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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 52.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 805.

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.

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

Business Locals.

Attention!

We would invite all our old customers, and twice that many new ones to see our choice candles. We have been taking the lead for the last twenty years and we are bound to remain at the front. We will show you the choicest of creams, the best assortment of imperials, the purest mixed candles, and we can give you the best as well as the cheapest in any quantity.
52-2w JNO. PESSINK & BRO.

Horses For Sale.

Parties desiring to purchase a good horse will do well to call on the undersigned, who has several which he does not wish to keep through the winter months.
L. T. KANTERS, Agent,
Holland Mt'g Co.

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

You will find the finest assortment of canned goods, imported and domestic sardines, in oil spiced, and mustard sardines, choice salmon, lobsters and mackerel at the old reliable CITY BAKERY.

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.

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.

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.

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 6:30 p. m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, pastor. Subjects: Morning, "Fiery Darts," Evening, "Wanderers." 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, "Godliness with contentment is great gain; Evening, "God no respecter of persons." 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.

THERE is about two feet of snow on a level in this section.

THE time for paying taxes has been extended until February 26th.

OLD papers for sale at the News office at thirty cents per hundred.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Davidson on Monday, January 23, a girl.

WINTER resembles a commercial traveler in one respect. It doesn't lose its grip.

DON'T fail to see "East Lynne" at the Opera House next Wednesday evening.

THE getting out of ship timber forms a large part of the industries of Zeeland this winter.

REV. H. D. JORDAN this week received an increase in his pension from Uncle Samuel.

REV. J. MEULENDYK and family, of Fremont, were in Holland this week visiting friends.

SEE "The Mikado" drill by the young ladies at the "J. K." entertainment Monday evening.

If you want a good horse for a little money call on L. T. Kanters. See Business Locals.

MISS VAN ZWALUWENBURG has resigned her position as one of the teachers in the Public School.

THE ice harvesters are now gathering a yield of fifteen inches of good solid ice and there is plenty of it.

IT is no wonder that certain young ladies are pleased to hear any tale that will make the hair curl.

MR. JAS. HUNTLEY is about closing a contract for the manufacture of a large number of washing machines.

THE editor knows of another nice house for sale. Easy terms and very little money required as first payment.

THE Lyons, Mich., Herald is for sale, or a good responsible printer can lease the office by the week if he so desires.

I. H. LAMOREUX has bought the brick house on Cedar street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, of Mr. J. Smits.

OFFICIALS of the U. S. mail service measured the distance from the depot to the post office last Saturday afternoon.

FARMERS who supply the Holland Crystal Creamery with cream are now busy putting up ice from Macatawa Bay.

Although he covets it from birth,
And covets it through life's brief span,
Man never, never gets the earth,
It is the earth that gets the man.

THE train from Muskegon last Wednesday got fast in a snow bank and was two hours and a half late coming to this station.

UNITY Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. M., will give a party and ball at Lyceum Opera House on Friday evening, February 10.

JOHN M. DOESBURG, son of Prof. and Mrs. C. Doesburg, is taking in the ice carnival at St. Paul, Minn. He started yesterday.

LAST Saturday night the mercury in thermometers reached the lowest point it has touched this winter, ten degrees below zero.

WE have been considering the advisability of forming a general intelligence office and real estate agency. Watch for developments.

THE weather is not so cold but what young men and boys can loiter around the entrances to the several churches on Sunday evenings.

A BRIGHT new baby daughter arrived at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Geo. P. Hummer on last Saturday afternoon, January 21, 1888.

THE "Electric Light" Committee of the Common Council visited Grand Rapids last Monday to inspect the workings of the Thompson light.

ALFRED HUNTLEY, Master of Unity Lodge, F. & A. M., of this city, was in attendance at the Grand Lodge held in East Saginaw, this week.

THE result of the vote in Allegan county last Wednesday made that a local option county. The measure was carried by over a thousand majority.

IN accordance with an order of the Postmaster General, Postmaster Van Putten has cleared the Post Office of all signs and advertising "dodges."

THOSE who heard Frank Tucker two years ago last fall will undoubtedly fill the Opera House on the occasion of his second visit here next week.

THE reserved seat sale for "East Lynne" on next Wednesday evening will be open at Breyman's jewelry store on Tuesday morning. Secure seats early.

THE Saturday's issue (eight pages) of the Detroit Evening Journal will be mailed to any address for one year for one dollar (\$1.00), or every day for \$5.00.

AN incipient blaze was discovered in the residence of Rev. N. M. Steffens on last Thursday afternoon. It was extinguished before any damage was done.

THE People's Theatre Company which were to appear at the Opera House next Monday evening in "The Mountain Pink," disbanded this week and returned to Chicago.

MESSRS. Peter Van Leeuwen, of this city; Henry Daiman, Beaverdam, and William F. Reuse, New Holland, were fortunate winners in the pension lottery this month.

PAWS in Hope Church are still being taken by those not present at the annual rental. Any wishing seats are invited to call at Mr. Herold's store and make their selection.

THE engine of the Pentwater train in coming from Grand Rapids last Wednesday broke down just this side of Zeeland. The train was some two hours late into this station.

REV. MR. BANCROFT, of Hastings, Mich., will hold Episcopal Services tomorrow, Sunday, morning and evening, at Lyceum Hall at the usual hours. The public are cordially invited.

THE German Lutherans of this place are canvassing the city for the purpose of securing funds for the erection of a church building here. At this writing they have raised nearly five hundred dollars.

If you find your paper marked with an X after your name, you will know that your subscription is due and wanted at once. Please attend to the X whenever you find one after your name at any season of the year.

LAST week Carl Anderson of this city had the misfortune to get the fingers of his right hand so badly jammed between ship timbers at Saugatuck, where he was at work in a shipyard, that amputation of one of them was necessary.

FROM a paper received from our friend, H. Hoogenstyn, of Lansing, Iowa, formerly of Holland, we learn that the thermometer registered only forty-five degrees below zero in that place. "Hoogie" had better move back to a warm climate.

THE Holland City Butter Tub Factory of J. Van Puffen & Co. have been shipping a few carloads of their products this week. They are purchasing a large quantity of bolts and will start up their factory as soon as the weather moderates a little.

WE hope all who can will pay up their indebtedness to this office at once. We have very generously trusted you and we hope now that you will in return accommodate us. We need all that is due us as we are contemplating making some changes and additions to our office.

A TOTAL eclipse of the moon will occur on Saturday, the 28th inst., which will be visible throughout the United States. The moon will enter the earth's shadow at 3:31 p. m. The total phase will begin an hour later, or 4:31, and end at 6:06, while the moon will leave the shadow and the obscuration end at 7:00.

THIS office is prepared to turn out all kinds of Job Printing and there is no occasion for any of the residents of Holland going out of town for their work. We know of some of the loudest howlers, and pretended workers, for the interest of the city, doing this very thing. Is this working for the interest of Holland?

THE "spring" which was discovered at New Richmond, and which came into notoriety through the News, has once more been resurrected and the story is going the rounds of the New York press. As a result of this we are again receiving inquiries about it and requests are being made for samples of the water. Will our "elephant" never escape?

MR. JOS. FIXTER was in the city this week looking after his stove factory. The mill is running every day and an immense number of stoves are being cut. Bolts are daily brought to town and find a ready market. Mr. Fixter has his yard nearly full of bolts and stoves and the probability is that he will continue to run the factory the balance of the winter.

A VERY pleasant and successful "surprise" party was given Mrs. James Ryder at the Phoenix Hotel last Thursday evening. Some seventy-five people were present and enjoyed an evening with playing "pedro" and in "tripping the light fantastic" until midnight when the party departed for their homes. Too few such enjoyable occasions are indulged in by the people of this city.

MISS SARAH SATERSWAITE, of Canandaigua, N. Y., has been appointed to fill the place in the Faculty of Hope College made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Anderson. Miss Saterswaite graduated from Bryn Mauer College, near Philadelphia, and is a post-graduate of the University at Ann Arbor. The lady will have charge of the Latin and Greek classes of the Preparatory Department.

THE Grace Episcopal Church Social, held at the residence of F. G. Churchill on Tuesday evening was a grand success considering the storm. The rooms, artistically decorated with ferns and autumn leaves, were filled with friends of the Society. The program was unusually attractive and gave universal satisfaction. The Episcopal Socials are very popular and the receipts add materially to the building fund.

WHILE in Grand Rapids this week we called upon Dr. R. A. Schouten, formerly of this place, who is now located in the metropolis of West Michigan. He is enjoying a good practice, and is doing a lucrative drug business. The doctor's well-known family remedies have as big a run as ever. He is evidently taking life easy and is accumulating a sufficient quantity of this world's goods to keep him from want in his old age.

NEXT Wednesday evening the Opera House will be opened under the management of W. H. Rogers on which occasion Frank Tucker's Metropolitans will produce the old and ever good "East Lynne" and allowing us to judge from what our exchanges say those who attend will enjoy a rare treat. The price of admission has been placed at 25 cents, reserved seats 35 cents, and we hope that the Opera House may be crowded on this occasion.

NUMBER IV, and the first number that we have seen since the "trial issue," of the Anchor, the paper published by the students of Hope College, was placed upon our desk this week by one of the members of its editorial staff. It has a very neat typographical appearance and bears the impress of brains and energy which always characterizes the "Sons of Hope." The paper, it is claimed, has thus far been a success financially and its patronage is increasing with each issue.

A LARGE congregation greeted the Rev. John Van der Meulen at the union services of the First and Third Reformed Churches in the First Church last Sunday evening. The exercises were all conducted in the English language. The sermon was interesting and was replete with illustrative anecdote, something which is not usual with productions of the Holland clergymen in this section. To-morrow evening the services will be held in the Third Reformed Church on which occasion Rev. D. Broek will preach an English sermon.

LAST week Friday the aged mother of Mr. Edward Frik, of this city, died at the home of her eldest son whom she was visiting in Kalamazoo. She was taken ill on the Wednesday previous and lived but the two days when she expired, surrounded by her sorrowing children and grandchildren. Brief funeral services were held in Kalamazoo and the remains were brought to this city and buried in the New Holland cemetery on Monday last. Mrs. Frik was a kind and very nice old lady and her death was universally regretted here by her many friends.

THE correspondent of the Grand Rapids Democrat sent a dispatch to that paper announcing that about \$75,000 worth of buildings were erected in this city last year. The figures would be more correct if it had been placed at twice that sum, \$150,000. From the present outlook about the same amount of building will be done the coming year. Holland City has transacted over \$1,000,000 in business, and its manufactured articles have brought into the place fully \$1,500,000. The beauty of Holland's boom is that it is substantial and steady and it is not liable to decline for at least the next decade.

THE "J. K. Specialty Company" of this city will give an entertainment at the Opera House next Monday evening, consisting of musical specialties, songs, dances, fancy drills and marches, etc. The company is composed of young men who formed the Holland City Band and who gave a successful entertainment here last spring. The boys have kept up a persistent practice since then and are able to render many new and pleasing "specialties" and hope for a large audience. The price of admission has been placed at the very low sum of ten, twenty and thirty cents. The reserved seat sale will be open at Breyman's jewelry store to-day, Saturday.

YES, it is very cold and the winter is but half over. There is plenty of snow and the sleighing will undoubtedly last for some time yet. This being the case you should buy a cutter or sleigh this sea-

son. Don't put it off until next year for Mr. J. Fiteiman has a large stock of first-class goods in this line which he will close out for what they cost him in order to make room for new spring goods which he has already ordered. If you want a bargain in an A No. 1 cutter just call on him and satisfy yourself. He also uses the News to let his many customers know what will result to their mutual advantage. See our advertising columns and read what he has to say.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cappon and Bertsch Leather Company was recently held in Grand Rapids. The affairs of the company showed a most satisfactory financial condition, a dividend equal to about fourteen per cent being declared. The officers of the company are: John Bertsch, President; Isaac Cappon, Vice President; Wm. Cartwright, Secretary and Treasurer, who also compose the Board of Directors with J. G. Laepple and Peter Volpert. Mr. Bertsch has been chosen as General Superintendent of the company's tanneries in place of Mr. Isaac Cappon, who will retire from the control of these institutions for a year in order to recuperate his overtaxed energies. The stock of hemlock bark is being increased by large importations from Pennsylvania.

THE city snow plow went the rounds this week and scraped the loose snow off from the place where sidewalks ought to be. Of all the things that is a disgrace to a municipal corporation that of snow obstructed walks is the worst. Holland has something over five miles of good sidewalks and we vouch to say that there is not five rods of safe and unobstructed walks in the city. Well beaten, single file paths, with a high and narrow ridge in the center of them, predominate, and if a pedestrian desires to walk with any degree of safety from sprawling along on all fours, he should take the middle of the road and then he has to take the chances of being run over by the large number of vehicles which are constantly on all our busy thoroughfares. Our experience has been that there is less danger of injury to your person in the center of the road than in the paths.

THE large barn of Roelof De Koning, of Overisel, was burned to the ground last Monday. The fire originated in a very peculiar manner. The men on the farm were engaged in thawing out, with hot water, the pipes leading from a large water tank outside the barn to the water trough on the inside. The pipes were packed in clover chaff and the little sparks of fire which adhered to the bottom of the kettle ignited the chaff and before it could be put out the flames had run under the bay of hay and set the hay on fire. The barn was now soon a perfect mass of flames and the men set about saving what they could of the contents. Ten head of horses and some farm machinery were taken out of the burning building. The barn was one of the largest in the township, being some 90x25 feet exclusive of sheds and was filled with hay and grain. The loss is about \$1,500; insured in the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company of Ottawa and Allegan counties for \$900. Secretary Marselle will adjust the loss.

The Fraternal Society Lecture Course.

THE Fraternal Society Lecture Course will open Wednesday evening, February 8, with the novel lecture by Lieut. L. B. Baker, the commander of the handful of cavalry that captured J. Wilkes Booth, and the Chief of the Military Detective Service. The Lansing Republican says: "The crack of Booth's pistol created a greater sensation than any other one act recorded in history said Lieut. Baker, of this city, Wednesday evening. For an hour the interesting lecturer fascinated the audience which filled every seat in the hall by the graphic story of the murderer's death told as it was in the simplest possible manner." The subject will be "The assassination of Lincoln and the pursuit and capture of his assassin, J. Wilkes Booth." On Wednesday, February 23, Rev. Hunting, of Kalamazoo, will lecture on the subject "Pictures and Parables." Those who remember his lecture of last year on "Keyboards and Bellows" will not fail to hear him again. Among the other lecturers will be Prof. Martin L. D'ooze, who, having spent almost a year at Athens, Greece, will lecture on "Life in Greece." Date of this lecture and announcement of others will appear in next issue. The price of ticket for course of five lectures is but one dollar. Single lectures 25 cts. Reserved seats, free of charge, at Breyman's.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

Events of Interest and Importance in Every Quarter of the Habitable Globe.

News Relating to Politics, Religion, Commerce, Industry, Labor, and Other Topics.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

A PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH.

Fifth Clash of the Blaine and Sherman Forces—The District of Columbia Elects Delegates to Chicago After a Lively Fight. THE Republicans of the District of Columbia met in convention at Washington on Tuesday to choose delegates to the National Convention. What followed is thus told by the Associated Press agent:

Most of the delegates were negroes. In less than half an hour the convention was little more than a howling mob, and the rival factions were struggling fiercely for possession of the stage. Frederick Douglass, during a brief lull, made a short speech, counseling order and harmony, but he had no sooner finished than bedlam broke loose again. Quarreling, wrangling, and shouting continued until about 2 o'clock, at which time the convention was no nearer organization than when it assembled. The police, who had been passive spectators of the disorderly proceedings, then took possession of the stage and cleared the hall. Half an hour later all persons who could show credentials as delegates were readmitted one by one and the convention resumed its session. Those of the delegates who belonged to what is known as the Chase faction finally succeeded in getting partial control of the convention, and elected delegates. Their Chairman thereupon declared the convention adjourned. The Carson faction then took possession of the hall, and elected another set of delegates, known to be favorable to Sherman.

A CONFLICT IN GALWAY.

Desperate Battle Between Tory Police and Irish Nationalists.

A ROW occurred at the railway station at Galway, in Ireland, between a crowd, which was awaiting the arrival of Fathers Burke and Francis, and the police. The latter charged the people, using their batons freely, while the crowd retaliated by throwing stones and bottles. Several persons were injured, among them a member of the Municipal Council, who received three cuts on the head from a policeman's baton. Among the persons injured by the batons of the police were women and boys. One boy died from the effects of the clubbing he received.

OBITUARY.

The Portuguese Minister at Washington Dead. VISCONT DE Nogueiras, the Portuguese Minister who has represented Portugal at Washington for the past ten years, died on Tuesday of blood poisoning. He was well and most favorably known in the official and social life of the capital, and during the last few years, in the absence of the Haytian envoy, he was on many occasions, by seniority, the dean of the diplomatic body. His wife and daughter are now absent in Europe. Two sons were with him when he died.

Revenue Collections for Six Months.

THE total collections of internal revenue for the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$62,443,608, an increase of \$4,940,104 over the corresponding period of last year. There was an increase on each of the principal objects of taxation as follows: On spirits, \$2,495,459; on tobacco, \$1,448,615; on fermented liquors, \$996,130; and on oleomargarine, \$61,677. The total collections on oleomargarine for the six months of the present year were \$359,786. The collections from banks and bankers decreased \$2,645, and on miscellaneous objects \$59,132.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Seven Members of the Senate, Instead of Five, to Wrestle With the Problem—Other Congressional Matters.

MR. PALMER addressed the Senate Jan. 24 on the subject of the bill introduced by him to regulate immigration. Mr. Hoar called up Mr. Gorman's motion to reconsider the vote referring the President's message on the Pacific reports to a special committee of five Senators. After considerable discussion a motion to refer the matter to the Railroads Committee, made by Mr. Davis, was rejected. The original resolution was modified by increasing the membership of the select committee to seven—and it was then adopted—yeas, 54; nays, 15. Among the bills introduced in the Senate were the following: By Senator Plumb, for the extension of the southern and western boundaries of Kansas so as to include the public land strip; by Senator Wilson of Iowa, to amend the postoffice appropriation act of March 3, 1879, so as to provide that the revenues of the second class may be transmitted through the mails free of charge to subscribers who live in another county but receive their mail in the county in which the publication is issued; by Mr. Hoar, to change the time of meeting of the long session of Congress to the first Monday in October, and of the short session to the second Monday in November; by Mr. Voorhees, for the formation and admission of the State of Montana. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near Burlington, Iowa. In the House of Representatives Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas introduced a bill authorizing the President to discontinue any customs district where the revenues are not equal to the expenses and appoint deputy collectors at such ports when necessary. The House passed bills authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Lexington, Missouri; conferring civil jurisdiction in the Indian Territory on United States Courts having criminal jurisdiction; granting to the Duluth, Rainy Lake River & Southwestern railroad company right of way through certain Indian lands in Minnesota. The House adopted a resolution, reported from the Committee on Printing, calling on the Public Printer for information as to whether he has recently discharged or furloughed any of his force, and if so, for what reason, at a time when the printing ordered by the House is largely in arrears. Also, whether in making such discharges regard has been had to the statute giving preference in employment to honorably discharged soldiers.

CURRENT EVENTS.

EAST.

JAMES E. NOWLIN was hanged at Cambridge, Mass., for the murder of George A. Codman, his employer, Jan. 4, 1887.

THE large hotel proprietors of New York have combined to fight the Sunday-closing law in the Legislature.

DANIEL DRISCOLL was hanged in the city of New York last Monday. Driscoll's last words were: "Jesus, have mercy on me." Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, chairman of the legislative committee appointed to recommend the most humane method of executing criminals, was a member of the sheriff's jury at the hanging of Dan Driscoll. He expressed himself as much pleased with the quickness of death; but said that, in view of the numerous bungling hangings, the recommendation of the use of electricity would be persisted in. The crime for which Dan Driscoll was executed was the killing of Elizabeth Garrity, or Beezy Garrity as she was generally called, at 4 o'clock on the morning of June 26, 1886. It was the closing exploit of a series of crimes that had given Driscoll an evil notoriety among his associates, and won him the position of chief of the Whyos, one of the worst of the many gangs of law-breakers that infest the city.

DAMAGE to the amount of \$100,000 was the result of a fire in the Rogers Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J.

BOSTON harbor is frozen over as far as the Narrows, and steamers and ferryboats can only proceed with the greatest caution.

REPORTS of dullness in the bituminous coal trade come from Pittsburgh, and a tendency to a reduction in prices in Chicago and other western points is announced.

THE First National Bank of Auburn, N. Y., has closed its doors, the result of a heavy devaluation on the part of its cashier, Charles O'Brien, who is supposed to have fled to Canada. Elmer E. Morse, the bookkeeper, is also missing.

WEST.

GOVERNOR THAYER, of Nebraska, has issued a proclamation forbidding the introduction of cattle from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, parts of Maryland, Massachusetts, the Southern States, including Texas, and Cook County, to keep out diseased stock.

A LINCOLN (Neb.) special says: "Following the advent of the great storm and the blockade of the roads is a coal famine in many parts of Western and Central Nebraska, that has become so prevalent at many points that outhouses and fences have been burned, and, as a last resort, trains have been stopped and coal taken to protect people from freezing. At Cozard, Shelton, Gibbon, and other places, car-loads of coal have been forcibly taken from the Union Pacific Road, and at one point the tender of the locomotive was emptied. The loss to the road will be heavy before coal sufficient can be obtained to supply settlers."

News comes by telegraph from St. Paul of the burning of a boarding-house and the loss of ten lives at the village of Tower, St. Louis County, Minn. The place where the horrible cremation occurred was a three-story wooden structure occupied as a saloon and boarding-house. A large number of people lived there, and when the fire broke out all were asleep. Some of those on the second floor were aroused by the crackling of blazing rafters, and sprang out of bed to find themselves surrounded by fire. Their cries of alarm soon awakened the rest of the inmates, and all except those already overcome made for the doors and windows. The night was bitterly cold, the thermometer registering 56 degrees below zero, and the terrified boarders, being unable to dress themselves owing to the terrible rapidity with which the flames spread, were compelled to rush into the icy atmosphere half dressed. Several persons who occupied rooms on the top floor jumped from the windows in their eagerness to escape, and all who did so were more or less seriously injured. The best information obtainable puts the number of deaths at ten. Nearly every inhabitant of the village was at the scene of the terrible disaster, and every assistance was given to those who escaped with their lives from the blazing buildings. Some of the rescuers and nearly all the rescued were frost-bitten to a greater or less degree.

GRANDMA GARFIELD died at the Garfield homestead at Mentor, Ohio, on the 21st of January. Eliza Ballou Garfield was born Sept. 25, 1802, at the foot of Mount Monadnock, New Hampshire, and married Abram Garfield, of Watertown, Mass., in 1827, coming to Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1834, when her eldest child, Thomas Garfield, now of Grand Rapids, Mich., was six years of age. She was a woman of strong sense and spirit, and had a singular capacity for managing and educating children. Abraham Garfield died when Tom, the eldest boy, was 10 years old, leaving the widow with four children and a cabin in the woods. Her care and energy produced one of America's greatest public men and carried the family in respectable poverty to the point where it could make its own way. James A. Garfield was her pride and joy, and she has aged very rapidly from the day that Guita's bullet struck him down. Not until Dec. 1 last, however, was she compelled to take to her bed.

BURGULARS entered the store of B. P. Phillips, North Jackson, Ohio, and stole jewelry to the value of \$3,000.

Two thousand people were present at the reception tendered to Gen. Fremont at Los Angeles, Cal., on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana has rendered an opinion holding that a Catholic church had the right to prevent the burial of a person in its cemetery who was not in good standing in the church, even though he owned a lot there.

THE suit for \$10,000 damages brought at St. Louis by J. J. McGarry, against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company for malicious prosecution growing out of the railroad strikes in 1886, has resulted in a verdict of \$1,500 for the plaintiff. McGarry was an influential member of the Knights of Labor, holding the office of

Judge Advocate in one of the district assemblies engaged in this strike. He was arrested with a number of others charged with hindering the traffic of the railroad and was acquitted. He then brought the above suit, and the result is considered a great victory for the Knights of Labor.

FOUR masked bandits made a raid on the Citizens Bank, of Limestone, Indian Territory, in broad daylight, murdered the cashier, robbed the bank of \$2,300, remounted their horses, and fled. A running fight with citizens followed, in which two of the latter were wounded, and one of the brigands was slain. The remaining outlaws were finally captured, and one of them hanged to a tree, while the other two were turned over to the United States Marshal.

ONE hundred clerks, operators, train and section men between St. Louis and Toledo have been discharged, and two passenger trains dropped, by the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company, to reduce operating expenses.

SOUTH.

A SPECIAL from Ennis, Texas, says: "Seven persons were drowned in Sand Lake, about ten miles east of Ennis. Two young women, daughters of William Williams, a farmer, and a young man named Babbitt, were skating on the lake, when the ice gave way and they sank in four and a half feet of water. Miss Babbitt and two little girls, aged 8 and 14 years, also daughters of William Williams, who were on shore watching the sport, were drowned in attempting to rescue their friends. Young Williams, a brother of the young ladies drowned, was a quarter of a mile distant at his house. He saw the trouble, and ran to the assistance of the unfortunate, but he was soon overpowered by the struggles of those who were drowning, and he, too, was drowned."

TWO NEGROES were recently frozen to death near Waco, Texas.

FOR some time a bitter feud has existed between the Ailor and Ledgerwood families in Union County, Tennessee. This ill-feeling has just resulted in a desperate fight, in which Fayette and Bud Ailor were fatally stabbed, and Will Ledgerwood had his skull crushed badly.

WASHINGTON.

EX-SECRETARY LAMAR was sworn in as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court on Wednesday.

The National Board of Trade has been in session at Washington. Resolutions were adopted petitioning Congress to enact laws against the adulteration of food products, and also asking for adequate fortifications at the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound, and the extension and enlargement of our coast and harbor defenses. Frederick G. Fraley, of Philadelphia, was elected President, and Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston, Secretary.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the National Democratic Committee will meet in that city on February 22 to fix a time and place for holding the National Democratic Convention. Delegations will be present to urge the claims of a large number of cities which desire to have the convention, among them New York, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and San Francisco.

THE subject of postal telegraphy was considered by the National Board of Trade in Washington, and a resolution was adopted urging upon Congress the earliest favorable consideration of the extension of the Postoffice Department functions in the direction of telegraphic communication. A resolution was also adopted calling upon Congress to "reduce our present enormous revenue in a way which will least embarrass existing industries."

THE United States Supreme Court has granted the motion to dismiss the writ of error in the case of Hugh M. Brooks, alias W. L. Maxwell, convicted at St. Louis of murdering C. Arthur Preller in that city in April, 1885. The opinion was read by Chief Justice Waite. The case involved in the decision is the famous "trunk mystery" case. Preller's body was found in the Southern Hotel, cut up and packed in a trunk. Brooks, an Englishman, a fellow-countryman of Preller and his traveling companion, had disappeared. He was pursued, arrested in Australia, and brought back to St. Louis. He was tried on a charge of killing Preller for the purpose of robbery, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. His defense was that he was treating Preller for an acute disease, and that Preller died while under the influence of chloroform. An appeal was taken through the State courts to the United States Supreme Court on the question of the constitutionality of the State law of Missouri. The Attorney General moved for the dismissal of the writ of error on the ground that the Supreme Court was without jurisdiction.

POLITICS.

UPON the authority of Senator Beck it is stated that the President insists that the Democratic Convention shall go to New York.

"THE last three days have been very cold ones for Samuel J. Randall," says a Philadelphia dispatch to the Chicago Daily News.

The fight for delegates to the State convention on Monday was a hand-to-hand struggle and the most bitter fight for years, and the Randall faction failed to get on top. The administration has elected a majority of the delegates. Randall fought hard and succeeded in carrying his own division, but that was all, the others going decidedly against him. This defeat of Randall in the citadel of his strength is considered an unprecedented and entirely unlooked for ending of the battle. To make things worse the Randall faction was emphatically wiped out at the meeting of the State committee at Harrisburg. Dallas Sanders, the former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was Randall's man, and the Randall faction worked hard to get him re-elected. Elliott P. Kiser represented the administrationists, headed by Scott and Cox. Randall offered to compromise by withdrawing Sanders if the other side would withdraw Kiser, but the Kiser people would not accept. The result was that Kiser was elected.

At a meeting of the House Committee on Ways and Means on Thursday, a motion to take up Mr. McKinley's bill for the repeal of the tax on tobacco was defeated by a strict party vote, 5 to 4.

It is openly said at Albany, N. Y., that Gov. Hill is a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Cleveland. He will

lead that portion of the Democracy opposed to tariff reform.

LABOR.

A READING (Pa.) special reports that "every mine in the Schuylkill region is solidly closed down. Coke and bituminous coal is being brought here, and the strikers are stirring up the miners in the Wyoming and bituminous regions to such an extent that trouble is looked for there in a few days. The supply of coal is giving out rapidly. Five large furnaces have been compelled to bank their fires for lack of fuel, and a number more have only coal for a day or so. Many large manufacturing establishments have shut down, and as the coal in the region is almost exhausted nearly all of them must stop work. In Pottsville, with 10,000 inhabitants, there are only 745 tons of anthracite. President Corbin is firm in his determination not to treat with the strikers as an organization."

FOREIGN.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, editor of *United Ireland*, has been released from Tullamore Jail. He had been confined since October 21. As he proceeded to the house of a priest he was followed by a crowd and cheered repeatedly. Father McFadden, of Gweedore, has been arrested for participating in the opposition to evictions and committed for trial, charged with holding anti-landlord and anti-police meetings. He was received at the Donegal jail. Mr. Blane, member of Parliament for South Armagh, was arrested with Father McFadden at Armagh, and committed on a charge of inciting the tenants to resist the authorities. Justice Andrews, of the Exchequer Court, has granted a demand made in behalf of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt for the production of certain documents concerning the Woodford affair, which will be used in an action of Mr. Blunt against Chief Secretary Balfour. Mr. Byrne, counsel for the Crown, opposed the demand on the ground that the documents were privileged.

SPAIN is organizing an expedition for Morocco, according to reports, to consist of 25,000 men.

GENERAL.

JAY GOULD is expected to return to New York about March 15. The criminal proceedings against Gould and Sage will soon be presented to the Grand Jury.

THE Pennsylvania Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias has been suspended from membership in the Supreme Lodge of the United States.

INFORMATION comes by telegraph from Pittsburgh of another outbreak in the Hatfield-McCoy troubles, on the line of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Simon McCoy, a brother of the one whose family was murdered a few days ago, lives in Wyoming County, Pa. The Hatfield gang made a raid upon his home and overpowered them and took Mrs. McCoy and her son, a mere boy, out to the woods. The woman was fastened to a tree by a number of the party, the remainder staying at the McCoy house to prevent the escape of the others. After hanging at their hands a target for a time the leader grew tired of mere sport and gave the order for her to be killed. All the rifles were raised at once, and the poor woman's body was riddled with bullets. The boy who was taken out with her was also dispatched in a summary manner. By this time the other party had surrounded the McCoy house, having at the meantime placed various kinds of combustible material around it. It was concluded to fire the building, and give McCoy a chance for his life if he could run the gauntlet of their bullets. They expected he would leave the house as soon as it began to burn. In this they were disappointed. As soon as the flames shot up, McCoy poked his head out of an upstairs window and begged for his life. He was answered with a volley of bullets and made no attempt to escape, but perished in the flames. The house was totally destroyed, and in the ruins was found his charred body. It is said two small children also were burned, but this is not confirmed. This family of the McCoy's had no connection with the feud, and the attack upon them was unwarranted. The people are demanding that something be done by the Governor.

BIG BEAR, who took part in the Riel rebellion, and had to do with occasional massacres of white settlers in the far Northwest, is now a good Indian. He is dead.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the sale of individual mileage tickets for 2,000 miles at 2 cents a mile. It still continues the sale of 1,000-mile books at 24 cents.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	\$5.50	@ 6.25
HOGS.....	5.25	@ 6.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	94	@ 95
No. 2 Red.....	91	@ 92
CORN—No. 2 Red.....	61	@ 62
OATS—White.....	40	@ 46
PORK—New Mess.....	15.25	@ 15.75
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.25	@ 5.75
Common.....	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	5.25	@ 6.00
Winter Wheat.....	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	.83	@ .84
CORN—No. 2.....	.48	@ .46 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.35	@ .35 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.52	@ .50
CHEESE—Full Cream.....	.17	@ .15
EGGS—Fresh.....	.30	@ .27 1/2
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.85	@ .90
PORK—Mess.....	13.75	@ 14.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.77	@ .77 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.48	@ .48 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	.84 1/2	@ .85
PORK—Mess.....	14.00	@ 14.50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.82	@ .82 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.47 1/2	@ .48
OATS—Cash.....	.31 1/2	@ .32 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	14.75	@ 15.25
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.87 1/2	@ .88
CORN—Cash.....	.51 1/2	@ .52
OATS.....	.35 1/2	@ .36
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 4.75
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	4.50	@ 5.50
CORN—No. 2.....	.87	@ .88 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.50	@ .50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.89	@ .89 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.52	@ .53
PORK—Mess.....	.85	@ .86
LIVE HOGS.....	14.50	@ 15.00
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE.....	5.00	@ 5.50
HOGS.....	5.25	@ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.92	@ .93
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.50 1/2	@ .51 1/2
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.00
HOGS.....	5.25	@ 5.75
SHEEP.....	4.25	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.85	@ .85 1/2
CORN.....	.50	@ .50 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	.33	@ .34
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime.....	4.50	@ 5.00
Fair.....	3.75	@ 4.25
Common.....	3.00	@ 3.50
HOGS.....	5.25	@ 5.75
SHEEP.....	5.00	@ 5.75

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

An amendment to the interstate commerce law was introduced in the Senate on the 18th inst. by Mr. Butler. It provides that no railroad shall charge any passenger more than 2 cents per mile for a distance greater than 200 miles, nor more than 3 cents per mile for a less distance. Mr. Farwell introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to apply the treasury surplus to the purchase of bonds and to perpetuate the national banking system by the issue of further securities. The Senate passed the bill for refunding the direct tax of 1891. Mr. Wilkins again called up his banking bill in the House, and an effort was made to come to some agreement by which the measure might be opened to discussion and amendment, but Mr. Weaver announced that he would not surrender his right to antagonize the bill at any time by any means in his power, and by filibustering tactics prevented consideration of the measure. The House passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to what legislation is necessary for the disposal of the public timber lands, so as to secure at the same time the preservation of the natural forest lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers and put within reach of settlers a legal means of providing themselves with timber for building and domestic purposes.

MR. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, offered a resolution in the Senate on the 19th inst., which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to report a plan of legislation thought by him to be needed for the disposition of the public timber lands so as to secure the preservation of the national forest lands at the headwaters of navigable rivers, and to put within the rights of settlers legal means of providing themselves with timber for building and domestic purposes. Adopted. Senator Stockbridge introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Grand Haven, Mich. Bills authorizing the construction of bridges at Lexington, Mo., and Burlington, Iowa, were reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar. The Senate adopted Mr. Manderson's resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information regarding the construction of a bridge at Omaha. The Senate spent most of the day in secret session at work on its calendar of treaties. Those of chief consequence are the British, Russian, and Dutch extradition treaties. It is understood that the treaty with the Netherlands was ratified. Another unsuccessful effort was made in the House to consider the bill for banking, and after half an hour's filibustering the matter went over. The Committee on Appropriations reported the regular annual pension bill to the House. The bill appropriates \$60,275,500.

THE Thoebe-Cardile contested election case came up in the House of Representatives Jan. 20. Mr. Crisp of Georgia opened the debate by reviewing the proceedings before the Committee on Elections. He justified the majority of the committee in deciding that the case should not be reopened. Mr. Lyman (Iowa) knew of no reason why the House should not reopen the case. Grave charges had been made by the contestant in affidavits—ex-parte affidavits, it was true—and they had been answered by other ex-parte affidavits. Strong efforts had been made to prevent an impartial hearing. Were the contestant and his friends afraid of the truth. Mr. Cooper (O.) spoke in support of the majority report. It had been charged that there was a conspiracy immediately after the election between Mr. Cardile and his friends for the purpose of fixing up the matter for Cardile—a charge that was proved to be wholly unfounded and based merely on the idle chaff which was frequently found floating around in the atmosphere after an election. Mr. Howell of Illinois took the same view. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts spoke in support of the minority. The pending case, he said, was too important to be settled by affidavit. On motion of Mr. Crisp, the debate, the contestant was granted an hour in which to present an argument in his own behalf. Mr. Lyman of Iowa offered a resolution providing for a full investigation of the case, but it was defeated by a vote of 135 to 132, seven Democrats voting in the affirmative. On the majority report, refusing an investigation, Republicans refrained from voting, and the matter went over. There was an exciting scene in the House. In the debate over the Melbourne Exposition bill Judge Kelley intimated that Mr. Springer of Illinois sought a fee for his services in securing a decision in the Supreme Court against the Philadelphia Centennial. Mr. Springer got up and vehemently denied the insinuation. Mr. Kelley then reiterated the charge, amid great excitement. There was an evident misunderstanding, and a good many hard words spoken before it was cleared up.

MR. CAUSE, of Georgia, called up the Thoebe case in the House of Representatives on the 21st of January, the pending question being on the resolution of the majority of the Committee on Elections confirming Mr. Cardile's title to his seat. The vote resulted, yeas 140, nays 6; no quorum. Mr. Crisp, stating that the vote had disclosed the fact that there was no quorum present, moved that the House adjourn, which was agreed to; yeas 130, nays 123—a strict party vote.

THE motion to refer to the Committee on Finance the President's annual message was called up in the Senate by Mr. Frye on Jan. 23, and the Senator from Maine made a vigorous attack on the administration and its tax-reduction policy. Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to regulate elections for members of Congress. A bill was introduced by Mr. Stewart providing that the legislative power in Utah shall be vested in the Governor and a legislative assembly of twelve citizens of the Territory, to be appointed by the President. In the House of Representatives Mr. Anderson (Iowa) introduced a resolution to authorize the institution of a bill of impeachment against the various Pacific Railroad Companies. The Thoebe-Cardile case was called up, and the House proceeded to vote on the majority resolution confirming Cardile's title to the seat. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 164; nays, 7. Messrs. Cannon, Cooper, Davenport, McKenna, Post, and Steele, Republicans, voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Baker, Bell, Beveridge, Chandler, Chas. H. Davis, Kettner, and Laidlaw, Republicans, in the negative.

Congressional Morals Improving.

Along with the improvement in social ethics, which the increased home life of Congressmen indicates, the tone of Congress has been wonderfully raised, even in the last ten years. The old bogie of Congressmen getting drunk, and sleeping off the effects in the cloak-rooms, to swagger upon the floor unkempt and unshorn, is entirely vanished. It is no longer a joke for a Congressman to make his appearance at the Capitol or anywhere in Washington the least tipsy. In the rare cases when it happens in Congress the member's friends hustle him off the floor, pack him into a carriage and drive him to the safest place where it can be kept quiet, and the whole thing is treated as it should be—as a scandal and a disgrace that every friend the culprit has is interested in hushing up. Then the gleeful ghouls are always in the press gallery, ready to expose such things—and the sentiment of the age is wholly opposed to it. The gambling and drinking of forty years ago would not be tolerated for an instant to-day; and taken as a whole the Congress of the United States is as orderly and well-regulated as any body of men in the world. There are men in it who rank as "steady drinkers," but they generally belong to the old regime, and their drinking is of the kind that does not produce drunkenness.—*Washington cor. Boston Transcript.*

TRAMPS IN OLDEN TIMES.

What the round-skulled Gael has done to the short, long-skulled people who preceded him the Saxon did to the Gael. He took his tilled land from him; in those days it was not much, nine-tenths of the island being forest and marsh; and he gave him no chance of setting near him and bringing in some of the wild country. That was not done till later, when the monasteries, true agricultural colonies, set the example of making the desert smile. The conquered had nothing to do for it but to submit to slavery or to "move on." If he moved on with a lot of friends he might settle down somewhere in Wales, or on the Cornish moor, or in the wild district called Cumbria (Cymri's Dand), from Chester to the Solway. But there would generally be somebody to turn out, so, if he were alone or with a few, begging or robbing—the two were interchangeable—was his only resource.

Whether or not "race" was the cause, tramps were very numerous in Saxon times, else why the stringent laws against them? Then, as now, they had a coaxing way with them; to wheedle is from "waedlian," to beg. In summer the woods gave them shelter and food. In winter they often starved, despite benevolence like that which Bede records of King Oswald, who, feasting his bishop at Easter, heard that a crowd of poor were sitting around the door. A silver dish had just been brought in, full of rare meats. "Take it," said Oswald, "give the food to the poor, and brake up also the dish into little bits so that each may have one."

Then the numbers of the wanderers would always be recruited from those who consented to remain in slavery. To be a slave under the best of masters must have been a trying change, and few masters were good, or mistresses either, in days when a lady thought nothing of having a girl flogged to death for dressing her hair badly. Many, therefore, would run away; become "flymas," that is, tramps, through whom the tramp nature has been perpetuated.

The old natives of Great Britain were short, dark people—Basques, say some; Eskimo say others; the tall light-haired Gael beat them out from almost everywhere, except parts of South Wales. Then the Cymri, another Celtic people, came across from the Cimbric Chersonese (Denmark), landed in Aberdeenshire, spread over Scotland as Picts, and, coming southward, were met by the tide of Saxon, or (as new lights prefer to call it) "English," invasion, and turned aside into the Wales.

In Saxon times the beggar, unless he found refuge in one of them thinly scattered monasteries was in evil case. He belonged to the dangerous tribe of "masterless" men, people for whom no one was answerable; and those who sheltered him were fain to do it by stealth, for if a man stayed with you more than a couple of days you were accountable not only for anything he might then do but also for his antecedents.

In King Edgar's canons (drawn up by Dunstan), the true rule for feasting is laid down: "When one fasts let the dishes that would have been eaten be all distributed to God's poor." The tithe, as yet only a voluntary charge, was divided into three parts—one for the church fabric, another for the poor and for strangers (of whom many were wandering monks), another for the priest.

One cause which swelled the army of tramps was that when, on his death bed, a master freed his slaves they became the "men" (serfs) of his heir, instead of being able to go where and live under whom they pleased. Of course, if the heir was a hard man there would be a stampede of his serfs, whose position, little above that of bondsmen, made the personal character of their master all important.

In many parish books about three hundred years ago, we find such entries as these:

"Payd for wippen tow pore folk, ijd."

"Payd and given to a pore man and his wife that was wipped, iijid."

This was double the usual tariff, which is represented by: "Gave the tow when they went, ijd."

Tartars as Boycotters.

I should not for a moment imagine that the Crim Tartars have learned much of the Irish agrarian science of boycotting through the channels of the Russian press, as the Russian vernacular is only very imperfectly understood among them. Yet they have developed during recent years a system of boycotting the German proprietors in the Crimea which appears to have been highly successful. The lands formerly apportioned by the Crown to 30,000 Tartars in the Crimean peninsula have through the nomadic habits and ignorance of these people been gradually and easily acquired by the princely and other large proprietors for what may, in these instances be very appropriately termed old songs. These lands have been sub-leased in most cases to the ubiquitous and enterprising Germans. All these estates are worked by Tartar labor, and so long as the proprietor was there or a descendant of one of the old Tartar chieftain families, things went smoothly. A German agriculturist with capital a few years ago discovered in these broad tracts and cheap bargains a promising field for enterprise, with the prospect never absent from the Russo-German's vision of gradually ousting and supplanting the native. This, however, required time, but the German reckoned on the long-suffering patience of the industrious, sober, ignorant, and stolid-looking Mongolian laborer. The result has proved the German proprietor to have been a long way out of his sanguine reckoning. In many cases he acquired estates covering areas of from

50,000 to 200,000 acres, but the entry of the German into the possession of his estates was the signal for a rapid migration of every Tartar laborer and herdsman. The Tartar proprietors, who were his neighbors, refused the services of their horses, oxen, and camels at any price, no matter how tempting. The store-keepers in the neighboring towns and fairs would not supply the German's wants. This Tartar boycotting has now succeeded in driving the greater number of the German proprietors to abandon their estates and holdings at ruinous losses. The Governor of the district has now submitted a project to the Imperial Government for the repurchase of these lands and their division among the Tartars. It is further proposed that in addition to these Crown grants of small holdings to some 25,000 Tartars the Government shall in all necessitous cases supply each Tartar family with a few necessary agricultural implements and a yoke of oxen. There is little doubt that this project will not be accepted by the Government.—*London Daily News.*

Truckee Indians.

In and about Truckee there are some 150 Indians of the Washoe tribe who differ from the run of red men in that something can be said to their credit. For the greater part of the year they wander about in quest of game, fish, and the pine nuts, or seed, which they grind into flour; but just at this season they gather in town, where the bucks find honest employment in cutting up the winter's supply of fuel for white residents, and the squaws in washing clothes.

In these days the yards of all provident Truckee people are cumbered with high piles of "slabs," "butts," and other refuse from the logging camps, and, as a general thing, you will see a straight-haired Indian wrestling with an ax and saw to change the unwieldy chunks of wood into manageable sticks. Indians are, as a rule, so shiftless and idle that the spectacle of these toiling aborigines is one which considerably startles a stranger in town. The squaws, on their side, heroically overcome their inborn abhorrence for both soap and hard labor by doing family washing, and they do it very well in a plain sort of way.

The moral regeneration of the Indians in Truckee dates from the time when the Chinese were driven out of this mountain village. Before that happy event the Indians there possessed all the unpleasant qualities of their brothers of the forests and plains; they begged, stole, and made themselves disagreeable in the accepted aboriginal fashion. But when the Chinese, deferring to the wishes of the community, considerably left, the Indians seemed to acquire a sense of their importance in the social body and accepted proffered employment with incredible readiness.

As workmen they have but one, and that a pardonable, fault—they are extremely sensitive. They must be approached with honeyed words, for they are by nature disposed to revolt against the menial offices which in defiance of ancestral prejudices they have come to fulfill. If you should say to one of them imperatively, "I want you to come and cut my wood," he would turn coldly away from you. When an Indian cuts wood he does not receive, he accords a favor, and he proposes to have that fact distinctly understood. It is something, he thinks, to have the descendants of a long line of noble warriors laboring humbly at your woodpile, and there is, he thinks, an aristocratic tone otherwise unattainable about the wood which he has cut.

So those who know the Indian as he is will never say to him: "I want you to come and cut my wood." They let the Indian know, with a pretense of unpremeditation, that they have wood to cut and they wonder dreamily, if there is anybody in the United States who would be unselfish enough to take the job at such and such a wage. When thus addressed the Indian will, in most cases, yield to a magnanimous impulse and consent, with some haughtiness, to do it himself.

Still, one may say there is hope for the Washoe Indian in Truckee.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Elephants in Battle.

Elephants were used in wars in India as late as 1779.

Elephants were first brought to Greece for military use by Antipates and to Italy by Pyrrhus.

The last use of military elephants in Western Europe was at the battle of Thapsus, where Julius Caesar overthrew the army of the republic, and its African auxiliaries.

The Emperor of Delhi once mounted light guns on the back of elephants, but the animals moved so slowly and the difficulty of getting the arms in proper range was so great that this form of artillery mounting was given up as a failure.

Hannibal made perhaps more effective use of elephants than any other General, having eighty of them at the battle of Zaura. In this instance they were made effective against cavalry, for horses were afraid to stand against them, but they were of no avail against disciplined infantry.

The military history of the elephant begins with the invasion of India by Alexander the Great, who found them brought against him by Porus. At the battle of Hydaspes they unquestionably caused Porus' defeat, for the Grecian infantry, getting between them and cutting their feet, caused them to turn upon their own lines and crush many in their effort to retreat.

ONE of the most distinguished cricketers of England, B. Hawke, becomes Lord Hawke on the death of his father.

INTEREST IN BASE-BALL.

Beginning to Manifest Itself as the League Season of 1888 Approaches.

Sprinter Sunday, of the Chicago Club, Is Signed by Pittsburgh.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

Although the toboggan slides of the Northeast and Northwest are groaning under the weight of thousands of merry coasters; although the snow-covered boulevards of our great cities throughout the North are thronged with sleighloads of merry people, whose laughter mingles with the joyous jingle of the bells; and notwithstanding that the eyes of every lover of winter festivities in no less than a dozen of the most populous States of the Union are turned toward St. Paul in anticipation of the coming carnival of the Ice King and his subjects in that city, the columns of the great daily papers of the country are beginning to fill up with gossip—speculative and newsy—as to the probabilities of the coming season in connection with the great national game of the Americans—base-ball. This year as in years past the teams of the National League located at Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston and New York will, judging from their complex at the present time, give to Americans the closest contest and the most finished exhibition of the beauties of the game. Last year three or four very weak teams left the race almost absolutely in the hands of four clubs, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Detroit. This year, however, the condition of things will be refreshingly different. Pittsburgh has not been idle since the season of 1887 closed. With commendable enterprise its team managers have been keeping their eyes open for everything in the way of playing talent that promised to strengthen its ranks, with the result that they have secured four or five new men who will surely add very greatly to the playing strength of the team next summer. The latest capture of this club is that of Billy Sunday, the promising outfielder and sprinter of the Chicago Club. Chicago people are by no means pleased over Sunday's release, as he had many friends in this city who think that the management of the Chicago Club has made a mistake in letting the player go. President Spalding says, in explanation of his action:

"Sunday was released to Pittsburgh against my judgment and against that of Captain Anson, but under the circumstances I could not do other than I did. That we let him go is due to the continued harsh criticisms of one or two of the Chicago papers. The result was that we took Sunday off the field, because we found that the more the papers said the more it unfitted him for work, and the more errors he made. He simply could not stand newspaper criticism. There was but one thing left for me to do, and that was to release him to some club that could offer him opportunities that he could not get in Chicago. He wanted to go to Pittsburgh, and I let him go there. If the Pittsburgh club handles the boy in the right way he will prove a valuable man to it next season. He is as honest as a Quaker, and a ball player from his feet up. I never knew any man to do better work in the field than Sunday at times did for us. He is sensitive, however, and does not stand newspaper criticism well."

The Indianapolis seems to be bracing up, and, in addition to Paul Hines, says that it will secure two or three other players next season that will enable it to play ball along with the rest of them. Detroit will have about the same old team next year. Philadelphia will have practically the same team, with the addition of two or three promising new men. Chicago and New York have strengthened wonderfully, and will doubtless make a tight race for the pennant. "New York will have a great team in the field next season," said Capt. Anson, the other day, "but none of you want to fail to keep your eye on Chicago. Chicago will win the pennant of 1888 dead sure, or I shall be a very badly fooled man."

The American Association has finally filled in its circuit by appointing Kansas City as the eighth club in its circuit. Jim Whitfield, who was connected with the League club of 1886 in that city, went to Cincinnati, and was present at last week's meeting in that city to represent, as he said, Kansas City capitalists, who were willing to establish a club there. So Kansas City was finally admitted to the circuit. Now, it happens that the new Western Association, composed of Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Des Moines, has a club in Kansas City, and President Sam Morton, of the Western Association, is naturally very sore at the prospect of the Association locating an opposition club there. Last month the new Western Association was admitted to the protection of the national agreement, under which no association can establish a club in a city already occupied by another association, without the latter association's consent. When asked what he, as the President of the Western Association, would do in the matter, Sam Morton said:

"I should not be forced to take any steps in that direction myself. The protection afforded us as the result of our recent meeting with the Arbitration Committee at Cincinnati should alone prove a preventive to any other organization entering Western Association territory. If Western Association clubs cannot get protection that far, what good is the National Agreement to them?"

"Suppose they go ahead and locate a club there any way, in violation of your agreement, what would you people do?" he was asked.

"Simply frame articles of agreement to govern the minor leagues of the country. Our principal safeguard would be a rule to permanently blacklist from all leagues and associations under our agreement any player who leaves a minor league club to accept a position in any National League or Association club, without first having secured his release from the minor league club with which he is playing at the time. I think such an agreement would give us all the protection we wanted, for I tell you a young player would think twice before unceremoniously jumping a minor league for a National League club when he knew that such action upon his part would forever debar him from playing in any minor league club in case he proved a failure with the big clubs."

Human Character.

It may be taken for granted that almost everybody has a character, be the same more or less good, bad, or indifferent, as the case may be. The exception, in fact, need only be made in favor of imbecile persons and idiots, who usually possess no character at all to speak of, or whose character is at least of a decidedly negative and uninteresting variety. Even those good people whom the uncompromising Scotch law describes with charming conciseness as "furious or famous" and delivers over to the cognizance of their "proximate agnate," must needs possess at least so much of character as is implied in the mere fact of their furiousness or their fatuity, as circumstances may determine. And, furthermore, roughly speaking, no two of these characters are ever absolutely identical. The range of idiosyncrasy is practically infinite. Just as out of two eyes, one nose, a single mouth and a chin with the appendages thereof, hirsute or otherwise, the whole vast variety of human faces can be built up, with no two exactly alike; so, out of a few main mental traits variously combined in diverse fashions the whole vast variety of human character can be mixed and compounded to an almost infinite extent. To be sure, there are some large classes of mankind so utterly common-place and similar that from a casual acquaintance it is hard to distinguish the individuality of one of them from that of the other—just as there are large classes of typical faces, such as the Hodge, the 'Arry, the Jemmer Ann and the Mrs. Brown, which appear at first sight absolutely identical. But when you come to know the Hodges, and the Arries personally you find that as one Hodge differs slightly from another in countenance so do even they differ slightly from one another in traits of character and intellectual faculty. No two human beings on this earth—not even twins—are ever so utterly and absolutely alike that those who have known them familiarly for years fail to distinguish one from the other.

The problem of this difference of idiosyncrasy, indeed, is one so intimately bound up with all our ideas of our own origin and nature that it well deserves a few minutes' consideration at the hands of the impartial psychological philosopher. It has for each of us a personal interest and importance as well; for each of us wishes naturally to know how and why he happened to come by his own charming and admirable character. Yet, unhappily, while there is no subject on earth so interesting as ourselves (the one theme on which "all men are fluent and none agreeable") there is none upon which the views and opinions of other people appear to us all so lamentably shallow and lacking in insight. They talk about us, forsooth, exactly as if—well, exactly as if we were other people. They bluntly ignore those delicate and subtle distinctions of idiosyncrasy which raise each of us, viewed with his own introspective eyeglass, into a class by himself, infinitely superior to the rest of creation.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Capture of an "Angel."

If all impostors could be dealt with as summarily as was a religious fanatic in the Pacific Islands, new and mushroom faiths would meet speedily with the fate they deserve. This man, a native minister, had declared that he was the bearer of a message from Heaven, to the effect that the end of the world was at hand. It was not long before he had gathered a large circle of disciples, believing with all their hearts in the approaching catastrophe. Maafu, the Viceroy of the Windward Islands, had never interfered in the religious leanings of his people. Now, however, he was roused; a belief in the coming end of the world meant lack of interest in the planting of yams, the paying of taxes, and other temporal concerns.

Maafu set sail for the island which had embraced the new religion. On his arrival the head men of the village were summoned before him. They came crouching before their ruler, who sat on the deck of his battered yacht, placidly splicing a rope.

"Fijians," said Maafu, "why do you not pay your taxes?"

The men replied that they had been told by an angel from Heaven that the end of the world was at hand, and that they therefore felt it advisable to spend their time and strength in prayer.

"Fetch this angel," commanded Maafu.

He was brought on board, and with him a woman carrying a baby. The fanatic stood before Maafu, who quietly went on splicing his rope.

"So you are the man who tells these people to neglect their duties?"

"I am an angel sent to warn them."

"An angel! Ah! Who is that woman?"

"My wife. She is an angel, too."

"Ah! and is that child yours?"

"Yes."

"You are an angel, and you have a wife and child?"

"Yes."

Maafu rose and cried, in a voice which awed those about him:

"O Fijians! how can this thing be when it is written 'In Heaven there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage?' Fools! overboard to your canoes! Pay your taxes and plant your yams, or it shall be worse for you, men of Viti. And you, woman, go ashore and take care of your baby. You will not see your husband for seven years. Set sail!"

So Maafu carried off the angel and kept him a prisoner for that length of time. The new religion died and the people returned to their ordinary duties of life.—*Exchange.*

WHEN the will is ready the feet are light.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Ludington merchants have signed an agreement to close their places of business at 8 p. m. each evening until spring.

—There was shipped through the Custom House at Cheboygan, during the season of 1887, 90,000,000 feet of lumber, 10,000,000 feet of timber, and 391,000 pieces of cedar.

—During the last month there have been shipped from Houghton 6,280,090 pounds of copper, all of which was consigned to Eastern points. It was sent by the way of St. Ignace, at which point it was transferred across the Straits.

—George Nelson, of Jackson, who recently visited Germany and was arrested as a deserter, although a full citizen of the United States, has effected his escape, and returned to Jackson. Secretary Bayard will be informed of the case.

—Complete returns from the iron mines of the Lake Superior region give the total output for 1887 as 4,667,653 gross tons, being very much the largest output yet achieved by Lake Superior mines in a single year, and an increase over last year of 1,090,295 tons.

—A convention of the Republican Clubs of this State will be held in Detroit on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, to advance organization. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut; Senator Davis, of Minnesota; and Gen. Goff have already accepted invitations to the State Club banquet.

—A dynamite bomb, with a delicate and ingenious mechanical attachment to explode it, was found in a barrel of crackers at Garden's lumber camp, in Gladwin County, a few days ago. The bomb was taken into the woods and exploded, blowing a hole into the solid ground big enough for a house cellar.

—The following are some of the lumber firms that are putting in timber in Missaukee County and vicinity, with winter headquarters in Lake City, with about the several amounts which will be put in: Thayer Lumber Company, 25,000,000 feet; Torrent & Co., 20,000,000 feet; Cohasset Lumber Company, 15,000,000 feet; L. J. Cody, 10,000,000 feet; George E. Wood, 5,000,000 feet; Paulus Lux, 5,000,000 feet; George W. Newcomb, 5,000,000 feet; Sora & Heydon, 2,000,000 feet. Besides these are several jobbers putting in smaller amounts, which will make at least 5,000,000 feet more.

—A dispatch was received recently from Farmer James Gilbert, who was sent to Wisconsin by Sheriff Conklin to look up Fisher, the man supposed to have been murdered in Monitor Township. This dispatch stated that Fisher was found in a lumber camp in Kendall, Wis., as he stated in his letter dated Dec. 11, addressed to his wife. He was astonished about the arrest of Wallace and his wife for the murder of himself, and said he left Bay City for Dakota, just as stated by Wallace and Mrs. Fisher when arrested. The prisoners were discharged shortly after the receipt of Gilbert's telegram to Sheriff Conklin. Gilbert was snow-bound in the camp, which caused his delay in getting back a telegram.

—Pensions: John J., father of William H. Hoffman, Lawton; Marion F. Ackerman, Greenville; Tolbert W. Sparks, Alma; Stephen R. Travis, Battle Creek; John Swem, Ashton; Robert N. Percy, Battle Creek; Benjamin F. Hyatt, Gaylord; Robert S. Dye, Millbrook; William Curtis, Coldwater; Warren A. Blye, Coldwater; Francis M. Woodruff, East Saginaw; Alfred Munson, Kewadin; William J. Pendell, Newark; Marie, mother of Victor Ketchum, Sturgis; Artemisia, mother of Simeon D. Woodward, Ithaca; Martha S. Plumley, mother of Jasper J. Young, Kendall; Agnes, widow of Alexander Taylor, Imlay City; Simeon Noble, St. Clair; Michael Brown, Lansing; George W. Demarest, Grand; William L. Rice, Lansing; Robert J. Wheelock, Howell; P. H. Warren, East Saginaw; Mortimer C. Smolley, Caseville; Henry Dilman, Beaver Dam; Burton F. Sawyer, Bay City; Benjamin I. Lovejoy, Lake View; Augusta Glean, Dundee; John Crowfoot, Bloomingdale; John Wheeler, Flushing.

—Faith, Hope, and Charity are three of the prettiest little girls in Bay City. They are triplets, and necessarily are the same age, which is 11 years. They are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Baker, of 208 South Madison avenue, and have lived in Bay City four months, coming from Flint. The triplets are the picture of health. Round, rosy faces, clear complexions, bright eyes, and straight and robust in stature, they are indeed a pretty trio. In dress they were alike, wearing blue gingham aprons, dark-red alpaca dresses, red stockings, buttoned shoes, and rubbers. Their hair is cut rather short, and hangs over the forehead nearly to the eyes. Hope, when born, was smaller than her sisters, but is now half an inch taller. Her hair is a shade darker than that of the others, and these two characteristics will permit a stranger to tell her from Faith and Charity. Faith, too, can be told from her sisters because of a bruise on her left cheek sustained by toboggan sliding. Knowing two, Charity can be distinguished. Their combined weight is 190 pounds, Faith weighing 63, Hope 67, and Charity 61. The triplets have eleven brothers and sisters, there being fourteen in the family. One child is dead.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1888.

REV. WM. MOERDYK, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Pella, Iowa, has received the call to the church at Cedar Grove, Wis.

THE product of the Zealand brickyard last season amounted to about four million brick and they were all sold at good paying prices.

Mrs. L. M. DIBBLE, who resides on Thirteenth street near Pine, has formed quite a large class in music. Mrs. D. gives instructions on piano, organ or guitar.

THE most of our business men have completed their annual invoice by this time and can tell you, if they feel like it, how much profit there has been in their business the past year.

THURSDAY was observed by the churches of this place as a day of prayer for Colleges. There were special services held at the chapel of Hope College which were quite largely attended.

THOMAS GARFIELD, of Jamestown, this county, was the oldest brother of the late President Garfield—a fact that is recalled by the death of their aged mother, Grandma Garfield, a few days ago.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Holland Mich., Jan. 26, 1888: W. T. Miller, Chas. Norton, Miss Florence Salisbury.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

THE sixteenth annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. will be held in Kalamazoo commencing next Wednesday and continuing until the following Monday. Several of the members of the organization of this city will attend.

THE sailors say that the heavy circle around the moon last Tuesday evening was but a forecast of the storm which commenced Wednesday morning. It is strange how the moon acts as an indicator of the weather for nearly all sailors.

LIFE-size plaster busts of Spies are being sold by the hundred in Chicago. It is a good thing for every Anarchist to have one in his house. It will constantly remind him that he is subject to all the laws of this country and must obey them.

J. H. YOUNG, of Holland, Mich., and Miss Lillie June Rose, daughter of M. W. Rose of the Chicago and West Michigan railway offices, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, 513 Cherry street, Tuesday evening, Rev. J. Rice Taylor officiating. Miss Lillie Wilkinson was bridesmaid and James Van Den Berge was best man. The presents were both numerous and costly. Among those present from this city were Mr. and Mrs. J. K. V. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Yerex, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Gavett, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Joelin, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sterling, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Williams, Miss Kate Herold, Miss Jennie Van den Berge and Miss Dennison. A number of friends from Holland were present, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. Nye, the Misses Brower and Herold and Mr. Henson. An elegant repast was served, and after the usual congratulations the happy couple left on the Michigan Central train for a short trip east.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

A CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to tender our most profound thanks to the many friends and neighbors who rendered us kindly services and gave us cheering words of sympathy in the death and burial of our aged and beloved mother.

MR. AND MRS. ED. FRIK.
Holland, Mich., Jan. 25, 1888.

The Metropolitans.

Frank Tucker's Metropolitans opened their fall season at the Opera House on Friday evening last, in a charming rendition of that beautiful stage creation, "East Lynne." Of the play itself, it is, of course, unnecessary to speak. As usual, a house packed from footlights to foyer greeted Mr. Tucker on his opening night, and it is safe to say that all were more than pleased with the entertainment afforded them. The company this season is a much stronger and well-balanced one, even, than heretofore, each individual member securing particularly fitted for their role. Frank Tucker, as Sir Francis Leiston, gave a truthful representation of that cool, polished villain having a correct conception of the part, while Miss Nellie Thompson admirably rendered the dual role of Lady Isabel and Madam Vine, and adding to her reputation as an excellent emotional actress. Mr. A. S. Casper sustained the character of the courtly barister, Archibald Carlyle, in a painstaking and conscientious manner, and the Barbara Hare of Miss Isabel Leo was a meritorious rendition. The hit of the play, if such it might be called, was the unique conception by Ethel Tucker of the role of that prim and ancient maiden, Miss Carlyle. She dressed the character to perfection, having a novel idea of the wardrobe

of the antique dame. Mr. Wilson's Mr. Dill, the aged servant, was a careful and lifelike representation, and the same can be said of T. Richardson's Richard Hare. A noticeable feature of this company is the scrupulous care used in assigning the minor parts to competent people, which, too often, are filled by stage-struck amateurs. The scenic effects are excellent, the stage settings tasty and correct, and, taken all in all, the Metropolitans gave the most enjoyable entertainment witnessed in Decatur in many seasons.—Republican, Decatur, Mich.

Are you afflicted with dizziness, or a dull, heavy feeling throughout the forehead and temples? This often indicates torpor of the liver, which Laxador will promptly cure. It only costs 25 cents.

Laudanum and opium mixtures only stupefy and seldom cure. For diseases of infancy, use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, which is safe and sure in its effects. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Any of our readers who send ten cents to the American Publishing Company, 3860 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 Seaside 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.

Sleighs AND Cutters AT COST.

I have quite a stock of Northwestern Sleighs and Cutters on hand which I will sell AT COST for cash, good endorsed paper, or for dry or green stove wood.

The cutters have the patent dash and are of both the Swell and Portland styles. They must be all disposed of before Spring in order to make room for Spring Goods. Call early and get a good first-class cutter or sleigh for little money.
J. FLIEMAN,
River street.
Holland, Mich., Jan. 26, 1888. 53-4t.

O. E. YATES, M. D., OBSTETRICIAN. ANÆSTHETICS, (Chloroform or Ether),

Administered whenever requested by patients.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR. —THE— Christian Intelligencer

—FOR 1888.—
A First-Class Family Religious Weekly.
While the recognized organ of the Reformed Church, THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER, will furnish to all readers discussions of religious questions, instructive and entertaining articles and stories, an outlook upon the world of literature, science and religion, by a corps of contributors unexcelled by any religious journal.
MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER edits a department for mothers and daughters, a sufficient guarantee of its interest and value.
The Sunday School Lessons are prepared by REV. DR. E. N. ZABRISKIE, with especial care to supplement the usual helps, and of themselves worth the cost of the paper.
Terms, \$2.65 per year.
Specimen copies sent free on application.
Address
Christian Intelligencer Ass'n,
NO. 4 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

St. Nicholas FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

SINCE its first issue, in 1873, this magazine has maintained, with undisputed recognition, the position it took at the beginning,—that of being the most excellent juvenile periodical ever printed. The best known names in literature were on its list of contributors from the start.—Bryant, Longfellow, Thomas Hughes, George MacDonald, Bret Harte, Bayard Taylor, Frances Hodgson Burnett, James T. Fields, John G. Whittier; indeed the list is so long that it would be easier to tell the few authors of note who have not contributed to "the world's child magazine."

The Editor, Mary Mapes Dodge, author of "Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates," and other popular books for young folks,—and for grown-up folks, too,—has a remarkable facility for knowing and entertaining children. Under her skillful leadership, St. Nicholas brings to thousands of homes on both sides of the water knowledge and delight.

St. Nicholas in England.
It is not alone in America that St. Nicholas has made its great success. The London Times says: "It is above anything we produce in the same line." The Scotsman says: "There is no magazine that can successfully compete with it."

The Coming Year of St. Nicholas.
The fifteenth year begins with the number for November, 1887, and the publishers can announce: Serial and Short Stories by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, Joel Chandler Harris, J. T. Trowbridge, Col. Elford M. Johnston, Louise M. Alcott, Professor Alfred Church, William H. Rudeing, Washington Gladden, Harriet Prescott Spenser, Amelia E. Barr, Frances Courtenay Baylor, Harriet Upton, and many others. Edmund Alton will write a series of papers on the "Routine of the Republic,"—how the President works at the White House, and how the affairs of the Treasury, the State and War Departments, etc., are conducted; Joseph O'Brien, a well known Australian journalist, will describe "The Great Island Continent," Elizabeth Robbins Pennell will tell of "London Christmas Pastimes" (Alice in Wonderland, etc.); John Burroughs will write "Meadow and Woodland Talks with Young Folk," etc., etc. Mrs. Burnett's short serial will be, the editor says, a worthy successor to her famous "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which appeared in St. Nicholas.

Why not try St. Nicholas this year for the young people in the house? Begin with the November number. Send us \$3.00, or subscribe through bookellers and newsdealers. THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th St., New York.

The Century Magazine.

WITH the November, 1887, issue THE CENTURY commences its thirty-fifth volume with a regular circulation of almost 250,000. The War Papers and the Life of Lincoln increased its monthly edition by 100,000. The latter history having recounted the events of Lincoln's early years, and given the necessary survey of the political condition of the country, reaches a new period, with which his secretaries were most intimately acquainted. Under the caption

Lincoln in the War, the writers now enter on the more important part of their narrative, viz.: The early years of the War and President Lincoln's part therein.

Supplementary War Papers, following the "battle series" by distinguished generals, will describe interesting features of army life, tunneling from Libby Prison, narratives of personal adventure, etc. General Sherman will write on "The Grand Strategy of the War."

Kennan in Siberia.
Except the Life of Lincoln and the War Articles, no more important series has ever been undertaken by THE CENTURY than this of Mr. Kennan's. With the previous preparation of four years' travel and study in Russia and Siberia, the author undertook a journey of 15,000 miles for the special investigation here required. An introduction from the Russian Minister of the Interior admitted him to the principal mines and prisons, where he became acquainted with some three hundred State exiles,—Liberals, Socialists, and others,—and the series will be a startling as well as accurate revelation of the exile system. The many illustrations by the artist and photographer, Mr. George A. Frost, who accompanied the author, will add greatly to the value of the articles.

A Novel by Eggleston
with illustrations will run through the year. Shorter novels will follow by Cable and Stockton. Shorter fictions will appear every month.
Miscellaneous Features
will comprise several illustrated articles on Ireland, by Charles De Kay; papers touching the field of the Sunday School Lessons, illustrated by E. L. Wilson; wild Western life, by Theodore Roosevelt; the English Cathedral, by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, with illustrations by Pennell; Dr. Buckley's valuable papers on Dreams, Spiritualism and Clairvoyance; essays in criticism, art, travel, and biography; poems; cartoons; etc.
By a special offer the numbers for the past year (containing the Lincoln history) may be secured with this year's subscription from November, 1887, with the year's issues in all, for \$6.00, or, with the last year's numbers handsomely bound, \$7.50.
Published by THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th Street, New York.

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Boots and Shoes
—AT—
E. HEROLD'S.
Honest Goods
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Honest Prices.
BEST \$3.00 SHOE
in the city, always on hand.
I have the Celebrated
GRAY BROS.' SHOE
for Ladies. Call and see them.
Repairing promptly and neatly done.
NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.
E. HEROLD.
HOLLAND, Mich. Oct. 20, 1886.

NEXT!!

—AT—
BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS
you can get a
A Good Clean Shave.
A Scientific Haircut or
Invigorating Shampoo
at any time.
FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE
W. BAUNGARTEL,
HOLLAND Mich., March 19

NEW STORE
—AND—
New Goods!
O. BREYMAN & SON,
Dealers in
JEWELRY,
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.
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A Complete Stock of
Rough & Dressed Lumber,
SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c.,
Glass, Putty, Paints and Oils.
CUSTOM WORK
Promptly done at Reasonable Prices.
Holland, Mich., Nov. 25, 1887.
Jas. M. Van der Ven,
Manufacturer of
FINE HAVANA CIGARS,
Office and Factory Eighth Street,
HOLLAND, - MICH.
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 \$25 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.

If you have lost your pocketbook, you will listen to any one who can tell you how to get it back. If you have lost your health,—which is more precious,—listen to us.
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.
DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1527 and 1529 Arch Street,
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Holland, Mich., Nov. 25, 1887.
Jas. M. Van der Ven,
Manufacturer of
FINE HAVANA CIGARS,
Office and Factory Eighth Street,
HOLLAND, - MICH.
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 \$25 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.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL
—AND—
Lumber Yard.
B. L. Scott, Proprietor.
HENRY KAMPERMAN, Foreman Sash and Door Department.
THEODORE BOSMAN, Foreman Planing, Matching and Lumber Dept.
A Complete Stock of
Rough & Dressed Lumber,
SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c.,
Glass, Putty, Paints and Oils.
CUSTOM WORK
Promptly done at Reasonable Prices.
Holland, Mich., Nov. 25, 1887.
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Van Duren Bros.

DEALERS IN
BOOTS,
SHOES,
ETC., ETC.,

Always have a large assortment of Goods on hand.

We make a Specialty of Custom Work.

-REPAIRING-

Neatly and promptly executed.

VAN DUREN BROS.
Three doors east of Post-office.
Holland, Mich., April 13, 1887. 18-1t.

SPOONER PAT. COLLAR

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.

Just Received

A Large Stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Flannels, Blankets,

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

YARNS, FUR CAPS,

—AT—

G. Van Putten & Sons.

Our Stock of

-GROCERIES-

A full and complete and kept fresh by frequent invoices.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Holland, Mich., Oct 15, 1887.

Invention

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 Opportunity. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

BARGAINS!

The best of bargains in

Furniture, Wall Paper,

CARPETS,

Picture Frames, and Oil

Paintings,

may be obtained at the new

FURNITURE STORE

—OF—

Wm. Verbeek

in the old postoffice building on

Eighth Street.

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

Which way will you take?
HOW TO HELP YOUR TOWN.
Talk about it.
Write about it.
Beautify the streets.
Be friendly with every body.
Elect good men to offices.
Keep your sidewalks in good repair.
Sell all you can and buy all you can at home.
If you are rich invest something, employ somebody.
Be courteous to strangers that come among you, so they may go away with good impressions.
Always cheer on the men that go in for improvements. Your portion of the costs will be nothing but what is just.
Don't kick at any proposed improvement because it is not at your own door or fear your taxes will be raised fifty cents.
HOW TO INJURE YOUR TOWN.
Oppose improvements.
Mistrust its public men.
Run it down to strangers.
Go to some other town to trade.
Refuse to advertise in your own local paper.
Do not invest a cent; lay your money out somewhere else.
Be particular to discredit the motives of public spirited men.
Lengthen your face when a stranger speaks of locating in it.
If a man wants to buy your property charge him two prices for it.
If he wants to buy anybody else's interfere and discourage.
Refuse to see the merit of any scheme that does not directly benefit you.—Ex.

What's better for a wound than Salvation? Echo answers: "What." We answer: "Nothing." "So say we all of us, so say we all!" Only 25 cts.
A poor unfortunate in Milwaukee is said to have sneezed himself to death. Alas! poor creature, living in the light of the nineteenth century and never heard of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Well, this is more than Egyptian darkness!

Scribner's Magazine.
Scribner's Magazine for February is rich in illustrated articles, which are also of unusual interest in their text. The leading article, entitled "Mendelssohn's Letters to Moscheles," is the first of two which have been made from a remarkable collection of manuscripts which has been for nearly half-a-century in the possession of Felix, the son of Ignaz Moscheles, the eminent composer and most trusted friend of Mendelssohn. These letters, which are unusually intimate and personal in tone, were recently placed in the hands of William F. Apthorp, the well-known musical critic, and from them he has made a judicious and entertaining selection. He has wedded them with a brief commentary, which throws light on the various allusions in the correspondence. The second of Robert Louis Stevenson's papers is entitled "The Lantern-Bearers." This charming essay will deepen the unusual impression made by "A Chapter on Dreams." It contains a reminiscence of the author's boyhood-days at a certain easterly fishing village. The second part of Mr. Bunner's story, "Natural Selection," develops some amusing situations, growing out of the engagement of Celia Leete and Randolph Wykoff. It is fully illustrated. Another illustrated story is "The Last of the Ghosts," by Barrett Wendell, which has for its background the old Wentworth mansion at Portsmouth, N. H. Upon the old traditions is grafted the story of a humble ghost which haunted His Excellency's mansion. The poetry of the number includes a melodious "Ballad of the King's Way," by Andrew Hussey Allen, with shorter pieces by Mrs. James T. Fields, Maybury Fleming, and Henrietta Christian Wright.

Electric Bitters.
This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50c. and \$1, a bottle, at Yates & Kane's, Holland, and A. De Kruit's, Zeeland.

OUT AROUND.
Ottawa Station.
Fred N. Wolfe and wife of Holland spent a few days lately visiting relatives here.

Our weather is at present made up on an average of a week of storm to a day of sunshine.

The Rev. Charles Norton has changed his residence from Robinson to the home of Moses Buxton near this place.

A ride of a dozen miles in an overbracing atmosphere and snow storm on an early winter morning to attend a law-suit, lessens very much the beauty that appears, from afar off, connected with such matters.

Mrs. Alice Cary was too ill to go to Holland on Monday as a witness in the assault and battery case of Fletcher vs. Roberts, but there were fourteen others who were not sick but on hand and ready to testify to all they knew about the matter.

One of the most lamentable sights that we are called upon to witness, is where hog is mingled

with human nature. Feelings of regret in such cases become intensified where the hog predominates. We are not personally acquainted with any of these specimens, but we have encountered them occasionally while driving between this place and Holland where the snow was deep and badly drifted. At such times they have always been found to persistently keep the track while passing, regardless of all rules or courtesies applying to such cases, or the mishaps that might occur in the ditch or snow bank.

We desire to say by way of apology that we have been badly afflicted and laid up with rheumatism lately, making it impossible for us to attend and encourage by our presence the series of evening meetings in progress here lately, for revival purposes, and report progress as an eye witness. We presume that Bro. Brockway would be inspired to call this affliction a visitation of divine displeasure on account of our great wickedness and infidelity. But then Bro. Brockway, who no doubt is a very good man in his way, is nevertheless afflicted with his weak points like other mortals. One of these we had occasion to refer to and explain last winter, when he told the people here that the stars of heaven would eventually fall to the earth which we proved to be an impossibility. This of course will place Bro. Brockway on the list of false teachers, and false prophets.

The case of assault and battery of Fletcher vs. Roberts before Squire Fairbanks of Holland was set for 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, the 28th. Upon the arrival of Prof. Bolt, of Grand Rapids, one of the witnesses of the prosecution, who teaches singing school here where the trouble occurred, instead of trying to point out the number of flats and sharps found in the scale of the contending parties,—or how many quavers might be expected to occur in the course of the testimony, proceeded to sound the keynote of peace, and pour oil upon the troubled waters. This was done by urging the parties in litigation to bury the legal hatchet, and settle the difficulty upon neighborly and friendly basis. This suggestion was acted upon, and everything arranged in a satisfactory manner, after a few minutes conference. The terms agreed upon were, that each party pay half of cost, and their own witnesses. The cost was moderate consisting of the justice fees and the issue of four warrants at fifty cents each. One of these was by Fletcher and three by Roberts. E. S. Barlow threw in a dollar to lessen this amount, and to express his neighborly feeling in the matter. It is hoped that this affair may prove a lesson to the unruly boys here, and restrain them in future from doing anything to disturb the quiet and good feeling that should prevail in the neighborhood. "ANDREW."

Olive Center.
The mercury reached its lowest point thus far last Saturday evening at 7:30, being 12 degrees below zero at this place.

George Eddy, of Ventura, was here over Tuesday night visiting old neighbors and getting his horses shod. Our blacksmiths have had considerable foreign business this winter.

The weather from the 15th to 22nd of this month compared very favorably with that of the corresponding period of last year. But last year, Jan. 22nd to 29th, it rained and thawed, then turned and on the 30th and 31st was colder than ever.

Kate Pierce, of Grand Rapids, and Mary Pierce-Lyon, of Riverdale, have been visiting their parents and friends here the past week. Their presence at church Sunday morning was quite noticeable on account of their excellent singing.

Seritman & Leveney are getting out all the stove wood that they can get hands to cut. They are both still in need of help. The snow being so deep it makes it rather inconvenient getting around just now. Mr. Seritman is paying fifty cents per cord for cutting.

Garret Loman is getting in logs at Carey's Mill to have lumber sawed for a house which he intends to build on his farm, just west of the Sawyer ditch, early in the spring. Other improvements are talked of when the spring sun shall draw the "bite" out of the atmosphere.

Plenty of snow in this section, but the roads have been kept open by the continual travel upon them. The wood and bolts continue to depart towards Holland and the saw-logs are being crowded in at both mills until one almost forgets that timber is getting scarce around here.

Two sleigh loads of Ottawaites drove through here Monday morning toward Holland, intent on making someone suffer at the hands of the law. But they returned towards evening all good humored on account of a timely settlement. We do hope that they will bury the hatchet and be peaceable, quiet neighbors and set a good example before "Andrew" and see if he won't behave better in the future.

Again "Andrew" in his vain endeavor to show his smartness has shown his entire lack of anything in that line, and has merely shown himself to the public just as he is known by his neighbors and acquaintances, a miserable, selfish, one-sided, ridiculous nothing, who, for argument sake, will stand in his own light, and that of his family, and all who might be influenced by him. He misrepresents the statement concerning the two children of opposite parentage, as they were not said to be little children at all, but boys who had reached the years of understanding, and his whole item is but a libel on decency and his pet hobby, common sense. If there was anything in his theory there would be some fruit somewhere. But a man living by it is nervous, irritable, discontented, and ugly, and then when he comes to die he wants to sneak around and have God forgive him and give him the Christian's hope and assurance to die on, after denying God and his power to save, all his life. "CHANK."

West Olive.
Less snow if you please.
We ponder no longer. It's Bushkill.
Singing school next Friday evening.
Postmaster Trumble is getting material ready for a new building.
The Post Office Inspector was in town this Wednesday morning.

We understand that Mr. Cady has sold his farm here to a party in the south part of the State. We did not learn his name. "OLIVE."

JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

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

SUBSCRIBE for Grand Rapids' best paper, the *Daily Democrat*, arrives in Holland promptly at ten a. m. Sent by mail at 50 cents a month. Postmaster will receive subscriptions.

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.

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.

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,
F. J. METZ.

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.

Itch, 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 Kruit, Zeeland, Mich.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.
(WHOLESALE.)
(Corrected every Friday by J. J. Harrington.)
Apples, 75c; Beans, \$2.35; Butter, 18 cts. 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; Corn, 55c; Barley, \$1.00; Clover seed, \$1.50; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.15; Corn, shelled, 50c; Flour, \$4.30; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.40; Feed, \$1.20; Hay, 10 @ \$12; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, 55c; Oats, 50c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 55c; Timothy Seed, \$2.50; Wheat, white, 85c; Red Fultz, 81c; Lancaster Red, 83c; Corn ear, 45c.

Societies.
F. & A. M.
A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, Feb. 23, March 21, April 18, May 16, June 13, July 11, August 15, Sept. 19, Oct. 17, Nov. 14, Dec. 12. St. John's days June 24 and December 27th.
O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.
A. HUNTLEY, W. M.

K. O. T. M.
Crescent Tent, No. 63, meets in Odd Fellows Hall at 7:30 p. m., on the First and Third Monday of each month. All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application.
L. D. BALDUS, Commander.
W. A. HOLLEY, R. K.

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.
Taking Effect Sunday, Oct. 2, 1887.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.				
TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	N't Exp.	Mix.
Holland	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Grand Junction	10:00	1:15	12:00	4:45
Bangor	11:30	2:05	1:00	6:05
Benton Harbor	12:30	2:17	1:35	6:20
New Buffalo	1:30	3:00	2:35	6:50
Chicago	2:45	4:00	3:40	8:10
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.				
Chicago	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
New Buffalo	9:00	2:55	9:10	
Bangor	11:35	6:10	12:10	4:45
Benton Harbor	12:30	7:00	1:35	5:50
Holland	1:45	7:55	2:50	6:10
Grand Junction	2:05	8:07	3:12	6:19
Holland	3:05	9:00	4:35	6:35
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.				
	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Fr't.
Holland	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.
Zeeland	3:05	9:00	14:45	9:50
Grand Rapids	3:55	9:45	5:45	10:40
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.				
Grand Rapids	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Zeeland	9:00	12:30	11:00	5:15
Holland	9:40	1:15	11:50	6:10

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKEGON.				
Holland	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Grand Haven	9:55	3:05	10:30	6:10
Ferryburg	10:35	3:45	6:30	6:50
Muskegon, 3rd street	11:05	4:15	7:15	7:35
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM MUSKEGON TO HOLLAND.				
Muskegon, 3rd street	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Ferryburg	1:50	12:10	7:55	8:35
Grand Haven	2:15	12:35	8:15	9:05
Holland	2:40	12:55	8:35	9:45
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.				
Holland	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Fillmore	3:05	9:50		
Hamilton	3:30	10:05		
Allegan	4:05	10:45		

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.				
Allegan	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Fillmore	8:55	5:00	11:25	
Hamilton	9:25	5:35	12:15	
Fillmore	9:55	5:45	12:30	
Holland	9:50	6:00	12:57	
	p. m.			

† 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.

Business Directory.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

Bakeries.
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.
HENDER, 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 appertaining 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 Flour, proprietors of Standard Roller Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

Hardware.
KANTERS & 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.

PBENIX 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 etc.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.
FLEEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufacturing 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 Fixter, proprietor, manufacturer of Staves and Headings. White and Back 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 Repairs 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. Kleys, 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.

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

TE 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 VEEN, 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 MEREL, 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.

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

Millinery.
VAN DEN BERGE, L. & S. & CO., Millinery and Fancy Goods. The oldest millinery establishment in the city. Cor. Eighth and Cedar streets.

Photographers.
KELLER, H., all kinds of work in the photographic line executed with care and dispatch. Old pictures copied and enlarged to any size. Cabinet Photos \$3.00 per doz. Gallery on Eighth St., opp. News office.

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

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Walsh's Drug Store. Residence, Corner of Eighth and Fish streets, in house formerly occupied by L. Sprietans. Office Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

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

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

Saloons.
BLOM, C., proprietor of the "Rose Bud Saloon" and dealer in liquors and cigars. River street.

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

HUNT, R. A., dealer in Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. Saloon in First Ward, three doors east of City Hall.

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

Watches and Jewelry.
BRYMAN, OTTO, Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in fancy goods. Corner of Market and Eighth streets.

Miscellaneous.
COMISKEY, J. H., Agent for the celebrated and world renowned Singer Sewing Machine. It beats them all. Call opposite the Post Office.

KEPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, salt, sand and calcined plaster.

MAKE ME A SONG.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Out of the silence make me a song,
Beautiful, sad, and soft and low;
Let the loveless music sound along
And wing each note with wall of woe,
Dime and drear.
A hope's last tear;
Out of the silence make me a hymn,
Whose sound are shadows soft and dim.
Out of the stillness in your heart—
A thousand songs are sleeping there—
Make me but one, thou child of art,
The song of a hope in a last despair,
Dark and low,
A chant of woe;
Out of the stillness, tone by tone,
Soft as a snowflake, wild as a moan.
Out on the dark recesses flash me a song,
Brightly dark and darkly bright;
Let it sweep as a love star sweeps along
The mystical shadows of the night,
Sing it sweet,
Where nothing is clear, or dark, or dim,
And each song melts into Heaven's hymn.

FULL OF SURPRISES.

BY MRS. CLARA DIXON DAVIDSON.

Crowning a beautiful eminence, mostly given over to luxuriant meadow, riotous grapevines, and badly-kept apple-trees, was a rambling, good-natured looking farm-house; for a house does sometimes seem to clothe itself with the characteristics of its occupants.

This was the house of Jonas Carmen and his wife, Ruth, an amiable pair past middle age, who took about as much thought for the morrow as the butterflies that held carnival among their flowers, and even less than the wrens that every year built a nest in happy security under their front porch.

In this house it had been the delight of Keziah Carmen to spend her summers ever since childhood, leaving an elegant and luxurious city home in which she was petted by servants and idolized by parents and teachers. Here in this lonely, beautiful country place, away from the well-meant interference and espionage of those who, she declared, made her miserable in their over-anxiety to make her happy, she could wander at her own sweet will through the woodland pasture, wade in the rollicking waters of the stream that wound through it to the river that formed one boundary of the farm, sketch without molestation or suggestion from "officials" masters, sing at the top of her voice if she liked, and ride the wildest horse without protest from her easy-going uncle and aunt, and no matter how daring her escapades she was certain of kind words and gentle smiles when she chose to enter the house. Even Rush, the dog, was a great, good-natured fellow, who barked and capered his approval when she did something particularly out of the way.

"Aunt, I'm going barefoot this afternoon," announces Keziah, one lovely June morning.

"Just as you like, my dear," returns her aunt in full, soft tones, looking, however, somewhat surprised.

"Because," continues Kizzie, in self-justification, "it's my seventeenth birthday and I mean to be just as happy as possible;—barefoot this forenoon and walking the dike back of the field this afternoon—that will be delightful, and then I'll be in long enough before tea-time to learn to make strawberry short-cake. I think it is lovely to cook, but Nora always drives one out of the kitchen at home."

"A happy day to you, my darling child," says Aunt Ruth, fondly; "and you shall have stewed chicken and peach preserves for dinner, and the black colt for a birthday gift."

"Prince? How good you are! Uncle Jonas had a hand in it, too, I suspect." (She kisses them both). "I shall try to ride him to-day; he has fine spirit, and is so intelligent! I shall teach him to talk before the summer is over."

"Now I call that purty extravagant like," comes with a laugh from Uncle Jonas's corner.

Kizzie forestalls her program a little by going to the dike before noon; it is so pleasant running over the high narrow path with her feet bare, she cannot wait until afternoon. She believes herself perfectly secure from observation, because there is a thick growth of willows on one hand and a wide river stretching away on the other. She is touchingly ignorant of the fact that her uncle's nearest neighbor had taken a summer boarder and that he is remarkably fond of boating and fishing. She has not noticed a little skiff that floats lazily along just outside the current, much less the occupant, who uses his oars barely enough to keep the small craft in still waters and consumes his plentiful leisure gazing at her through his glass.

And so she trips lightly along, her white feet occasionally glancing from under the long calico raper which she has adapted from her aunt's wardrobe, fitting its amplitude to her slenderness by means of a belt and divers pins, and strings liberally used, her own things are all so fine and fussy, she says. Her hat is worn on her arm instead of her head, so that the young man in the boat had a fine view of the lovely young face with its full, sweet lips and laughing, dark eyes. There are no bangs, but the light wind that follows the windings of the river has separated here and there tiny rings of hair from the waving mass coiled on the top of her shapely head, and there they lie in picturesque confusion all about her neck and forehead.

The dike, which was thrown up years ago to protect the land, now her uncle's, from the encroachment of the river, has been washed out on the side next the stream and does not everywhere afford safe footing because of the overhanging of the top. Kizzie hears the clear note of a meadow-lark, and while she is trying to imitate it she steps on one of those treacherous out-juts and falls into deep water.

The man in the boat hurries to the rescue.

Fortunately swimming is one of Kizzie's accomplishments; she is not much hurt by the fall, and he finds her feebly paddling about with her head above water and her wits in a good state of preservation; in fact she is less agitated than he. He gets her into his boat with little ado, and in a few minutes she is brought to a good landing place, the boat is chained to a tree, and Kizzie finds her rescuer's attention centered upon herself.

"If you are not able to walk home," he says, "I will spread my coat under yonder tree for you and leave you as comfortable as I can while I go in search of a conveyance."

Kizzie looks shame-facedly down at her wet, clinging garments and bare feet. "I will have mercy on your coat," she says, "and rest on the grass awhile. Your pleasure need not be longer interrupted on my account; I shall walk home soon; I cannot thank you enough for the kindness you have already shown me. I am not certain that I could have got ashore alone, the bank was so steep near me and my clothes dragged me downwar' so."

"Pray do not thank me; it was a pleasure to help you. My time has no value to-day and if it had I should not leave you here."

"Do not stay, I beg of you! Indeed, indeed I can walk home alone!"

"I shall be certain of that when I have walked there with you."

Kizzie is alarmed by this mild obstinacy; must she really walk all the way accompanied by this immaculately-dressed young stranger, herself in such ridiculous plight?

"Come," he continues authoritatively, "if you can walk at all you had not better remain here long in those wet things."

There seems no help for her, so she reluctantly takes up the march.

"My name is Elmer Ferguson," volunteers he after a slight pause.

"And mine is Keziah Carmen."

"Do your parents reside on this farm?"

"No, but my uncle and aunt do."

"I see, and you live with them."

She is prevented from replying by the appearance of Rush, evidently seeking her, and she pats his great head affectionately and assures him that he is "a pretty doggie;" and after that they proceed in silence, Kizzie taking very short steps in a vain effort to keep her feet concealed.

They find the stewed chicken and peach preserves nearly ready, and Uncle Jonas and Aunt Ruth having united in overwhelming Ferguson with thanks, now unite in inviting him to dine with them. He accepts their invitation with a readiness that borders on eagerness, and speaks of extreme hunger or of some attraction even superior to "stewed chicken."

Kizzie comes down presently in her plainest dress, which is not very plain, to be sure. Even this transforms her. She was pretty before, now she is beautiful; at least this is the verdict of Ferguson, who has an artist's eye for perfect fit and well-chosen colors.

After dinner Ferguson lingers awhile in the parlor, where the easy good-nature of the Carmens is everywhere unmistakably recorded; here a sleek cat reposing in the best chair, there a rug for Rush—only he chooses to lie on the sofa-cushion which he is wise enough to pull down with his paw—Uncle Jonas's slippers are conveniently disposed under a chair, and Aunt Ruth's work-basket stands on the center-table.

Ferguson tries to draw Kizzie out on matters pertaining to her supposed country life.

"Do you ever milk the cows?" he asks.

"O yes! I milked Sally once, but it took me a half hour, and the poor creature looked at me so reproachfully out of her great brown eyes that I promised her faithfully I'd never again amuse myself at her expense."

This was rather confusing. He had never understood the milking of cows to be thought amusing. He meditated a few moments and began again:

"I suppose you are fond of looking after the poultry."

"Yes, indeed, I like to look at poultry, especially peafowls and guineas; they have such handsome plumage."

This, also, was somewhat unsatisfactory. Kizzie looked down at her stylish little boots, wishing she had worn them all day, and Ferguson looked at Kizzie and wished he had taken board with the Carmens instead of the Doughtys.

When he rises to go Uncle Jonas and Aunt Ruth make profuse and very incautious invitations. He must come again, must come frequently and stay as long as he can abide the poor old house, must make himself at home and drop in any time without ceremony. They have so little worldly wisdom, they are so hospitable, and the manner of the young stranger is so pleasing. Ferguson looks in Kizzie's face for some second to these kind proposals, but she stands apart, looking grave.

"Sometime I shall ask you to go out on the river with me in my little boat," he says, looking at her.

"If—" she hesitated, "if aunt can go with us—"

"O, that would be too much weight for so small a craft."

"She can go without me," protested Aunt Ruth, who is lamentably ignorant of the proprieties; "she goes out alone every day, all over the fields and woods, and she can row a boat like anything. She doesn't need me or you either; she's a dear, brave little girl, our Kizzie is."

"I will call to-morrow to see whether you are quite well and really uninjured by the accident," says Ferguson, again addressing Kizzie.

"You need not," protested she. "I never felt better in my life."

Quite undaunted he comes the next day armed with letters showing Elmer Ferguson to be of good birth and high in social position.

"And now," says Kizzie, "how are we to know that you are Elmer Ferguson?"

"At least," he replies with a reproachful look, "I need not feel reluctant to personate him a few years longer; he has done nothing to make me seriously ashamed of him. If I look and act so like a knave that you cannot trust me in the least I will try and find some one who can identify me to your satisfaction."

"You are undoubtedly a sleek-tongued, meek-mannered villain, and I mean to be friends with you to learn the secrets of your kind," returns Kizzie, lightly.

"Better beware," he replies, "for this new adventure may be more dangerous than running on the dyke."

He comes frequently after that and Kizzie talks about Rush and Prince and the flowers and shrubs and landscapes that she finds near her uncle's home, but for some reason her own home is never mentioned, and he continues under the impression that this is her home.

She is singing a Scotch ballad one day, sitting on a grassy bank in the wooded pasture with Rush by her side, singing softly and dreamily with a far-away look in her eyes. Ferguson, coming to seek her, pauses near to listen. Presently, when she has finished the song and sits still in that dreamy mood and attitude, he approaches and says:

"I never before heard the oriole singing the canary's song. You must have had good training. A fine voice carefully trained and expressing tender feeling—I did not expect to hear such music here."

"Did you not? The country is full of surprises. To-day a dear little wren alighted on my hand and looked saucily up into my eyes; was not that surprising?"

"I have found my greatest surprise in my own heart, found that it can be deeply stirred by a lovely young country girl—do you know whom?"

Kizzie colors and busies herself with some flowers that lie in her lap. "See, are not these 'fire-flowers' odd and beautiful?" she asks.

"Why will you not answer my question? You are more beautiful to me than all the fields, and I love you; do you care?"

"I am only 17 years old. I must go to school at least two years longer; there will be time enough after that to talk of love."

"But I am going away, and I want to carry with me some word of hope. Surely you will not bid me wait in suspense two long years, and at the end of them refuse to be my wife. That would wreck my whole future, I think. I cannot imagine myself happy without you."

"I—you—may come and see me about this in two years."

"And in the meantime?"

"I must study and you may hope."

"My beautiful darling! I had dared to hope a little already." He kisses her unresisting lips, whereupon Rush dances about and barks joyfully.

The next day Ferguson enters an eastward-bound car and walks slowly down the aisle in search of a seat. An elegantly-dressed young lady sits alone; her back is toward him, but something familiar about the poise of the head makes his heart leap.

"So you have come at last," she says, serenely, looking up as he is about to pass. "I have had much ado to keep this vacant place for you; I thought you would get on this car."

"Kizzie, surely! What an unexpected pleasure! Are you going away to school already? You did not tell me you were going away; why do you not tell me more about yourself?"

"So many questions and exclamations, and all at once, quite take away my breath. Did I not tell you that the country is full of surprises? I am going to my home in New York City."

A great fear comes upon him, and he asks:

"Was it all a masquerade, then, the hope and all?"

She replies softly: "I am just the same Kizzie, whether you find me with my good mother in the city or with my good aunt in the country; just as faithful in my friendships—"

"And your loves?"

"And my love—there is but one."

All this happened six years ago, and now that Ferguson has been for three years the husband of Kizzie he says that his home is like the country—full of surprises, but that they are always pleasant ones.

A Roland for an Oliver.

Capt. Jack Mellon is a practical joker who never loses his temper even when the joke is against him. One day a convivial crowd in a Truthful James saloon sent for him to come there immediately. He went supposing important business was on hand, and found an able speaker saying:

"Gentlemen, I promised to show you a wonderful agricultural product, in fact the biggest Mellon ever raised in the south; here it is." Capt. Jack took in the situation and said: "It is on me, boys; order what you like." After the beer had disappeared Capt. Jack said in his smiling and sweetest way: "Now, gentlemen, I wish to introduce to your notice something still more wonderful in the agricultural line, and will now show you the biggest beet in the world." Every one present turned immediately to the man who had put up the melon job, and the captain gracefully retired.

—New Orleans Picayune.

HOSTETTER, the bitters man, is worth \$6,000,000.

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

A Message from President Cleveland to Congress on the Subject.

Astonishing Features of the Administration of the Affairs of the Companies.

The Government's Rights—Suggestions as to Necessary Legislation.

The Cancellation of Unpatented Land Grants Is Urged Upon Congress.

The following is the President's message transmitting the Pacific Railroad reports to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: On March 3 last an act was passed authorizing the appointment of three Commissioners who should investigate such railroads as have received aid from the United States Government. Among other things, the contemplated investigation included a history of the construction of these roads, their relations and indebtedness to the Government, and the question whether in the interest of the United States any extension of the time for the performance of the obligations of said roads to the Government should be granted; and if so, the said Commissioners were directed to submit a scheme for such extension. The Commissioners were further directed by said act to report in full to the President upon all the matters submitted to them, and he was, by said act, required to forward said report to Congress, with such recommendations or comments as he should see fit to make in the premises.

The Commissioners, immediately after their selection, entered upon the discharge of their duties, and have prosecuted their inquiries with commendable industry, intelligence, and thoroughness. A large amount of testimony has been taken, and all the facts have been developed which appear to be necessary for the consideration of the questions arising from the condition of these aided railroads and their relations to the Government. The Commissioners have, however, been unable to agree upon the manner in which these railroads should be treated, and respecting their indebtedness to the United States, or to unite upon the plan best calculated to secure the payment of such indebtedness. This disagreement has resulted in the preparation of two reports, both of which are herewith submitted to the Congress. These reports exhibit such transactions and schemes connected with the construction of the aided roads and their management, and suggest the expediency of such devices on the part of those having charge for the Government's reimbursement, that any adjustment or plan of settlement should be predicated upon the substantial interests of the Government rather than any forbearance or generosity deserved by the companies. The wide publication which has already been given to the substance of the Commissioners' reports, obviates the necessity of detailing in this communication the facts found upon the investigation.

The majority report, while condemning the methods adopted by those who formerly had charge of the Union Pacific Railroad, declares that since its present management was inaugurated in 1864 its affairs have been fairly and prudently conducted, and that the present administration "has devoted itself honestly and intelligently to the herculean task of rescuing the Union Pacific Railroad from the insolvency which seriously threatened it at the inception of its work; that it has devoted itself, by rigid economy, by intelligent management, and by an application of every dollar of the earnings of the system to its improvement and betterment, to place that company on a sound and enduring financial foundation."

The condition of the present management of the Union Pacific Company has an important bearing upon its ability to comply with the terms of any settlement of its indebtedness which may be offered by the Government. The majority of the Commissioners are in favor of an extension of the time for the payment of the Government indebtedness of these companies upon certain conditions. But the chairman of the commission, presenting the minority report, recommends, both upon principle and policy, the institution of proceedings for the forfeiture of the charters of the corporations, and the winding up of their affairs. I have been furnished with a statement, or argument in defense of the transactions connected with the construction of the Union Pacific Road and its branch lines, from which it may not be amiss to quote, for the purpose of showing how some of the operations of the Directors of such road, strongly condemned by the Commissioners, are defended by themselves. After speaking of a contract for the construction of one of these branch lines by a corporation called the Contract and Finance Company, owned by certain Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad, this language is used:

"It may be said of this contract, as of many others that were let to the different construction companies, that the directors of the Central Pacific were stockholders; that they built the roads with the moneys furnished by themselves, and had the road for their outlay. In other words, they paid to the construction company the bonds and stock of the railroad so constructed, and waited until such time as they could develop sufficient business on the road built to induce the public to buy the bonds or stock of the country through which the road ran developed sufficient business then the project was a success; if it did not then the operation was a loss. These gentlemen took all the responsibility; any loss occurring was necessarily theirs and of right the profit belonged to them. But it is said they violated a well-known rule of equity in dealing with themselves, that they were trustees, and that they were representing both sides of the contract. The answer is that they did not find anybody else to deal with. They could not find anyone who would take the chance of building a road through what was then an almost uninhabited country, and accept the bonds and stock of the road in payment of the public debt. It is said that they were trustees; if they occupied such relation it was merely technical; for they represented only their own interests on both sides, there being no one else concerned in the transaction. They became the incorporators of the company that was to build the road, subscribed for its stock, and were the only subscribers. Therefore, it is difficult to see how anyone was wronged by their action. The rule of equity invoked, which has its origin in the injunction, 'No man can serve two masters,' certainly did not apply to them, because they were acting in their own interests, and were not charged with the duty of earning for others' rights, there being no other persons interested in the subject matter."

In view of this statement and the facts developed in the Commissioners' report, it seems proper to recall the grants and benefits derived from the General Government by both the Union and Central Pacific companies for the purpose of aiding the construction of their roads. By an act passed in 1862, it was provided that there should be advanced to said companies by the United States to aid in such construction the bonds of the Government, amounting to \$10,000 for every mile constructed, as often as a section of forty miles of said roads should be built; that there should also be granted to said companies upon the completion of every said section of forty miles of road five entire sections of public land for each mile so built; that the entire charges incurred by said roads on account of transportation and service for the Government should be applied to the reimbursement of the bonds advanced by the United States and the interest thereon; and that to secure the repayment of bonds so advanced and interest the issue and delivery of said bonds should constitute a first mortgage on the whole line of their roads, and on their rolling-stock, fixtures, and property of every kind and description. The liberal donations, advances, and privileges provided for in this law were granted by the General Government for the purpose of securing the construction of these roads, which would complete the connection between our eastern and western coast and they were based upon a

consideration of the public benefits which would accrue to the entire country from such construction. But the projectors of these roads were not content, and the sentiment which then seemed to pervade the Congress had not reached the limit of its generosity. Two years after the passage of this law it was supplemented and amended in various and important particulars in favor of these companies by an act which provided, among other things, that the bonds at the rate already specified should be delivered upon the completion of sections of twenty miles in length instead of forty; that the lands to be conveyed to said companies on the completion of each section of said roads should be ten sections per mile instead of five; that only half of the charges for transportation and service due from time to time from the United States should be retained and applied to the advances made to said companies by the Government—thus obliging immediate payment to its aid of the other half of such advances—and that the lien of the United States to secure the reimbursement of the amount advanced to said companies in bonds, which lien was declared by the law of 1862 to constitute a first mortgage upon all the property of said companies, should become a junior lien and be subordinated to a mortgage which the companies were, by the amended act authorized to execute to secure bonds which they might from time to time issue in sums not exceeding the amount of the United States bonds which should be advanced to them. The immense advantages to the companies of this amended act are apparent, and in these days we may well wonder that even the anticipated public importance of the construction of these roads induced what must now appear to be a rather reckless and unguarded appropriation of the public funds and the public domain.

Under the operation of these laws the principal of the bonds which have been advanced is \$63,023,512, as given in the reports of the Commissioners; the interest to November 1, 1887, is calculated to be \$76,524,206, making an aggregate at the date named of \$139,547,718. The interest, calculated to the maturity of the bonds, added to the principal, produces an aggregate of \$178,884,759. Against these amounts there has been repaid by the companies the sum of \$80,955,095. It is almost needless to state that the companies have availed themselves to the utmost extent of the permission given them to issue their bonds and to mortgage their property to secure the payment of the same by an incumbrance having preference of the government lien and precisely equal to it in amount. It will be seen that there was available for the building of each mile of these roads \$10,000 in bonds of the companies, secured by a first mortgage on all their property and ten sections of Government land—to say nothing of the stock of the companies. When the relations created between the Government and these companies by the legislation referred to is considered, it is astonishing that the claim should be made that the directors of these roads owed no duty except to themselves in their construction; that they regarded no interest but their own, and that they were just in contracting with themselves and making a mortgage on the assets of the company. As a lienor the Government was vitally interested in the amount of the mortgage to which its security had been subordinated, and it had the right to insist that none of the bonds secured by this prior mortgage should be issued fraudulently or for the purpose of diverting the proceeds of the same to any other use than that for which they were issued without consideration. The doctrine of complete independence on the part of the directors of these companies and their freedom from any obligation to care for any other interest but their own in the construction of these roads seemed to have developed the natural consequences of its application, portrayed as follows in the majority report of the Commissioners: "The result is that those who have controlled and directed the construction and development of these companies have become possessed of their surplus assets, the release of bonds, stocks, and payment of dividends voted by themselves, while the great creditor, the United States, finds itself substantially without adequate security for repayment of its loans."

The laws enacted in aid of these roads, while they illustrated the generous liberality of the Government's advantages, which it is hoped experience has corrected, were nevertheless passed upon the theory that the roads should be constructed according to the common rules of business fairness and duty, and that their value and ability to pay their debts should not be impaired by unfair manipulation and the creation of a lien subordinated to another. It was in the expectation that the prior lien would represent in its amount only such bonds as might be necessarily issued by the companies for the construction of their roads at fair prices agreed upon in an honest way between real and substantial parties. For the purpose of saving or improving the value of these roads, the Government should have the right to purge this paramount lien of all that is fraudulent, fictitious, or unconscionable. If the transfer to innocent hands of bonds of this character secured by such first mortgage prevents their cancellation, it might be well to seek a remedy against those who issued and transferred them. If legislation is needed to secure such a remedy, it should be such as to prevent the Government from being bound by the acts passed in their interests have not yet been perfected, and if the failure of such companies to perform in good faith their part of the contract under the aid of the Government rests with the Congress to withhold further performance on the part of the Government. If donated lands are not yet granted to those companies, and if their violations of contract are such as in justice forfeit their rights to such lands, Congressional action should intervene to prevent further consummations.

Executive power must be exercised according to the existing laws, and the discretion is probably not broad enough to reach such difficulties. The California and Oregon Railroad is now a part of the Central Pacific system, and is a land-grant road. Its construction has been carried on with the same features and incidents which characterized the other construction of this system, as is shown on pages 78, 79 and 80 of the report of the majority of the Commissioners. I have in my hands for approval the report of the Commissioners appointed to examine two completed sections of this road. Upon such approval the company, or the Central Pacific Company, will be entitled to patents for a large quantity of public land.

Especially earnest should be our attention to Congress this condition of affairs in order that it may determine whether or not it should intervene to save these lands for settlers, if such a course is justifiable. It is quite time that the troublesome complications surrounding this subject, which have been transmitted us as a legacy from former years, should be adjusted and settled. No one, I think, expects that these railroad companies will be able to pay their immense indebtedness to the Government at its maturity.

Any proceeding or arrangement that would result now, or at any other time, in putting these roads, or any portion of them, in the possession and control of the Government is, in my opinion, to be rejected—certainly as long as there is the least chance for indemnification through any other means.

I suppose we are hardly justified in indulging the irritation and indignation naturally arising from a contemplation of malfeasance to such an extent as to lead to the useless destruction of these roads or to the loss of the advances earned by the Government. But let our efforts be directed in a more practical direction, and should tend with no condonation of wrongdoing to the collection by the Government on behalf of the people of the public money now in jeopardy.

While the plan presented by a majority of the commission appears to be well devised and gives at least a partial promise of the results sought, the fact will not escape attention that its success depends upon the acceptance by the companies and their ability to perform its conditions after acceptance. It is exceedingly important that any adjustment now made should be final and effective.

Those considerations suggest the possibility that the remedy proposed in the majority report might well be applied to a part only of these aided railroad companies.

The settlement of the questions involved are peculiarly within the province of the Congress. The subject has been made quite a familiar one by Congressional discussion. This is now supplemented in a valuable manner by the facts presented in the reports herewith submitted.

The public interest urges prompt and efficient action.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 17, 1888.

The office of liberality consisteth in giving with judgment.

FUN AT SOME FUNERALS.

The Widower Who Went to Sleep Beside His Wife's Grave.

The signals of prosperity were flung out on the figure of a thick-set man with a lustrous nose as he sat among his coffins and mused in his down-town undertaking shop yesterday. There was an air of soft melancholy which seemed to pervade this man's well-furnished office as if from habit. The man himself showed the remarkable protean faculty of reducing his facial expression from the flippancy of mirth to the somberness of gloom with the rapidity of a lightning change artist. "The one is his social phase, the other his professional."

"Is your business a pleasant one?" a reporter asked.

"Undertakers are a jolly enough lot when they get out among themselves," he replied. "We are much like other men in that respect. Our associations have their meetings, and we always make out to have a good time. We go to amusements the same as other folks, and if throats be dry and business be slow now and then we take a nip to cheer us up. But, speaking from a strictly business point of view, I can't say 'tis a pleasant trade. What do we see in it, after all, but grief and death! No, I wouldn't be an undertaker if I had to choose my calling over again."

"It is said that there are no undertakers nowadays, but only funeral directors. Has the name been changed?"

"Not in the West. It may be that the name undertaker was not high-sounding enough for some of the Eastern chaps, and they may have taken up 'funeral director,' but it don't 'go' here. Our associations do not countenance these high-sounding names."

"What special training is required for an undertaker?"

"All a man needs is to possess a good character to begin with, for our calling is next to that of the minister. Then he may rent a room and set up shop. Of course it is better to begin as an undertaker's boy, like Oliver Twist, and learn how to wash and prepare a body. We don't use ice anymore nowadays. The embalming process is all the go at present. There is now no heavy and unwieldy ice box—just a little cooling board, a little gripsack to carry the fluid in, and you are ready to answer a call."

"Is it a healthy vocation?"

"Well, it has a tendency to make a man blue and morose during business hours; but the effect of open air exercise more than counterbalances that. We are almost constantly in the open air, answering calls and riding to cemeteries. Another thing I want to mention. The profits are considerable, but we have so many losses that you seldom hear of an undertaker getting rich. In Chicago there are about a hundred. Of these only four or five may be accounted wealthy. We are compelled to do a great deal of charity work, just like a physician. Sometimes we have to get up costly and elaborate funerals, for which we know we will never receive one cent. It may occur in the poor branch of some rich and influential family whose patronage we don't want to lose."

"Are there not many types of grief?"

"There are. When a mother loses her first babe it is generally the hardest to bear. For example, there is a marked difference between that and the grief occasioned by the death of a mother-in-law. A widow will show more grief than a widower as a general rule. I have many outstanding bills against widowers who have their second wives. The husband or wife who makes the loudest demonstration of grief is usually the quickest consoled and the readiest to marry again. Another thing I have noticed. People who have been happy in the married state are usually anxious to enter upon that state again when they have lost their partner. Those who have been unfortunate are in no haste to adjust the matrimonial noose about their necks a second time."

"There are sometimes queer happenings at funerals. An old gentleman I remember, who lost his wife, went sound asleep at the grave and had to be wakened up. He had evidently worn himself out waiting on her. Many women have superstitions about turning a coffin around in a room, and, to prevent it, prefer to have it taken out through a window. Yes, we have people here with a mania for attending funerals—professional mourners. One is an old Hebrew who shows up at every big funeral and rides smilingly to the cemetery. Then I know four or five old widows who are always on hand, asking for spare carriages. I have read where Sydney Smith says: 'For the heartiest mirth and jollity in the world commend me to the last carriage at a funeral.'—Chicago Mail.

Knowledge Is Health.

At the recent hygienic congress in Vienna, Herr von Pottenkofer urged the importance of a more general teaching in the public schools of the influence of air, water and soil on the public health. What scientific hygiene has accomplished was illustrated by the case of London, where, in the seventeenth century, with less than 1,000,000 inhabitants, the average death-rate was 42 per 1,000 per year; while now, with a population of 4,000,000, it is less than 21 per 1,000. That is, science has more than doubled the average life of the Londoner. In the Crimean war, the French lost 95,000 men, of whom only 20,000 were killed, while 75,000 died from disease. In the Franco-German war, the effect of hygienic teaching in the military schools was already apparent, for out of a total loss to the German army of 40,881, there were only 12,282 deaths from disease.

LENGTH OF DAYS.

Five Hundred Years Old—Is Living a Lost Art?

Is life worth living? In the days of long ago people seemed to think it was, if the length of time they devoted to becoming acquainted with its lights and shadows was any criterion.

It would seem as though life must have afforded much of enjoyment in the good old days. Sophocles hung on until he was 130 years old, then perished by an accident. Atila was 124 when he died of the consequences of a revel on the night of his second marriage. This is a warning to young men. Epimenides was 157 at his regretted decease. Crows did not sit so heavily on the brows of monarchs as they seem lately to do. Fohi, the founder of the Chinese Empire, reigned 115 years, and so did Apaphus of Thebes Egyptian. Tacitus gives 175 years to Tuisco, a German prince. Daddon, an Ilyrian noble, lived for 500 years, according to Alexander Cornelius.

The art of living seems to be one of the many "lost arts," which the dark ages covered over, and modern civilization has not yet been able to uncover. It is certain long life was not secured by using mineral poisons as remedies for disease. That is essentially modern practice. The ancients doubtless drew on the laboratory of nature for their medicines, hence the span of their lives was naturally extended.

We know that our immediate ancestors found their medicines in the fields and forests, adjoining their log cabin homes. These natural remedies were efficacious and harmless—left no poison in the system. Physicians were rarely called in, and the people lived to rugged and hearty old age. Is it not worth while to return to their wholesome methods of cure for common ailments?

H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure, have introduced to the public a line of Log Cabin remedies, and their name indicates their character. They include a "Sarsaparilla," "Hops and Buchu Remedy," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Extract for External and Internal Use," "Rose Cream," for Catarrh, "Salpina," for the Hair, "Liver Pills," and "Porous Plaster." They are carefully compounded from actual recipes, the most efficacious in use by our grandparents, and those who would like to try the virtues of old-time remedies, have an opportunity to secure the best in "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies."

Women of the Frontier.

The wife of a recent Governor of a far Western State used to take her blankets and go cautiously out, after nightfall, to some sheltered nook, there to sleep with the stars for company. Her husband was obliged to make long freighting trips to some distant mining camp. She has recently presided in her husband's home at the State capital, while he filled the highest office in the State. And that capital has sprung from a few dugouts to 75,000 inhabitants since her days and nights of danger on the river bluff, and her children, yet in their teens, have been enjoying the educational advantages of a State University. Another brave woman, afterwards the wife of a county judge, was seized by an Indian lover who intended to place her on his pony and carry her away with him. She gave him a quick blow with the rolling-pin that she was using, then pushed him with all her might out of the door and against his pony. Then she snatched her rifle, took the cap box from her pocket, where she always carried it, and fitting a cap to her gun aimed at the Indian's heart. In the meantime he had mounted his pony, and now fell upon his face on the pony's neck. The cap snapped, fortunately, but she pursued him, determined to kill him. She was a good marksman, frequently killing antelopes and other game. The Indian, seeing her determined air, fled. Her husband said that if she had killed him there would have been no escape for them from the fury of the savages, who were camping near in large numbers, and his only conveyance being a slow ox team.—Mrs. O. O. Howard, in *Daughters of America*.

From Wealth to Poverty.

"I ain't allus been pore as this," said an Arkansas backwoodsman to a stranger who entered his cabin for shelter during a rain-storm. "Well, well," said the stranger, "reverses will come." "That's so," said the man, dejectedly, "and they've give me a terrible lick. Why, mister, you'd never b'lieve it, I reckon, but I've seen the day when I wouldn't thought nothin' of takin' fourteen chaws of terbacker a day, and now I'm in luck if I get six; my old woman useter have her snuff free as water, and we never had less'n sixteen dogs; now we ain't got but eight. I tell you, mister, it's hard to come down to that, after being useter havin' everything heart could wish fer."—Puck.

Late Hints in Geography.

Hotel butter—Ancient Greece.
A trip to Canada—Modern Rome.
American enterprise—Turkey in Europe.
Something indigestible—Bristol board.
If you like a pretty girl—Russia.
The clergyman's trade—Plymouth.
A nineteenth century Bourbon—New Orleans.
The proper fine for outfielders' muffs Tenady.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

We've known several women to be outspoken, but we're still looking for one that's been ontalked.—Duluth Paragapher.

ARE you sad, despondent, gloomy? Are you sore distressed? Listen to the welcome bidding—
"Be at rest.
Have you aches and pains unnumbered, Po'soning life a Golden Cup? Think not there's no balm in Gilead, and 'G'ive it up."
A Golden Remedy awaits you—Golden not alone in name—Reach, oh, suffering one, and grasp it, Health reclaim.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It stands alone as the great "blood-purifier," "strengthening" and "health-restorer," of the age! The Liver, it regulates, removing all impurities. The Lungs it strengthens, cleansing and nourishing them. The whole system it builds up, supplying that above all other things most needed—pure, rich blood.

THERE is nothing so flattering in the world of art as the picture of a summer-resort hotel.—Boston Transcript.

"I Don't Want Relief, But Cure."

is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Inclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on this disease.

THE small feet of American girls are out of all proportion to the immense largeness of the country.—Puck.

In answer to casual question, How easy and truthful to tell it's a cure for the worst indigestion. To take Pierce's Purgative Pellets.

It is only when in love that the gambler is satisfied to hold a small hand.—Judge.

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, S. C.

THE world may expect more from an industrious fool than an idle genius.—Arkansas Traveler.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than **Brown's Bronchial Troches**. Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

A **PRINTER**, as well as a lawyer, is glad to reach a point where he can rest his case.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

At the Valley City Mills, which the Foreman Explains as Follows.

DEAR FRIEND—Yours of the 26th instant was received, and I beg pardon for not answering it sooner. The fact is I am working day and night; have not been as well in fifteen years. That trouble with my stomach and the rheumatism which nearly killed me has been entirely cured by Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters. Mother is now taking it, and thinks there is no medicine in the world equal to it. A. W. THOMPSON, Valley City Mills, Grand Rapids, Mich. Dec. 29, 1887.

SOME people are so sensitive that they seem to have corns all over them.—Judge.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

A Sure and Positive Cure for This Common Complaint.

Sufferers from nervous debility complain of physical and nervous weakness and exhaustion; there is prostration of the physical strength, a tired feeling with no inclination for exertion, and the power to work is diminished; the patient wakes mornings tired and unfreshed; there is an extreme nervous and irritable condition, a dull, cloudy sensation often accompanied by disagreeable feelings in the head and eyes; the thoughts wander easily; there will be gradual falling of strength, with weakness and pain in the back; bad taste in the mouth mornings, the vision becomes dim, the memory impaired, and there is frequent dizziness; often the patient is gloomy and despondent, and the nerves become so weakened after a time that the least excitement or shock will flush the face, bring a tremor or trembling or palpitation of the heart.

For these symptoms Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic, the great strengthening and invigorating remedy, is a sure and positive cure. Under the use of this wonderful restorative, which is purely vegetable and therefore harmless, the dull eyes regain their brilliancy, the pale look and hollow cheeks show renewed health and vitality, the weak and exhausted feelings give place to strength and vigor, the brain becomes clear, the nerves strong and steady, the gloom and depression are lifted from the mind and perfect and permanent health is restored. It is an absolute and certain specific for nervous debility. Young men with weakened nerves and exhausted vitality can regain their strength by its use. It restores lost energy and invigorates the weakened vital powers in old and young. No one need despair of a cure. Use Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic, and an absolutely certain cure will result.

Druggists keep it. Price \$1 per bottle. Be sure and get Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic; take no other, for this remedy has no equal. If your druggist does not have it, he will get it for you. Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York, the great specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, can be consulted by letter free. Write him about your case.

itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. Dr. Swayne & Son, Proprietors, Philadelphia. Swayne's Ointment can be obtained of druggists, or by mail.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 312 East Ninth street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

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 FREE 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.

Lron's Patent Metallic Stiffeners prevent boots and shoes from running over, ripping in the seams or wearing unevenly on the heels.

Make No Mistake

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people. Be sure to get Hood's. "In one store the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was, I had taken it, was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not want any other." Mrs. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Frostitis, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns and Scalds.

WHAT IT IS.

1st. It is in one word a cure; it is not merely a relief and in no sense a cure-all; it is the product of scientific research.

2d. It strengthens while it soothes and subdues, heals and cures; it literally conquers pain.

3d. Its effects are curative and permanent to the whole group of muscular miseries and nervous agonies.

4th. It does not merely irritate the outer surface, face, nor does it merely soften or relax a constricted muscle. To its specific action a superior curative virtue is superadded.

5th. It penetrates deeply but gently; searchingly and surely, seeking the pain spot in an effort to conquer.

6th. Each constituent of the formula has a recognized intrinsic virtue to serve most surely the cure of pain.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

GOLD is worth \$200 per pound, Pettit's Eye Salve \$1.00, but is sold at 25 cents a box by dealers. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

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SOLDIERS all get Pensions. If disabled; Officers' travel pay, bounty collected; Deserters' relief; success or no fee. Laws sent free. A. W. McCormick & Son, Washington, D. C.

PILES. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is a sure cure for blind bleeding or itching piles. Cure guaranteed. Price 50c and \$1. At druggists or mailed by WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED to sell NOVELTY RUG MACHINES and RUG PATTERNS, for making Rugs, Carpets, Caps, Mittens, etc. Machines sent by mail for \$1. Send for latest reduced price-list. E. ROSS & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

ELY'S CREAM BALM Is Worth \$1000 to any Man, Woman or Child suffering from CATARRH.

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., N. Y.

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A 99 WASHING MACHINE FREE! Last year we placed upon the market the greatest labor-saving invention of the 19th century. It was a self-operating Washing Machine. It was the clothing clean WITHOUT THE WASHBOARD OR ANY RUBBING WHATEVER. We advertised a few hundred free to introduce them, and through these free samples sold over 50,000. One lady in Chicago (Mrs. McDermott, 338 W. 15th St.), was so well pleased with her sample that she became an agent and sold over 100 in four months. We have similar agents in Toronto, Ont., ordered over 600 after testing her sample. We have scores of just such examples as this. It pays to cast your bread upon the waters. OUR GREAT OFFER. So if you want one from the lot we are going to give away, send your name and address at once. Address, MONARCH LAUNDRY WORKS, 220 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. (Mention this paper).

READ THIS!

The New York "Christian at Work" says: "We have personally examined a great many letters received from all sections of the country from those who are using this wonderful Washing Machine, and all unite in commending it in the highest terms. We have similar references from the 'Farm and Fireside,' the 'Home and Farm,' and scores of other papers."

Cures and Prevents

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Stiff Neck, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bruises, Sprains.

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only Pain remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other parts of the system.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will Afford Instant Ease.

Internally a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, nervousness and sleeplessness, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

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JONES Pays the Freight to New York, Boston, New Orleans, and all other ports. Iron Lovers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for \$60.

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MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of these chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalid Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked "work-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nerve, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhoea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, female weakness, retroversion, retrocession, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe and reliable agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Laxative Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturer, 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.

Large bottles (100 doses) \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.00.

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (100 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

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PISCO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to get a patient for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of F.T. LEPIDY or FALLING KICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst case. If others have failed it is no reason for not now trying a cure. Send at once 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.

\$35 Osgood & Thompson's Binghamton, N. Y. Illustrated Book Free.

The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's Celebrated Eye Water

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. John L. Thompson, Sons & Co., TROY, N. Y.

A SURE REMEDY

DR. ADY'S CATARRH CURE TRADE MARK

CATARRH Can Be Cured! Yes, sir; and it isn't necessary to go to California or Florida to accomplish it. DR. ADY'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 patients are now cured, and he is now curing more than ever. This cure is chemically pure, high-grade remedies are used in its manufacture. Your patient may have been exhausted by using some, or all, of the nostrums so largely advertised, but let it revive in the use of this, for it is a sure cure. YOU may not be afflicted in this regard; if not, please recommend it to some one who is, and thus confer a favor at both ends of the line.

The most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases readily yield to its curative power. It is recommended upon its merits. No valuable certificates of cure, no pictures of the fruitful results of the disease, or unprofessional disparaging 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 deceive yourself or allow others to deceive you by telling you it is too high priced. SPURIOUS articles are DEAR at any price—GENUINE ARTICLES are CHEAP at any price. Dr. Ady'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.

[OFFICIAL.]
Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 21st, 1888.
The Common Council met pursuant to a call from the Mayor.
Present: Ald. Carr, De Vries, Steketee, Kulte, Van Ark, and the Clerk.
Reading of the minutes and the regular order of business suspended.
The Mayor stated the object of the meeting was to take action on a petition from the City Treasurer asking that the time for the collection of taxes be extended until the twenty-sixth day of February, 1888.
Ald. De Vries moved that the petition be granted.—Carried.
Council adjourned.
Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk.
Best iodides and vegetable alteratives make Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best blood medicine.

The Classis Missionary Conference.

The missionary conference of the Classis of the Reformed churches of Michigan convened Tuesday afternoon in the First Reformed church. The services were opened by devotional exercises conducted, by Prof. Charles Scott, D. D., of Hope College, Holland, president of the classis. Dr. Scott also opened the regular programme with an interesting historical sketch of the history of christian missions in India, from the introduction of christianity by St. Francis Xavier up to the present time, giving especial attention to the work of the Reformed church in the district of Arcot, in the Madras presidency, where its missionaries have since 1870 established 23 churches whose congregations number 5,553 members. Rev. A. P. Peek of Centreville, gave a lengthy paper on the mission at Amoy, China, in which he loudly sounded the praise of the Chinese, claiming that they were in many respects superior and more worthy of American citizenship than the Irish. Rev. Sanford H. Cobb of the Westminster church being present, was invited to speak, and gave a graphic account of the squalor and utter filthiness of the homes of the coolies in Amoy, which he visited, and of the heroism of the ladies of the mission who went in and out constantly among all those horrors, their only protection being a stick which they carried to keep off the numerous pigs. Rev. B. Smith, a former member of the First Reformed church, now settled as pastor of the Reformed church at Constantine, gave an exceedingly eloquent and interesting discourse on the condition, prospects and needs of the Reformed church's mission in Japan, in which he gave a vivid picture of the wonderful progress of the "Land of the Rising Sun" toward christianity and western civilization. This paper ended the afternoon session. At the evening session there was a large attendance and a very interesting session. Prof. G. J. Kollen of Hope college gave a paper on "The Home Mission Field." Rev. T. W. Jones of Holland gave a number of practical suggestions on methods of raising missionary funds. Rev. A. Vennema of Kalamazoo gave an interesting paper on the relation of the church in the United States to the evangelization of the world. A discussion of the papers ended the programme. Wednesday morning the conference opened with Prof. G. J. Kollen in the chair. After devotional exercises Mrs. C. Gilmore read an interesting paper written by Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, the celebrated authoress and poetess, of New York, who is also associate editress of the *Christian Intelligencer*, on "The Present Aspect of Foreign Work Among Women." At noon the ministers of the conference enjoyed a reunion and dinner at the Eagle Hotel, at which missionary topics were discussed and the work of classis closed.—*Grand Rapids Democrat*.

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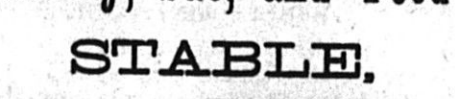
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