever made of steel in one solid casting, and one of the three big guns recently ordered by the United States Government, was cast at the Pittsburgh Steel Company's works in that city on Wednesday. The completed gun will be 268 inches long and will weigh nine tons. Its largest diameter, measuring from the outside, will be, at the breech, 23 inches; its smallest diameter, at the muzzle, 10 inches. The wall, between the bore and the outside, at the breech, will be 7 1/2 inches thick. The pressure in the chamber will be 15 tons to the inch, and the muzzle velocity will be 2,000 feet to the second. If the experiment is successful, it is claimed that the guns can be cast for \$3,300, whereas, if made on the old plan, it would cost over \$20,000.

THE Mexican Central passenger train due at El Paso, Wednesday morning, was held up about three hundred miles south of El Paso by a band of eight robbers. A considerable sum in gold and bills was taken, but a quantity of silver was left behind. None of the passengers was maltreated.

After eluding detectives for a year the man who, representing himself as a brother to Marcus R. Mayer, so successfully swindled the residents of the City of Mexico out of nearly \$30,000, by a spurious advance sale of tickets for a series of concerts by Mme. Patti, has been arrested and is now locked up in New York.

THE KNIGHTS MUST GO.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Reading, Pa., says: "The Reading Railroad officials determined to cut loose from the Knights of Labor, and that organization will not be allowed to interfere in the company's affairs again. The action of Mr. Corbin in refusing to treat with his miners through their leaders is sufficient proof of this,



AUSTIN CORBIN.

and it makes very little difference now what the men do. The war is to be continued at any cost. There is considerable uneasiness in the coal regions, particularly among the most conservative miners, and a rupture is not unlikely. It is believed that many of the old miners will desert the ranks of the Knights and return to work next week. Many of them are packing up their effects preparatory to moving. Many will go West."

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK.

CATTLE	.....	\$5.25	@	6.00
HOGS	.....	5.25	@	6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	39 1/2	@	34
No. 2 Red	.....	31	@	32
CORN—No. 2	.....	62	@	63
OATS—White	.....	40	@	46
PORK—New Mess	.....	15.25	@	15.75

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	.....	5.25	@	5.75
Good	.....	4.25	@	4.75
Common to Fair	.....	3.75	@	4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	.....	5.25	@	6.00
Flour—Winter Wheat	.....	3.75	@	4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	.....	82	@	82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	48 1/2	@	49 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.....	32	@	33
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	20	@	21
Fine Dairy	.....	20	@	21
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.....	11 1/2	@	12 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.....	30	@	31
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.....	78	@	85
PORK—Mess	.....	14.50	@	15.00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Cash	.....	76 1/2	@	77 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	49	@	49 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.....	34	@	35
RYE—No. 1	.....	64	@	65
PORK—Mess	.....	14.75	@	15.25

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	83	@	83 1/2
CORN—Mixed	.....	48	@	48 1/2
OATS—Cash	.....	32	@	32 1/2
PORK—Mess	.....	15.00	@	15.25

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Cash	.....	87	@	87 1/2
CORN—Cash	.....	52	@	52 1/2
OATS—No. 1 White	.....	36	@	36 1/2

DETROIT.

BEEF CATTLE	.....	4.00	@	4.75
HOGS	.....	4.50	@	5.25
SHEEP	.....	4.50	@	5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	87 1/2	@	88 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	52	@	52 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.....	33 1/2	@	36 1/2

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	89	@	89 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	52	@	53
OATS—No. 2	.....	35	@	36
PORK—Mess	.....	15.00	@	15.50
LIVE HOGS	.....	5.25	@	6.00

BUFFALO.

CATTLE	.....	5.00	@	5.50
HOGS	.....	5.25	@	6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	82	@	83
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.....	56 1/2	@	57

INDIANAPOLIS.

BEEF CATTLE	.....	4.00	@	5.25
HOGS	.....	5.25	@	6.00
SHEEP	.....	3.75	@	4.75
CORN	.....	50	@	51 1/2
OATS—Mixed	.....	30	@	31

EAST LIBERTY.

CATTLE—Prime	.....	5.00	@	5.25
Fair	.....	4.25	@	4.50
Common	.....	3.50	@	4.00
HOGS	.....	5.25	@	6.00
SHEEP	.....	4.75	@	5.25

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

THE President sent to the Senate, on Thursday, the 15th inst., the nomination of Gen. Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico. Mr. Chandler addressed the Senate in support of his resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the suppression of the votes of colored citizens at the recent municipal election at Jackson, Miss. Mr. Riddleberger remarked that the resolution was intended to affect matters that ought to be considered only in executive session, and he gave notice that as to his resolution he would vote for the confirmation of Mr. Lamar. The resolution was adopted—yeas 29, nays 24—a party vote, except that Riddleberger voted with the Democrats, while the two Mississippi Senators were excused from voting. From the Committee on Military Affairs Senator Mendenhall reported favorably the bill introduced by him to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the army. The Senate passed the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River below St. Charles, Mo. Senator Callom introduced a bill to provide that the legislative powers of the Territory of Utah shall be vested in the Governor and the Legislative Assembly, the latter to consist of nine citizens of the United States, residents of the Territory, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Mitchell called up his bill abrogating all treaties with China in so far as they permit the immigration of Chinese or inhibit the United States from absolutely prohibiting such immigration, and repealing all acts of Congress authorizing, accepting or permitting such immigration. Messrs. Mitchell and Stewart addressed the Senate in support of the resolution. The House passed a bill to punish robbery, burglary, and larceny in the Indian Territory, fixing the maximum punishment at \$1,000 fine and fifteen years' imprisonment. The Senate passed a salary of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries at \$10,000 per annum was passed by the House. Representative Townsend reported back the Boutelle battle-flag resolution as amended by the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Bonnell said he had no objection to the amendments, and the House adopted the resolution.

THE Blair educational bill again came up in the Senate on the 15th inst., and Mr. Gray of Delaware made a constitutional argument against it. Mr. Vance of North Carolina addressed the Senate on Mr. Brown's resolution to abolish internal revenue taxation. The lines he said, had been drawn closely by the President's message on the tariff, the surplus and taxation. The contest had to be fought out squarely and the question had to be decided unequivocally on its merits. North Carolina people, he said, objected more to the methods of collection than to the amount of the tobacco and spirits tax. Mr. Stewart of Nevada offered an amendment to the bill providing for the investment of the surplus, which provides that any person may deposit at any mint or assay office gold or silver bullion and receive certificates therefor. In the House of Representatives Mr. Crisp of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported on the case of A. E. Redstone, claiming to have been elected to Congress from the Fifth California District, that no evidence had been filed and there was not sufficient ground for contest. Mr. Hatch of Missouri, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill making appropriations to carry into effect the provisions of the act to establish experimental agricultural stations.

THE nomination of Lucius Quintus Curtiss Lamar to be a Justice of the Supreme Court was confirmed in the Senate of the United States on the 16th inst. by the votes of Riddleberger of Virginia, Stewart of Nevada, and Stanford of California. The following Senators spoke at different times in opposition to the confirmation: Edmunds, Evans and Wilson of Iowa. This comprised all of the Republican members of the Judiciary Committee and the Presidential candidates on the Republican side. The latter quietly classed in the Senate as the four-hour session. The singular feature of the four-hour session was that the Democratic Senators sat silent in their seats. None of them urged the confirmation of Lamar. The Mississippi Senators did not say a word. One or two of the Democrats briefly answered a few questions, but none of them made a speech upon the case. The objections of the Republican Senators were of the same general character as the arguments which have been published in the Republican newspapers. They may be summarized under two heads: 1. Want of experience as a lawyer. 2. His political record, with especial reference to the issues of the war. There were no personal objections to him, and it is stated that nothing was said that could have wounded the susceptibilities of Mr. Lamar had he been present. The following Senators voted for confirmation: Bate, Berry, Beck, Brown, Butler, Blodgett, Cockrell, Coke, Call, Colquhoun, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Grady, Gorman, Harris, Hampton, Jones (Ark.), Morgan, McPherson, Pugh, Reagan, Saulsbury, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walhall, Wilson (Md.), all Democrats, and Riddleberger, Stanford and Wilson, Republicans. Total, 32. The following Senators voted for rejection: Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Bowen, Cameron, Chase, Cullop, Dawes, Dolph, Davis, Edmunds, Evans, Frye, Farwell, Hawley, Hoar, Hale, Hisecock, Ingalls, Mitchell, Padlock, Platt, Palmer, Plumb, Gray, Spooner, Sherman, Stockbridge, Total, 32. The following Senators were paired against Lamar: Manderson, Teller, Sabin, Jones (Nev.), Sabin, Morrill, Wilson (Iowa), Chandler, with the following Democrats who had voted for him: Blackburn, Gibson, Eastis, Hearst, Kenna, Payne, Pasco, Ransom. As soon as the vote in the Senate was taken the nomination of Lamar was taken up in the House. The House confirmed without debate. Gen. Bragg was also confirmed as Minister to Mexico. Mr. Chandler introduced a bill in the Senate to control congressional elections in South Carolina. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill creating a commission to inquire into and report on the material, industrial and mental progress of the colored race since 1865. The House passed a bill to indemnify the settlers on the Osage river lands above the Raccoon Forks, Iowa, for payments made upon lands subsequently taken from them, and also for the damages sustained thereby. Mr. Hale introduced a bill prepared by the American forestry congress to preserve the forests. Among the bills introduced in the House were the following: By Mr. Townsend (Ill.), to retire national bank notes and to substitute treasury notes therefor; by Mr. Landes (Ill.), to reduce the treasury surplus by paying a bounty of 25 cents a bushel on all wheat exported to foreign countries; by Mr. Chipman (Mich.), increasing the duty on imported lithographs from 35 to 50 per cent; as valorem; by Mr. Tarnsey (Mich.), authorizing the construction of government buildings having a postmaster, the cost of the building to range from \$20,000 in towns of 10,000 inhabitants to \$150,000 in towns of 60,000 inhabitants.

A REMARKABLE illustration of the puzzling migratory habits of the herring has just been observed on the southwest coast of Norway, at the so-called Jaderen, between the towns of Stavanger and Egersund. This district used to be one of the richest herring-fishing grounds in Norway during spring, but about twenty-five years ago the fish suddenly and completely disappeared from the coast. Last month enormous shoals once more came under shore, first "striking land" at the same spot as in former times. The quality of the herring is exactly the same as it was twenty-five years ago, and the shoals were accompanied by numerous "herring" whales.

THE highest officer, in Hawan (the largest of the Sandwich Islands), the representative of the King, is always a woman. She is appointed by the King, and holds her office at his pleasure. The present one is a handsome native married woman of about 37 years. Her husband has

SPELLBOUND.

What was it written in those old, old pages?
What was I reading in the twilight dim?
Strange as the echoes of old distant ages,
Sweet as the music of a vespers hymn!
I have heard no song the nightingales were
singing;
I never marked how soon the sweet stars fell;
On flew the leaves, and far my thoughts were
winning.
Silent I stood, and rapt as in a spell.

Then as I waited for some glad revealing,
What all the meaning of the words might be,
Tears of strange joy within my eyes were steal-
ing.
I saw you coming through the mist to me,
Then—as you touched me—in the moonlight
glory,
Then as I heard your loving heart beat fast,
Clear in my soul shone out that mystic story,
Joy, life, and love revealed to me at last.
—Cassell's Magazine.

GIVING THEIR EXPERIENCE.

BY WILL CARLETON.

Four editors were recently traveling together along one of the great iron turnpikes of the nineteenth century. They were for the time being free from care, and appeared to be enjoying themselves, unharassed by any demands of the devil for copy. They had exhausted the delights and vexations of euchre and whist, and fell to talking over some of their editorial experiences. The conversation turned upon the different adventures which these protectors of the reading public had undergone with would-be contributors.

"I have no doubt," said one of them, "that I have hundreds of subscribers who think they could write a whole paper every day, as good as I am giving them. Indeed, many have as bad as told me so. In a large number of the minds of humanity the reading of an able article creates a desire to write one, the desire hardens into a resolve, and very often the resolve into an attempt. Then they come to us and want it 'typed' as George Francis Train would say.

"The worst class of these volunteer contributors that I have had to deal with is a lot of nice, good old gentlemen who have retired from business on a competency, and have very little to do nowadays except to help regulate the affairs of those who are still at work. They naturally feel that a good many things are going wrong in the world, and what is a newspaper for if not to get things right? So they put their views into essays of greater or less length, pen them in a very nice, prime, old-fashioned hand, sign them 'Veritas,' 'Fair Play,' 'Vigilant,' 'Subscriber,' 'A Reader of Your Valuable Paper,' 'One Who Knows,' 'A Sufferer,' 'A Public Protector,' or something of that kind, and then bring their long communications to me, and are angry, or, worse still, grieved, if I do not give them the entire facilities of the establishment. They write on all sorts of subjects, from the President's latest journey to the musical facilities of their neighbor's cats in the night. One old gentleman wanted me to publish his autobiography by installments; and after that his wife's and after that all his children's. None of them had ever been outside the county where they lived, and, as you may surmise, the manuscript was not wildly exciting. He was very much put out when I declined the article with thanks, and finally resolved to publish it in a book.

"The funeral reporter was the worst case I ever had," said another editor. "She was a middle-aged lady, who never missed a funeral; I used to wonder if she didn't sometimes get impatient waiting for her own. Only she could not write that up. She brought me a two-column account of every funeral she attended, which I had to condense and publish to please her and not offend the friends of the deceased. If I had let her, she would have turned my whole paper into a literary cemetery. She cared nothing for accuracy as long as she could fill space. She threw wreaths of praise indiscriminately upon every bier. If the dead man had no virtues, she invented some for him, and went right ahead. She badgered everybody in the office wild with her mortuary scribbles, and came very near being the death of me, in which case she would no doubt have written my own obituary with her usual placid sort of pleasure. Finally I restricted her to four lines per corpse, and she deserted me in a huff and went and contributed to the deaths and death of a rival paper.

"She was not so wearying," said another editor, "as the pretty young poetess who used to glide daintily into my dusty sanctum, with a sweet smile on her face and an immense bundle of doggerel under her arm. If she could have put as much taste and talent into her articles as she did into her attitudes and dresses, Sappho would have been nowhere. Her voice, too, was charming—her manner bewildering—everything about her was tiptop, except her poetry. The rhymes were bad, the measure limpid and jumped and kicked over the traces of any metrical harness that ever was constructed. The sentiment was stuff that she never would have thought of airing in prose, for she was a good conversationalist and sensible enough till she got into the poetic frenzy.

"I spent hours with her in the semi-seclusion of my sanctum trying to convince her that 'violet' did not rhyme with 'twilight' or 'blossom' with much of anything except 'opossum,' and that one of the requisites of a good poetical line was a certain regular number of feet; she would stamp one of her own shapely ones and insist upon it that I could edit stories and advertisements, but knew nothing about the affluents industry. And so I went on admiring her more and her poetry less every day until, overlooking her metrical infirmities, I came very near marrying her—that is, I proposed and she rejected me in a poem of sixteen stanzas. She finally united in the holy bonds of matrimony

with a tinsmith, and, I hope, gives him sonnets on toast every morning."

"A nice but determined old lady with an epic poem on the subject of Noah and his adventure was the worst of my troubles for a long time," said another editor. "She came in on the cars from the country one day, and asked me if I would like to see the poem. I replied with ill-starred politeness, 'Certainly,' and asked her how much there was of it. She replied about ten pounds, she guessed, stepped out into the hall and brought me the article, crammed into one of those old fashioned oil-cloth valises. She stated that her handwriting was not very good and thought she had better read it aloud, and actually commenced giving me the whole affair, done up in quatrains. Not having time or nerve to listen to it then, I unhappily told her to leave it, and I would look it over with a view to immediate publication if it proved worthy. She wrote me almost every day for two months in a terrible unreadable hand, and gave me the reputation in the office of receiving love letters from somebody. When I tried to explain by showing the letters and the manuscript, nobody could read either, and I was for some time under a cloud of ridicule from my fellow editors.

"I was just about to bundle up the whole business and send it back to my good old lady friend by express, when there came a little blaze in our office and destroyed among many other valuable things, the oilcloth satchel, the ark, Noah, and all the animals male and female.

"The old lady came into town the next day to see if her epic was safe, and I shall never forget how sorry I was to be obliged to tell her it had vanished.

She sank right down on the floor and wept piteously; it was her life work from a literary point of view. She had composed those lines amid the strokes of the churn, the feeding of the chickens, and the cooking of boiled dinners, and had intended to go down through succeeding ages and weather the deluge of oblivion in that ark. She was perfectly overwhelmed with grief, but finally recovered sufficiently to demand \$1,000 for her poetry—left in my care and lost by carelessness, she said. She finally sued us; I could not testify to the value or worthlessness of the manuscript, never having been able to read it, and finally compromised by paying her \$200, and my attorney \$100 for getting me out of the scrape."

"The worst volunteer contributor I ever had to encounter," said another, "was a poetical reformer. He was a little, old man, who, I am afraid, was liable to be called by the name attached to the business end of a windlass. He had a great many peculiar theories of his own in regard to poetry, and wanted me to devote a department to them in my paper. One of his poems I did publish, on account of its very absurdity.

"His theory, as illustrated by this poem, was, that as many poets wrote four-line stanzas without rhyming the first and third, while the second and fourth were rhymed, it was just as proper to rhyme the first and third and let the others take care of themselves. The poem commenced like this:

"It was a cold and winter night;
The wind blew fresh and shrill;
A woman sat by the dim fire-light;
No other light had she.
"Through poverty and sad distress
She'd struggled bravely on;
But now her strength has grown much less,
And food was very dear.
"Alas! alas! what shall I do?
The worst loudly cried:
For of sweet children she had two,
And loved them very much."

"How many more stanzas had the poem, did you say?" inquired one of the editors, with mid-winter politeness.

"I did not say," replied the other, but there were thirty-eight in all."
"O, God, she cried, in accents wild—"
But the narrator was alone. The remainder of his story had been "declined with thanks."

Strange Story Revealed by a Locket.

One of the daintiest and most romantic little facts that have come to light in a long time is reported to have been related by Mrs. Steele Mackaye. Some thirty years ago, as it is told, a young man who earned a living as private tutor was much attached to two of his pupils—one a boy, the other a girl—who lived in different towns. The tutor kept a portrait of his favorite boy pupil in a locket, which he one day showed to his favorite girl pupil. She, naturally, became interested in the pretty boy whose picture only she had seen. After a time the tutor playfully betrothed the two—and even lent the picture-locket to the girl who wore it round her neck. The lad, too, used to talk with his tutor about his "little wife," but somehow they were never brought together. The tutor was drowned one day and the little girl kept the locket. Now comes the poetry of the story.

Years afterward a man and his wife were traveling on the continent. One morning in their chamber in Paris the lady, while tumbling over the contents of her jewel-box, incidentally showed the keepsake to her husband.

"Where did you get this?" he asked in surprise. "It is a portrait of myself. I gave it to my old tutor when I was a child."

The lady thereupon related the circumstances connected with her possession of the memento. The surprise of both of them may be imagined, and every reader of the pretty story (which is not fictitious) may embellish it with whatsoever beauties fancy can conjure up.

The lady and gentleman in that chamber in Paris were Mr. and Mrs. Steele Mackaye.—*Detroit Free Press.*

LINCOLN'S TEACHER.

Reminiscences of the Martyred President by Uncle Billy Greene.

Every man who ever dabbled in Illinois State politics knows him or has heard of him. To these and to those who knew him in his active business life he is known as "Slicky Bill" Green. Young men addressed him as "Uncle Billy" Green, and the poetic Ed Lanning, of Petersburg, calls him the "Prophet of Menard."

He is called "Slicky Bill" because no sharper, shrewder business man or politician ever lived in Illinois. He is called "Uncle Billy" because he is an old man. Ed Lanning calls him the "Prophet of Menard" because in him is nearly all the history of the country; because he is a prominent figure in old Salem's history, and because in Abraham Lincoln's early manhood Greene was closer to him than any other man and had more influence with him. He, more than any other individual, made Lincoln's first election to the Presidency possible, for he followed Greene's political advice when he would not listen to other men. He was the friend and confidant of Lincoln in his early manhood. Greene was sharp, aggressive and successful and Lincoln had faith in his judgment in all things. Greene, on the other hand, stood wondering in the presence of Lincoln's greatness—to him apparent from their earliest acquaintance. Greene says of Lincoln: "Always, from the first time I saw him, I thought him the greatest man that ever lived, and I know it now."

It was to Greene that Lincoln confided his secret sorrows and his hopes. It was Greene who, at night in the grocery store at Harlem, held the little grammar while Lincoln recited his lessons.

When President Lincoln, at a banquet at the White House, presented William G. Greene to William H. Seward, Mr. Seward bowed grandly from across the banquet table and said: "I am pleased to meet you, Mr. Greene."

"Oh, come around here, Seward, and shake hands with Greene," said President Lincoln; "he is the man who taught me grammar."

Mr. Greene says he is not entitled to this distinction. "Lincoln committed the whole grammar to memory," he says, "and I simply looked on the book to see that he didn't miss a word while he recited it. When Lincoln tackled a proposition he knew it all before he quit it; and when he got through with that grammar he knew more about grammar than the man who wrote the book."—*Chicago News.*

Modest Men.

The truth is this is no kind of a world for quiet, peaceable, steady, humble, modest men. You may think there aren't any, but there are. I am not saying that they are plentiful. I am not saying that they are to be found lying around loose, inviting attention. No, but there are such men. You may not have expected to find them, and you know one always doubts the existence for a moment of what he does not expect. Perhaps it may be a discovery. But anyway there's nobly so thoroughly to be sympathized with as the humble, meek, modest man who only asks to be allowed to live his own life and be let alone. I guess it must be because he is so rare an animal that everybody immediately takes to him and makes a great deal of him, until he ends by being a conceited ass and loses himself in the vast mass of conceited asses. I heard a fellow once give his own version of a little trouble he had had. In fact, from what he said I understood that he had been arrested and fined for a little fight he had.

He was a small fellow, and his antagonist was about six feet four and a fighter.

"Look at me," the little fellow said. "Do I look like a quarrelsome man? Well I ain't. I goes my own way peaceable and quiet, and never interferin' with anybody's business, and they fined me for assaultin' a man six feet four. Why, I couldn't get up to him—if I could I'd have battered the life out of him, you bet. I was in the saloon when this tall fellow began bullyin' me. I'm the most harmless man livin'." I wouldn't hit a boy, I wouldn't. He began bullyin' me. Well, I says, look here, I'm a quiet, law-abidin' man. You want to fight, I see. I ain't goin' to fight. I called you a liar? Maybe, I did. But you can hit me if you like. I ain't agoin' to fight, and I call you fellows to witness he did the fightin'." You called me a liar, says the man, 'an' I'm goin' to lick you, do you hear?' 'I hear you,' says I; 'I hear you; an' I calls them fellows to witness, for I'll have you arrested, an' they'll prove as I didn't fight.' 'Then,' said the little man, 'I hit him between the eyes and on the nose and under the chin, an' I bunged him all up, an' he calls a policeman, has me took up an' all them fellows goes down an' swears I hit him first. Circumstantial evidence ain't worth a cuss anyway.'—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Shelley and Harriet Westbrook.

Shelley behaved exceedingly ill to Harriet Westbrook. Nobody can deny that; he didn't himself. He undoubtedly suffered remorse for his conduct, in spite of a sentence or two of bravado, and he felt himself to have been, as he undoubtedly was, the cause of the poor girl's suicide. Well, what more, in the name of common decency, is to be made of the story? Suppose Harriet, though "beautiful, amiable, good, accommodating and affectionate," was "also—deadly and at last unavailing discovery—commonplace?" Suppose it is the fact that Shelley himself said the partner of his life ought to

have been one who could "feel poetry and understand philosophy," and that Harriet, "though a noble animal, could do neither." Suppose that Shelley, to quote a delicious sentence of Mr. W. M. Rosset, "must, no doubt, have regarded the latter career" of the forlorn and deserted woman as "marked by great want of self-respect, and may have both felt and expressed himself strongly now and again without derogating from the substantial rectitude and tenderness of his nature—still, what then? Is it, therefore, worth while to give us endless "studies" and biographies full of solemn disquisition on these threadbare scandals?—*McMillan's Magazine.*

That Erratic Chronometer.

A prominent storekeeper said to a reporter, "Did you see that man with an eight dollar watch who just walked up to the five hundred dollar chronometer in my window, looked at it, shook his head and walked away? So great is the faith in his time-piece that I dare say he believes in its correctness even though my chronometer shows it to be five or ten minutes out of the way. This reminds me of a funny incident which occurred several years ago. A small dealer on the Bowery through some means secured the dial and hands of a chronometer of excellent English make, which he duly attached to a cheap lever movement, hiding all but the dial, and exhibited it in his show window with a grand flourish and a neat sign reading, 'Correct city time.' The business men in the neighborhood were all very much pleased to have such an excellent timepiece to regulate their watches by, and they all set them carefully to conform with the chronometer.

"For several weeks after that anxious looking men were to be seen standing before the window in which the 'chronometer' was displayed, perplexedly figuring up either a loss or gain in time. At the end of the third week the jeweler had nearly every watch in the neighborhood brought to him to clean and regulate, and money fairly poured in on him while his rivals were all but starving.

"One unlucky Saturday night his favorite cat crawled into the show window, and in her frisky chase after flies or mice succeeded in tangling herself up in the velvet, which shrouded all but the dial of the 'chronometer' and pulled it completely off. All day Sunday there lay that 'chronometer's' movement exposed to full view with the name of an American company which makes cheap watches plainly engraved on it, and before the proprietor of the store opened on Monday morning nearly everybody had seen it.

"He never got any work from that quarter of the city, and eventually had to move up to Harlem to put himself beyond the reach of the never-ending chaffing from former patrons who had wanted their watches regulated to run with the 'chronometer.'"—*Jewelers Weekly.*

Railroad Magnates.

According to a Chicago correspondent, President Hughitt of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and President W. B. Strong of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the heads of the two great railroads of the country, started as telegraph operators. The latter began as operator at Milton, Wis., on the old Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and the former at a small station on the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad. These are the only two big railroads out here who started on their career from the keyboard. There are a dozen of the most prominent men in the profession, railroad Presidents most of them, who graduated from the civil engineering department. President Newell, of the Lake Shore began as a rodman. So did President Roberts of the Pennsylvania system. He helped carry the chain for the engineers who built the Erie road. Hugh Riddle, for so many years at the head of the Rock Island, and now a member of the executive committee, grew up from the civil engineering department. General Manager T. J. Potter of the Union Pacific was a lineman before he became a country station agent on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. President T. B. Blackstone, of the Chicago and Alton began his railroading by acting as roadman on the New York and New Haven road. The late S. S. Merrill, who was given a higher rank than almost any other Western railroader, didn't begin even as a humble member of the civil engineering corps. He started in on a gravel train as a conductor. That was on the old Prairie du Chien road. J. C. Clark, of the Illinois Central, was a fireman on an engine. Superintendent Jeffery of the Illinois Central started as an office boy in the '50s. President Jim Hill of the Manitoba was local agent for ten years for a little plug road at St. Paul. Horace Tucker, now the General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central, and General Manager E. St. John of the Rock Island, both began by helping at the ticket offices of small roads.—*Peck's Sun.*

A Mighty Obelisk.

An obelisk was recently erected in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, which can be seen from many miles up and down the Hudson. It is a granite shaft made out of the solid rock of an island off the coast of Maine. The obelisk was towed a distance of 500 miles, whence it was moved on rollers for a distance of two miles. The obelisk is sixty feet long and weighs one hundred tons. Owing to the novel methods of engineering used in its transportation and erection the entire cost of these two items did not exceed \$6,000. The contract price for the obelisk was \$50,000, which included its erection.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

DANGER OF STOOPING FORWARD.

Advice on the Subject from a Medical Journal of the Highest Standing.

[London Lancet.]

Every one knows that stooping forward, particularly after rising quickly from the bed in the morning, when the stomach is empty and the heart has less than ordinary support from the viscera below the diaphragm, is very apt to occasion a form of faintness, with vertigo, not unlike that which occurs in seasickness. We do not at the moment speak of the faintness and giddiness from cerebral anemia, which are directly consequent, upon suddenly assuming the erect after long continuing in the recumbent posture, but of the more alarming sensation of being in the center of objects which are rapidly passing away, usually from left to right, with loss of power to stand or even sit, and an almost nightmare feeling of inability to call for help to do anything to avert the catastrophe, while throughout the experience the sufferer retains painfully acute consciousness.

This, we say, is familiar as one, at least, of the effects not uncommonly produced by stooping forward under the special conditions indicated. With many other varieties of the vertigo consequent upon heart weakness or cerebral anemia, observation or experience has made us all acquainted. We cannot, however, help thinking that the consequences of even partial compression of veins of the neck, offering an obstacle to the return of blood from the head, with its important organs, are not so well recognized. The peculiar form—or, more accurately, the several forms—of headache distinctly caused in this way when the head is long bowed forward on the chest, bending the neck on itself, cannot fail to occur to every one; nor will the high tension of the eyeball, the turgid and heavy eyelids, the snuffing nose, the deafness, with buzzing or throbbing in the ears, the heavy breathing, and the puffed and perhaps flushed or darkened color of the face, resulting from the obstructed venous circulation through the bended neck, be forgotten.

There are other and more perilous, though secondary, effects of leaning forward, when the heart is weak or the blood-vessels are not so strong as they ought to be, which should not be overlooked. Beyond question the extra strain thrown upon the apparatus of the circulation by anything that impedes the free passage of the blood through almost any part of the venous system is more severe and dangerous than a physically equal strain thrown on the arteries. At least this is so in adult life, and, without going further into details in connection with the modus operandi of the mischief to which we point, it may be permissible to urge that the subject is one to which attention may be usefully directed.

The weakly and those who are not unlikely to have hearts readily overburdened and blood-vessels stretched beyond recovery, or even ruptured, should be warned quite as earnestly against suddenly assuming, or too long retaining, any postures which do—however slightly and partially—impede the return of blood through the veins. We know how prolonged sitting may cause the veins of the legs to distend and either give way or permit the extravasation of their contents. When this sort of thing happens, even though in trifling degree, in the case of vessels directly connected with such delicate organs as the eye, the ear, and the brain, it is easy to see that the results may be very serious in their character; and probably few postures commonly taken up by persons who lead somewhat sedentary lives are so prone to do mischief unnoticed as that of leaning forward as at work at a table which is not sufficiently high to insure the head being so raised that the veins of the neck may not be in any way compressed or the return of blood from the head embarrassed or delayed. We see reason to believe that if this apparently small matter were generally understood there would be fewer head and heart troubles, and we will go so far as to say that some lives now lost would be saved.

"Toddy Drawers."

The drink called "toddy" is the juice extracted from the coconut palm, and is collected in earthenware pots called "chatties," into which the sap runs during the night from an incision made in the spathe. In the morning the "toddy drawer," connecting his two feet by a piece of rope, swarms up the trunk of the tree with which he intends commencing operations, and having reached the lofty summit he empties the contents of the chatty into a vessel attached to his waist. In order to save himself the fatigue of descending each tree and ascending the next in succession he passes from one to another by means of two ropes, on one of which his bare feet rest, while with his hands he holds on to the other. These ropes, in course of time, become untrustworthy from exposure to weather and have to be occasionally changed. But too often the unfortunate rope-walker, grown careless by long immunity from accident, neglects to renew his perilous bridge and the snapping of either rope causes his death. Were the lower rope to break there might still be hope of clinging to the other and so working his way along; but, should the upper one break, obviously there is little chance of saving himself, even though the other remain sound. From this comes the proverb, "If the supporting rope breaks one's mainstay is gone."—*All the Year Round.*

WOOD-FIBER capable of being spun is now prepared in Germany. The preparation of the fiber of pine leaves as a material for carpets is another promising new industry.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1888.

PRESIDENT ANGELL has sent us a copy of his annual report as President of the State University at Ann Arbor.

MARRIED:—On Wednesday, January 18th, by Isaac Fairbanks, Esq., Mr. William Blom to Mrs. Jana Van der Hoover, both of this city.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Holland Mich., Jan. 19, 1888: Miss Mattie Camell, Bailey K. Flagg, Miss Maggie Geary, A. J. Rice.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

MR. S. LIEVENSE called at our office this week and said that our Olive Center correspondent was mistaken in saying that Jacob Lievens had purchased the timber on the Paterson place. It was Simon and his brother who had decided to go into the timber business, and they made the purchase for that purpose.

A DISPATCH to the Detroit Evening News from Grand Haven on Tuesday was, as follows: The Great Western Cutter Works, which opened with a spread eagle flourish here last Summer, were taken possession of by creditors this afternoon. Manager Chamberlain is in Chicago and no particulars are available to-day.

GREAT excitement still prevails in and around Coopersville and everybody is talking Hedge and over forty of the most influential farmers have already ordered and only a commencement has been made. A large amount will be planted this spring all over the State. A great improvement in fencing and one that will be adopted by all sooner or later.

OUR Reading Room is in need of funds and if asked by our solicitor please contribute freely. It has been tried for three months, and found sufficient patronage to pay to keep it up. It costs us about \$300 per year to run it, and our associations are not able to pay it without the help of the citizens of Holland. Help us to make a good financial report to the State Convention which meets in Kalamazoo Feb. 1st to 5th.

J. A. MABBS, Pres. Y. M. C. A.

News of Hope College Boys.

From the *Prairie View*, (Kansas) Record we take the following which appeared in an account of the settlement of a Holland colony there and sketches of its prominent business men:

"Jacob Poppen was born in 1858 of pioneer parents in a log house in the woods in Ottawa Co., Mich., where he was early initiated in the hardships of frontier life, and the handicraft of wood-chopping and mysteries of making maple sugar. At the age of 14 he entered Hope College, Holland, Michigan, in home made attire, which gained for him the soubriquet of "Hayseed" before his uncouthness had been chiselled into symmetry or his intellectual powers discovered. Here he mainly supported himself by teaching school at intervals until he was within ten days of graduation, when, on account of a misunderstanding between himself and the faculty arising out of youthful indiscretions and student's pranks, he left. He at once entered Kalamazoo College, from which, after six weeks' study, he graduated as Bachelor of Arts in June, 1882. The same week he was appointed to the chair of Modern Literature in that college, which position he held for one year, resigning it for more stirring scenes in the west, the goal of his hopes. He then taught school for awhile in Nebraska whence he removed hither as stated above, formed advantageous partnership with Mr. A. Van Diest with whom he now follows a lucrative vocation and devotes his energies to the growth and welfare of his community."

"Rev. D. Scholten, pastor of the Reformed Church, is a graduate of Hope Theological Seminary of Holland, Mich. Scrupulously faithful in the discharge of his duties and highly esteemed by all who know him, irrespective of shade of belief. His wife, a lady of culture and refinement, is an assiduous worker and shares his popularity."

Mr. Poppen is engaged in the dry goods business in this new settlement and is doing well.

(OFFICIAL.)
Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 17th, 1888.

The Common Council met in regular session and in the absence of the Mayor was called to order by the president, *pro tem*.

Present: Ald. Harrington, president *pro tem*, Carr, De Merell, De Vries, Steketee, Kramer, Van Ark, and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

D. E. Riley, Geo. N. Williams, Walter A. Williams, and E. J. Sutton applied for licenses to keep billiard and other tables for sport, hire, charge and reward.—Licenses granted subject to the provisions of an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to regulate and license Billiard Halls and places where bowling alleys, billiard

tables, pigeon hole tables and other tables are kept for sport, hire, charge or reward."

The following bills were presented for payment, viz: W. W. Noble, lighting street lamps for term ending January 17th, 1888, \$25.00; Holland City News, city printing, \$18.40; T. Keppel, gasoline for street lamps, \$55.11; P. H. McBride, railroad fare and expense to St. Louis and back, \$5.80; J. Cappon, railroad fare and expense to St. Louis and back, \$5.70; A. Huntley, one new key and repairing one key for jail, and repairing hose pipe, \$3.20; J. & C. Dykema, blacksmithing for fire department, \$5.50; Board of Water Commissioners, water for yard hydrant, \$1.50; H. Vaupell, paid one poor order, \$3.19; Telephone Co., telephone at the Clerk's and Marshal's offices and at Water Works for quarter ending April 1st, \$30.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.

The Committee on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor and said committee, recommending \$58.50 for the support of the poor for the three weeks ending February 8th, 1888, and having extended temporary aid to the amount of \$3.19.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.

The Select Committee on Electric Lights reported progress and asked for further time.—Granted.

The following bills having been approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Common Council for payment, viz: Alfred Huntley, repairing Gate, lead for Discs, grate bars, freight and cartage, \$42.93; A. Huntley, work on gate boxes and inspecting suction to well, \$2.63.—Allowed.

Ald. De Vries moved that the resolution adopted by the Common Council at their last meeting whereby the petition of Mrs. Blom to have her taxes remitted was not granted be reconsidered.—Carried. Yeas, Carr, De Merell, De Vries, Steketee and Van Ark, 5; nays, Harrington and Kramer, 2.

Ald. De Vries moved that Mrs. Blom's taxes be remitted.—Carried. Yeas, Carr, De Merell, De Vries, Steketee and Van Ark, 5; nays, Harrington and Kramer, 2. Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Sympathy is best shown when practical in its application. Therefore when you sympathize with your suffering baby, show it practically by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and thus cure your child. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

The safest, surest and cheapest remedy yet discovered for that disorder condition of the liver, known as "biliousness" is Laxador. Price 25 cts.

Any of our readers who send ten cents to the American Publishing Company, 8890 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., that Company will send them, postage paid, "The Weird and Wonderful Story of SHE; or Adventures in the Caves of Kor," by H. R. Haggard. Published in four volumes, size of Sesside Library. We hope all of our readers will improve this opportunity to get this fascinating story, which is so much praised by all the leading papers and magazines. 51-4t

New Advertisements.

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Manufacturer of
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DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$35 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

The cure for sickness 500 years ago was *Neglect*; 300 years ago, *Sorcery*; 100 years ago, *Herbs and Drugs*; 25 years ago, *Medicines*; to-day it is *Compound Oxygen*.

Medicines weaken the whole system to strengthen one weak point; COMPOUND OXYGEN strengthens both.

A doctor's average bill is \$50. Invest \$15 in our "Home Treatment," and you will save the other \$35, and feel better than you have for five years.

Are you NERVOUS? Those tired, sick headaches will vanish! Have you WEAK LUNGS? Give compound oxygen one chance to strengthen them. Have you DYSPEPSIA? It will cure you! Remember always one thing! You risk absolutely nothing in trying our treatment. It is simply *breathing different air*; not "dosing," or "drugging," or going a thousand miles away from home and friends. It is breathing daily into your lungs, AT YOUR OWN HOME, the concentrated vitality of all the health resorts in the world.

200 page book mailed free. For particulars, address,

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The New York MAIL AND EXPRESS, the favorite American newspaper of many people of intelligent and cultivated tastes, has recently made some noteworthy improvements, markedly increasing its general excellence. It is in the broadest sense

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most carefully edited, and adapted to the wants and tastes of intelligent readers throughout the entire country—North, South, East and West. It is a thoroughly clean paper, free from the corrupting, sensational and demoralizing trash, miscolored news, which defiles the pages of too many city papers.

OUR POLITICS.

We believe the Republican party to be the true instrument of the POLITICAL PROGRESS of the American people; and holding that the honest enforcement of its principles is the best guarantee of the national welfare, we shall support them with all our might; but we shall always treat opposing parties with consideration and fair play.

AGAINST THE SALOON.

The MAIL AND EXPRESS is the recognized National organ of the great Anti-Saloon Republican movement. It believes that the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in the United States is the enemy of society, a fruitful source of corruption in politics, the ally of anarchy, a school of crime, and, with its avowed purpose of seeking to corruptly control elections and legislation, is a menace to the public welfare and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

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They are sent free to all who apply.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—WEEKLY, per year, \$1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. DAILY, per year, \$6.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50; one month, 50 cents.

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Medicines can do nothing but check disease; they act negatively, not positively. They cannot build up your health, or bring back your strength, or renew your vitality.

Why do you hesitate to join the large army who are using COMPOUND OXYGEN when you know two things: First, By no possibility can it harm you. Second, In nine cases out of ten it must benefit you.

The quality of our curative agent is proved by the success in our business during the last eighteen years. Investigate, and you will not hesitate a moment. We will send free some of our books on the subject of HEALTH, if you will send your address.

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—AND—

New Goods!

O. BREYMAN & SON,

Dealers in

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Watches, Clocks,

Solid and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Etc.

We have just occupied our new store on the corner of Market and Eighth Streets, and will be pleased to see the people of Holland and vicinity at any time. We are selling Goops cheaper than ever and intend to give customers their money's worth.

Call early and make good purchases and be assured of good bargains.

We have some very fine novelties in Jewelry.

O. BREYMAN.

Holland Mich., Aug. 18 1887.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL

—AND—

Lumber Yard.

B. L. Scott, Proprietor.

HENRY KAMPERMAN, Foreman Sash and Door Department.

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SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c.,

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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 mere party as a fit subject for unquestioning adoration. It is unbiased in its presentation of political news.

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Is a "short-and-to-the-point" paper. It leaves to the "blanket-sheets" the monopoly of tiresome and worthless amplification. It says all that is to be said in the shortest possible manner. It is a paper for busy people.

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Neatly and promptly executed.

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Three doors east of Post-office.

Holland, Mich., April 13, 1887. 18-1t.

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Cannot Choke a Horse. Adjusts itself to any Horses Neck. Has two rows of Stitching. Will hold Hames in place. None Genuine unless stamped with our "Trade-Mark." ASK YOUR HARNES-MAKER FOR THEM.



\$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 30 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 862 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

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DRESS GOODS,

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A full and complete and kept fresh by frequent invoices.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Holland, Mich., Oct 15, 1887.

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Has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal: any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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CALL AND SEE US AND LEARN OUR PRICES.

We keep everything kept in a first-class store and it is no trouble to show our stock.

WM. VERBEEK.

Holland, Mich., May 19, 1887. 16-1yr

Lippincott's Monthly Magazine.

The February number of *Lippincott's Magazine* is a Woman's Number, and exhibits the better half of humanity in a number of the avocations which the present age throws open to women; as, translator, novelist, lawyer, poet, and literary critic. Mrs. A. L. Wister translates a novel called "The Spell of Home," after the German of E. Werner, and the novel is as thoroughly charming as anything that this best of all translators has ever given to the public. Anelie Rives shows herself in a new and most interesting light in a brilliant story of ancient Athens, "The Man of the Golden Fillet." Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood gives an entertaining and valuable sketch of her "Efforts to Become a Lawyer," showing how energy, pluck, and perseverance finally conquered the prejudices of ages. Agnes Repplier has a pleasant little essay on "Modern Word-Parsimony." An anonymous author discusses "Our Old Maids" from a practical and common-sense point of view. "Life at a Working-Woman's Home," by Charlotte L. Adams, is a singularly clever and amusing glimpse into a curious phase of life. The poems are by Helen Gray Cone, Sarah M. B. Platt, Edith M. Thomas, and Ella Wheeler Lacy.

"If a woman will, she will." If she will take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for her cold, she will be cured.

Take good advice.—I have suffered with bad headaches for years, and have tried many remedies without obtaining relief. I was advised to give Salvation Oil a trial, and it has entirely cured me.

EDWARD BALTZ, (Butcher.)
La Fayette Market Baltimore, Md.

OUT AROUND.

Ottawa Station.

George Scribner was in town Sunday.
George Blackford has bought a new organ.
Jim Bush has gone to Sullivan for employment.
Amos Birch and wife visited at C. L. Waffle's, Wednesday.
The Fellows Brothers are buying pine, white-oak, and basswood bolts for the manufacture of berry crates.
Frank Brewer, who went east to spend the holidays with his parents living near Buffalo, New York, has returned.

E. S. Barlow and wife were driving out on Wednesday when their horse slipped on a piece of icy road and broke one of the thills of their new cutter.

Thomas Watson has just returned from Ohio where he purchased six head of short horned Durham cattle, which will be shipped and forwarded here next month.

We have a nice two hundred pound school bell all ready to be placed in proper position, but which, for some unknown reason, is allowed to remain stowed away in a barn a half-mile distant from the school-house.

Andrew Monday had a narrow escape a few days ago from a burn out, caused by the blowing down of a joint of stove-pipe. The roof took fire which had made considerable headway when discovered. It was promptly put out.

The series of revival meetings commenced here last week by the Rev. Brotherton, Wesleyan Methodist, have been postponed until next week. The Rev. Charles Norton, Episcopal Methodist, comes forward and employs the intervening time for the same purpose. This move seems to indicate a little anxiety as to which of these rival branches shall obtain proselytes.

A very worthy young man of good reputation living in this community employed the services of the Rev. Charles Norton last Sunday, and aided by a legal license, proceeded to the residence of Wilbur Bement, where he abducted and carried off a young and only remaining daughter, May, to the blissful state of matrimony. At last accounts the young couple were very happy, and the parents had shed no tears of sorrow over their loss.

A little altercation, which resulted in a scuffle, occurred at singing school here on Wednesday evening of last week, between Wm. Roberts, director of this school district, and Ernest Fletcher, the boy who made so much trouble here last winter. The result has been an arrest of Roberts in a case of assault and battery. Young Fletcher was suspended from school, and arrested for assault and battery here last winter, and let off on the plea of poverty by payment of costs, amounting to about \$12. He has boasted since that he would get even with Roberts yet for his part in the transaction, and it now appears that he has made this his opportunity for doing so.

The Episcopal Methodists held quarterly meeting here on Saturday and Sunday, conducted by Rev. Charles Norton, of this circuit, and the Rev. William Gillett, of Grand Haven, who was here to represent the absent elder. We listened to his sermon of Saturday evening and Sunday. He seemed sincere and earnest in all he said and we were favorably impressed with his style and ability as a preacher. The attendance was small owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather. During the discourse of Saturday evening Mr. Gillett made use of a very forcible illustration of the death-bed scene of two little boys, one of whose parents were praying christian people, while those of the other were infidel. He spoke in a very affecting manner of the great contrast of feeling manifested by these two little children in view of the immediate future prospect before them. While that of one was bright and cheerful and full of promise, that of the other was dark and sad and gloomy, and without hope. The picture was truly affecting, and one that would have disturbed and awakened a feeling of anxiety in our mind, had it not been that we realized that in all, it was only a fancy picture of a vivid imagination, such as frequently occur in the course of a religious romance and therefore could not be true. We were further given to understand that the prolonged difficulty existing between the Lord and Satan and which is a fruitful cause of many conflicting opinions and conclusions in matters of religion is still as far as ever from an amicable settlement. This is certainly a very undesirable state of things as it involves the continued employment and support of a vast army that compose the clergy, whose combined salaries, if properly applied, would supply the wants of the needy millions to be found on every hand. When we consider this antagonism it is not strange, or a matter of great surprise, that so many are found in the ranks of the good natured Devil rather than bow down and

worship a vain, vindictive, and angry God, wrought out of the fertile fancy of an over zealous christian people. The figurehead of the Catholic Church, in the person of the Pope, has just received a costly display of presents, the tendency of which is only to flatter the extreme vanity and conceit of that august functionary, and increase the rigor and extent of religious intolerance. Had all the presents offered, been of the nature of the one sent by President Cleveland, his holiness, and that of his church, and the world at large, might have been greatly benefited thereby, but so long as human nature is afflicted with its present weakness, just so long will every page of the history of the human race exhibit this feature of weakness and absurdity, with an effort of a portion to control and subelst on the hard earnings produced by the arduous toil of their fellow men.

West Olive.

Be on the lookout boys. It's Leap Year now, you know.

A gentleman by the name of Graham is trying to organize a singing school here.

Mr. O. Trumble had the loss of his Post Office building adjusted Tuesday by the insurance company. We heard that he is to receive one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

Last week a couple of teams were sent two or three miles west of here to get a building for the Post Office. They brought one, which was found to be nothing more or less than an old pig pen. The community at large were quite indignant. We really thought our postmaster had more self respect.

"Tug Button" of the flourishing little city (?) of "Agnew" tells us that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will try and send a delegation down to help us out. "T. B." we have seen but one kind of animal around here which needs helping out and that is one of a long eared variety with a very loud bray, which strays down here occasionally from the above mentioned flourishing little city. Will you please inform the aforesaid delegation that it will be utterly useless to come on any day except Sunday. "OLIVE."

Fillmore Center.

Messrs. Fairbanks & Lowing have just returned from a trip north looking after their claims near Alanson, Emmet County, Mich. This place is ten miles north of Petoskey and twenty-four miles this side of Mackinaw. This firm is preparing to move their saw and feed mill from this place there some time in the future. During their stay of four weeks it snowed more or less every day, the "beautiful" being three feet deep on the average. There were no blizzards and the weather was not very cold, with an even temperature. The thermometer has not yet reached the point of zero. These gentlemen say that it was much more comfortable there in the woods than here with our cold winds. They will now start up their saw and feed mill here for the season. Quite a goodly number of logs have been drawn to the mill and are waiting to be cut into lumber.

Agnew.

West Olive sits and ponders "Who's next?" A goodly number of West Olive people came to town to see the play Saturday night.

A crowded house witnessed the play Saturday night and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Teamsters are taking advantage of the present good run of sleighing and forest products are being got out in a lively manner.

Mrs. Susan Sale has just returned from Saugatuck where she has been in response to a telegram that her sister was very ill. She left her much better.

Miss Jennie Mathews, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Barrows, is about to return to her home near Lockport, N. Y. She has made many friends during her short stay here and we were very much in hopes she would "hitch onto" a wolverine and linger among us.

A gentleman, financially embarrassed, called upon us this week for temporary assistance. He looked rather "hard," having ridden from Detroit to Grand Haven through the "blizzard" in a box car, walking back and forward to keep from freezing to death.

It seems quite encouraging when the "blizzard" is howling, to have some one drop in and remind us that "this is nothing to the winter of '37" when it was so cold that boiling water froze on a red-hot stove and when the dog barked you could pick up the barks in chunks as big as a wash-dish, etc., and very often a poor unsuspecting liar will so far forget himself as to go on in this strain for an indefinite time, but retribution is sure and swift when Doran follows up with his "turnip seed" yarn, the groans and extortions of the first offender is awful to behold.

JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50c, and \$1, at Yates & Kane's, Holland, and A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

When the eyes become weak or the lids inflamed and sore, a disordered system or a scrofulous condition of the blood is indicated, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best remedy. It invigorates and vitalizes the blood and expels all humors.

Wanted.

By the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Holland, 400 cords of sound four-foot steam wood for which the highest market price will be paid. For further particulars enquire of Commissioner Kramer at the store of Boot & Kramer.

By order of the Board of Water Commissioners.
Geo. H. SIPP, Clerk.

Lich, Mange, and Scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Kremers & Bangs, Druggists, Holland, Mich. 42 6m

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, Oct. 2, 1887.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	N.Y.	Mix.
Holland	8 a.m.	10 p.m.	12 p.m.	4 45
Grand Junction	11 30	2 05	1 05	8 05
Benton Harbor	11 58	2 17	1 23	9 30
Benton Harbor	1 30	3 00	2 25	12 00
New Buffalo	2 45	4 00	3 40	3 10
Chicago	5 55	6 40	6 40	

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	N.Y.	Mix.
Chicago	9 00	2 55	9 10	
New Buffalo	11 35	6 10	12 10	4 45
Benton Harbor	12 30	7 00	1 25	7 50
Benton Harbor	1 45	7 55	2 50	11 10
Grand Junction	2 05	8 07	3 12	12 10
Holland	3 05	9 00	4 35	3 05

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	N.Y.	Mix.
Holland	8 a.m.	10 p.m.	12 p.m.	4 45
Zeeland	8 15	9 00	10 45	6 10
Grand Rapids	8 55	9 45	11 40	8 10

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	N.Y.	Mix.
Grand Rapids	8 a.m.	10 p.m.	12 p.m.	4 45
Zeeland	8 15	9 00	10 45	6 10
Holland	8 55	9 45	11 40	8 10

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKEGON.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	N.Y.	Mix.
Holland	8 a.m.	10 p.m.	12 p.m.	4 45
Grand Haven	8 55	9 45	10 45	6 10
Perryburg	9 05	9 55	10 55	6 50
Muskegon, 3rd street	10 05	10 45	11 45	7 35

FROM MUSKEGON TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	N.Y.	Mix.
Muskegon, 3rd street	8 a.m.	10 p.m.	12 p.m.	4 45
Perryburg	8 15	9 05	10 05	5 50
Grand Haven	8 25	9 15	10 15	6 05
Holland	8 55	9 45	10 45	6 10

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	N.Y.	Mix.
Holland	8 a.m.	10 p.m.	12 p.m.	4 45
Fillmore	8 15	9 05	10 05	5 50
Hamilton	8 25	9 15	10 15	6 05
Allegan	8 55	9 45	10 45	6 10

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	N.Y.	Mix.
Allegan	8 a.m.	10 p.m.	12 p.m.	4 45
Hamilton	8 15	9 05	10 05	5 50
Fillmore	8 25	9 15	10 15	6 05
Holland	8 55	9 45	10 45	6 10

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

W. A. GAVETT, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.
W. A. CARPENTER, Traffic Manager.
F. G. CHURCHILL, Station Agent.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)
(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)
Apples, 70c; Beans, \$2.35; Butter, 18c; Eggs, 30c; Honey, 9 to 10c; Onions, 70c; Potatoes 80c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)
(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)
Buckwheat, 50c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.15; Clover seed, \$1.25; Corn Meal, \$1.40; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.50; Flour, \$2.00; Hay, 10 to 12; Middlings, \$1.40; Feed, \$1.50; Oats, 30c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 50c; Timothy Seed, \$2.50; Wheat, 50c; Red Fultz, 50c; Lancaster Red, 50c; Corn seed, 45c.

RETAIL.
Buckwheat, 50c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.15; Clover seed, \$1.25; Corn Meal, \$1.40; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.50; Flour, \$2.00; Hay, 10 to 12; Middlings, \$1.40; Feed, \$1.50; Oats, 30c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 50c; Timothy Seed, \$2.50; Wheat, 50c; Red Fultz, 50c; Lancaster Red, 50c; Corn seed, 45c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

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

Bank.

HOLLAND CITY BANK, foreign and domestic exchange bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Billiard Halls.

WILLIAMS, W. A., proprietor Temperance Billiard Parlor, dealer in fine Cigars and Tobaccos. Cor. River and Seventh streets.

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

Clothing.

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

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, Kremers & Bangs, Proprietors.

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

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

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

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

CRANDELL, S. R., dealer in Department Goods, and proprietor of Holland City Bazaar, Eighth Street.

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

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

STEKETEE PETER & CO., general dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed. The finest stock of Crockery in city, cor. Eighth and River streets.

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

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

WERKMAN, R. E., proprietor of the Phoenix Cheap Cash Store and dealer in General Merchandise, cor. River and Tenth streets.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Flour Mills.

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

Hardware.

KANTERS R. & SONS, dealers in general hardware, steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 52 Eighth street.

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

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor. The only first-class hotel in the city. Is 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 depot of C. & W. M. R'y. A well appointed Hotel. Rates reasonable.

Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J., Jr., proprietor of Holland City Sale and Exchange Stable. General teaming done, cor. Market and Seventh sts.

Manufacturers, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

HOLLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, L. T. Kanters, General Manager. Windmills, Tanks, etc., a specialty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VAN DER VEN, J. M., Manufactures the best 5 cent cigar made. Havana filled. Smoke them. For sale by all dealers.

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

Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Marble Works.

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

Meat Markets.

DOK, C. & SON, Fresh and Salt Meats, and choice steaks always on hand. River street.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

A Story of Jobbery and Robbery Not Fully Revealed by the Official Investigations.

How the Schemers Lined Their Pockets at the Expense of the Government.

A Plot to Defraud the Government of Its Dues—Policy of Charles Francis Adams.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The majority and minority reports of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners, startling as they are in their arraignment of the men that have mismanaged and wrecked these corporations, fall far short of revealing the actual condition of affairs. The history of both the Central and Union Pacific Companies is full of rottenness from the start. It may almost be said that they "were conceived in sin and born in iniquity." The original idea of building a railroad across the western half of the continent, from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, was a grand one, but if it had been left to the honest men that projected it, to accomplish the result, it would have been deferred many years. As originally chartered and surveyed, the Pacific Road was divided into two sections—the first, the Union Pacific, to run direct from Omaha to Ogden; the second, the Central Pacific, from Ogden to San Francisco. The enterprise was too heavy and costly and the results too uncertain to attract private capital to any extent, and Congress, to insure construction, voted aid at an average of \$32,000 a mile. The sharpers soon ascertained that this would amount to more than the actual cost of building, and began to flock in, vulture-like, to feast on the financial vitals of the corporations.

The history of the Union Pacific from this point is peculiarly interesting, and a fair reflex of the operations of both sections during the construction period. The men who, attracted by the big Government bonus, had embarked in the work and virtually seized control of the company began to figure on a plan for securing all the plunder possible. They had little, if any, hope in the future of the road, and were in for what could be made out of the construction of it on the "addition, division, and silence" scheme. Prominent among these men were Dr. Durant, Vice President and General Manager of the company; the brainy but erratic George Francis Train, James Davis, and others more or less known to fame. Congress had wisely provided that the subsidy should be paid in installments only on the completion and acceptance of the road in fifty-mile sections. Durant and his associates were unable and unwilling to stand the cost of building the first section themselves, and the whole affair threatened to "die a-borning." At this juncture, George Francis Train, the boss schemer and brains of the gang, came to the front with his Credit Mobilier, and showed his pals how to not only build the road without going down into their own pockets, but to shave off an extra share of the profits as well. It was under Train's inspiration that the road, instead of being built direct from Omaha to Ogden, a distance as the crow flies of about nine hundred miles, was twisted in and out like an ox-bow, until an extra one hundred were covered and on which the government subsidy was demanded and paid. Every conceivable plan for the diversion of money from the treasury of the government and pockets of innocent stockholders into the coffers of the construction ring was put on foot. Honest men, disheartened at the outlook, either retired voluntarily from active participation in the councils of the company, or were rudely shoved aside by the managers. When the condition of affairs had become so notorious as to call for Congressional action the ring seemed to have a death grasp on the morals as well as the finances of the country. Men in high places—Senators, Representatives, Judges on the bench—obeyed its behests with a readiness that caused surprise, even to their masters who issued the command.

And this ring was not always particular as to its methods of doing business. During the Durant dynasty, and when the road was getting well to the west of Cheyenne, one of the inside construction concerns, known as "Davis and Associates," had a contract for furnishing all the ties, bridge timbers, and lumber needed, from Cheyenne west to Promontory Point, the real terminus of the road. This firm consisted of James Davis, M. B. Sprague, George Francis Train, and, as might be supposed, Dr. Durant. The latter's share was in the name of his brother Frank, and Train's was in the name of his beautiful wife, whose affections Durant is accused of having by that time alienated and transferred to himself, as well as the largest part of her husband's property. This firm had sublet their contract to other parties at figures which insured an enormous profit to "Davis and Associates," but, not contented with that, began to scheme for an additional dollar. When the work was about finished the Union Pacific was owing "Davis and Associates" \$750,000, and the latter were indebted to the sub-contractors to the amount of \$210,000. The laborers had been clamoring for their pay for some time, and the sub-contractors had made repeated demands on "Davis and Associates" for their money, but without result. Durant, as manager of the Union Pacific, claimed the company was bankrupt and unable to pay Durant, as head of the contracting firm, over 10 per cent of the \$750,000, and the latter in turn asked the sub-contractors to settle on that basis, hoping in this way to turn about \$190,000 into the ring treasury. The cashier for "Davis and Associates" at that time was a nifty chap named Christopher, a character well known to Western and Southern railway men. Christopher, on becoming acquainted with the nature of the proposed steal, went to the sub-contractors and advised them not to settle, as he had a plan for getting their money in full. It was about time for the directors of the road to make an inspection, and Christopher arranged with a telegraph operator named Hilliken, then stationed at Echo City, to advise him as to the arrival of their train. This was done, and Christopher, gathering the sub-contractors and their men, went to a siding six miles west of Piedmont, which was then the headquarters of "Davis and Associates." When the train came along about sunrise it was stopped and switched off on the side-track. Christopher went into the car and explained the situation to Durant and his party, telling them plainly that the men thought they were trying

to rob them, and that they could not proceed until the \$210,000 was paid in full. Durant made all sorts of promises, but it was of no use. After forty-eight hours' parleying Durant sent out \$50,000 which he had in a safe in the car, and wired to Omaha for \$50,000 more, which was forwarded. When the \$100,000 was paid over, Durant made fresh pledges and asked to be allowed to finish his trip. Under Christopher's advice, however, the men refused. Then Durant began to rave and threaten them with imprisonment, saying he had wired for help. The men in command were not fooled by this talk, as they had taken good care that no communication on revealing the actual condition of affairs should go over the wires. Before morning of the third day a Mr. Wilson, of New York, who was with Durant, advanced the latter \$50,000, and Henry Rogers, a Cheyenne banker, was sent for. When Rogers arrived Durant drew drafts on New York for the remaining \$60,000, which Rogers accepted and gave Christopher certificates of deposit for. Thus the men were paid in full, and the car pulled out in a hurry, Durant standing on the platform and swearing that he would have Christopher and his allies in the penitentiary for train robbery. The affair finally died out, however, and there was no prosecution.

With the completion of the road the gang looked for new conquests, and turned their attention to the operating department. When President Lincoln, in conformity with the wishes of the original projectors of the road, located its eastern terminus on the west bank of the Missouri River he named Omaha as the initial point. This did not satisfy the cormorants, who were hungry for fresh prey. Money was to be made in the construction and operation—particularly the latter—of a bridge across the Missouri, and in connection therewith of a union depot on the Iowa side. In order to proceed legally with this work it was necessary to have a judicial decision naming the eastern bank of the Missouri as the intended and proper initial point of the road. This was obtained from Judge Dillon, then on the United States bench, and was followed, on the Judge's retirement, by his appointment as counsel for the company at a fat salary. Under this decision the bridge and union depots were built, and are being operated to-day at an immense profit, which goes only in small part to the stockholders of the railroad, the bulk being absorbed by the favored few who manipulate the "inside" construction concerns. These "inside" companies have always been a curious feature of Union Pacific history. The company stands sponsor for branch roads without number, for bridge corporations, for coal mines and stone quarries, all worked by "inside" organizations. Whenever one of these side issues is found to be earning a fair dividend a goodly share of the stock can be traced to individuals, while the securities of the non-paying concerns invariably are classed among the assets of the parent company.

When Charles Francis Adams was elected President of the Union Pacific some three years ago, there was a terrible shaking up of the offenders in this line, and an honest and determined effort was made to put the affairs of the company on a fair and sound basis. That it has been only partially successful is not the fault of Mr. Adams. During the shaking-up process referred to, some startling disclosures were made, of which Mr. Adams is possibly not as ignorant as he would claim to be to an interviewer. One of these was a well-matured plan, fathered by men high in Union Pacific management, to gobble the valuable portions of the road, and leave the Government "holding the bag" after the fashion of the Southern snipe-hunters. The Government, as security for the aid advanced in construction, holds a second mortgage on the main line between Omaha and Ogden, and on the Kansas Branch west of the 350th mile-post. The earnings of these mortgaged roads, instead of going into a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of the Government debt, have been used in the building of branch lines, feeders, etc., until now the company has a network of roads that, with connecting links of a few miles put in here and there, would give it a satisfactory through route. It was the intention in case the Government pressed payment of its claim, to allow the old roads to be seized, and the company would then have a comprehensive system, free from Government debt and congressional interference. Thus the Union Pacific has for years been actively at work tacking together its various branch lines until now a glance at its map will show that, by the dropping down of a few rails, it would have an independent and practical line from Missouri River points to Portland, aside from the regular road. Should the majority report of the Commission, recommending the extension of the time for paying the debt, be adopted this scheme will probably be set upon still harder.

Mr. Adams and the men now associated with him in the management of the company are understood to have some ideas of their own in regard to financial matters which may be laid before Congress for consideration. Under its charter the Union Pacific is debarred from borrowing money or guaranteeing the securities of other corporations. Much as it may need money for legitimate uses it cannot go into the market and borrow it like other corporations. For this reason many well-intentioned and necessary improvements have been delayed, and territory which should have been gridironed by Union Pacific tracks has been seized by competing roads. The efforts of the company in the past have been directed to the securing of a link of outside roads rather than the invasion of paying territory. Many miles of branch lines in eastern Nebraska are needed, rather than costly and uncertain roads into thinly settled parts of Colorado and Idaho. But promising as these projected feeders may be, investors do not care to put money into them unless they are reasonably certain, under a guarantee, that the interest at least will be paid. Mr. Adams is known to favor the granting of power to the Union Pacific to either borrow the money to build such roads or to guarantee their securities so they will find sale on the market. The company's surplus in the hands of the authorities at Washington, drawing at the most 44 per cent, could, he was heard to assert some time ago, be used just as safely and much more profitably in the building of branch roads into the thickly settled agricultural regions of Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Adams even goes so far as to claim that the money thus invested would earn 10 per cent, where it now only brings 44, and that in addition it would largely swell the profits of the Union Pacific, make the property a more valuable security for the Government mortgage, and insure the payment of the huge debt at a much earlier period than by any other means.

FACED DEATH BRAVELY.

Henry Schmidt, the Youthful Iowa Murderer, Hanged Without Flinching.

A Confession Made on the Scaffold Involving Ellison T. Smith in His Crime.

Henry Schmidt, the second man to die at the hands of the hangman in Iowa in the last twenty years, was hanged at West Union on Friday, the 13th inst., for the murder of Lucretia Peek. He was also charged with having murdered Abram, the husband of Lucretia Peek, and with having shot and attempted to kill Abram Leonard at the same time.

Schmidt was taken to West Union from the Penitentiary at Asamosa on Tuesday, the 10th inst., and from that time up to the hour of his execution he occupied himself in conversing freely and pleasantly with acquaintances, reading the newspapers, and smoking cigarettes. He looked calmly upon his impending doom and declared he would die bravely. He displayed a strong aversion to newspaper men, for the reason that he believed they had misrepresented him. The only press representative that he consented to receive was an acquaintance of his in West Union. To him he related nothing particularly new. He told over again his connection with the crime, declaring that he was hired for \$500 by Ellison T. Smith to murder Leonard; that he would not have killed Mr. Peek had she not got in his way, and that Ellison T. Smith killed Mr. Peek by beating him to death with a club near the gate. He said \$500 was too strong a temptation for him. He declared himself willing to die for the murder of Mrs. Peek, but he thought Ellison T. Smith should also be hanged for killing her husband. Schmidt was only 20 years old.

About forty persons witnessed the hanging. Schmidt was escorted to the scaffold by Sheriff O'Neill and addressed a few remarks to the crowd before him. He repeated his confession before made, reiterating the charge against Smith. His voice was clear and rang out upon the frosty air with remarkable distinctness. His face did not betray the least emotion, and only once when he recognized the three sons of the murdered woman in the crowd before him did his voice falter. He assisted the sheriff in adjusting the noose, and when the cap was drawn over his eyes, shutting out the light of earth forever, he awaited the end without the tremor of a muscle. Exactly at 10:30 the drop fell, and his body shot through the drop. In three minutes his heart ceased beating. His neck was broken by the fall, and death came to him almost without pain. There were no convulsions of the body until the final moment of dissolution, when the muscles of his face contracted slightly and then instantly relaxed.

THE SCENE OF SCHMIDT'S CRIME.

—then all was over. The gallows was the same used in the execution of Chester Belows at Charles City last month, and was an exact model of those used in the execution of the Chicago anarchists.

THE STORY OF THE CRIME.

The story of Schmidt's crime, as brought out at the trial, is as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Peek lived on a farm near West Union and Abram Leonard resided with them. All were aged people. Mr. Peek was 75 years old and Mrs. Peek was 66. On Sunday, Jan. 5, 1897, as the day dawned, Leonard, half-dressed, dazed, and bleeding, aroused a neighbor, and announced that Peek had been murdered, his wife badly wounded, and that he (Leonard) had two bullets in his side. Neighbors went at once to the Peek house, and found Mr. Peek lying dead near his gate, with his head and face terribly mutilated. A fence board, with which evidently he had been beaten to death, lay near. Mrs. Peek was found on her bed, suffering from gunshot wounds.

Suspicion fell at once upon Henry Schmidt, a Bavarian, who but 19 years old, who had recently come to this country, and had been employed by Mr. Peek. He and Peek had disagreed about the amount due from Peek to him, and a lawsuit between them was pending. Schmidt was arrested and identified as her assailant by Mrs. Peek, who lived until Sept. 25. Schmidt was tried, and on Oct. 29, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged.

The evidence brought out in the trial of Schmidt showed that the murderer entered the Peek house some time in the night, carrying some straw, to which he immediately set fire. He then began shooting into the room, where there were two beds, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Peek and by Leonard. The latter was shot first, and Mrs. Peek made an attempt to jump from the window, when she was shot from the outside. She said: "Henry, why would you hurt me?" and the assassin said, "I didn't mean to hurt you, Mrs. Peek." Later a desperate struggle was had near the gate where Schmidt brained Peek.

Eleven days after the trial Schmidt made a confession in which he made the charges against Ellison T. Smith, reiterated on the scaffold. Schmidt was at the time in the employ of Smith. The latter's wife would inherit property from Leonard upon his death and this was the implied motive of the alleged investigation. Smith was arrested and tried, but there was so little evidence against him that he was acquitted.

ANATOPY.

An autopsy was held on the remains. The brain weighed forty-four ounces, and the top of the head was quite noticeably flattened, making the transverse diameter greater than normal. The liver was very much enlarged and showed a slight scar, but the cause of it could not be ascertained. The body was placed in the town-hall, where all who wished were allowed to view it.

ABRAM LEONARD.

ABRAM PECK.

ABRAM LEONARD.

ABRAM PECK.

ABRAM LEONARD.

ABRAM PECK.

ABRAM LEONARD.

ABRAM PECK.

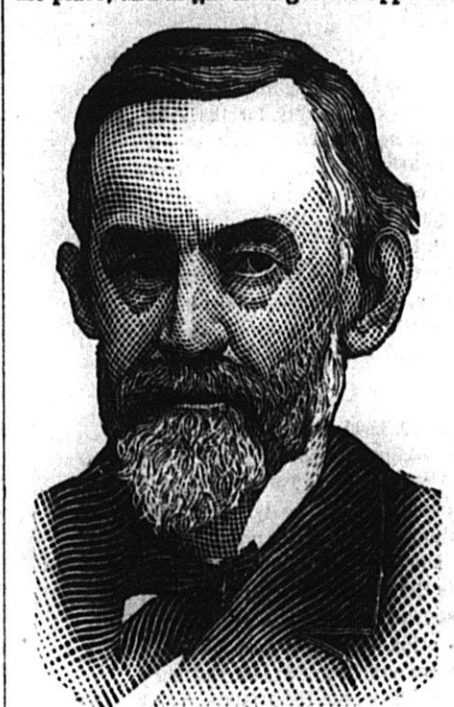
GEN. E. S. BRAGG.

The Wisconsin Ex-Congressman's Nomination as Minister to Mexico Sent to the Senate.

A Portrait and Brief Biographical Sketch of the New Appointee.

[Washington special.]

The President, on Thursday last, sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, to be Minister to the Republic of Mexico. The General is now in this city, and will probably remain here until his confirmation, and then go to Wisconsin to wind up his affairs there. He is in good health and spirits. Mr. Connery, the present Secretary of Legation in Mexico, will presently return to the United States. He took the position of Secretary with some sort of understanding that he was to be Minister when a vacancy occurred, and that a vacancy was likely to occur. He was very strongly indorsed for the place, and might have got the appoint-



ment, but is said to have meddled in the internal politics of the country, siding with the clericals in their contest with Diaz, and this, of course, made him undesirable to the present political powers of the republic.

Gen. Edward S. Bragg was born at Unadilla, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1827. He received a classical education, which was completed at Geneva College. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar. Removing to Fond du Lac, Wis., he practiced his profession there. In 1868 and 1869 he was a member of the State Senate. Upon the breaking out of the war he entered the Union army as a Captain. This was in May, 1861. In October, 1855, he was mustered out of service with the full rank of Brigadier General. He was sent to represent his district in the Forty-fifth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-ninth Congresses. He was defeated in the nominating conventions of the Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Congresses. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago which nominated Cleveland, and in eulogizing the then Governor of New York, said: "We love him for the enemies he has made," alluding to Tammany's opposition.

GAS GALORE.

It Is Discovered in a Half Dozen Places in the City of Chicago.

The Fluid Burns with an Intense Heat—Pittsburg Capitalists Interested.

[Chicago special.]

There seems little doubt that natural gas exists under Chicago. Since the first discovery was made at a brewery on the South Side, three or four weeks ago, several artesian wells in different parts of the city have shown an inclination to spout gas instead of water. In the Leland Hotel artesian well the aqueous has been wholly supplanted by the illuminating fluid, and hundreds of curious people daily visit the hostelry for the purpose of viewing the brilliant flame which shoots from the mouth of the bore. Gas has also been discovered in Marshall Field's and Mandel Brothers' large dry goods stores on State street, and in the National Tube Works, on Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

At the Leland Hotel the flow of gas is greater than at any previous time. The volume seems to increase from day to day, and it is now passing through the pipe at the rate of twenty cubic feet an hour. Only a portion of the supply is allowed to pass through. The quality is also improved. The heat of the jet is remarkable. A coil of copper wire was melted in less than a minute, something that cannot be done very easily without the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe. With ordinary gas or gasoline, even when a Bunsen burner and the common blow-pipe are used, it is impossible to fuse copper. The unusual heating powers of this gas will make it of great value for manufacturing and heating purposes.

Pittsburg gas men are taking a very active interest in the development of natural gas for Chicago, but are working very quietly. Their agents are scattered all along the line between here and the end of the Indiana gas belt at Kokomo. They are leasing thousands of acres of land wherever they find any indications of gas. Last week a tract of 2,000 acres was secured near Valparaiso.

The Pittsburghers were on the ground very soon after the discovery of the Cooke brewery gas, and carefully inspected the region about Chicago. For some reason or other, they place their faith in the theory that there is no gas under Chicago, but that there are oceans of it near by. They believe the field is in Indiana. The prospects are favorable near Valparaiso, whence gas could be easily piped into Chicago, a distance of but forty-seven miles.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Lansing spent \$515,000 for new buildings in 1887.

—Rev. Charles Watson, of Menominee, has been fined for violating the game law.

—Secretary Stone says there are 110 business men's associations in this State.

—Gov. Luce has appointed Alonzo M. Harper official stenographer for the Eighteenth Judicial District.

—Mrs. Woolcott, an estimable widow, aged 70 years, dropped dead recently at her home in Bridgeport.

—The annual meeting of the Kalamazoo County Husbandman's Club will be held at Schoolcraft, Feb. 1 and 2.

—Muskegon's street cars are now drawn by two horses. There is very little about Muskegon now that is one-horse.

—The Ann Arbor City Council have elected retiring Circuit Judge Chauncey Joslyn to be City Attorney to succeed Judge-elect Edward D. Kinne.

—William Le Barron, an old resident of Newaygo County, was instantly killed by a falling tree, which split and, kicking backward, disemboweled him.

—Mrs. Fayette Dupuy went coasting with her children, at Clinton, and on going home to get warm was taken with heart disease, and died in her chair.

—"Old Joe Logan," a trapper and hunter, died recently on Mackinac Island, on the day and in the year in which he should pass away. He was 92 years of age.

—Prosecutor Morgan, of Adrian, has warned police and other officials that unless the liquor law is enforced he will take action to have them punished, in accordance with the mandates of the statute.

—Ralph Jones, aged 11, had his scalp terribly cut and his leg broken while coasting at Jackson. His recovery is considered doubtful. Others were injured with him, but not so seriously.

—Concord has now five general stores, three drug stores, two grocery and three jewelry stores. It is fast becoming a lively business place. The knitting factory is doing a thriving business, about ninety hands being employed.

—The report of the Prosecuting Attorney of Hillsdale County to the Attorney-General shows that there have been 130 convictions for crime in Hillsdale County the past year. Of these seventy-two were punished by imprisonment and fifty-eight paid fines.

—The older makers and fruit manufacturers of this State will meet at Jackson January 25 and 26. This promises to be a very interesting meeting and will doubtless be largely attended. Programmes are ready and will be mailed upon application to W. A. Herring, South Allen.

—W. H. Tallman, of Hillsdale, has been presented with a cane made from lumber put in the Court House at Coldwater forty years ago. Mr. Tallman was a resident of Coldwater at that time, and is remembered by old pioneer friends in the distribution of the relics of the old-time Court House.

—M. M. Lemke of Menominee, has already sold for spring delivery over 1,000 cars of paving posts, 300,000 of which go to Kansas City and 250,000 to Minneapolis and St. Paul. Kansas City purposes to have twenty miles of her streets paved next summer. The greater portion of the cedar will be shipped from the northern part of Michigan and Wisconsin. Shipments will be made from points along five lines of railroads.

—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out at the State Prison at Jackson, and investigation shows that during the past few weeks over thirty prisoners have come down with the fever and are now in the hospital. Several free men are also down with the disease, and a large number of cases are reported in the city. A thorough investigation at the prison failed to discover the cause of the trouble. The Board of Health is of the impression that the milk used is the real cause, and is having an analysis made of all the food used.

—New commissions were issued from the Adjutant General's office recently for the following-named officers of the State troops: Company G, First Regiment, Muskegon, Geo. H. Armstrong as Second Lieutenant; Company H, First Regiment, Jackson, Edward L. Lennon as First Lieutenant, Frank M. Drumm, Second Lieutenant; Company B, Second Regiment, Grand Rapids, William S. Kinney as Captain, Jacob Schroder, Second Lieutenant; Company H, Second Regiment, Manistee, C. H. Crane as Captain, John L. Thorburn, First Lieutenant, J. V. McIntosh, Second Lieutenant; Company K, Third Regiment, Houghton, Ed F. Douglass as Captain, George Miller, Second Lieutenant. Certificates of re-election were issued as follows: John A. Tyrell, Captain, Company H, First Regiment, Jackson; W. W. Staley, Captain, Fred Shubul, Jr., First Lieutenant, Andrew Purcell, Second Lieutenant, Company E, First Regiment, Lansing; Geo. B. Childs, Captain, F. A. Aldrich, First Lieutenant, Chas. S. Martin, Second Lieutenant, Company A, Third Regiment, Flint; Joseph W. Kerns, Captain, F. J. Schmidt, First Lieutenant, H. C. Thurber, Second Lieutenant, Company E, Third Regiment, East Saginaw; Chas. Dupont, Captain, Geo. W. Corns, First Lieutenant, Henry B. Lathrop, Second Lieutenant, Company D, Fourth Regiment, Detroit.

AFTER GEN. LEE'S SURRENDER.

The Confederate Commander at the Supreme Moment of Trial.

After a little general conversation had been indulged in by those present, the two letters were signed and delivered, and the parties prepared to separate. Lee, before parting, asked Grant to notify Meade of the surrender, fearing that fighting might break out on that front and lives be uselessly lost. This request was complied with, and two Union officers were sent through the enemy's lines as the shortest route to Meade—some of Lee's officers accompanying them to prevent their being interfered with. At a little before 4 o'clock Gen. Lee shook hands with Gen. Grant, bowed to the other officers, and with Col. Marshall left the room. One after another we followed and passed out to the porch.

Lee signaled to his orderly to bring up his horse, and while the animal was being bridled the General stood on the lowest step and gazed sadly in the direction of the valley beyond where his army lay—now an army of prisoners. He smote his hands together a number of times in an absent sort of a way; seemed not to see the group of Union officers in the yard who rose respectfully at his approach, and appeared unconscious of everything about him. All appreciated the sadness which overwhelmed him, and he had the personal sympathy of every one who beheld him at this supreme moment of trial. The approach of his horse seemed to recall him from his reverie, and he at once mounted. Gen. Grant now stepped down from the porch, and moving towards him, saluted him by raising his hat. He was followed in this act of courtesy by all our officers present; Lee raised his hat respectfully in acknowledgment, and rode off to break the sad news to the brave fellows whom he had so long commanded.

Gen. Grant and his staff then mounted and started for the headquarters camp, which in the meantime had been pitched near by. The news of the surrender had reached the Union lines and the firing of salutes began at several points, but the General sent orders at once to have them stopped, and used these words in referring to the occurrence: "The war is over, the rebels are our countrymen again, and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field."

Mr. McLean had been charging about in a manner which indicated that the excitement was shaking his system to its nervous center, but his real trials did not begin until the departure of the chief actors in the surrender. Then the relic hunters charged down upon the manor house and made various attempts to jump Mr. McLean's claims to his own furniture. Sheridan set a good example, however, by paying the proprietor \$20 in gold for the table at which Lee sat, for the purpose of presenting it to Mrs. Custer, and handed it over to her dashing husband, who started off for camp bearing it upon his shoulder, and looking like Atlas carrying the world. Ord paid \$40 for the table at which Grant sat, and afterwards presented it to Mrs. Grant, who modestly declined it and insisted that it should be given to Mrs. Ord, who then became its possessor. Bargains were at once struck for all the articles in the room, and it is even said that some mementos were carried off in the shape of flowers and other things for which no coin of the realm was ever exchanged.—Gen. Horace Porter, in the Century.

Some Memorial Days.

- Nov. 3—Bryant.
- " 10—Goldsmith, Schiller.
- " 22—George Eliot.
- " 29—Wendell Phillips.
- Dec. 9—Milton.
- " 17—Whittier.
- " 26—Gray.
- Jan. 17—Franklin.
- " 18—Webster.
- " 25—Burns.
- Feb. 12—Lincoln.
- " 22—Washington, Lowell.
- " 27—Longfellow.
- April 3—Irving.
- " 7—Wordsworth.
- " 23—Shakespeare.
- May 28—Emerson.
- June 2—Sax.
- " 13—Thomas Arnold.
- " 14—Harriet Beecher Stowe.
- Oct. 19—Garfield.
- " 21—Coleridge.

THE quiet girl never wears high colors on the streets; you do not see her flaunting brilliant plaids, when they happen to be the style; when high hats are "in" she does not pile hers so high that it sweeps the cobwebs from the sky; she does not wear an exaggerated bang when the bang is in vogue, nor the biggest bustle in town, nor the longest train to her tea gown, nor the greatest number of bangles when bangles reign. But because she does not chatter and giggle and make herself conspicuous in horse cars or at matinees, does not announce her convictions on all occasions and all subjects, and profess her admiration at every hand's turn, it must not be supposed that she has no ideas or convictions or enthusiasms; that she moves along like a star in the heavens, which obeys the laws of gravitation without selecting its course, or objecting to its orbit. She is quiet because she has no power to make herself heard, to change her conditions, or because she is maturing that power. In the meantime it is the quiet girl who marries earliest, who makes the best match, who fills the niches which her more brilliant sisters leave vacant, who manages the servants, runs the sewing machine, remembers the birthdays, listens to the reminiscences of the old, and often keeps the wolf from the door.

Not Altogether Friendless.

The small child is to the front again. He had been naughty. The naughtiness of youth and the naughtiness of age are widely different.

"If you do that nobody will love you," the tender mother told him.

"Taint so. I know one who'll like me," he answered.

"Who?"

"Satan. He likes the bad ones."—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Pathetic Conversation.

The writer was sitting at her window one day and heard the following conversation between two small relatives concerning the departure from this life of a pet kitten: "Frankie, my kitty's dead." "Is it dead?" "I'm awful sorry." "My kitty won't never meow no moah," beginning to whimper. "Maybe she's gone to heaven." "Kitties can't go to heaven." "You don't know. I wouldn't cwy. Jest wait 'n see."—Youth's Companion.

"ALL NATIONS WITNESSES."

The Wonderful Mistakes of Scientists and Educators.

"Prove all things" seems to be the guiding maxim of the people of this age. This would be all right, were it not for the "know-all" in every community, who are sure that every introduction of a new idea is a "crank," and that every new invention is "utterly impracticable."

The astonishing fact is that in this class educated men and scientists are found. In the days of George Stephenson, the perfecter of the locomotive engine, the scientist proved conclusively that a railway train could never be driven by steam power successfully without peril; but the rushing express trains all over the world show how mistaken they were. There went up a guffaw of laughter at Professor Morse's proposition to make the lightning of heaven his errand boy, and it was proved conclusively that the thing could never be done; but now all the news of the wide world by Associated Press, put in your hands every morning and night, has made all nations witnesses.

Rev. Dr. Talmage in one of his sermons says: If ten men should come to you when you are sick with appalling sickness, and say they had the same sickness and took a certain medicine, and it cured them, you would probably take it. Now, suppose ten other men should come up and say, "We don't believe there is anything in that medicine." "Well," I say, "have you tried it?" "No, I never tried it; but I don't believe there is anything in it." Of course you discredit their testimony. The skeptic may come and say, "There is no power in your religion." "Have you ever tried it?" "No, no." "Then wait!" Let me take the testimony of the millions of souls that have been converted to God, and comforted in trial, and solaced in the last hour. We will take their testimony as they cry "We are witnesses!"

The proprietors of Warner's safe cure have received over 10,000 voluntary testimonials to the efficacy of that medicine. These have come from almost every civilized country, and they may fairly claim it has made all nations witnesses.

The evidence comes from all classes. The highest medical authorities, like Dr. Robson, late surgeon in the English navy, and Dr. Wilson, editor of "Health," of London, Eng.; and clergymen of the highest reputation, like Rev. Dr. Rankin, ex-chaplain of the U. S. Senate, and Dr. Kendrick, of the Rochester University, one of the international revisers of the New Testament, are among the published witnesses.

Hundreds of these testimonials have been and are being published. They can be easily verified. A standing offer of \$5,000 for proof that any one of them is not true, so far as the proprietors know, is a fair guarantee of their genuineness.

If a man is suffering from any one of the ailments, of which there are so many, growing out of kidney derangement, it is not more foolish for him to refuse to try Warner's safe cure when thousands testify they have been cured by it?

Think of it!

The men who refuse to believe that anything can be valuable because it is in conflict with old ideas and methods are the men who "get left" in this world and go before their time to try another.

Home Attractions.

The refining influence of an attractive home is almost beyond estimating. In the home much can be done with simple means, and we should first of all lay down as a principle that the useful should always underlie the ornamental. A beautiful thing which has grown out of a definite need is more beautiful than that which has only its beauty to make it acceptable. Simplicity and harmony are the two essential elements to be considered, and we may add a desire to make our efforts have the stamp of individuality.

A room that looks as though it were not meant for use is never attractive, however artistic it may be, and comfort is also a very important consideration. "The best chairs and sofas are the ones you like the best, and which best conform to the natural contour of the human figure in repose." The tapestry should not be too fine to be used, nor should any room have the appearance of a fancy fair. A screen is always a graceful and agreeable object, and here is a good opportunity for endless variety in decorating them. Embroidery, painting, a simple plush drape, or even a few peacock feathers against a neutral color, will give many pleasing effects. Aim to make each room bright and cheerful, where every member of the family will feel glad to enter. In addition to the outward decoration let there be good manners, good breeding, and a well-defined courtesy to all, whether a guest or the smallest member of the home circle.

Some of the most systematic housekeepers would no doubt be surprised if a fair estimate of all the little items wasted, the little leaks that we find each day in the domestic economy, were brought before them, even when they imagine that nothing has escaped the eye. To the young woman just assuming the duties and cares of housekeeping, we would urge that the most careful supervision is necessary. It is incredible how much could be profitably used which is really thrown away, for lack of a little economy. The wastefulness of one day is perhaps small, but it grows rapidly, and at the end of the year has assumed alarming proportions. It is much easier to begin right than to correct wrong, and to the care of little things in themselves, we will owe quiet, more systematic, better homes, larger incomes, and more time for rest and recreation.

THE old-time reticule used by our grandmothers as a substitute for a pocket is now coming into fashion, and will prove a desirable change from the hideous leather bag so universally carried in the present day. They are made to match the street costume, and are therefore generally in rich dark-colored velvets, satins and brocades. One made recently is of dark-blue velvet, with flower pattern embroidered in iridescent glass beads on one side. On the other side the owner's initials are embroidered in shaded blue silks. Another of brown plush has a monogram on each side, worked in gold chenille braid. The lining is of gold-colored silk. Some of these reticules have a stiff under-lining; others are soft, and the shapes are square or round, as desired. The drawing strings are generally of thick cord, ending in tassels, and they may be attached to the belt or carried on the arm or in the hand.

Remarkable Surgery.

The science of surgery has made such wonderful progress in modern times that the most intricate and delicate operations are now undertaken and carried to a successful issue. There are now several well-authenticated cases of what is known as pneumothorax—that is to say, the removal of diseased portions of the lungs in cases of consumption. While, however, this delicate operation has sometimes been successfully performed, the risks attending it are so great and the chances of recovery so slight that it is seldom resorted to. The safest plan in consumptive cases is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This will always cure the disease in its earlier stages, thoroughly arresting the ravages of the terrible malady by removing its cause, and healing the lungs.

The New Prize Story

is eagerly sought for, read with pleasure or disappointment, is then tossed aside and forgotten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription read it again, for they discover in it something to prize—a messenger of joy to those suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses peculiar to their sex. Periodical pains, internal inflammation, and ulceration readily yield to its wonderful curative and healing powers. It is the only medicine for women sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

THE trouble with the big girl is that every pair of scales she steps on gives her a weigh.—Texas Siftings.

"Yes; I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms and looking defiant; "it is really too much trouble to converse with him; he's as deaf as a post and talks like he had a mouthful of mush. Besides, the way he hawks and spits is disgusting." "Don't break the engagement for that; tell him to take Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It will cure him completely." "Well, I'll tell him. I do hate to break it off, for in all other respects he's quite too charming." Of course it cured his catarrh.

THE indiscretion of our first parents was a mighty good thing for tailors and dress-makers.

Delicate Children, Nursing

Mothers, Overworked Men, and for all diseases where the tissues are wasting away from the inability to digest ordinary food, or from overwork of the brain or body, all such should take Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. "I used the Emulsion on a lady who was delicate and threatened with Bronchitis. It put her in such good health and flesh that I must say it is the best Emulsion I ever used."—L. P. WADDELL, M. D., Hugh's Mills, N. C.

It is not a difficult task to discover rare talent in young ladies whose parents are wealthy.—Texas Siftings.

Coughs and Hoarseness.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

THE ring of true patriotism must not be confounded with any of the New York political rings.—Siftings.

A Michigan Central Railroad Employee Wins His Case After a Seven Years' Contest.

ALBION, Mich., Dec. 20, 1887. While employed as agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company at Augusta, Mich., about seven years ago, my kidneys became diseased, and I have been a great sufferer ever since. Have consulted the leading physicians of this city and Ann Arbor, and all pronounced my case Bright's disease. After taking every highly recommended remedy that I had knowledge of, to no purpose, and while suffering under a very severe attack in October last, began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and am to-day a well man. It affords me pleasure to render suffering humanity any good that I can, and in speaking of the remedy, allow me to say that I think it the greatest medicine in the world.

E. LANZLEBE, Agent M. C. R. R.

A WOMAN'S rites are usually dedicated to a male god.—New Haven News.

Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

It is in contemplating man at a distance that we become benevolent.—Bulwer-Lytton.

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We do not claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine deserving public confidence, but we believe that to purify the blood, to restore and renovate the whole system, it is absolutely unequalled. The influence of the blood upon the health cannot be over-estimated. If it becomes contaminated, the train of consequences by which the health is undermined is immeasurable. Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Headache, Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervousness and other "little (?) ailments" are the premonitions of more serious and often fatal results. Try

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Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM Cleanses the head of CATARRHAL VIRUS, Allays Inflammation, HEALS the SORES, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., N. Y.

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CATARRH. SAMPLE FREE. So great is our faith we can cure you, dear friend, we will mail enough to convince, free. E. B. LANSBURGH & CO., NEWARK, N. J.

LADY AGENTS can secure permanent employment at \$50 to \$100 per month selling Queen City Sausage Porters. Sample outfit free. Address: Supermarket, Cincinnati, O., 11 E. Ninth St., Cincinnati, O.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

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Make your own Bitters

Why pay a Dollar for a bottle of Stomach Bitters, containing more poor whiskey than medicine, when the undersigned will send you by mail one 4 oz. package of ROOTS, HERBS and BERRIES, which will make ONE GALLON of the best TONIC anyone ever used. The use of this Tonic has cured INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, FEVER and AGUE; as an appetizer none better acts on the Kidneys and general debility, and gives Tone to the Stomach; in fact I challenge all other Tonics. It is far the cheapest Tonic known. One package will equal one dozen bottles of ordinary Bitters sold at One Dollar per bottle. Full directions on every package. Ask your Druggist for "STEKETEE'S DRY BITTERS." If your druggist does not keep them on sale, then send to the undersigned. I will send one package to any address within the U. S. on receipt of 25c. U. S. postage stamps taken in payment. Two packages 50c., and a trial bottle of STEKETEE'S NEURALGIA DROPS included. Address: GEO. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich. Use STEKETEE'S WORM DESTROYER, sure cure. Price 25 cents.

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Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Catarrh, Croup, Sore Throat, Lam Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Old Sores and All Aches and Pains. The many testimonials received by us more than prove all we claim for this valuable remedy. It not only relieves the most severe pains, but it cures you. That's the idea! Sold by Druggists. 50 cts. 5000 Book mailed free. Address WIZARD OIL COMPANY CHICAGO.

DR. CADY'S CATARRH CURE A SURE REMEDY. Yes, sir; and it isn't necessary to go to California or Florida to accomplish it either. DR. CADY'S CATARRH CURE is a SURE specific for the cure of this terrible disease. He used it in his general practice for years, and NEVER failed to cure. His compounded now with his own hands to insure positively that chemically pure, high-grade remedies are used in its manufacture. Your patience may have been exhausted by using some of ALL of the nostrums so largely advertised, but let it revive in the use of this; for it is a sure specific. YOU may not be to some one who is, and thus confer a favor to both ends of the line.

The most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases readily yield to this curative power. It is recommended upon its merits. No valuable certificates of cure, no picturing the fruitless results of the disease, or unprofessional clap-net are used to increase its sale. Follow directions and it will cure you, otherwise money cheerfully refunded. It is perfectly safe, agreeable, and easily applied. One package will do the work. Don't give yourself or allow others to deceive you by telling you it is too high priced. SPIRITOUS articles are DEAR at any price—GENUINE ARTICLES are CHEAP at any price. Dr. Cady's Catarrh Cure is GENUINE and is worth TEN times the price. Sent with full directions, by return mail, to any address in the United States or Canada, upon receipt of \$2.00. Druggists not allowed to handle it. A. P. CONNOLLY, Sole Agent, 271 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

SALE'S EARLY It pays to have the FIRST BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS. The best seed in the world is the Northern Grown Seed. Salzer's Seeds produce them every time—the earliest—full of life and vigor. Hundreds of gardeners testify that by sowing our seeds they made \$100 per acre on early Cabbage, Corn, Melons, Peas, etc. Market. Thousands of gardeners, gardeners' wholesale list EARLY VEGETABLES OUR SPECIALTY. Free. 25 Packages Earliest Vegetables on Trial, Postpaid \$1.00. 1 Giant Vegetable with \$50 Gold Prize, etc. 200 Acres and Plant. Fremont Stock of Flower, Vegetable, Grass and Farm Seeds. Bonanza Oats, \$50 bu. per acre. Floor and 14 acres. Potatoes, 100 bu. per acre. CHAP PRIZES. Send to us for 50 Day Cabbage and Superior Illustrated Catalog. JOHN A. SALZER, LA CROSSE, WIS.

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The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

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The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

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The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

Pierce's LITTLE LIVER PILLS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alternative, or purgative, these Little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

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Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels are promptly and permanently relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their salutary influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturer of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid; at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hiccuping or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, and a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said 'I must die.' My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 209 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could do me for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Russian P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and I procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

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For \$1.00 we will send, postpaid, instruments, full directions, and material to fill six teeth. Easily done. Address: QUINCY DENTAL CO., 113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

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WORKERS OF WOOD OR METAL, without steam power, by using outside of these Machines, can blow, and save money from their jobs, than by any other means for doing their work. Also for Industrial Schools or Home Training. With them boys can acquire practical journeyman's trades before they "go for themselves." Price-List Catalogue free. W. F. & JOHN BARNES CO., No. 638 Ely St., Rockford, Ill.

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C. N. U. No. 3-88

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please give us the advertisement in this paper.

N. O. Teachers' Association.
The programme of the North Ottawa Teachers' Association, to be held at Coopersville, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1888, is as follows:
1. Roll call. Members to respond by a quotation from Shakespeare.
2. "The State Reading Circle," by Prof. Leggett, Lisbon. Discussed by C. C. Lillie, Coopersville.
3. "Some common errors in teaching primary reading," by M. F. Scott, Grand Rapids. Discussed by Miss Cora Goodenow, Lamont.
4. "A wider horizon for the teacher," by Superintendent E. L. Briggs, Grand Haven. Discussed by L. P. Ernst, Berlin.
5. "Topical method in U. S. History," by D. E. McClure, Montague. Discussed by Mr. Melvin Smith, Tallmadge.
6. "Ways in which the teacher and the schools may be materially benefitted by county supervision," A. W. Taylor, secretary county board.
7. Election of officers.
The programme will be interspersed with appropriate music.

The Usual Result.
It is not to be denied that a good sewing machine is one of the most important appurtenances of the modern household. We thought we had a good machine until one day the agent of the New Home presented himself at our door and proceeded to deliver an oration upon its characteristic merits.
"But," we answered, "our machine suits us well and we do not care for another."
The agent, however, begged the privilege of leaving one of his machines with us, "for the ladies to try."
The request was not unreasonable so we granted it—but more to oblige the agent than anything else; for we really did not want the machine, and had not the remotest idea of buying it.
The machine once in the house, it was natural that the ladies should look it over; they did so, and as a consequence fell in love with it. They say that without the slightest wish to decry or disparage any other machine, this, all things considered, is, in their opinion, the most desirable one to be had.
This unrivalled machine is manufactured by the NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., Orange, Mass., and 30 Union Square, New York.

Have you got Consumption, Asthma, Sore Throat, Bronchial Trouble, Despair, Nervous Prostration or any Chronic Troubles? If so, send a postal to Dr. Starkey and Palen, 1527 and 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and they will send you a 200 page book free. 51-12t.

Ayer's Hair Vigor Improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It prevents the accumulation of dandruff, cleanses the scalp, and restores a natural color to gray hair. Have you received Ayer's Almanac for the new year?

Worth Knowing.
Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Fla., was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough and running into Consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse. Was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures, as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottle free at Yates & Kane's, Holland, and A. De Kruijff, Zeeland.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.
Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Wilms & Metz has been dissolved and that the business will hereafter be carried on by P. H. Wilms and accounts due said firm to be paid the said Wilms, and all debts from said firm to be paid by Wilms.
Dated, Holland, January 12th, 1888.
P. H. WILMS,
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50-4t

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

A line of beautiful Hats, Fancy Feathers, and a great variety of Hat Ornaments and Trimmings at 40- L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & CO.

Speakers, singers, and actors, find that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral improves and aids the voice.

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A Drop in Heating Stoves.
In order to close them out we have greatly reduced the price of them. If you are in need of a stove come soon while the assortment is still complete.
R. KANTERS & SONS.

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WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by YATES & KANE, Druggists, Sole Agents, Holland, Mich.

A Toilet Luxury
In every respect, Ayer's Hair Vigor never fails to restore the youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It also prevents the hair from falling, eradicates dandruff, and stimulates weak hair to a vigorous growth.
Five years ago, my hair, which was quite gray, commenced falling, and, in spite of cutting, and various preparations faithfully applied, became thinner every day. I was finally persuaded to try Ayer's Hair Vigor. Two bottles of this remedy not only stopped the hair from falling, but also restored its original color, and stimulated a new growth.
—Eli F. Doane, Machias, Me.
Ayer's Hair Vigor,
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, whether in the form of Pimples or Boils, indicate impurities in the blood, and should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
For the radical cure of Pimples, Boils, and Carbuncles, I know of no remedy equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla.—G. H. Davies, Pawtucketville, Lowell, Mass.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

OH! MY BACK!
DR. HILL'S ENGLISH BUCHU Is One of the Best
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INVESTIGATORS IN USE.
Will cure all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Burning Urine, Gleet, Gonorrhea in all its stages. Mucous Discharges, Congestion of the Kidneys, Bright Spot Deposit, Discharge, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dropsy of Kidneys, Acid Urine, Bloody Urine, PAIN IN THE BACK, Retention of Urine, Frequent Urination, Gravel in all its forms, Inability to Retain the Water, particularly in persons advanced in life. IT IS A KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR that restores the Urine to its natural color, removes the acid and burning, and the effect of the excessive use of intoxicating drink.
PRICE, \$1; Three Bottles for \$2.50. Delivered free of any charge.
Send for Circular. Sold by all Druggists.
W. JOHNSTON & CO., DETROIT, MICH.
Sole Agents.
For Sale by Yates & Kane.
57-10mos.

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. 50-48.

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That Best of Family Papers, THE WEEKLY
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No other paper is as well adapted to the wants of Michigan Readers.
NINE REASONS WHY:
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3.—Special attention is paid to Michigan News, all parts of the State receiving due attention.
4.—Its Market Reports and Quotations are always accurate and to be relied upon.
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6.—It is a faithful exponent of public affairs; its editorials and brilliant special articles are written by brainy and progressive men.
7.—Its Literary features are unequalled. It abounds in serial and short stories, poetry, travel, wit and humor, pleasing miscellany, the Household, puzzles, etc.—something to interest every member of the family.
8.—Those who take it regard it as an ever welcome friend and counselor, a paper that should be found in every home. We refer you to any of its 35,000 Michigan subscribers.
9.—It gives more for the money than any other paper, the price being only **ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.**
If you do not take it, SUBSCRIBE NOW.
A GREAT OFFER.
For \$2.00 you can have THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS and THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATED PRESS, each for one year, and your choice of one of two cloth-bound books, viz., "PROFITS IN POULTRY," 100 illustrations, or "FARM APPLIANCES," 50 illustrations. The value of the three publications is \$2.50. Mailed post-paid. Send for Premium List and Sample Copy. Address THE FREE PRESS CO., Detroit, Mich.

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FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE
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Eighty lots on Sixteenth Street, just south of First Avenue. They will be sold at a very low figure. Inquire of **E. J. HARRINGTON.**

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