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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 52.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 701.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

W. H. ROGERS, Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription.

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

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes. Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3 per annum. Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers. All advertising bills collectible quarterly.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Business Directory.

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

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

Physicians.

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

KREMERS, 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.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

Societies.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30, Feb. 17, March 17, April 14, May 12, June 16, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 27.

D. L. BOYD, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Knights of Labor.

Harmony Assembly, No. 5719, of Holland City, meet in Odd Fellows' Hall every week. All communications should be addressed to HARMONY LOCK BOX, 27-y, Holland, Mich.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 30c; Beans, \$1.00; Butter, 13, 14 cts; Eggs, 15c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes 50c.

RETAIL.

Apples, 40c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 15c; Eggs, 16c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, 60c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 45c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.10; Clover seed, \$1.25; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.10; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Middling, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy Seed, \$1.00; Wheat, \$1.00; Red Fultz, 35c; Lancaster Red, 37c. Corn, ear, 35c.

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 55c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.10; Clover seed, \$1.25; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.10; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Middling, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy seed, \$1.00. Corn, ear, 40c.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE days are lengthening perceptibly.

Is your subscription for the News due? If so, pay up.

A CREAMERY company has been organized at Whitehall.

J. N. WAITE has been appointed postmaster at Hudsonville, Mich.

We have received another lot of anonymous communications this week.

FARMERS are bringing in bolts and wood at a lively rate now-a-days.

THE day of prayer for Colleges was observed at Hope College last Thursday.

MERRIMENT is the sunny side of existence. Therefore laugh and grow fat.

Don't fail to attend the Hope Church social at Mrs. Boone's next week Friday.

LAST week Friday was the most stormy and disagreeable day of the whole winter.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. H. Raffens and on Wednesday, January 20, 1886,—a boy.

MERCHANTS in town say that business is picking up with the improvement of the weather.

Two or three of our idle railroad men expect to go to Indiana to work in the near future.

MR. B. STEKETEE has for sale the Standard He-No Tea. We can vouch for its excellence.

MR. FRANK BOONSTRA is now postmaster at Drenthe in place of the "offensive partisan."

MRS. H. D. JORDAN, of this city, conducted evangelical services in Grand Rapids this week.

It is said that our "city dinner horn" can be heard at Jamestown Center, fifteen miles east of here.

MR. D. L. BOYD attended the sessions of the Grand Lodge of the Free Masons held in Detroit this week.

SOME thirty odd couples attended the reception of the Macatawa Social Club on last week Friday evening.

MR. JOHN H. TOREN, an old Holland boy, was in town this week. Mr. Toren's present home is in Grand Rapids.

THE new church on the corner of Ninth and Market streets is rapidly assuming shape. The frame is nearly all up.

ANOTHER "Cheap Store" struck town this week and is occupying Post's old store. They hang out a large red flag.

LAST Wednesday was the first really fine day we have had in two weeks and almost everybody was out sleigh-riding.

MRS. STELLA HOPKINS has organized a school for dancing in this city. Her classes meet every Thursday and Saturday.

THE loss of the orange crop in Florida is now estimated at \$5,000,000. Land agents are attempting to conceal the fact.

WE desire a correspondent in every hamlet and town within twenty miles of this city. Write to the editor for particulars.

WE had the pleasure of a fast ride behind the blooded young team of horses owned by D. Van Eenenaam, of Zeeland, on last Tuesday.

MARRIED:—At the Methodist Church, Holland, on January 17, 1886, by Rev. H. D. Jordan, C. Ulric Milin to Miss Mary Ellen Black both of this city.

J. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Chicago and West Mich., R'y was in the city last Thursday looking at the ice in Macatawa Bay.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 28th, 1886: C. Van der Berg and J. D. Wells.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

MARRIED:—In Holland, on Saturday January 16, 1886, by I. Fairbanks, Esq., Mr. William F. Van Anrooy, of this city to Miss Gertie Dycke, of Grand Haven.

THE Young People's meeting held Sunday evening at 8:30 in Hope Church chapel increases in interest and attendance. The prayers, remarks, and Gospel songs are short, prompt, and earnest. The service is full of life and power. All young people are invited.

OUR citizens, that is those who want to attend to what they ought to attend to, could find plenty of employment now in clearing the snow from their sidewalks.

ANY of our merchants or business men desiring to have picture advertising cards can be supplied on applying at this office. We have on hand a job lot to sell at very low figures.

"HIRAM Y. POTTS, the Artemus Ward of Michigan," has taken the lecture field. This is the Potts who presides over the paste pot and shears of the Grand Haven Courier Journal.

THE Chicago and West Mich. R'y has now on sale at its office round trip tickets good for thirty days. The traveling public can save quite a considerable by buying these tickets.

NEXT Friday evening, February 5th, a Social will be held, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of Hope church, at the residence of Mrs. H. Boone. All are cordially invited.

AN old time train consisting of some fifty teams, brought bolts to this city last Wednesday. This new old-time train was started in opposition to the railroad and is quite successful.

THE Salisbury government of England was "knocked out" last Tuesday by a vote of 329 to 50. The Grand Old Man, Gladstone, will again take the helm of Victoria's ship of state.

THE loss sustained by the city by the fire at the old engine house and lockup was adjusted by the insurance company on last week Friday. The amount of money paid over was \$374.50.

JAMES FOX, formerly of the firm of Musselman & Loveridge, of Grand Rapids, has formed a partnership with L. C. Bradford, familiarly known here as "Brad," in the wholesale Tobacco and Cigar trade.

THE teachers in our Public Schools enjoyed a sleighride to Macatawa Park last Wednesday. We did not learn whether they went to the Park to hunt for four leaf clover or to learn the art of tobogganing.

REV. H. D. JORDAN delivers his second sermon on temperance in the Methodist church to-morrow evening. His sermon of last Sunday evening, on the same subject, was listened to by a large number of persons.

FIVE sleigh loads of school children from the Drenthe school came to this city last Wednesday. They were a merry lot of children and enjoyed a brief season of sweet cake, candy, and nuts at Pessink Bros.' store.

THE Chicago and West Mich. R'y company has issued an order compelling their employees to wear uniforms after February 1. This applies to all men along the lines except the officers and clerks in the general offices.

WM. S. WATKINS, the First Ward Photographer, is doing some exceedingly fine work in photos. We would suggest to those desiring, pictures that they give him a call before going out of town for first class work.

THE Muskegon Car and Engine Works were sold by the assignee on last Saturday to the Chicago & West Mich. R'y Company for \$35,000. The works were valued at over \$100,000. They will probably be in full operation again shortly.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company held in Grand Rapids recently, a dividend of six per cent was declared and Mr. Isaac Cappon was elected superintendent in place of Mr. John Bertsch.

MR. ED. FRIK has severed his connection with the wholesale grocery house of Buckley, Lemon & Co., of Grand Rapids, and it is rumored that he has something better on his own account. We hope the rumor may be true and wish Ed. success.

THE excavating that is being done on River street between Eighth and Ninth streets is for a magnificent one-story building for C. Dok, the butcher. He will, so we understand, start another meat market, as soon as his building is completed.

TAKKEN & DE SPELDER, of Douglas, Mich., desire to move their wagon factory to this place and will then enlarge their institution. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon to decide on what encouragement, in the way of a bonus, it would be advisable to give them.

OUR readers must not forget that it costs money to run a paper, and those who are in arrears on their subscription to the News are urged to pay at their earliest convenience. These amounts are small, there are many of them, and the aggregate, to us, is large, while paper and labor bills must be paid weekly, or monthly at the farthest. Please give this request your attention and give the printer his dues.

THE steamboat committee appointed at the citizens meeting of last Monday evening held a session last Thursday night at which were present Mr. R. M. Moore and Capt. R. C. Brittain, of Saugatuck. In all probability a daily line of steamers from here to Chicago will be secured.

LAST Saturday E. M. Williams sold out his part and interest in the City Hotel to his brother and partner, George N. Williams. George will go it alone now and we wish him success. Edward remains in the city for the present but has not made up his mind what business he will embark in.

TUESDAY afternoon last five sleigh loads of bright and happy children passed through the streets of this city with flags and banners flying. On inquiry we found that it was the scholars of the school in District No. 1, of the Township of Holland, and that they were enjoying a trip to Zeeland.

THE first number of the Saugatuck Commercial under the management of Fred Wade arrived last Saturday. If the first number is any guide to our judgment we should say that the future issues will be such as should merit the patronage of every citizen in the neighborhood of Saugatuck.

A. SEIF, the beer brewer, reports his business as growing and this week has added two large beer tubs with a capacity of 73 barrels. Seif has continually enlarged his brewery until now he manufactures fifteen hundred barrels yearly. Holland will soon be a rival of Milwaukee in the beer trade.

STEPS should at once be taken to give the West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society which meet in this city next March, a right royal reception. This Society is the most important of pomological societies in the state and deserves to be as well entertained as the people of Holland can find the means of entertainment.

ROELOF TER BEEK, a young man twenty years old, who lives about two miles east of here, while drawing bolts last Thursday was kicked by a horse on his right leg breaking both bones between the knee and ankle. Dr. R. B. Best was called and reduced the fracture and made the patient as comfortable as possible.

A GREAT deal of interest is manifested in Grand Rapids and Muskegon over the proposed new railroad to Muskegon. The Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Company are surveying lines and a company of capitalists will be formed to push the work to a successful end. The road will be known as the Muskegon, Grand Rapids and Indiana Company.

REV. A. A. PFANSTIEHL, of Columbia, Mo., will deliver a lecture in Hope College Chapel, on next Monday, Feb. 1st, at 7:30 p. m. The subject is: "The Demands of our Age." This lecture has been delivered in several places in the State of Missouri, and it is upon request that Rev. Pfanstiehl gives us also the opportunity to hear it. Admission free.

TUESDAY night safe crackers attempted to force an entrance into the safe of Mr. J. Den Herder of Zeeland. They succeeded but partially in their work, blowing only one door off the safe when they were alarmed and left without any plunder. There was nearly \$2,000 in the safe. Sheriff Woltman and the Prosecuting Attorney were in the city on Wednesday looking up clues to the criminals.

The Concert.

THE musical entertainment, the second number of the Lecture Course, occurred at the Opera House last Tuesday evening. The entertainment was under the direction of Prof. Shepard and was fully up to the expectations of the large and appreciative audience present. The many numbers of the program were admirably rendered by the ladies and gentlemen taking part. The violin solos of Miss Anna Miller deserve special mention as they were very fine. Miss Miller is certainly an artiste of no small dimensions. Prof.

Lawson and his violoncello were greatly appreciated. The vocalists were good and they rendered some excellent music in a perfect manner. The committee are to be complimented on the success of the entertainment.

A Serenade.

THE delayed train of last Friday night brought home Mr. D. Gilmore and "bride." As had been suspected the "bride" was a myth and only existed in the bald head of Darie. However, on Saturday night a number of the young men of Holland, who were not to be fooled out of their long anticipated fun, engaged the "carry-all" and were conveyed to Mr. Ben Van Raalte's, the home of this much abused bachelor, and gave him a good old fashioned tin-horning. The hideous noises made by the exhilarated young men aroused the m. a. b. His musical knowledge led him to suppose that he was being serenaded. He left his bed and asked the young people in. Mrs. Van Raalte then entertained the party in a right royal manner for an hour, after which they left for their respective homes much pleased with the result of their expedition.

The Business Meeting.

THE public meeting announced, by bill on last Saturday and held in Lyceum Opera House on Monday evening last, was attended by the majority of our business men and many other citizens. The object of the meeting was stated to be to take the necessary steps to relieve our manufacturers and shippers from the position in which they are placed at present, as regards freight rates to and from Holland. The fact that Holland shippers are being discriminated against by the Chicago and West Mich. R'y Co., and that our rates were higher than other towns of equal size on the road, was clearly shown. Beyond this, instances were cited of enormous charges upon shipments to Joseph Fixter, and other persons here, which, if continued, could only result in driving away Mr. Fixter and the business he is engaged in here. As a remedy for this state of affairs the meeting took the following action: It was resolved that this meeting declares it is necessary for the interests of Holland—that a steamboat line between Holland and Chicago and Milwaukee be established and maintained; Further that a committee of five be appointed to take immediate measures to secure a steamboat line from Holland. A like committee was also appointed to confer with the Railroad Company; and to endeavor to secure more satisfactory freight arrangements to and from Holland. From this point, which about covered the object of the meeting, the interest and large attendance of citizens led to the following additional and important action. A resolution was adopted that the meeting recommend and will offer a bonus of \$500 to secure the establishment and maintenance of a creamery at Holland, to cost not less than \$2,500, and that this offer be advertised in a paper circulating among the creamery trade. Also, that the citizens of Holland organize a "Business Men's Association" to take charge of all new enterprises, to prevent freight discrimination, and to encourage and secure farther manufacturing interests here. The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening, February 8, at Lyceum Opera House, at which time the committees appointed will report. The committees appointed under the above resolutions, are as follows: Steamboat Committee,—R. E. Werkman, J. G. Van Putten, H. D. Post, B. Van Raalte, and E. J. Harrington; Railroad Committee,—W. H. Beach, C. J. De Roo, H. Boone, W. Z. Bangs and W. H. Rogers; On organization of Business Men's Association,—A. M. Kanters, H. Walsh and J. C. Post. We congratulate our readers on the good work thus far done, and hope that the ball will be kept rolling. Holland must either have equal freight rates with other towns, or we must take the place of Grandville and other suburbs of Grand Rapids. We cannot obtain or expect new factories here unless matters are changed. All other lake shore towns support a steamboat line to Chicago and thereby keep themselves independent of the railroads. Our merchants can buy goods in Chicago and Milwaukee, as was formerly done; and as St. Joseph, Grand Haven, Muskegon, and South Haven business men do now. The people of Holland have given thousands of dollars toward building the railroads now here; and will not submit to be discriminated against, as is being done. Let everybody come out to the meeting on Monday evening, Feb. 8.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE Senate, after considerable debate, adopted a resolution on the 19th inst. extending the privileges of the floor to Mr. Moody, of Dakota. A joint resolution was passed to appoint Gen. John F. Hartant, a manager of the National Soldiers' Home in place of Gen. McClellan. A resolution was agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury to state the details of each purchase of silver bullion for coinage since last July. Mr. Teller argued against a gold standard, and Mr. Morrill gave notice of his intention to speak on the subject of silver. Speaker Carlisle laid before the House of Representatives a letter from the Chief of Engineers, asking for an appropriation of \$20,000 for surveys on the Mississippi River. Bills were reported back for the purchase of the old Produce Exchange Building in New York, to place Fitz John Porter on the retired list as a Colonel, and to increase the pensions of widows from \$8 to \$12 per month. A resolution was adopted accepting the status of James A. Garfield presented by the State of Ohio. A bill was passed appropriating \$13,000 for the relief of the Northern Cheyennes in Montana.

A RESOLUTION directing the Secretary of the Treasury to forward all papers relating to the contract to put an additional story on the Post-office at Peoria, Ill., including a protest against the work being performed by convict labor, was agreed to by the Senate on the 20th. The discussion of Mr. Beck's silver resolution was then resumed. Mr. Morrill declared that the only hostility to silver arose from what seemed to be a fixed and passionate purpose of some of its advocates to promote such an excess of silver coinage as will drive gold out of the country and leave our vast trade and commerce based upon silver only. He stated that no man proposed to demonstrate the white metal, but the public seemed to forget that out of a coinage of \$15,000,000 silver dollars we had only pushed 50,000,000 into circulation. Mr. Morrill denied that there had been any failure on the part of the Treasury officials to comply with the laws regarding the application of the money received from customs duties. He contended that the public faith was pledged to the payment of the bonds, both principal and interest, in gold, and that our credit would be dishonored by paying them off in silver worth 79 cents on the dollar; that a continuance of the coinage of silver meant the banishment of gold, a monetary crisis, and an indefinite issue of greenbacks or the revival of wildcat banks. Mr. Beck said that to stop coining silver money in order to make silver money more valuable was like stopping the grinding of wheat into flour in order to make wheat more valuable. The purpose was to suspend it now and never to resume it. He gave notice that in due time he would reply to Mr. Morrill's speech. Mr. McPherson (N. J.) expressed himself in favor of as much silver coin as would keep it on a par with gold. Mr. Beck said the people of the West had shown their confidence in silver. They had sent \$5,000,000 of gold dollars and took silver certificates for it. He stated by silver alone, until the Treasury stopped it. Mr. Teller, in whose time most of the debate had taken place, declined to yield any longer, and continued his remarks. He repudiated the idea implied by the gold advocates that the people whom he represented meant to scale the debt. Mr. Maxey said the bankers had been doing all they could to bring about their own predicament, and that the House had been formed for the purpose of shipping a little gold. President Cleveland sent to the Senate the name of Charles J. Canda to be Assistant Treasurer at New York. The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill for the purchase of the old produce exchange building in New York. Bills were reported to retire Lieutenant W. B. Randall as a Lieutenant Commander, and to authorize the voluntary retirement of naval officers who have served for thirty years or who have been conspicuous for heroism. A lively debate took place on the bill to increase the pensions of widows from \$8 to \$12 per month.

BILLS were introduced in the Senate on the 21st to enable the people of Dakota to form a State Government, and to prevent the demonization of American coin by making contracts for gold payments to the Edmunds' electoral count bill was discussed. The House spent the day in discussing the bill to increase the pensions of soldiers' widows.

TWO political parties came to a deadlock in the House soon after the reading of the journal on Jan. 23, when Chairman Herbert, of the Naval Committee, asked the passage without debate of the Boutelle resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information regarding the seizure of inscriptions and the discharge of Union soldiers at Norfolk Navy Yard. The Republicans insisted upon having an hour and a half or two hours' debate, while Mr. Herbert took the position that as the resolution was simply one of inquiry of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the removal of inscriptions and discharge of Union soldiers, about which the House had no knowledge, any debate that might take place before the information was sent to the House by the Secretary of the Navy would be premature. Reed, of Maine, came to the assistance of his colleague, and Hewitt, of New York, restated the position of the Chairman, and the contest began. The Democrats did not have a quorum present, and the dilatory methods of Mr. Boutelle, intended to prevent a vote on ordering the previous question, operated also to give the Democrats time to send for absentees. Mr. Herbert also demanded a call of the House so as to waste more time, and while that was going on Democrats who had supposed that day would be devoted to private bills, and had gone to the departments on business or to call on the President, were notified that their votes were needed, and repaired at once to the Representatives' Hall. It was nearly two hours and a half before Mr. Herbert found a sufficient number of Democrats present and not paired to move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. Meanwhile, Biggs, of Illinois, and Bowden, of Pennsylvania, were brought to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms to explain their absence. After the members had some fun with the two prisoners, their excuses were accepted. The previous question was ordered by a party vote—129 to 91—and the half hour allowed for debate under such circumstances was divided equally between Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, and Mr. George Wise, of Virginia. After a sharp partisan debate, the resolution was passed, with an amendment inserted by the Democrats extending the inquiry to dismissals made at the navy-yard and light-house district at Norfolk, during the terms of the immediate predecessors of the present Secretary of the Navy. The Senate was not in session on the 24th.

THE EAST.

AT Morewood, Pa., sixty-two deputy sheriffs and policemen had a fight with 250 Hungarian strikers, resulting in thirteen men and one woman being arrested. Over a hundred shots were fired and many of the strikers were wounded, but were carried off by companions. One officer was slightly hurt. This, it is believed, is but the beginning of the troubles. At a railroad meeting in Pittsburgh it was decided that freight shippers shall not be given passes over the lines. Stockmen who come in with cattle will, however, be granted a pass home. Herman Koehler & Co.'s brewery at New York was damaged \$30,000 by fire.

THE Relief Committee at Naticoke, Pa., has received from the public at large the sum of \$8,534 to aid twenty families left destitute by the coal mine disaster. The New York State Workingmen's Association will boycott all Chinese labor, the products of such labor, and all citizens who assist the Chinese. Fires in cotton storehouses at Tompkins-

ville, S. I., caused losses aggregating \$150,000, fully insured. Nearly 10,000 bales were consumed. A sad skating accident, resulting in the drowning of two persons, occurred near Dawson, Pa. A party of young folks were enjoying themselves on the Youghiogheny River ice, when a young lady named Riser fell into an air-hole. Her escort, James Marshall, rushed to her rescue, but the ice broke, letting him into the water also, and before succor could reach them the current swept them under the ice, and they were both drowned.

THE State of Pennsylvania has eighteen schools for soldiers' orphans, on which \$8,000,000 has been expended during the past twenty years. The residence of the widow of General Henry Storms, at Tarrytown, N. Y., was robbed by six masked men, who carried off the family plate, valuable relics, jewel-billed swords, and the accumulated silverware of three generations, the aggregate value reaching into the thousands. The burglars almost smothered Mrs. Storms with a pillow.

THE Postal Telegraph Cable Company has been incorporated in New York, its capital being \$5,000,000, with a right to increase it. The health authorities of New York seized 700 boxes of frozen oranges from Florida, saturated them with carbolic acid, and dumped them into the North River. The ferry-house of the West Shore Railroad Company and of the Weehawken Ferry Company, at the foot of West Forty-second street, New York, was burned. A tank of naphtha at the works of the Manhattan Gas Company adjoining was destroyed. The total loss is placed at \$75,000.

THE WEST.

THE three Russians who stored dynamite within the limits of San Francisco have been sentenced to six months each in the house of correction. John R. Moore, of Lapeer, Mich., who had been deranged for several weeks, killed himself by thrusting his head into a stove. A fire at La Crosse destroyed the planing-mill of Larson & Co., valued at \$20,000.

N. V. JONES and F. Treseder, the Mormons arrested at Salt Lake, for attempting to bribe United States officers, have been held in \$10,000 and \$5,000 bail respectively. They tried to bribe Deputy Sheriff Franks and Marshal Ireland to give them notice of the arrival of any process of court for the arrest of Mormons. The penalty is three years in the penitentiary. Flames destroyed the Poorhouse, near Jackson, Mich., and seven of the inmates perished in the flames. The survivors were obliged to remain for some time in the snow before places could be secured for them. The building was nearly new, and was valued at \$12,000. It is said that about \$5,000,000 in bonds of the St. Paul Road, to be issued for the construction of the extension to Kansas City, have already been negotiated. The Governor of Iowa has reinstated Auditor Brown. C. L. Foss, treasurer of a trust company at St. Paul, was arrested for the embezzlement of \$10,000.

EIGHT men were buried in a cabin by an avalanche near Aspen, Col. Three were killed, and the rest were insane when taken out.

THE SOUTH.

A DISPATCH from Harold, Texas, reports how another festive cowboy came to die with his boots on:

Gaines Sullard, a cowboy who it seems has been in the habit of getting drunk and riding into the saloons and stores, came into town, and, as usual, attempted to repeat his old tricks, but was foiled. Private Y. D. Murray, of the rangers, attempted to arrest him by grabbing the bridle-reins. He requested Sullard to halt. At this Sullard leveled his Winchester rifle at the ranger, but Murray proved too quick, and shot him through the heart with a six-shooter, killing him instantly.

AT Covington, Kentucky, Mrs. Gravenor drowned herself and an infant in a cistern. Henry Jackson, a colored man, was executed in Webster Parish, Louisiana, for the murder of a grocer named R. A. Britten. A quadrilateral duel is reported from Manchester, Kentucky. The last survivor is mortally wounded. One bottle of whisky and a woman inspired the tragedy. The Carrollton cotton-seed oil mills, in the upper portion of New Orleans, valued at \$90,000, were destroyed by fire. Their owner was the late Edmund Richardson, the millionaire planter.

THE damage to the fruit crop of Florida by the cold weather is estimated at nearly \$2,000,000. Calvin Simpson, a negro, broke into the house of an old white lady named Mrs. Graves, three miles below Henderson, Ky., pursued the old lady and her two daughters, who had fled therefrom, and, overtaking the former, killed her with a club. The daughters escaped. Calvin was arrested.

WASHINGTON.

THE House Appropriations Committee has begun the consideration of Mr. Morrison's bill to abolish all permanent and indefinite appropriations except those relating to interest on the public debt, the sinking fund, the refunding of the public debt, the Smithsonian fund, the repayment of customs and internal revenue taxes levied in excess of the lawful amounts, drawbacks on dutiable goods, the fund for soldiers' homes, and the navy pension fund, and a few others of minor importance.

In the United States Supreme Court the other day, in a case regarding a patent for a woman's dress-protector, Gen. B. F. Butler created amusement among the auditors by a peculiar manipulation of elegantly dressed dolls, which were attired in a manner to show the advantages of the protector.

A DELEGATION from the southern harbor improvement convention called upon President Cleveland, who expressed himself as deeply impressed with the importance of developing the natural waterways of the country by the use of public money. Among the matters settled in committee last week, says a Washington dispatch, was one by the Senate Committee on Territories which decided to report favorably the bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State; first, however, amending it so that the new State will take in the narrow neck of Idaho between the eastern line of Washington and the Bitter Root Mountains.

CLARA MORRIS had her usual fainting spell at Washington during a performance of "Camille." Joseph Rankin, a member

of Congress from Wisconsin, died in Washington, aged 52 years.

POLITICAL.

In the Ohio Senate, on the 23d of January, General Kennedy, the President, ruled that the four members from Hamilton County, whose seats are in dispute, were not entitled to vote, thereby placing the Senate in control of the Republicans, who, after a noisy debate, caused an adjournment under the President's ruling. The Democrats remained in the hall, and passed a motion of adjournment until Monday evening. The questions affecting the contested seats will now be decided in open Senate. Senator Payne wrote to Chairman Cowgill, of the House Committee on Elections, saying that he was ready for an investigation of the bribery matter, and tendering his account books and private papers for the use of the committee. Colonel Knight, of Wisconsin, a prominent Democratic politician, states that a combination to drive Postmaster General Vilas from the Cabinet has been formed by the owners of the Central, Southern and Union Pacific Roads, the Bell Telephone and Western Union Telegraph Companies, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the New York Tribune, all of which are, he claims, controlled by substantially the same persons.

In an interview with the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, on the eight-hour law, the President said he believed the law a sound one and should be enforced to the letter. He promised to see that its abuse should be remedied, as the Government can not afford to set the example of non-enforcement of its own enactments. Civil-Service Commissioner Dorman B. Eaton has sent his resignation to the President, to take effect March 9.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has decided to instruct Cabinet officers to furnish no information as to suspensions from office. He regards the power of absolute removal as a Presidential prerogative.

GENERAL.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official returns, contain 14,591,710 bushels of wheat, 2,497,833 bushels of corn, 271,581 bushels of oats, 320,876 bushels of rye, and 194,538 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 17,876,538 bushels, against 16,575,281 bushels at this period last year. Visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada: Wheat 57,118,183 bushels, corn 6,595,409 bushels, oats 2,074,297 bushels, rye 758,851 bushels, barley 1,966,887 bushels. The total exports of produce from New York during the week were valued at nearly \$6,400,000.

The ship Frank N. Thayer, 1,500 tons, bound from Manila to New York with a cargo of hemp, has been burned at sea. The vessel was valued at \$60,000 and the cargo at \$250,000.

ALL hope has been abandoned of recovering alive any of the men entombed in the Newburg, W. Va., mine. Five deaths have already resulted from the explosion of a distillery boiler at Fort Wayne.

THE National Board of Trade adopted resolutions urging legislation to prevent the undervaluation of merchandise and to define the harbor limits of navigable watercourses; recommending the adoption of the central system and the passage of the bill to regulate commerce.

THREE incendiary fires at Kingston, Ont., have been traced to a lad named Hersey, the son of a wealthy merchant of that place. The inquiry in progress at Montreal respecting customs frauds shows that officials have acted in collusion with importers to pass goods under their actual value, often for one-third of the original cost.

FOREIGN.

THE effect of Mr. Gladstone's speech in Parliament is said to be the inspiration of hope in the Nationalists that they may rely upon him for real assistance in securing home rule. Mr. Thomas Sexton in an eloquent speech indicated the firm attitude of the Irish party, but said that neither he nor his colleagues would interfere with any honest effort for Ireland's good. Louise Mourey, who was convicted of connection with the abduction of Eliza Armstrong in London, died in Millbank Prison from Bright's disease.

THERE is a deficit in the Italian budget of \$10,000,000, attributed to cholera and the expense of the Massowah expedition.

The Grecian fleet has put to sea under sealed orders. Lord Salisbury has warned Greece that she must not attack Turkey by sea. The appearance of Minister Phelps at the opening of Parliament in his evening dress, among the scarlet and ermine of the Peers, is said to have resembled a black fly in a platter of strawberries and cream. The police authorities at London are taking extraordinary precautions to prevent the perpetration of dynamite outrages. Threats of violence have been uttered in consequence of the Queen's attitude on the Irish question. Nearly all of Europe is covered with snow. On the continent the winter has been the severest known for a long period. It is fourteen years since London saw so much snow, and there is great suffering in consequence.

A PETITION has been sent by the German Board of Agriculture to Prince Bismarck asking that efforts be made to raise the price of silver. Mme. Adelina Patti is suffering from severe hoarseness, but thinks she will be able to fill her Paris engagements. Henry Mapleson, the husband of Mme. Marie Roze was thrashed behind the scenes by Leslie Crotty, a member of the Mapleson company. The Right Hon. William Henry Smith, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has prepared for the Government a bill, having for its object the carrying out of Salisbury's plan for buying out the landlords of Ireland. He has come out strongly against any revival of coercion in Ireland. It is said that Lord Salisbury has tired of his attempt to govern the British Empire with the Tory party, and wishes to resign. He would like to settle the Irish question on a broad and liberal basis, but his colleagues wish him to crush the Irish. If he resigns, Mr. Gladstone will probably be called upon to form a new Cabinet. The latter would throw Hartington overboard, and it is said, has matured a scheme for granting tenants in Ireland a perpetuity of tenure.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE Republicans of the Ohio Senate assembled on Monday, Jan. 25, at 10 a. m., but the Democratic Senators or the Clerk did not put in an appearance until 4 p. m. The lobbies were crowded, and great excitement prevailed. The contest was opened upon a motion to dispense with proceedings under the call, which motion President Kennedy would not entertain, but after an hour's debate the question was voted on. Next, the Republicans endeavored to bring up the contest cases, while their opponents desired to offer a resolution to consider the constitutional relations existing between the Senate and its President. Mr. Payne, Republican, reported rules to govern proceedings in the contests, upon which motions to adjourn and for other purposes were made, but the President declared them to be out of order. Another motion for adjournment was offered, and the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, the President in the meantime vigorously using his gavel to drown the Clerk's voice. Twenty members voted to adjourn, and the Democrats and clerks quitted the hall. The President then read Payne's rules, which were adopted, and the Republicans adjourned till Tuesday, the Democrats voting to adjourn till Wednesday. There was great excitement in the Ohio capital over the conflict of authority in the Senate.

THE Tryner Jewelry Company, of Denver, Col., failed for \$35,000, principally due to New York firms. At Cleveland, dynamiters partially wrecked the dwelling of Police Officer George E. Conner, who lately killed a notorious burglar. It is believed that friends of the latter planned the explosion. Snowslides in the vicinity of Crested Butte, Col., carried away two cabins and killed five men.

UNITED STATES JUDGE LOVE rendered a decision at Keokuk, sustaining the constitutionality of the prohibitory law and giving the State courts full powers. In the case of breweries and beer-gardens erected before the passage of the act, it is set forth that proceedings shall be by condemnation. In the suit of the Government against Maxwell and others, involving 1,700,000 acres of land in New Mexico and Colorado, Judge Brewer at Denver, decided in favor of the defendants.

FIVE powers of Europe have joined England in warning Greece not to make war on Turkey. The ambassadors at Athens will urge the reduction of the Greek army and navy to a peace footing. The British squadron has orders to assist in defending the Turkish coast against the Greek fleet. Five battalions of Turkish troops have left Salonica for the Greek frontier. Greece has given England notice that she will maintain her claim to Thessaly and Epirus, no matter what the cost. Germany has ordered the ironclad Prinz Frederick Karl to sail for Piræus.

THE President went from Washington to Baltimore on the evening of Jan. 25, to attend the charity ball. He was accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Gorman, Miss Endicott, Miss Vilas, Col. Cassidy, Col. and Mrs. Lamont, and Col. and Mrs. Wilson.

THE Mexican Government is likely to propose to the United States the holding of a special monetary conference in relation to the legalized depreciation of the Mexican dollar.

THE buildings occupied by six firms on Arch street, Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire. On a rough estimate the losses will aggregate \$250,000.

THE Chair presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, at the session of the Senate on Jan. 25, stating that national banks hold \$109,870 of the bonds called for payment next month, and a communication from the Secretary of the Interior asking for additional clerks for the Commissioner of Railroads. C. E. Walthall was sworn in as Senator from Mississippi. Mr. Hear reported a bill to provide for the settlement of the debt of the Pacific railroad. Messrs. Dawes and Ingalls made some severe comments upon the misspelling of words in bills and resolutions received from the House, particularly as to a measure for the relief of the Northern Cheyenne Indians. In his opening prayer the House Chaplain feelingly referred to the death of Representative Rankin, of Wisconsin, and invoked the divine blessing and protection upon the sorrowing family. The House thereupon adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	4.50	@ 6.50
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.53	@ .83
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.51	@ .80 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.51	@ .51 1/2
OATS—White	.30	@ .44
PORK—Mess	10.50	@ 11.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.50	@ 6.00
Good Shipping	4.50	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.75	@ 5.25
Choice Winter	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.80	@ .80 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .38
OATS—No. 2	.29	@ .30
RYE—No. 2	.57	@ .58
BARLEY—No. 2	.64	@ .65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.28	@ .32
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .22
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10	@ .11
Skimmed Plate	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh	.19	@ .20
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.53	@ .63
PORK—Mess	10.75	@ 11.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.70	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .37
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .30
RYE—No. 1	.56	@ .58
PORK—New Mess	10.75	@ 11.25
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.90	@ .91
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	@ .90
CORN—Mixed	.33	@ .34
OATS—Mixed	.28	@ .29
PORK—New Mess	11.00	@ 11.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.92	@ .94
CORN—No. 3	.37 1/2	@ 38 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .33
PORK—Mess	10.75	@ 11.25
LIVE HOGS	4.00	@ 4.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS	3.50	@ 4.00
SHEEP	3.00	@ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.82	@ .90
CORN—No. 2	.39	@ .39 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.34	@ .35
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.91	@ .92
CORN—New	.34	@ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	6.25	@ 5.75
Fair	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	3.50	@ 4.00
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.25
SHEEP	3.00	@ 3.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.96	@ .97
CORN—Yellow	.41	@ .43
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.50

REGULATING RAILWAYS.

Senator Cullom's Interstate Commerce Bill Reported to the Senate.

Its Stringent Provisions for Restricting Monopolies—An Elaborate Accompanying Report.

The report of Senator Cullom's Select Committee upon Interstate Railroad Transportation, which was submitted to the Senate on the 18th of January, is a voluminous document, which discusses the transportation problem in all its bearings, and especially the question of the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. With the report Mr. Cullom submitted a bill regulating interstate commerce, which he asked might be referred back to the committee, and that the committee be continued. The request was granted. The following is a brief synopsis of the bill:

After specifying the classes of carriers, or rather the kinds of traffic, to which the regulations prescribed are to apply, and declaring that all charges made by such carriers shall be reasonable, the preliminary sections aim to prohibit every variety of unjust discrimination; to prescribe adequate penalties therefor, and to prescribe for their enforcement in the courts of the United States. These sections include the requirement that all carriers shall afford reasonable facilities for the interchange of traffic with connecting lines, and the prohibition of a greater charge for a shorter than for a longer distance, except when it can be affirmatively established by the carrier that such charge does not constitute an unjust discrimination. Such common carrier may, however, in special cases be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers and property.

Another section requires all carriers subject to the provisions of the proposed act to file their tariffs and classifications with the Interstate Commission, and provides that they shall be posted or otherwise published, but leaves to the department and the commission the manner of publication and the places at and between which rates shall be published. Provision is made for enforcing the requirements of the commission in these respects through the courts, and for the maintenance of the rates that may thus be published.

Provision is also made for the appointment by the President of five Commissioners, to be confirmed by the Senate, the Commissioners first appointed to continue in office for the term of two, three, four, five, and six years respectively, beginning the 1st day of July next, not more than three of whom shall be appointed from the same political party; and several sections are devoted to prescribing the duties of the Commissioners and the manner in which complaints are to be investigated and penalties instituted under its direction when found necessary. The salary of each Commissioner is to be \$7,500 per annum.

The report accompanying the bill is a voluminous document. It says the outlook is not good for the United States to ship breadstuffs in unlimited quantities throughout the civilized world, and the principal markets, both for bread and meats, must henceforth be sought at home. In its discussion of the power of Congress to regulate commerce, the committee reviews exhaustively the declarations of the United States Supreme Court on this subject. It says:

From the judicial construction of the word commerce by the court of last resort, it is apparent that it has a very wide meaning as employed in the Constitution, and that it includes not only intercourse and traffic, but as well the subject-matter of intercourse and traffic, and also the channels through which and the agencies by which such intercourse and traffic may be carried on. Railroads are everywhere recognized as common carriers, and such are held amenable to the courts for the performance of such duties as devolve upon common carriers under the law. No common carrier has the right under the common law to discriminate between persons or places, or to give preferences in any manner. The theory of the common law is that all who are situated alike must be treated alike. Unjust discrimination is the chief cause of complaint against the management of railroads in the conduct of business, and gives rise to much of the pressure upon Congress for regulation. Limitation. The railroad companies do not recognize, as they should, the fact that they sustain a different relation to the public from persons engaged in ordinary business enterprises. Railroad companies are not so disposed to regard themselves as holding a public office and bound to the public as expressed in the ancient law. They do not deal with each citizen alike. They discriminate between persons and between places, and the States and Congress are consequently called on to in some way enforce the plain principles of the common law for the protection of the people against the unlawful conduct of common carriers in carrying on the commerce of the country. The railroad corporations necessarily rest under the same obligations to deal fairly and equitably with all its citizens without favoritism or discrimination as the state itself. There is no occasion to consider the necessity of a constitutional amendment for the regulation of transportation until it has been demonstrated by actual trial that the powers now possessed by Congress can not be exercised effectively.

The subject of competition between water-ways and railroads is discussed briefly, and the conclusion is reached that waterways are the most effective regulators of railroad charges, and the emancipation of the waters is a national necessity. The improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is briefly alluded to and warmly indorsed.

Of the Hennepin Canal the committee says that the commerce of the nation would derive fresh and continued advantages from the construction of this canal.

The committee formulates its conclusions (accompanying each with arguments and citations to show the ground upon which they are founded) as follows:

1. The public interest demands regulations of the business of transportation because in the absence of such regulation the carrier is actually the sole and final arbiter upon all disputed questions that arise between shipper and carrier as to whether rates are reasonable or unjust discrimination has been practiced.

2. It is the duty of Congress to undertake the regulation of the business of transportation, because of admitted abuses in its management and of acknowledged discriminations between persons and places in its practical operations—abuses which it is possible to reach and remedy only through the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution to Congress, and against which the citizen is entitled to the protection and relief the national authority can alone afford.

3. National legislation is necessary to remedy the evils complained of, because the operations of the transportation system are, for the most part, beyond the jurisdiction of the States, and until Congress acts, not subject to any governmental control in the public interest.

4. National legislation is also necessary because the business of transportation is essentially of a nature which requires that uniform system and method of regulation which the national authority can alone prescribe.

5. The failure of Congress to act is an excuse for the attempt made by the railroads to regulate the commerce of the country in their own way and in their own interests by whatever combinations and methods they seeable to put into operation. That a problem of such magnitude, importance, and intricacy can be so summarily solved by any master-stroke of legislative wisdom is beyond the bounds of reasonable belief. That the railroads, unaided or unrestrained, can or will eventually work out its solution seems highly improbable, judging from past experience, and can not reasonably be expected. That a satisfactory solution of the problem can be secured without the aid of wise legislation the committee does not believe.

The committee declares that publicity is the best remedy for unjust discrimination, and recommends the posting of rates under the direction of a commission. The concluding chapter embodies a recommendation for the establishment of a national commission to enforce the legislation which the committee recommends.

A 12-year-old daughter of John Spitzer, of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, bled to death last week, the blood flowing from the cavity of a tooth pulled by herself.

It is probable that Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$250,000 for the public library in Pittsburgh will be accepted and the terms complied with by that city.

CLEVELAND'S POSITION.

The President Decides Not to Make Any Explanations Concerning Removals.

Republican Senators to Retaliate by Rejecting Nominees to Succeed the Deposed Officers.

The President and the Senate.
[Washington special to the Chicago Times.]
The President has definitely decided not to supply the Senate with information regarding removals. A few days ago he was disposed to send this information, with an explanation that he did so as a matter of courtesy, and not a matter of duty, provided the Senate asked for it in a manner indicating that it was looked for simply as a matter of accommodation. But he has since reached the conclusion that the repetition of courtesies of that kind would create a precedent that would result in future Senates demanding such information and future Presidents feeling themselves bound to give it. The President looks on the power of absolute removal as a part of the Presidential prerogative, and he will not do anything that will impair that prerogative. He will not, even as a matter of accommodation, re-enforce the theory of certain Senators that they have a right to pass judgment on the President's removals. Whether appointments be considered in secret or open sessions will make no difference. The President does not look with favor on the suggestion that executive sessions be dispensed with in considering appointments, and in either case he will not, even in an indirect way, recognize the right of the Senate to participate with the President in making removals. The Senate committees have not yet applied to the President himself for the desired information.

A Democratic Senator, who has been consulted by an immediate friend of the President as to the situation with respect to confirmations, says that the President decided to instruct the Cabinet officers not to furnish any information as to suspensions, and that he does not believe the President will change his mind. The same Senator is confident, from statements which the Republican Senators have made to him personally, that the Republicans will not recede from their position; that they will insist upon the production of the papers; that they will certainly, in cases of refusal, subpoena the Cabinet officers with a summons *duces tecum*, and that it is possible even that the contest may go so far that the Republicans may choose to attempt to place the Cabinet officers in contempt in the event that they shall refuse to produce the papers. They may not go as far as that, but they are not likely to confirm any of the appointments made in cases of suspension.

The President and the Eight-Hour Law.
[Washington special.]

At a recent meeting of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives statements were made that the spirit of the eight-hour law was being openly violated, ignored, or evaded in certain of the Government departments, and Chairman O'Neill was empowered to present to the House a resolution of inquiry directed to the various Secretaries asking in direct terms whether the law was being enforced by them. Pending the introduction of the resolution Mr. O'Neill sought an audience with the President, which was granted, and lasted for over an hour. On the matter of the eight-hour law the President said:

I believe that the law is a sound one and a good one, and that it should be enforced to the letter. I have no information regarding instances of its violation or evasion, but if such instances are presented to me I will see that the abuse is remedied, and the full spirit of the law is enforced, which I understand to be to pay workmen in the Government employ for eight hours' work daily what is paid outside of the Government employ for a full day's work. The Government cannot afford to set the example of non-enforcement and non-observance of its own enactments.

The President further said: I appreciated the effect upon the mechanics of the country of the constantly increasing use of labor-saving machinery, and I can think of no more practical relief for the employed surplus labor than the occupation by it of the public lands. I do not hesitate to say that I am heartily in favor of any feasible plan for the encouragement and assistance of prospective American settlers upon the public domain by the General Government.

In this connection the President expressed some very radical views upon the subject of the occupation of vast tracts of public land by foreign capitalists. The President seemed desirous of impressing upon Mr. O'Neill his willingness to heartily co-operate with Congress in any efforts it may make to elevate the working-class and improve the social condition of the bread-winners.

TARIFF REVISION.

The Ways and Means Committee Almost Ready to Report a Revenue Bill.
[Washington special.]

The Ways and Means Committee now hopes to be able to report a tariff bill much earlier than seemed probable a few days ago. A large part of the parliamentary work, including general information and computations, that was done two years ago is still available, and will largely reduce the labor of working out the details of a new bill. Two years ago Colonel Morrison started out with the assumption that the protectionists had devoted enough time and talent to the tariff bill to make it substantially symmetrical and properly adjusted in the relations of the different parts to each other. Consequently, he merely raised the question of high duties or low ones by the provision that with certain exceptions only eighty per cent. of the existing duties should be collected. Thereupon the protectionists set up a great clamor that it would be wholly unscientific to leave the different duties in the same ratio to each other. They discredited the work they had been doing for twenty-three years, and which they had just revised with the help of a commission of professed experts, by declaring that Mr. Morrison's bill was a mere botch and utterly unfit for enactment, because it reduced duties not in the same amounts but in the same ratios, whereas he ought to reduce some duties a great deal more than others if he were to make any reductions. These candid and straightforward critics of the horizontal bill will soon have the opportunity to make criticisms of a diametrically opposite character, and no consideration of consistency will prevent their doing it. The Ways and Means Committee hope to report a bill within the next two weeks, which will bring the bill forward so early in the session that there will be ample time to debate it.

FIRE-DAMP FUMES.

A Mine Explosion at Newburg, W. Va., Kills Over Forty Men.

Touching Scenes at the Mouth of the Shaft—The Whole Town in Mourning.

[Newburg (W. Va.) telegram.]
A terrible explosion occurred at the Oriol Coal Company's mine at this place, which has plunged the whole community into deep sorrow. Over forty lives have been sacrificed, many of the dead being our most respected citizens. While the day shift of miners were at work in the mine, the air was suddenly rent with a most tremendous explosion, the force of which knocked down men in the streets half a mile away, shattered windows and doors all over town, and even crushed the stout sides of frame houses for a long distance around the mouth of the Oriol mines, while from the deep shaft of the colliery a dense cloud of mingled smoke and vapor arose two hundred feet in the air. A rush was at once made for the mouth of the mine. In a moment hundreds of citizens had congregated about the shaft, their faces filled with consternation and alarm. The shaft at which the explosion occurred was sunk two years ago, and has reached a depth of 350 feet. From the base of the shaft the main heading runs out about half a mile, the rooms diverging from either side.

[Second dispatch.]
Newburg stands in the shadow of a great grief, and her sorrow has invaded homes for fifty miles along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for many little communities are represented at the bottom of the pit. I had but stepped off a belated train from Wheeling and turned toward the mines when I heard the voices of lamentation, women wailing and piercing the air with shrieks of agony. The east-bound train brought a great number from Clarksburg, Fairmont, Grafton, and intermediate points, and sympathizing friends came from as far east as Piedmont. They swelled the hopeless, helpless crowd that hung about the pit's mouth. Men, women, and children were gathered there—pale, trembling, weeping, staring at the shaft, almost dumb with consternation. Few words were exchanged, and those in low tones, for the people there knew that they stood above the tomb of thirty-nine men who went down to death at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. In half an hour more they would have been out alive.

Soon the rumor spread that the search party found at the bottom of the shaft Daniel Miller, the cager; his son, 15 years old, a driver; young Timmons, a tapper, and young Clark, a driver. Kinney's mule was blown sixty feet out of the stables with his halter on. There could be no certainty as to the identity of the blackened remains. As soon as the shaft was sufficiently repaired the cage was put on to take down a larger working force in the hope of bringing up some bodies and beginning the inquest. It then became apparent that there was little probability of any bodies being brought up to-night.

At this hour the crowd still stands about, discussing the chances of life and death—people from along the railroad and farmers for miles back in the country, eager to do something, and nothing for them to do. The origin of the disaster is variously determined by experts, who vary in their theories. The generally accepted theory, which is that of the company's representatives, is that Nick Williams, who was cutting a ditch at the extreme end of the working to let water off, knocked down a door to give him a better chance. The door played an important part in the system of ventilation, which was thus deranged. The foul gas collected in great volume, and was fired by a miner's lamp. One of the last men to come out of the mine before the explosion says that he heard Nick Williams say he was going to knock the door down, and as he came out he heard a heavy pounding, as though the door was being battered down. The State Inspector of Mines, on his recent visit here, recommended the company to put in a fuse, but this had not been done. There is much talk of an indefinite kind about foul air in the mine, but the manager says that there has never been any trouble with the air, and that a head of water has always been kept on. One fear has been that the entombed men would be drowned, but, fortunately, the pumps have not stopped since the explosion.

Mr. James Wilson, the shipping clerk, was standing fifty feet east of the shaft when the explosion came. He says:

"I heard a thud, followed by the rising of a dense mass of fog and mud. Before I had time to realize the situation, in half a minute, the shock came, a terrible burst of gas ripping off the weather-boarding and demolishing the upper part of the shaft. This, following the first noise, was all the notice the town needed. The people knew there was something wrong at the mine. There was a rush to the works. The women came flocking, and then began the pitiful scenes which you have seen here. It was a terrible sight. There was hope then, and we at once began putting water down the shaft to scatter the after-damp and create a draught. Men tried their best to get down in the bucket, but they only got part of the way, for their lamps went out. Superintendent Laxton took that party down. A big chunk of ice hit him on the shoulder and nearly knocked him out of the bucket. Engineer Steele went down during Thursday night to fix the pump and was overcome by the black-damp. He fell and cut his face and bruised himself badly, but he is still on duty."

Fireman Carroll, an intelligent, observing man, said:
"There was nothing the matter with the air in the mine. It was good, and you may judge what men thought of it when they could go down at 7 o'clock in the morning and not come up until 4 in the afternoon. Sometimes they would sleep down there four and five hours."

The calamity falls with terrible force on this little town. The recent cold weather froze out the miners and they could not work for ten days, and little, if any, money is coming to the men who are on the death-roll. Few of them had any savings, and their taking off will leave their families in destitution.

At midnight the people are still gathered in the rain to catch any tidings from below. The company can make no estimate of the money loss from the fact that a solid mass of coal and slate eighty feet thick was demolished by the explosion. It is probable that the company will be put to a large expense before work can be resumed.

HIS SUFFERINGS ENDED.

Death of Hon. Joseph Rankin, Congressman of the Fifth Wisconsin District.

After a Long and Painful Illness He Passes Peacefully Away.

[Washington special.]
Hon. Joseph Rankin, member of Congress from the Fifth Wisconsin District, died at his lodgings on M street, adjoining the Postmaster General's, on Sunday, the 24th of January. A couple of weeks ago he was very low, but rallied, and for a few days was around and apparently very comfortable. For forty-eight hours he had been in a dying condition, being at times delirious. Fears were entertained that he would be attacked by convulsions, but, happily, these were avoided. This morning it was apparent that he could not last through the day, and during much of the forenoon he was delirious. One side was paralyzed, but he gesticulated wildly with his other arm, imagined a number of his Congressional colleagues were present, and addressed them, called for Dr. Gray, of Milwaukee, and tried to make a speech on the Fitz John Porter case. The physicians,



fearing convulsions, about noon administered opiates hypodermically, and he quieted down and became perfectly rational. His two little children, Jennie and Joe, were in an adjoining room, and the dying man, hearing them crying, had them brought into his room, and was just able to summon up strength enough to throw his arms around them and bid them good-by. He was passionately devoted to his children, and his farewell to them was heartrending.

The remains were forwarded to his home at Manitowoc, Wis. The Congressional escort consisted of Senator Sawyer and Congressmen Bragg, Stephenson, Guenther, and Van Schaick of Wisconsin, Carleton of Michigan, Henderson of Illinois, and Johnson of New York.

Mr. Rankin had been for some time before Congress met in an advanced stage of Bright's disease, but insisted on coming here to be sworn in as a member of the new Congress, though he had to bring a physician with him, and it was feared he would die on the way.

Mr. Rankin was born in 1833 at Passaic, N. J., and in 1864 settled at Mishicot, in Manitowoc County, Wis. He soon turned his attention to politics, and served several terms in the State Legislature, where he made a reputation as one of the best parliamentarians ever in that body. Mr. Rankin served through the war as a Captain in the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers. He was elected to Congress in 1882 and again in 1886.

DIED IN THE FLAMES.

Destruction by Fire of the Poor-House of Jackson County, Michigan.

Five of the Inmates Cremated and Others Expected to Die from the Shock.

[Jackson (Mich.) special.]

The Jackson County Poor-House, five miles east of this city, burned Sunday morning, and five inmates perished. Chas. Smith, the keeper, was awakened by the smell of smoke, and discovered the building to be on fire. He gave the alarm, and rushed to the women's department.

The fire had made such headway that Mr. Smith found it impossible to effect their escape by the doors, and by the aid of fire-escapes he succeeded in rescuing all but three, who were overtaken by the flames. He then proceeded to the men's department, where he was obliged to fight the fire and smoke, to render assistance, and succeeded in rescuing but two, when the floor fell in.

The inmates who were saved lost all their clothing except their night-dresses. The night was bitter cold, and they were obliged to remain in the snow for some time before quarters could be procured for them.

The suffering was terrible, and it is expected several will die from the shock. Those who perished are: Melissa Martin, aged 70, insane; Catherine Avery, aged 73, insane; Mrs. Atkinson, aged 80, insane; Zina Boynton, aged 80; Charles Elliott, aged 71, blind.

The fire originated in the women's kitchen from a defective flue. There were forty inmates besides the overseer and family at the time of the fire. The building was nearly new, valued at \$12,000. Insurance on building, \$8,000; contents, \$2,000. The rescued were brought to this city, where they were properly cared for.

John Doherty, the hired man, brought three of the lunatics down the fire-escape in his arms, thus saving their lives.

An imbecile boy, 19 years of age, was found in bed and rescued by means of the fire-escape. There were only two men, besides the inmates, about the place when the fire broke out, and they rescued the inmates before other help arrived. William Mills, one of the inmates, was the man who first issued Saunders' spelling-book. At one time he was worth \$250,000.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Senator Teller, Whose State Produces Considerable Silver, Talks About Coinage.

Treasurer Jordan's System of Book-keeping Criticised—A Plea for Fair Dealing.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, offered a resolution in the United States Senate, Jan. 18, which, without debate, was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what amount of silver bullion had been purchased for coinage in each year since July 1, 1878, in what market the same had been purchased in each case, and from whom, and the price paid; also, whether in any instance all bids had been rejected, and if so, for what reason, and in what money or currency the payment for such silver bullion had been made. Mr. Teller then addressed the Senate on the silver question. His remarks were supported by many figures. The following is a fair abstract:

Money scarcity means dull times and low wages, the money-lenders suffering least from the scarcity. Gold and silver combined had been found insufficient to carry on the business of the world, and all nations had resorted to paper currency based on those metals. From this it was plain that gold alone would not suffice. The creditor class wanted silver demonetized because of the consequent enormous increase in the purchasing power of gold. He presented figures showing that when the silver coinage act passed there was \$191,000,000 in gold in the United States, and now there is \$228,000,000, an addition of gold at the rate of \$30,000,000 a year in the face of the cry that we would lose all our gold, would lose our national credit, and would be unable to sell our bonds. The Bank of England was fast losing its coin and bullion. In the last six months it had lost \$38,000,000 of it, and in the same time had lost \$48,000,000 of its deposits. Was it not extraordinary, if our financial policy was so unwise, and that of England so wise, that we had accumulated so large an amount of gold while England was losing her gold? The whole condition of our country, Mr. Teller continued, was an eloquent denial of the truth of the predictions and complaints of the enemies of silver. The stoppage of silver coinage would be equivalent to the addition of \$300,000,000 to the national debt. It would add from 20 to 30 per cent. to every dollar of debt in the land—an amount almost too great for computation. The creditor class demanded suspension of the coinage, which was practically a stoppage of it, and also that we pay in gold the \$346,000,000 of national bank notes and withdraw them from circulation. The next move would be to take from the silver dollars already coined their legal tender value, thus effecting a reduction amounting altogether to \$600,000,000 in the circulating medium—over one-third of our whole circulation. Then, with \$400,000,000 of balance locked up in the Treasury, as now, the business of the country would be left to be done with about one-third of our present stock of money. The laboring men were well aware that the great Treasury Department of our Government had passed into the control of the banks, bankers, and moneyed powers. Every scheme that could disgrace or ruin had the sanction of that department, if it did not directly originate in the department. The Treasurer of the United States had even gone into a convention of fifty-four banks—a convention whose object was the depreciation of silver—and his presence among the bankers was carefully telegraphed to all corners of the earth. Another attack on silver was found in the system of book-keeping newly adopted by the Treasury Department in treating a bulky and unproductive asset the \$100,000,000 of revenue held in order to redeem the greenbacks. According to this idea the more money the Government had in its vaults with which to redeem its paper money, or pay its debts, the greater its liabilities. This change of book-keeping came of long experience in Wall street. It was for the purpose of deceiving the people as to the amount of available funds in the Treasury, and it would always show \$100,000,000 less than was actually in the Treasury. No doubt the Treasury officials believed that the continued accumulation and retention of money in the Treasury was beneficial to the country, and that the suspension of the silver coinage would also be beneficial to the Treasury; but the trouble with the Treasury officials was that they had consulted the national banks and money lenders, and not the real business-men of the country. Had our Government officers executed the laws of the land as they found them there would have been no trouble with the silver question. Mr. Teller did not demand a forced circulation of silver; he merely demanded for it an equal chance with gold. When that was done he would abide the decision of the commercial world. Let the gold advocates give to silver free coinage, as they gave it to gold, and let the judgment of mankind be taken on its value as money. Do not allow Government officials to discredit it. Do not allow Government agents (the national banks) to refuse to receive it on deposit. Let all men understand that payment in it was a just and fair payment of a debt within the letter and the spirit of the law, and when that was done silver would resume its place as the favorite money metal of commerce. If it were said that the small interests of Colorado warped Mr. Teller's judgment, he would reply that, although Colorado produced one-quarter of all the annual silver yield of the world, yet the question of silver coinage was one of but little more importance to Colorado than to the other States of the Union. The real question was whether the world's commerce should be conducted with all the world's stock of coin or with only one-half of it. That question affected nine men in every ten in the United States. He spoke, therefore, for all who toiled in mill and field—that great host, as mighty in numbers as modest in aspiration, who constituted the strength and power of the nation; who, though forbearing and long-enduring, yet, when aroused in defense of their rights, knew how to compel their agents to respect their will.

PLEADING FOR DAKOTA.

Senator-Elect Edgerton Presents Arguments for the Admission of the Southern Half of the Territory.

[Washington special.]
The Dakota delegation, headed by Senators Edgerton and Moody, called upon President Cleveland by appointment, and were heard upon the questions of dividing the Territory of Dakota, admitting to Statehood the southern half, and organizing the northern portion into North Dakota Territory. The President listened attentively to the delegation for an hour. Senator Edgerton did most of the talking. After reciting the steps taken by the Territory which resulted in the meeting of the constitutional convention, he said:

"It has been said that there was no authority for calling the constitutional convention; in other words, that the law enacted by the Legislature is without authority and consequently void. I will not examine the question as to whether the organic act passed by Congress investing the Legislature with the power to legislate upon all rightful subjects of legislation not prohibited by that act gave the Territorial Legislature power to provide by law for a constitutional convention or not. That is not necessary for our present purpose. When statutes are silent, precedents make law. While the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall have power to admit new States, it nowhere provides, in direct terms or by implication, what steps shall be taken to bring the matter of admission of a new State to the attention of Congress, or how or with whom the first steps shall be initiated. Precedents have varied in many instances. Congress has initiated proceedings by providing for a convention in other cases, and not a few conventions have been assembled by authority of the people of the Territory."

A LOUISVILLE woman has complained to the Mayor that her two-story brick house has been stolen and carried away.

ROSCOE CONKLING will, it is said, be invited by Congress to deliver the eulogy on Gen. Grant some time in March.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—East Saginaw has a municipal debt of \$750,000.

—The Fenton Tannery at Fenton has been destroyed by fire.

—John Globeshinski was killed at Alpena by the caving of a wall.

—The jury in the Holcomb case, Hillsdale, has brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

—Baldwin is excited over the announcement that potter's clay has been discovered there.

—The Osceola Mine schoolhouse has been destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$5,000; no insurance.

—Rev. W. W. Wetmore, of Plymouth, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Jonesville.

—Faleen, Johnson & Co., of Ishpeming, dealers in dry goods, provisions, and feed, have made an assignment.

—A company with \$2,000,000 capital will commence business at the long idle Grace Iron Furnace, Marquette.

—A Clinton County man is reported dead, at the ripe age of 88, who has buried six wives, and was living peaceably with the seventh.

—A meeting of citizens of Bay City has been held to inaugurate measures in the interest of securing additional railroad facilities to that city.

—A recent Richfield production was a babe that weighed at its birth thirty-eight ounces. An ordinary finger ring was passed over its feet and up to the knee.

—Thirty-six thousand acres of pine land were sold by Mayor Thurber, of Marquette, to T. H. McGraw & Co., of New York, the consideration being \$360,000 cash.

—French & Co.'s flouring mill and elevator, containing a large quantity of wheat, at Middleville, have been burned, entailing a loss of \$22,000, with \$13,000 insurance.

—William Gayhart, of Bath, charged with burning a dwelling house in the night time, has been found guilty by the jury and sentenced to a life term in the State Prison.

—The Medical Counsellor, a journal with which Professor Arndt has been connected, has been taken up by the faculty of the State University, and will hereafter be under their control.

—Miss Laura Cook, of East Milan, while walking on the railroad track recently, fell in a fit. Samuel Warner, who chanced along, removed her about twenty minutes before a train passed along.

—S. R. Morton, of Adrian, died very unexpectedly, after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was an old soldier and a prominent member of the G. A. R., in which he has always held a responsible official position.

—B. F. Watts has received and is now setting up in the University library tower the Howard clock, recently purchased. It is to cost \$2,000, striking the hours, quarters, and twice a day rings the Cambridge chime.

—The celebrated breach of promise case of Nellie McPherson against Dennis Ryan, the knitting-works proprietor, terminated in the Supreme Court by the equal division of the court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court.

—George W. Hoffman, an old citizen of Detroit, died recently in his seventy-sixth year. His father was a Lieutenant Colonel in the war of 1812-15, and his brother was a Commissary General of prisoners during the war of the rebellion.

—George Moore, of Litchfield, eighteen years old, while hunting, leaned on the muzzle of his gun, and the weapon discharging, his left arm was torn off at the shoulder, and he sustained other injuries which will prove fatal.

—Flint has grown tired of feeding and housing vagrants and disorderly persons arrested under the city ordinances, and the Genesee County Board of Supervisors have authorized the city authorities to compel such persons to work on the streets.

—The Hersey House, Blodgett Block, and half a dozen stores at Hersey were burned recently, creating a loss of \$35,000, with insurance of \$20,000. A defective flue in the Postoffice was the cause of the fire. Hersey is a small town, and this is a heavy blow to its business.

—A sensation was created at the Princess Theater, Detroit, by the Katisha of the Pyke Opera Company, Miss Grace Atherton, leaving the stage and walking down the center aisle of the theater, stopping every three seats to show her badly shod feet, and proclaiming that the manager had not paid her in weeks, and would not give her enough to buy a pair of shoes. She told the audience to go away, as the performance would not proceed, but was persuaded to return to the stage and resume her part.

—Thomas Campsie and wife, aged about sixty, living on Bradish street, Adrian, were discovered recently unconscious from the effects of coal gas, having been overcome during the previous night. All efforts at resuscitation were futile, the wife dying at three in the morning and the husband in the afternoon. Indications show that Mr. Campsie must have taken a vessel of hot water from the stove in waiting upon his wife, who was an invalid, leaving the fire uncovered. Both were speedily overcome by the escaping fumes. Mr. Campsie was born in Buenos Ayres, the wife being Scotch. They leave three married children.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1886.

For the Holland City News:

MR. EDITOR:—If the present Lecture Course does not produce any other good results it has an excellent effect in preventing the people of Holland from acquiring an unduly high self-esteem. At the first entertainment—the lecture—it was evident from the remarks of the lecturer as to his doubts whether we could understand what he said, that we did not make a particularly favorable impression on him.

At last Tuesday's entertainment it seems that a number of us were under the impression that we were attending a concert and that a reasonable amount of applause was in order, and that we even had the right to encore such of the musicians and singers as made a favorable impression on us.

Happily for the credit of our city there was one man present who, with a discernment far superior to the great majority of the audience, saw that such action on their part was indecorous—and who had the courage to administer a fitting rebuke and convey the appalling information that our action was grating terribly on the nerves of "a few of us in front here."

Had the Professor said "obseques" instead of "services" his remarks would perhaps have even more clearly made us understand that all levity was unseemly on this sadly solemn occasion.

Holland is to be congratulated at having in her midst such a Mentor on good manners.

OB-SERVER.

Holland, Mich., January 27, 1886.

The Newaygo Bridge.

The Chicago & West Michigan Railway, which has had a gang of men at Newaygo for the past sixty days building a new iron bridge across the Muskegon river, met with an obstacle in D. P. Clay, whose mill and dam are adjacent to the contemplated work, claiming that they were infringing upon his domain, greatly to his detriment. All efforts to compromise on the part of the railway company proved futile, so strategy was resorted to by the company, who took the advantage of Clay, who resides in Grand Rapids, and while he was attending divine service at the Lutheran church last Sunday, the company had an army of 100 men who reached the scene by special train from Muskegon at 12 o'clock Saturday night and went to work building coffer-dams and putting in piers. Care had been taken to ground the telephone wires, and the operator at that place had absented himself, so that all communication was cut off. Several times during the day war was threatened between the mill men and those of the company, but better judgement prevailed, and now everything is quiet and the company's mission performed. That several suits will follow there is no doubt, for a warm, friendly feeling has not existed for some time between Clay and the company. Mr. D. P. Clay, President of the Newaygo Manufacturing Company, says: "They accomplished nothing, and the whole matter stands just as it did before they sneaked up there in the night. The hay used in building the dams floated down the canal and was soaked through the flumes and into the water wheels used to run the grist mill and other machinery along the canal—nine in number—are idle now and cannot run until the hay can be removed. It was the most lawless thing I ever heard of. Mulliken don't seem to know anything anyway. Now that was a great way to get at that. I am not a fighter but I never run, and if I had been there then they would not have done what they did." On Thursday last, another attempt was made to obstruct the canal by the railroad by driving piles in it, but they were prevented from doing so by Clay's men. There was no violence, and the railroad men left the grounds unmolested. Seven of the employees of the road were arrested for violation of the Baker conspiracy law. Thursday evening an indignation meeting was held by the citizens of Newaygo and resolutions were adopted condemning in the strongest terms the action of the railroad company. The citizens of the town intend standing by Mr. Clay in this trouble.

West Olive Items.

Mr. Fred Trumble is hauling wood to Holland City.... Last week Friday we had very severe weather the air being so full of snow at times that we could scarcely see our nearest neighbor's houses. Since then the weather has been calm and quiet pleasant.... Mr. Cady got a judgment against Mr. Gokey in their law suit which was tried recently.... Mrs. Wheeler, of Holland City, spent a few days at Mrs. A. Barlow's last week.... Sunday morning we listened to a very interesting sermon by Rev. Brockway, of Johnsville. In the evening we had the presiding elder with us who preached a sermon and administered the Lord's Supper. There was quite a number present and the services were enjoyable. The Ventura and West Olive people met at Rev. Rible's Tuesday evening for a donation party. The house was well filled. We were entertained by music, a good supper, and some games by the young folks.—ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Preaching Sabbath morning 10:30 followed by Sabbath school. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. G. W.

Fullmore Items.

The principal business of the residents of this section is the hauling of logs. The mill is receiving them by the hundreds.... Mr. G. W. Frink, agent for Grand Rapids grain buyers, is doing a big business. He buys wheat and also exchanges flour and bran for grain.... Overisel has a new attorney at law and he is endeavoring to make a living in that peaceable and quiet community.... Dr. Mabbs is confined to his house by illness. Dr. R. B. Best, of Holland, is attending him.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 3:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects, Morning, "Prosperity under hardships." In the evening, Rev. Albert A. Pfanstiel will preach. Subject, "A Warning." Congregational singing. Opening Anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "The Christian's Security." Afternoon, "The Address of the Lords Prayer—Our Father, who art in heaven."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:15. Subjects: Morning, "God's righteousness manifested by the law." Afternoon, "God's righteousness manifested without the law."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Class-meeting at close of morning service, and at 7 p. m. Teachers meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All the seats are free, and everybody is welcome. Subjects: Morning, "The danger of Spiritual Apathy." Evening, "The Bible against the use of intoxicating drinks, as a beverage, a medicine, and for sacramental purposes."

Constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, scrofulous Sore Eyes, etc., surely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

\$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., 802 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 26-1y

Bad Drainage causes much sickness. Bad blood and improper action of the liver and kidneys is bad drainage to the human system, which Burdock Blood Bitters will remedy.

IMPORTANT.

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

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to one dollar and upwards per day on European plan. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse car, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. 15-1y

Special Notices.

Wanted!

A woman to wash by the day, wages \$1.00 a day. Apply to J. Krulsenga's store. A. K. POTTER, GREENVILLE, Mich., Box 702. 52-1f

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Williams Bros. doing business in the City Hotel is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Edward M. Williams retiring. All accounts for or against said firm of Williams Bros. must be settled by G. N. Williams. GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, EDWARD M. WILLIAMS, HOLLAND, Jan. 28, 1886. 52 4t

Cloaks Below Cost.

All Hats and Fancy Feathers at 50 cents on the Dollar for cash at L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE. 511f.

Money Refunded.

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

Try Kremers & Bangs' condition powders, 15c per package or 25c per pound. If

We Are Selling!

The celebrated Rockford Mens' Shoes in Congress, Buttons and Balls styles. This is the best \$3.00 Shoe in the market. We also have a full line of first class shoes all styles from other houses, which we sell at reasonable prices. L. SPRIETMA & SON, Holland, Mich., Jan. 21, 1886. 7-1y.

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

Notice

A good, reliable, and energetic man wanted to canvass Holland with a full line of Teas, Coffees, and Spices. For particulars address with stamp, MAUL'S TEA HOUSE, Grand Rapids, Mich. 49-3t

Why cough? when relief can be obtained by using White's Pulmonary. Price 90 cents per bottle. 49-1f KREMERS & BANGS.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. For sale by Yates & Kane.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale by Yates & Kane.

Our customers speak highly of Ely's Cream Balm and are using it extensively. There is a growing demand for it. As a catarrh cure it has genuine merit. It meets the public want. 49-1f KREMERS & BANGS.

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

New Advertisements.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Albert Thompson and May Thompson of Wexford County, Michigan, to Mary A. Phillips of Kent County, Michigan, dated April twenty eighth, A. D., 1879, and recorded on August twentieth, A. D., 1881, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber 14 of mortgages on page 253, (and which mortgage was afterwards assigned by said Mary A. Phillips, by assignment dated May thirteenth, A. D., 1880, to Ernest G. Weinmann of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and which assignment was duly recorded in said Register's Office on August twentieth, A. D., 1881, in Liber 30 of mortgages on page 91, and which mortgage was afterwards assigned by said Ernest G. Weinmann, by assignment dated June fifteenth, A. D., 1885, to Henry Havens of Dallas, Clinton County, Michigan, and which last named assignment was duly recorded in said Register's Office on August twentieth, A. D., 1881, in Liber 30 of mortgages on page 255) by which default the power to sell in said mortgage contained has become operative; and upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of Three Hundred Ninety Three Dollars (\$393.00), and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the same, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore, hereby given that on April twenty eighth, A. D., 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Ottawa County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of fore closure and sale. The premises described in said mortgage and to be sold, being: The east half of the north east quarter of section twenty five (25) in town six, north of range sixteen west, in Ottawa County, Michigan. Dated January 26, 1886. WILSON HARRINGTON, Assignee of Mortgage. J. C. Post, Attorney. 52-13t.

Chancery Sale.

State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa.—In Chancery. Alexander Wilcox, Complainant, vs. Pieter De Vries and Johanna De Vries, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the Twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1885.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of March, A. D., 1886, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, I, the undersigned, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree, viz: All of that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan and described as follows, to wit: The east two-thirds of lot numbered sixteen (16) in block numbered thirty-nine (39) in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, according to the recorded map thereof of record as of the Village of Holland in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan. Dated January 30th, A. D., 1886.

GEORGE VISSCHER, Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for Ottawa County, Mich. P. H. McBRIDE, Complainant's Solicitor. 52-7t

PEOPLE'S Meat Market.

D. M. COPPOCK, Prop.

Having opened a new Meat Market at No. 50, Eighth street, Ten Hagen's building, I desire to inform the people of Holland and vicinity that I am prepared to furnish them with the choicest meats the markets affords. I shall endeavor to at all times supply my customers with everything that ought to be for sale at a first-class Meat Market.

GIVE ME A CALL!

DAVID M. COPPOCK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 31, 1886.

NEXT!!

—AT—

BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.

A Scientific Haircut or Invigorating Shampoo. at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE!

W. BAUMGARTEL, HOLLAND, Mich., March 10, 1885.

The Chicago Daily News

Has the Largest Daily Circulation in America.

Its issue for the year 1884 averaged 125,178 copies daily, and it is now regularly printing over 130,000 papers a day. The magnitude of this unequalled circulation is best appreciated when it is said that it exceeds the circulations of all other Chicago dailies combined. Taking from the three standard newspaper directories—Ayer & Son's Annual, Rowell's Directory and Hubbard's Directory—the quotations which most nearly represent the actual circulations of the Chicago press, the following diagram correctly illustrates their relative positions as to extent of circulation.



From these figures it appears that the circulation of THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS exceeds the combined circulations of all the other Chicago dailies by 19,873 copies daily. The reasons for this phenomenal success are obvious:

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

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

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

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

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

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

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

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

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

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

Needle Gas Lamp.

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

Goods delivered free of charge. B. WYNHOFF.

Holland, June 14, 1882

BURDOCK

BLOOD

BITTERS!

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

That Ache in Small of Back.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

RELIEVES

Wearv, Aching Bones.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES

Dyspepsia.

Center—I feel it my duty to say respecting Burdock Blood Bitters, that it is the best medicine I ever took. I suffered two or three years from stomach troubles and dyspepsia as well as from liver and kidney complaint. I was not able to attend to my business, my wife was afflicted in much the same way. We read of your Bitters in the papers and mentioned our minds that we would try them. The result is, my wife and I began to improve once, and I am now able to do more hard work than before in ten years. I relieved my kidney troubles as well. We both wish you, the makers of it, Godspeed. JOSEPH LONDON, Chelsea, Vt.

A Live Detroit Paper!



THE DETROIT EVENING JOURNAL.

Has been GREATLY IMPROVED during the past six months and is now THE BEST EVENING PAPER published in this State.

IT IS THE ONLY AFTERNOON PAPER IN MICHIGAN THAT RECEIVES AND PUBLISHES THE FULL DAY

Associated Press DISPATCHES.

THE EVENING JOURNAL. Receives a greater number of TELEGRAMS FROM THE SOUTH than any other paper in Detroit.

THE EVENING JOURNAL'S

Reports of the Detroit, Toledo, Chicago and New York GRAIN AND STOCK MARKETS are more complete and cover up to a later hour than those of its contemporaries. (This is an important item for the Business Men and Farmers of Michigan to consider.)

THE EVENING JOURNAL'S LOCAL NEWS is Bright and Accurate; its EDITORIALS are Independent, Comprehensive and Pointed.

THE EVENING JOURNAL

is CLEAN and possesses features of SPECIAL INTEREST TO LADIES.

THE EVENING JOURNAL is delivered BY CARRIER at 10 Cents per Week, or sent BY MAIL at the rate of \$5.00 per Year, postage prepaid.

Notice to Teachers.

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

Friday, March 12, at Hudsonville.

Friday, March 26, Grand Haven, Regular.

Friday, April 16, at Coopersville.

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

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

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

By order of the County Board of School Examiners. 48-10t MRS. A. V. WEATHERWAX, Sec'y.

Mortgage Sale.

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

It has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.

MURPHY BROS., Farm, Tex. has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the day.

A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Price 50c.

For sale at the drug store of H. Walsh

[OFFICIAL.]
Common Council.
HOLLAND, Mich., January 23, 1886.
The Common Council met in special session and was called to order by the mayor.
Members present: Mayor Kanter, Aldermen, Rose, Ter Vree, Bangs, De Roo, Kanter, Bertch, and the clerk.
Reading of the minutes dispensed with.
The following petition was received:
Holland, Mich., Jan. 23, 1886.
To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland.
GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned would respectfully petition your Honorable body to grant them permission to erect an elevated plank walk across Fifth street, to connect their mill with a warehouse they propose building on Fifth street, directly opposite their mill. They propose to leave at least two openings sufficient to permit the passage of teams, besides the openings for the R. R. side-tracks.
And your petitioners will ever pray,
WALSH DE ROO & CO.
—Referred to the Committee on Streets and Bridges with the City Attorney.
The following communication was received from the City Treasurer:
Holland, Mich., Jan. 21, 1886.
To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland.
GENTLEMEN:—I would respectfully request your Honorable body to extend the collection of taxes until February 25th, 1886.
Yours Respectfully,
CORNELIUS VER SCHURE.
City treasurer and ex-officio city collector.
—Request granted and the time for the collection of taxes extended until February 25th, 1886.
Council adjourned to Tuesday, February 2nd, 1886.
GEO. H. SIPP, Clerk.

The way to produce a smile on the face of a man, suffering with a hacking cough, is to make him a present of a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.—Just try it and you will be astonished at the result.

When Our Ships Come In.
Long years ago a boy stood at his mother's knee and asked her for many things, toys, pleasures, pastimes, money to procure them with.

"You shall have them all," said the fond mother, kissing the boy's upturned face, "when my ship comes in."
But the ship never came in. Years passed; the boy became a man, and the mother, who was very sick, sent for him. When he stood by her bedside she looked at him with a faint, sad smile.

"My ship is coming in," she said. Then he knew that she was dying. "It is a beautiful ship," she whispered, "and it is bringing me every good thing I have missed here."

"But it will take you away from me," and the strong man wept.

Other years passed away, and an old man lay dying. His grandchildren hung about him to soothe his last moments and see that his wants were attended to. They thought he was gone—he lay so silent. At last he opened his eyes and said in a clear, firm voice:

"Rest—home—heaven—I will have them all when my ship comes in."

"Has he a ship?" asked the children of each other.

"It is sailing steadily this way," said the dying man. "Its sails are white and glistening; the friends of my youth are on its decks of pearl; no rough seas will engulf it; no storms will drive it from its course; my Captain has given His orders; my ship is coming in."

The children saw no white-winged ship or boatman pale. They heard not the dip of the muffled oars, as they bore him away on "the sea that runs around all the world."

We all have ships at sea. To our human eyes some of them were wrecked near shore.

By the flow of the inland river, while some went down in open sea with all their colors flying. They have the choicest treasures for us, but they never come in; friends, dear friends, are voyagers on them; richer stuff than the looms of India produce are in the holds; jewels of fabulous wealth are held in trust there, but are on the far-off sea, and come not to any harbor. We can see the dip of the opal sails; we can discern the beloved crew, but they are ever sailing away, away.

"Ship ahoy!"

It is the voice of the commander, Death.
The ship puts about then and comes near to the white sands of life. It is no unreal phantom ship. It is freighted with youth and love, lost hopes and blessed fruition. Our feet are upon the decks—the white spray envelops us as with a veil; all sail is not for the blessed isles—our ship has come in!—M. Quad.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes, that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without relief. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial bottles free at H. Walsh's Drug Store.

\$1,000 Forfeit!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of cough, cold, sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough, and all diseases of throat and lungs, except asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottles 25 and 50c. Large bottles \$1.00. Genuine wrapped only in blue. Sold by all druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., 363 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DORIAN FRUIT.
The King of Water Now Absorbs the Time of the King of Burnah.
Just now no work at all is being transacted in the capital of Burnah. Idleness is de rigueur; for it happens that the dorian fruit is now in season, and until that is over the King may not be disturbed.
What kind of a fruit is it, this wonderful thing that lays its relaxing fascination upon the whole machinery of Government; that stops, by the mere spell of its deliciousness, the rotation of an administration? It is not easily described; but roughly speaking, the following recipe may be ventured upon for imitating a dorian: Take equal quantities, say a quart, of almond paste and onion sauce, and mix them thoroughly with a pound of cream cheese. Flavor it with as many essences as can be procured, and serve up in a dish with an outrageously dead cat. The cat, of course, is not intended to be eaten. It is merely used as a garnish to impart the necessary perfume to the fruit. We do not think we do the dorian any injustice in this description, and, lest it may seem to do, we would hasten to add that, in spite of all drawbacks, it is emphatically delicious.
That any should have ventured to eat the evil-smelling thing is strange enough. Still more astonishing, however, is the fact that, when once eaten, the taste for it becomes with many persons absolute passion. It seems to possess something of the fascination of opium. Once the liking for it is acquired, the craving for it grows irresistible. The man who to-day would turn and run for his life if dorians were brought near him, will by and by be looking forward impatiently to the time when they shall be again in season. Nor, when they are once in the market, does the dorian-eater ever seem to know when he has had enough. Still less will he acknowledge that he has had a feast. On the contrary, having swallowed quarts of the mixture which the large fruit contains, he still longs for more. Perpetually devouring, he will never confess to a surfeit. He becomes voracious as a whirpool, bottomless as the pit. His appetite is unquenchable and gargantuan. He will eat more, at one sitting, than the human form could be thought capable of containing, and even then will look hungrily at the spoon and plate as if he would like to lick them as clean as Squeers' pupils used to do. Though he ought to feel gorged to repletion, he leaves the table as if unsatisfied, and the smallest provocation in the way of suggesting "another dorian" will bring him to his seat.

Let the amazing passion for the fruit has never found any adequate explanation. That is to say, no one, when challenged to show cause for his furious enthusiasm about it, can do so intelligibly. Each one vows that the thing delights in for some different reason. Is it acid? Yes. And very sweet? Yes, too. It has no juice, and yet it has no solid part, and is therefore all juice. It has so many flavors that it has none at all, and yet every one is simultaneously recognizable. Half the time the gourmand eats it he is absorbed in doubt as to what he is eating. The tastes fit over his bewildered palate in such swift succession that he can no more identify them than a passenger in an express train can identify faces on the platform he dashes past. It is a procession of the ghosts of flavors, of the phantoms of perfumes, and they crowd along on each other's heels so fast that the eater can never stop precisely at any one of them and exclaim: "There, now, this is so and so." It is already gone past, and the next one is passing. It was almonds, when the eater opened his mouth, but before he had time to say so it was onion-sauce, which turns into vanilla-cream and then to cream-cheese, with a dash of lemon and so to a meringue, sherry, Swiss milk, raspberry—anything. The ultimate result, however, the outcome of the conflict, is confusion pure and simple; an utter collapse of the intellectual effort to distinguish one from the other, and a hopeless abandonment of reason. One idea alone possesses the really infatuated dorian-eater, and that is to eat as much as he possibly can. Yet, though explanation of the curious fascination this fruit possesses is not forthcoming, analogies exist which go to prove that the dorian is not the only one of the gifts of Pomona that, like the fabled apples, has the power of bewitching those who taste the delicacy.—London Telegraph.

Special Notices.
A Simple Cure for Dyspepsia.
Probably never in the history of Proprietary Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Golden Seal Bitters. Why, such has been the success of this discovery, that nearly every family in whole neighborhoods have been taking it at the same time. Golden Seal Bitters combines the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom, and in such proportions as to derive their greatest medicinal effect with the least disturbance in the whole system. In fact this preparation is so well balanced in its action upon the alimentary canal, the Liver, the Kidneys, the Stomach, the Bowels, and the circulation of the Blood, that it brings about a healthy action of the entire human organism that can hardly be credited by those who have not seen the remarkable results that have followed its use. Sold by H. Walsh. 50-41

Special Notices.

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WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1. For sale by Yates & Kane.
SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation. Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle.

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

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 10 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Yates & Kane.

World's Best. West's Liver Pills, a sure cure for liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, and indigestion. 30 pills 25c. All druggists.

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

Sick headache and all liver diseases yield immediately to West's Liver Pills. Sugar coated. All druggists.

HACKMETACK—a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, Nov. 20, 1885.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Holland	10 25	1 20	11 50	5 00
Grand Junction	11 37	2 30	1 10	8 27
Bangor	11 55	2 37	1 31	9 30
Benton Harbor	12 27	3 23	2 35	12 00
New Buffalo	2 35	4 25	3 55	2 35
Chicago	5 43	7 10	7 00	
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Chicago	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Chicago	9 00	2 30	9 55	
New Buffalo	11 55	5 35	12 30	7 55
Benton Harbor	12 42	6 35	1 30	10 15
Bangor	2 02	7 22	2 55	1 35
Grand Junction	2 20	7 35	3 17	2 55
Holland	3 30	8 40	4 40	5 30
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.
Holland	3 30	8 40	4 45	10 25
Zeeland	3 40	8 40	4 55	10 35
Grand Rapids	4 30	9 25	5 45	11 20
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Grand Rapids	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Grand Rapids	8 00	12 35	10 40	8 20
Zeeland	8 58	11 25	11 35	9 10
Holland	10 10	1 20	11 35	5 25
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKEGON.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Holland	10 25	3 30	15 30	5 35
Grand Haven	11 15	4 20	6 30	6 30
Ferryburg	11 20	4 25	6 40	6 35
Muskegon	11 55	4 55	7 15	7 10
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM MUSKEGON TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Muskegon	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Muskegon	4 45	11 40	7 00	8 30
Ferryburg	5 30	12 25	7 35	9 27
Grand Haven	5 35	12 30	7 45	9 38
Holland	6 25	1 20	8 40	10 25
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Holland	3 30	8 40	10 25	
Fillmore	3 45	8 45	10 40	
Hamilton	4 00	9 00	10 50	
Allegan	4 30	9 15	11 25	
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Allegan	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Allegan	9 10	4 30	11 2	
Fillmore	9 42	5 05	12 17	
Hamilton	9 50	5 15	12 30	
Holland	10 15	5 30	1 00	
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	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.

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

Michigan and Ohio Railroad.

Taking effect Jan. 18, 1885.

GOING WEST. Central Time. GOING EAST.

Pass.	Mix'd	Pass.	TOWNS.	Pass.	Pass.
a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
10 10	5 45	L. Toledo A.	11 10	5 19	
11 02	6 40	Dundee.	10 10	4 15	
11 24	7 04	Britton.	9 46	8 52	
11 29	7 09	Ridgeway.	9 42	8 47	
11 39	7 16	Tecumseh.	9 32	8 37	
11 55	7 39	Tipton.	9 17	8 22	
12 08	7 45	Onsted.	9 05	8 08	
12 30	8 08	Adrian.	8 43	7 45	
12 43	8 25	Jerome.	8 28	7 28	
12 55	8 32	Moscow.	8 20	7 21	
1 06	8 42	Hanover.	8 09	7 10	
1 17	8 53	Pniaski.	7 57	7 01	
1 34	9 15	Homer.	7 38	6 58	
2 05	9 44	Marshall.	7 05	6 14	
2 17	9 57	Ceresco.	6 49	6 02	
2 36	10 15	Battle Creek.	6 30	5 44	
2 56		Augusta.		5 27	
3 04		Yorkville.		5 20	
3 10		Richland.		5 15	
3 45		Montpelier.		5 48	
3 58		Fisk.		5 35	
4 10		Kellogg.		5 30	
p. m.		A Allegan L.		5 20	
				a. m.	

Train Connections.

At Toledo, with all railroads diverging. At Dundee, with T. & C. T. At Britton, with Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. At Tecumseh, with Lake Shore & Mich. Southern. At Jerome, with L. S. & M. S. At Hanover, with L. S. & M. S. At Homer with L. S. & M. S. (Lansing Division) and Air Line Division of the Mich. Central. At Marshall, with M. C. R. R. At Battle Creek, with Chicago & Grand Trunk and M. C. R. R. At Montpelier with G. R. & J. At Allegan, with Chicago & West Mich. and L. S. & M. S.
Trains 11 daily except Sunday.

B. McHUGH, General Passenger Agent.

New Advertisements.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage dated May fourth, (4th), A. D. 1870, and executed by Robert Akerly, and Mary C. his wife, to George W. Jocelyn, and recorded August second (2nd), A. D. 1870, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa county, Michigan, in favor of U. of mortgages, on page 404, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, five hundred and sixty dollars (\$560.00); and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt or any part thereof secured by said mortgage, now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the First day of February, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house of Ottawa county, Michigan, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises in said mortgage described, or so much thereof as will satisfy said debt and the interest and expense of this advertisement and sale, viz.: The southeast quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) and the southwest quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section three (3), town five (5) N. of range sixteen (16) west, lying in the town of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan.
GEORGE W. JOCELYN, Mortgagee.
Holland, Michigan, November 4, A. D. 1885.

THE CENTURY, R. N. DeMERELL,
For 1885-86.

The remarkable interest in the War Papers and in the many timely articles and strong serial features published regularly in the Century has given that magazine a regular circulation of

MORE THAN 200,000 COPIES MONTHLY
Among the features for the coming volume, which begins with the November number, are:

THE WAR PAPERS

BY GENERAL GRANT AND OTHERS.

These will be continued, most of them illustrated, until the chief events of the Civil War have been described by leading participants on both sides.

The "Recollections of a Private" and special war papers of an anecdotal or humorous character will be features of the year.

SERIAL STORIES BY

W. D. HOWELLS, MARY HALLOCK FOOTE, AND GEORGE W. CABLE.

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

SPECIAL FEATURES

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

SHORT STORIES

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

THE ILLUSTRATIONS

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

PRICES, A SPECIAL OFFER

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THE WEDDING TOUR.

A BOW-WOOF TALE BY BURDETTE OF AN UN-FORTUNATE COUPLE.

A man named Jones, in the great wild West, He married the girl that he loved best, And he said to her in an evil hour, "Let's plume our wings for a bridal tour."

He did not care which way they went, Nor how much time and money they spent, But they wanted to do the pleasantest way, With the scenic points in the open day.

They read the "folders" o'er and o'er, And read them over again once more; And thought when last they read them through, There was some mistake in a card or two.

For the "Wahoo root" took the mountain in, And the peaks were all on the "great Pen-Tain." On the "Boyannean" were the crags so tall, And Niagara thundered along them all.

But the N. G. short line ran straight through, And there was no change on the P. and Q.; The last to start was the one that led, And they all got through six hours ahead.

They were all rock ballast and all steel rails, With dining cars for the dinner pails; The shortest way and the lowest fare, And the quickest time—they were all right there.

They were all bee lines by lake and rill, Round crested mountain and smiling hill; They twisted around like an amperand, But they went "air line"—don't you understand?

From the Kennebec to the Bayou Claire, From the Peak of Pike unto Mount Despair, From the Great Salt down to Funday's brine, They all went through on the shortest line.

They read till their reason went aflame, Then they took the line with the longest name, The thoroughfare on the solid train, And the straightest "root" on this sphere munda-

They changed three times in the first ten miles, And they kept on changing between whales; They lost their baggage and the King Charles' pup, And the wrong man took their tickets up.

Then they paid their fare, but forgot their way, And with crazy folks they are made to stay, They think all night, and talk all day, And this is all they can think or say.

"Take the Great Broom-handle & Skew Gee, Via Baltimore and the N. G. C., For the Worst Shore Rare line U. and I, Is the root that the lunatics go by!"

LOVE'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

They stood on the lawn in the red glow of the May sunset—Jean Graeme and Norman Fraser. Behind them rose the walls of the vine-embowered cottage where the girl's happy young life had been passed. The last of a large family, Jean lived only for the father and mother whose sole joy she had become when the dark depths of ocean received the two brave lads who had fought so gallantly through the horrors of the mutiny.

Through her lonely childhood Norman Fraser had been her friend—since the days they had read the same books and had gone nutting together in the Boscum Woods on bright half-holidays; had been her lover since she returned from Edinburgh a "finished young lady," as Miss Colburn said; "the same sweet lassie," according to her father.

As for Norman—he could say nothing, she had become to him so much, a part of his life since that life had opened out to him wider possibilities and grander prospects than his native valley offered. He looked down at her as she stood in her simple blue dress amongst her flowers, that sweet welcoming smile upon her lips, and held her hand a little longer than usual in his strong clasp as he told her that his hopes were realized.

"The appointment is mine, Jean; I have gained the position. My probation is at an end, my hopes are fulfilled—the bright future has come at last. God is very good to us, Jean."

"A loving father," the girl said, softly, thinking the while of the orphan lad who had worked out so bravely his career; gaining the victory over adverse circumstances; toiling earnestly with faithful industry at his profession, until now, in the prime of his noble youth, he had plucked success from the heights which before had appeared so inaccessible.

"Jean," he said, gaily, the same joy in his voice which filled his eyes; "Jean, you must look on me with new respect—do you appreciate that I represent one of the largest mining companies in the world? Do you perceive any change in me?" He bent his dark head until his frank eyes were on a level with her own. "Only 27," he said, with a little pardonable pride in his manner, "and my fortune is made. Will you be ready, Jean, to go with me to the far Southern land in which my new work lies?" She looked up with a startled air. "It is very sudden, Norman. I—I—" she broke down; "would it hurt you very much if I could not go?"

"Hurt me?" His handsome face paled. "Would it darken a sunny July day if the light were suddenly obscured? Why bring so sad a thought to me now, when the noon-tide of my success is gladdening my soul? It is quick work, dear, but better so; the parting will lose its sadness if you have less time to indulge in those regrets which find place in even our fullest joy. You will come, Jean?"

She hesitated, a shadow on her lovely face, her lips quivering—"How can I tell you? You will not understand."

"I can understand, Jean, anything but that you will not. Nay, Jean, you are too kind to grieve me without cause. You will come, dear?"

For one second she looked up at him, standing so strong and handsome before her, the light of his deep, true love in his clear eyes, that tendersmile on his frank lips. His hands were outstretched as if to lead her into that glad new life of which he had spoken—it was hard, but she turned resolutely away.

"Norman," her voice was very low, he bent forward to catch each faltering word. "Do you remember the little song I sang the other night?"

He interrupted her, a sharp note of pain in his voice. "You cannot mean?" Then he broke down. "You torture me; say you are only jesting, only making a trial of my love—say anything but that you will not come. You were always kind, Jean, always so tender and pitiful to any creature in pain—be kind now, dear; it was a jest—nothing else?"

As the shadow deepened on her fair face, she answered very gently: "Let me tell you how it chanced, Norman, that I saw my duty in its true light. It was the other night when we were speaking of your bright prospects, and mother spoke of the boys, the brothers of whom I have only the faintest recollection, the two sons who were lost on their homeward voyage from India. It suddenly flashed upon me how selfish I had been to dream of a happiness they could not share. So old, Norman, and I, the only one remaining to them, apart from

them it might be forever. I could not picture the scene of their desolate lives, it came upon me with so sudden a shock; so—you understand me, Norman?"

"I wonder," he said slowly, "if you realize the meaning of your words. You forget how long I have held the hope of winning you when—O, the emptiness of it all!" he went on, bitterly. "To gaily my desire, to hasten to lay my fortune at Jean's feet, to look only to her, to find it all barren and empty! And yet Jean was kind once."

Tears gathered in the girl's eyes. "Therefore I would hasten these last words. I knew that I could not make it clear to you, Norman; I knew that you would not see it in my light—yet, if you could look at it as I have done lately, you would acknowledge—"

"That you are right to leave me for them?" he asked quickly. "I could never bring myself to see that, Jean."

"To think," she said very softly, "of the lonely days, of the desolate fireside, of the empty rooms; no one to sing to them in the long winter evenings, no one—we are young, Norman; she added, wistfully, 'we have all our lives before us, we are in the sunrise and their faces are turned to the sunset.'"

"Someday," he said, bitterly, "when we are beyond the freshness of our youth we may meet; someday, when the world has palled upon us and the beautiful dreams we dreamed together have ended in disappointment, we may meet on that barren plain of middle age. Yes," he went on with a short laugh of utter wretchedness, "I can see it all, Jean. If it must be so, if you will not come now—then we part forever."

"Then, as you say, it must be forever. I was selfish; I forgot that you in the stirring world could easily find enough to fill your life. I forgot that our dear Scotch hills would encircle you no longer. So, farewell; you will have your bright hopes, and I—I shall have my memories. Norman, for the old love's sake, let us part as friends."

Then something in her voice—or it might have been the sorrow in her eyes, or the quiver of her lips, revealed to him a little of her heart's deep agony; possibly he saw as far in that second as ever a man can see into a woman's soul. The anger passed away; he forgot all the hopes her act had shattered, and, coming nearer, took her hand in his.

"Dear," he said, and surely he had never loved her with so intense and earnest a love before; surely she had never seemed so much a part of his life as now when the dark wave of separation was so soon to roll between them; surely he had never realized how much a part of himself she had become as now that their ways were to divide; "dear, I will do your bidding, I will go away, will leave you—but not forever. However wide the drear expanse of ocean between us, however long the years which may pass before we meet, I shall hold you bound to me; I shall yet return to claim you. O dear love of my youth! I shall still hold you as the one purifying, one ennobling influence of my life. Fate may be cruel—in the dark hour one may well look to a darker—but if Time should separate, Eternity shall reunite. Yet, after all, that greatest sorrow will not be ours; as in the old sweet days I shall come through the mountain-pass into this dear valley to find you here amongst the roses with your welcoming hand ready to meet my own. O, my dear, it will be worth living for; worth knowing lonely days, worth bearing great disappointment, to gain such rapture after all! And you, Jean, what will you do?"

"I?" But she could not speak. Surely the sacrifice had never seemed so hard as now that his voice spoke her name with so deep a tenderness, such infinite love. Then she lifted her eyes to his. "I shall wait for the glad hour which you have pictured to me, and, Norman, it will come; I feel it—nay, I know it—it will come."

A little longer they stood on the lawn, each thinking of, yet each trying to shun, the hour which Time could not much longer delay. The years which might come between them were lost sight of; in fancy they were living over the glad moment which should reunite them.

Mr. Graeme's voice aroused them. It was soon over—the hurried explanation. "It was better for Norman to go alone at first, so she would stay with them a little longer," and while the old man's trembling fingers rested lovingly on her sunny curls, the mother, who, with a woman's intuition, saw into the other woman's heart, took the girl's hand in her own and bent over it with loving lips. Then as Norman rose to go, Mr. Graeme, with his kindly clasp, drew the young man back into the room.

"Stay a little longer, Jean will sing for us—you'll never hear so bonny a voice as my Jean's, though you search the whole world over. Sing, Jean, the song you sang the other day—you mind it, wife? 'I Canna Leave the Auld Folk Now.' You thought of us, too, when Norman told you of his fortune, eh, lassie?"

How she sang the tender, pathetic ballad Jean never afterward knew. She only knew that it was through a mist she saw the words, and through a deeper mist looked up into Norman's eyes—scarcely less dim than her own. Then for one passionate moment his arms were around her, for one moment her head lay against his heart—and it was over; the sharp agony of self-renunciation, the anguish of that great sacrifice.

Then she returned to the house to smile bravely at her father's cheery words, to receive her mother's kiss with sweet, unquivering lips. It was over—but there remained the gladness of their meeting day.

Not unhappily the years passed by to Jean in the restful quiet of the valley lying within the shadow of the Scotch hills. From the far southern land Norman's letters came like a breath of brighter air across the winter chill of those grim mountains. Now they would tell her of the strange life of these tropic regions, of fairy-like visions of forests in the Orinoco with their glorious flowers and curious plants; every page was vivid with the glow of South American sunsets, of rare red dawns, of sultry, shadeless noons.

It was never his life of which he spoke, never his alone; in every hope, in every dream, her name came first. It was of their future he wrote, when wealth and distinction fell to his lot. Their future!—and as for Jean, afar in her simple home, her dreams were like his own, tinged with the hope which made their separation bright.

Never a letter reached her but bore the old yearning question: "When will you come, Jean?" And Jean read it with deeper love for the absent writer, but with never a thought of change.

So the years went by—to Norman full of stir and excitement; to Jean full of pure content—until one day a shadow fell across the sunshine of her letters. "She was not well; the cold air of her mountains had been unkind of late. It was nothing—yet!" How passionate the cry which went up from the depths of Norman's soul as he

read the mother's note! "Their bonny Jean was ill." Not this blow! not this agony! Surely God would be merciful!

Headless of the important and lucrative position which he held, Norman engaged passage on the first steamer leaving for home—a nameless sorrow ageing his bronzed face, a sick horror at his heart. All through the long voyage that thought he could not put into words racked his soul.

At last he was at home; a few hours more and he would be with Jean. How familiar the quaint old town! how sweet the brisk clear voices! how fresh and bracing the air!

Here he and Jean had gone that sunny morning so long ago—he could see her in her pink dress, with her bright hair falling in tangled curls on her dimpled shoulders. How careful he had been of her lifting her over the stiles and piling huge stones in the brook for her to step on when she insisted upon crossing the pretty stream alone. Here they had gone for a long ramble the day his happiness had come to him. Memory showed him that lovely picture—Jean in her fresh girlish beauty, her innocent eyes dim with a joyous mist as he told her of the happy life which lay before them.

He looked up at the mountains, white with the late-lying snow of that bitter December, and thought of the morning when he had climbed that tall peak to gather for Jean a plant she had spoken of in his presence. Look where he would, the spot held something of her; her presence pervaded the whole scene with a gracious charm. It was Jean's smile he saw in the sunlight; Jean's eyes looked on him from the clear blue of the heavens; it was Jean's voice he heard in the musical ripple of the streamlet rejoicing in its freedom from winter's icy fetters. It would be the gay, glad springtime very soon; he would take her away from this northern climate into the glow and radiance to be found under cloudless Italian skies. How the bright, beautiful days would be filled with her presence; how she would rejoice in the eternal youth, the ever-changing splendors of that fair southern land! It would bring her back the early freshness of her first glad youth; it would be an idyl, an earthly paradise—God is good. He would not take from them this purest hope.

He had reached the pretty, simple house which held his happiness, the woman of whom he had made an idol. Jean's flowers were dead; only a few blackened leaves hung from limp stalks, yet here there had been such a wealth of beauty the day they parted! How Jean would delight in the Roman violets and lilies—Jean, whose eyes were blue as the violets; whose soul was pure as the lilies.

But—what a hush about the place! He would step lightly—she might be sleeping. In the hall he saw her father, and even in that sharp moment of fear he noticed how thin the white hair lay upon his temples, how tremulously the worn hands were extended.

"Jean?" Norman could say no more. Mr. Graeme looked up with no sign of recognition in his face. "You knew her, then, our bonny lassie? They say our Jean is dying."

Norman waited to hear no more, but softly mounted the stairs, passing down the corridor to where the sound of a woman's voice fell upon the stillness. He entered the room, and fell with a low, bitter cry beside the bed where Jean lay dying. He felt vaguely that Mrs. Graeme stood by him, that her kind hand rested on his head for a second, that she said something in a low voice—it was all a dream, an awful dream.

Then Jean's voice fell softly on the silence of the room. It was Jean, but not the Jean from whom he had parted that May night so long ago. This Jean was a child again roaming through leafy woods on sunny afternoons; this Jean was the little girl he had loved in his boyhood. Scene after scene of their childhood Jean's voice brought back to him; now she chided him for some adventurous act, now sang in broken tones some old ballad he had loved, now thanked him for a gift of flowers. She did not know him, her restless eyes never brightened as he bent over her and touched his lips to her brow.

"Jean," he whispered. He had never called upon her before without winning the sweetest answer from her sweet soul. "Jean," but she did not know him; she was far away from the quiet room, wandering with him through the glow and splendor of the strange Southern land of which he had told her when no shadow lay upon the brightness save the fleeting shadow of their brief separation.

Through the long night he kept his sad vigil, hungering for the recognition which it almost seemed would never come. At last, as the first light of a cloudless dawn stole into the room, the wandering, restless spirit passed away, and Jean's calm, sweet soul shone once more from Jean's eyes.

Her feeble fingers closed over his strong brown hand, her gentle voice uttered his name, her loving eyes sought his. Then he gave way, tears, not all his self-restraint could control, dimming his last recollection of the face of his one love. Even as he told her of the glad bright land to which he would bear her, the shadow deepened, her slight hold grew feebler; and while the mother's sobs broke from her anguished heart, he felt the agony of that supreme loss; knew that even as his strong arms were around her as if to wrest her from that stronger clasp which claimed her, Jean's gentle, patient soul had passed.

"To where, beyond these voices, there is peace."

The Tower of London.

It stands on the north bank of the Thames, about a mile below London Bridge, and in the oldest part of the British metropolis. Its foundation has been ascribed to Julius Cæsar, but the tradition is unsupported by evidence, though it is probable the Romans had a fortification there. The oldest portion of the present fortress is the keep, or White Tower, so named from its having been originally whitewashed. It was built in 1078, by William the Conqueror. A great many notable persons besides Richard III.'s young nephews have been imprisoned there. It has been from early times the depository of the national arms, and since the restoration of the "merry monarch" Charles II., the regalia or crown jewels have been kept there on exhibition.

Very few of the Mormon ladies appear to be opposed to the one-man power.

A Bullfinch Academy.

The bullfinch is a singing bird, and academies for their education are established at Hesse and Fulda, whence all Germany, Holland, and England receive supplies of the little musicians. These birds bring from one to ten dollars, according to their cleverness in singing, as freshmen, sophomores and graduates.

Dr. Stanley truly observes that no school can be more diligently attended by its master, and no scholars more effectually trained to their calling, than a seminary of bullfinches. As a general rule, they are formed into classes of about six each and kept in a dark room, where food and music are administered at the same time, so that when the meal is ended, if the birds feel disposed to tune up, they are naturally inclined to imitate the sounds which are familiar to them. As soon as they begin to imitate a few notes the light is admitted into the room, which exhilarates their spirits and inclines them to sing.

In some establishments the starving system is adopted, and the birds are not allowed food or light until they sing. When they have been for some time under this course of instruction in classes, they are committed singly to the care of boys, whose sole business it is to go on with their education. Each boy assiduously plays his bird-organ from morning till night, for the instruction of the bird committed to his care, while the class leader goes his regular rounds, superintending the progress of his feathered pupils, praising or scolding them according to the improvement made. This round of teaching goes on unremittingly for no less a period than nine months, by which time the bird has acquired firmness, and is less likely to forget or spoil the air by omitting passages or giving them in a wrong place.

In some cases the birds have been taught to whistle three different airs without spoiling or confusing them, but in general, a simple air, with perhaps a little prelude, is as much as they can remember. In this respect the nightingale differs. It never repeats itself, like other birds; it improvises its passage, and if it ever resumes the same, it is always with new accents and added embellishments. It warbles in its dreamy sleep.

The birds exhibit different degrees of capacity. It has been observed that the more easily a bird acquires his lesson the more readily he forgets it. The same observation has been made in reference to children. It is essential that the birds should hear no other musical sounds than those it is intended they shall imitate. They are such close imitators that if the bird-organ is somewhat out of tune the unpleasant effect is perpetual in their song. Boys and girls are as much at the mercy of vicious teachers. Their language and opinions are tinged by companionship. The road from the school of the street to the university of the prison lies in easy gradations.

"Unless you see the bullfinch sing," says Mr. Wood, "you miss the best part of the performance." He puffs out his plumage, winks his eyes and makes comical contortions with his head. No boy could make his maiden speech at the academic exhibition with more pride and pomposity than that which attends the song of the bullfinch in his scarf of glossy black velvet and vest of bright vermilion.—Frank H. Stauffer, in Philadelphia Call.

Arizona as a Live-Stock Country.

Although possessing the necessary elements for raising live-stock of all classes, cattle predominates in our territory, say a Prescott paper, over all other kinds. This will no doubt be the case for some time to come, but while the cattle are multiplying very fast, there can be no question that the horse, sheep, and hog industry is receiving more attention daily and gaining ground with the same, if not more, speed than other branches of commerce. However, the production of live-stock of the latter description does not attract the attention which the favorable sources Arizona extends should receive. For raising blooded horses or hogs no more favorable place could be found in any State or Territory in the Union than the Salt River valley. Here feed of all kinds can be raised at little expense, and the climate is such as to warrant the health of stock. Alfalfa, the grass of which so much has been written lately, grows with almost unprecedented rapidity, and as fodder for hogs its equal can not be found, these animals subsisting entirely on this, and growing fat. Arizona as a shipper of cattle is yet in her infancy compared with the outlook of the future. The major portion of the cattlemen of this Territory are men who started in business with comparatively nothing, but by economy, industry, and enduring great hardships they are fast reaching the top round of the ladder of success, and as a consequence Arizona may from now on be counted among the beef producers of the world.

He Proved It.

"I am trying to raise a monument fund," said a tramp to De Fidgett, "and would be glad to have you donate a dime."

"Look here, you beggar, you know you are lying. If I were to give you a dime you would go to the nearest saloon and spend it for drink."

"Sir, you have impeached my veracity. I can prove to you that I am telling the truth."

"If you can I will give you the dime."

"Don't you suppose the saloon keeper will want a monument when he dies?"—San Francisco Maverick.

The way to please is not to display your superiority; it is to conceal it from being perceived.

PITH AND POINT.

An event in high life—a cat-fight on the roof.

A glowing prospect—a fat man's face in warm weather.

A plumbier's paradise—forty below and no fire in the house.

Thistle down—John L. Sullivan's fist. At all events, when John puts up his fist he generally remarks: "This'll down 'em!"—Barbers' Gazette.

An old rounder says paralysis is caused by canned goods. It is also certain that some of it comes through bottled goods.—New Orleans Picayune.

MARRIAGE wonderfully improves some women's beauty. Many a woman was never able to boast a pair of lovely black eyes until after she had been married a year or two.—Maverick.

PERSONS who are not acquainted with the fact ought to know that Phil Sheridan blushes a good deal, and that accounts for the brilliancy of his complexion.—San Francisco Maverick.

AS IT IS.

The gallant beau, with soft, white hands Incased in kids and golden bands, By every look and action tells He's led to worship by the belles. The charming Miss, of sweet sixteen, In fashion's garb, with beauty's mien, While parson talks of Johns and Jims, Is on the lookout for the hims. —Detroit Free Press.

"What did you do the first time you got into a battle?" said a young lady to an old soldier. "Of course you didn't run?" "Oh, no, I didn't run, Miss; not at all; but if I had been going for a doctor, and you had seen me, you would have thought somebody was awful sick."—Chicago Ledger.

A SCIENTIST has advanced the theory that, taking size as a basis, the molecules of which a block of granite is composed are as far apart as the planets of our solar system, and yet some women can't understand how it comes that it always takes a man a good while to find his hat.—Chicago Ledger.

A WRITER in a juvenile magazine says one of the first toys that a little Eskimo has is a small bow of whalebone which shoots arrows pointed with pins. If the little Eskimo is as careless with such toys as the little Americans, we should think that the arctic country presents a fine field for a glass-eye manufactory.

SOPHRONIA writes: I am making a poem about the late-lamented Jumbo, but cannot find a rhyme for the name. Can you give me a rhyme for Jumbo? Certainly, dear:

A girl in Connecticut, cunning and cute, Last year was engaged to a wealthy deaf mute, And often she's been with her kind deaf and dumb beau, At Barnum's and seen the great elephant Jumbo. —Boston Courier.

DR. DIO LEWIS says he has taken a daily bath in cold water for forty-five years, and is now full of determination to duplicate this experience. This, we take it, means that he intends to take two cold baths daily for the next forty-five years. Perhaps if he were to use warm water and a little more soap he wouldn't find it necessary to take so many baths.—Norristown Herald.

A VIRGINIA woman owned twelve stands of bees, which attended strictly to business, working ten hours a day, until a distillery was started in the neighborhood. Now the bees fly over to the still that cheers and inebriates, get very drunk, and are of very little profit. How very similar a bee is to a man! Strong drink converts the "busy bee" into a drone.—Norristown Herald.

"This," said Farmer Hayseed to his city guest, as he pointed to a large field, "is where we keep our bull." "And are we going in there?" asked the guest. "Yes, but you need not be afraid. He is as gentle as a lamb except when he sees bright red. If you will take this chalk and chalk your nose we can pass through in safety." And the farmer chuckled softly to himself that night as he heard his guest packing his grip.—Tumbler.

THE MONEY-MAKING CHICAGO MAN.

There was a man in our town Who was not wondrous wise; For though he had fresh goods to sell He would not advertise. But when he saw his rival sell More goods than e'er could he, He stormed about his grocery As mad as mad could be. He soon found out the other man Had "ads" in sheets betimes; He took the hint and did likewise, And now piles in the dimes. —Goodall's Chicago Sm.

"MR. DUSENBERRY, I'm shocked to see that you will persist in fishing. It is horrible to hurt the little things in that way. I declare I'll not let you bring any of them into the house." "Well, my dear, I guess you are about right. It is excessively cruel. Of course the remark does not apply to that pretty little South American bird in your hat. Possibly it was chloroformed. While it may be wrong to supply the demands of appetite, it is perfectly right to respond to the follies of fashion. If—" "Mr. Dusenberry, you're a brute—that's what you are!"—Philadelphia Call.

Too Much Chicory.

Mrs. Samuelson, of Dallas, hired a colored woman who had no previous experience in cooking. She was so ignorant that she didn't even know how to make tea, so Mrs. S. told her to make it as she did coffee, meaning for her to put the tea in the boiling water.

When the tea came on the table it was simply horrible.

"What have you been doing with this tea?" "I done as yer tole me. Yer tole me ter make it as I did de coffee, but I bleeves I put in too much of de chicory."—Texas Siftings.

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COUGH AND CROUP
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ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES,
Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 per bottle.

The 25-CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a COUGH OR CROUP REMEDY.

These desirable remedy for CONSUMPTION or any LUNG DISEASE should secure the large \$1.00 bottles.

Directions accompany each bottle.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO. (Limited), Prop'rs,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.



SOLDIER'S RECORD.

SOMETHING
New Showing
Enlistment,
Discharge, Battles participated
in, wounds, promotions, etc., and a
place to record disease. A magnificent
work of art. Striking steel portraits
of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman,
and Sheridan. Battle scenes etc., making
a beautiful picture for framing. When filled out
will prove an interesting record for all, and a priceless
souvenir to posterity. Highly indorsed by leading
military men. Those who lost soldier friends
during or since the war, and every veteran now living,
will be sure to order one or more copies.

GOOD AGENTS can reap a splendid harvest, as the
Soldier's Record are unequalled. Children of
Soldiers prize them highly. Every man in need of a
subscriber to our paper, for all particulars and
sample outfit address, THE CHICAGO LEDGER,
371 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Cleanses the Head.
Relieves Pain at
Once. Allays In-
flammation. Heals
Sores. Restores
Taste and Smell.
A Positive Cure.



A particle is applied into
each nostril. Price 50 cents
at druggists or by mail. Send for circular.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

100% Profit

DEVONS

For milk or beef stock of
all ages.

RUMSEY BROS.,
WESTFIELD, N. Y.

PATENTS

R. S. & A. P. LACKY, Patent
Attorneys, Washington, D.C.
Instructions and opinions
as to patentability FREE. 25-17 years' experience.

WANTED

An active Man or Woman in every
county to sell our goods. Salary \$15.
New method of advertising. Expenses in ad-
vance. Canvassing outfit FREE! Particulars
free. Standard Silver-ware Co., Boston, Mass.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

1,001 Important things you never knew or thought
of about the human body and its curious organs.
How life is perpetuated. How diseases are induced.
How to avoid pitfalls of ignorance and indiscretion.
How to apply Home-Cure to all forms of disease.
How to cure Croup, Old Coughs, Rheumatism, etc.,
How to make a happy marriage and prize babies
SEND FOR FREE WHITE PAMPHLETS
OUR BLUE
Murray Hill Pub. Co., 129 E. 28th St., New York.

VINEGAR BITTERS

Is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving
Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect
Renovator and Invigorator of the system.

In Vinegar Bitters there is vitality but
no alcoholic or mineral poison.

Diseases of the skin, of whatever name
or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of
the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Vinegar Bitters always feverishness. It re-
lieves, and in time cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Gout, and similar painful diseases.

Vinegar Bitters cures Constipation and
prevents Diarrhoea.

Never before has a medicine been com-
pounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BIT-
TERS to heal the sick.

Send for either of our valuable reference
books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our
Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism
on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should
be read by every child and youth in the land.

Any two of the above books mailed free on
receipt of four cents for registration fees.

A. H. McDonald Drug Co., 533 Washington St., N. Y.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammations,
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache,
Toothache, Asthma, Difficult
Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAIN in from one to
twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this
need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a Cure for All Pains, Sprains, Bruises,
Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs.
It was the First and is the Only
PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, al-
ways inflammation, and cures Constipation, whether of
the Lungs, Stomach or Bowels, or other glands or
organs, by one application. A half to a teaspoonful in
half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure
Croup, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervous-
ness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysen-
tery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will
cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious Bilious
and other fevers (called by RADWAY'S PILLS),
so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia and all Disorders of the
Stomach, Liver, Bowels, etc. Get RADWAY'S
DR. RADWAY & CO., New York.

HENRY CLAY'S DISCOVERY.

How the Great Kentucky Treated Presi-
dent Madison to Some Excellent Wine.

A correspondent, writing to the
Louisville Courier-Journal, says: At
the Swiss settlement of Vevay, Ind.,
the grape is extensively cultivated, and
a very respectable wine called "Con-
stantia," after a cape wine of that name,
which it resembles in taste, is manu-
factured. When Vevay was in its in-
fancy, the Hon. Henry Clay, then
Speaker of the House of Representa-
tives of the United States, received a
present of three bottles of this "Con-
stantia" wine—and hereby hangs a tale
related to us the other day by a gentle-
man who heard it in Kentucky. Ad-
miring its flavor, and surprised to hear
that wine of so good a quality was
raised on the banks of the Ohio, Clay,
after having drunk two bottles, request-
ed his wife to lay aside the third in
order that when he went to Congress he
might take it with him to present to
President Madison, not doubting that
he would be as much surprised as he
himself had been at this specimen of
domestic manufacture. Accordingly
the third bottle was carefully deposited
in the cellar, and on going to Washing-
ton Mr. Clay took it along with him.

In crossing the Alleghenies, fearful
that it would get broken, he carried it
in his hands a considerable part of the
way, and on more than one occasion
during the fatiguing passage triumphed
over a strong desire to refresh himself
with its contents. On arrival at the
capital, he sent the "Constantia," with
as ketch of its history, to the President.

A few days after this a grand diplo-
matic dinner was given at the White
House, and Mr. Clay, among others,
had an invitation and attended. After
the cloth was removed, the President
ordered the servants to bring clean
glasses, as he had a new kind of wine
on which he wanted the opinion of his
guests. The glasses were produced,
filled with Mr. Clay's "Constantia,"
and passed around to the company.

Clay felt as if the "death agony" was
upon him—he feared the result of this
comparison of his American wine with
the rare European liquors which spark-
led upon the table. At length, after
the smacking of the lips had ceased,
the President, addressing himself to
Mr. Wirt, then Attorney General, said:
"I don't know what kind of wine you
call this, but it tastes to me confounded
strong of Kentucky whisky!" Clay
felt as if he should sink to the floor
with mortification, but, keeping his
countenance, answered: "Well, I don't
know but it does so. I should rather
think that it did—but we call this ex-
cellent wine in Kentucky;" and thus
the matter passed off with some merri-
ment. On his return to his family, Clay
related the circumstances, when one of
the boys spoke out: "Oh, father, I
can tell you how it happened. Tom
and I were down in the cellar one day
in search of something to drink, when
Tom took up the bottle mother had laid
away, and before knowing what it was
drank off half its contents. Fearing a
discovery, we filled it up with a bottle
of whisky we found there, and laid it
aside again." Thus was the whisky
taste discovered by Mr. Wirt satisfac-
torily accounted for. Such were the
incidents attending the first bottle,
perhaps, of American Constantia, or
rather whisky, that found its way over
the Alleghenies from the banks of the
Ohio.

Indian Gratitude.

At the time when the Indians were
scattered along the borders of the set-
tlements in the neighborhood of Litch-
field, Conn., a poor weary Indian ar-
rived at a country inn, and asked for
something to eat. The landlady re-
fused, when a white man told her to
give the Indian all he wanted, and he
would pay the bill. The Indian prom-
ised he would some time pay him, and
went his way.

Some time afterward this man was
taken captive by the Indians, and car-
ried to Canada. After some time an
Indian came to him, and told him to
meet him at a certain spot at a certain
time. The man, fearing a trick or some
danger, neglected to go. The Indian
again came, and asked him why he did
not come, and kindly reproved him for
want of confidence, naming another
hour for meeting. The white man went,
and found his Indian friend, who had a
musket, a knapsack and provisions
ready. Pointing to them, he told the
white man to take them and follow him.

After several days' travel the white
man, wondering what would become of
him—for the Indian said very little—
suddenly came to the top of a hill. The
Indian, stopping him, said, "Do you
know that country?"

The white man looked, and at last
cried out, "Why, that is Litchfield!"

"Well," said the Indian, "long time
ago you give poor Indian supper there.
Indian tell white man he never forget,"
and bidding the delighted and long-lost
exile farewell, he turned and retired
into the wilderness by the way they had
come.—Anon.

Photographs.

Among the wonders of photography
it is said that, with a lens made of rock
salt, it might be possible to photograph
in the dark. One operator has suc-
ceeded in preparing plates which are
sensitive to the rays lying beyond the
red end of the spectrum—the dark heat
rays—and with such plates used with a
rock salt lens there should be a possi-
bility of photographing bodies which
possess a high temperature, although
that temperature may be far below that
needed to render them self-luminous.

It is even possible that such a plan
may some day be so perfected as to give
us that information about the "dark
suns" that are believed to crowd the
firmament—or, rather, heavenly bodies,
which once were seen, but have now
cooled down so as to be invisible.

A Happy Port.

What port is sought by every living creature?
Supper. You can not well make it if your
lungs are not sound. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy
of Sweet Gum and Mullein will make them so
and cure your cough.

I have been selling Athlophoros about
one year. The sales have been very fair,
and in every instance the medicine has
proved satisfactory to the purchaser in cases
of rheumatism and neuralgia. Samuel
Hastings, a druggist of Mendota, Ill.

Rheumatism is cured by frequent small doses
of Pico's Cure for Consumption.

A DOSE of Red Star Cough Cure will pre-
vent you disturbing the congregation and
put you in a right frame of mind to enjoy
the services. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Vapor-Bath Cure.

"One of the curiosities of hydropho-
bia," says an old physician of this city,
"is that the animals in which alone this
madness voluntarily develops—as the
dog, the fox, the wolf, and the canine
family generally—are animals that
never sweat. That is one reason why
I have great faith in the treatment of
hydrophobia by Dr. Buisson, of Paris,
by inducing quick and copious perspira-
tion by means of vapor baths. I never
was called to treat a case of hydropho-
bia, but if I were I should not hesitate
to depend on the efficacy of the vapor
baths. Dr. Buisson made known his
remarkable experiences with hydropho-
bia in 1835, in a treatise read to the
Paris Academy of Sciences. He said
he was unconsciously inoculated with
hydrophobia by carelessly wiping his
hands, on one of which he had a sore,
with a towel which had just been used
in wiping the saliva from the lips of a
patient who was in hydrophobia par-
oxysms. The patient died, and nine
days later Dr. Buisson was taken with
symptoms of the disease. Believing
the popular theory of the day, that hy-
drophobia was incurable, he resolved
to put an end to his life, as he felt the
madness gradually coming on him. He
chose as a means of death stifling him-
self in a vapor bath. He had the heat
in the bath raised to many degrees
above the usual temperature, and
locked himself in. He had been there
but a few seconds when he felt the
symptoms of the disease leaving him.
He left the bath-room amazed. The
desire that had been growing on him
to run and bite animals, the constric-
tion in the throat that had prevented
him from swallowing, the distress that
the sight of water gave him, were all
gone. Dr. Buisson dined for the first
time in twenty-four hours, drank with
ease, and up to 1850, when I saw him,
had not had a recurrence of the sym-
ptoms of hydrophobia. He had treated
successfully eighty cases of hydropho-
bia by vapor or Russian baths."—New
York Sun.

A Mystery.

How the human system ever recovers from
the bad effects of the nauseous medicines often
literally poured into it for the suppurative relief
of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation,
rheumatism, and other ailments, is a mystery.
The mischief done by bad medicine is scarcely
less than that caused by disease. If they who
are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated, or
rheumatic would often be guided by the ex-
perience of invalids who have thoroughly tested
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would in
every instance obtain the speediest aid deriv-
able from rational medication. This medicine is
a searching and at the same time a thoroughly
safe remedy, derived from vegetable sources,
and possessing, in consequence of its basis of
pure spirits, properties as a medicinal stimu-
lant not to be found in the fiery local bitters
and stimulants often resorted to by the debilit-
ated, dyspeptic, and languid.

A Story Which Seems to Have No Moral.

There are some abnormally sharp
young men up North. Here is an in-
stance. A young New-Englander land-
ed in New York with nothing but his
carpet-bag and a license to practice
law. An old lady fell on him in the
street, breaking his arm. The cause of
the disaster took him to her house,
nursed him and insisted on his taking
a vacant room and becoming a member
of the family. The young man remain-
ed in his pleasant quarters, opened a
law office and began to make money.
There were two daughters at the house,
both very plain. The elder had a little
fortune of \$14,000, and the lawyer en-
gaged himself to her with the mother's
consent. After awhile he made money
so rapidly that he laid his plans to
leave the house and cut the acquaint-
ance of the family. Just then the
younger daughter inherited \$100,000.
The lawyer paid court to her, and they
became engaged secretly. One day
the old lady was on her death-bed, and
urged an immediate marriage. The
young rascal hurried off, secured a
license and a preacher, and returned.
When everything was ready the bride-
groom without a word joined hands
with the younger daughter. The ceremony
was over before the other
girl found voice and protested. The
dying mother saw what had occurred
and went off in a spasm. How matters
were patched up no one knows, but the
woman who was treated so shamefully
still lives with her sister and brother-
in-law. The man who played so base a
part is very prosperous and a leader in
society. Fortune has smiled on him at
every turn.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE *Lancet* says that the present
style of dressing hair causes neuralgia.
The nerves of the scalp are irritated by
the way in which the hair is tightly
drawn and skewered with hairpins.
The way in which this result was pro-
duced, the *Lancet* goes on in technical
language to explain.—Dr. Foote's
Health Monthly.

"Gentle as the Breeze of Evening."

This line of an old hymn is quite appro-
priate when applied to "Pleasant Purgative
Pellets." "I don't like to take pills if I can
avoid it," we often hear people say, "because
they constipate me so." Now the "Pellets"
never do this. They are so gentle and mild
that their effect is almost precisely similar to
a natural movement of the bowels, and no
unpleasant effects are left behind.

When trains are telescoped the poor passen-
gers see stars.

A Happy Port.

What port is sought by every living creature?
Supper. You can not well make it if your
lungs are not sound. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy
of Sweet Gum and Mullein will make them so
and cure your cough.

I have been selling Athlophoros about
one year. The sales have been very fair,
and in every instance the medicine has
proved satisfactory to the purchaser in cases
of rheumatism and neuralgia. Samuel
Hastings, a druggist of Mendota, Ill.

Rheumatism is cured by frequent small doses
of Pico's Cure for Consumption.

Prematurely Aged.

Many a woman is robbed of those charms
which the gentler sex value so highly, and
made old before her time by functional ir-
regularities. To such the bloom of youth
may be restored by the use of a remedy
which has stood the test of time and which
is to-day acknowledged to be without an equal
as a cure for all female weaknesses—Dr.
Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." By all
druggists.

A PUERTO (Mexican) paper is called the
Mother-in-Law. Married men won't have it in
the house.

Throw Away Trusses.

Cures guaranteed of every case of rupture
undertaken. Book of particulars, 10 cents
in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary
Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

SHAKESPEARE would not have asked "What's
in a name?" if he had tried to wrestle with the
titles bestowed upon his pet orchids.

NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM are depicted
in engravings as demons tearing at the human
form, but they could be more truthfully de-
scribed by showing a disordered stomach of
clogged blood vessels. VINEGAR BITTERS af-
fords certain relief and eventual cure for both
by acting upon the internal system. It dispels
all pain demons instantly.

A BILLIARD ball gets off its base when it
jumps the table and tries the floor for a run.
—New Orleans Picayune.

The longest pole knocks the persimmons, and
Bigelow's Positive Cure knocks all coughs,
colds, croup, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma,
influenza, and consumption. Pleasant for chil-
dren. Safe and speedy. 50 cents and \$1.

GERMAN photographers are now making
photographs of lightning. They are said to be
striking likenesses.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, in thousands of
cases, has cured a cough in a few days.

A RISING young lady from the Yeast-Sallis
Ratus.—St. Paul Herald.

HAD a bilious attack and one of those inde-
scribable cases of constant weariness. Took
quinine and other remedies without relief.
Took Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic; am strong
and well. ASA THOMPSON, Logan, Ohio.

THE printer has a pick nick all the year
round.—Texas Siftings.

For removing dandruff and promoting the
growth of the hair, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

A dog belonging to a Cincinnati shoe dealer
chews tobacco. Probably Spitz.

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr.
Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete)
is, he never asks one to describe their disease
but tells each one their trouble without asking
a question. His success is phenomenal. His
practice enormous. He is sought after by hun-
dreds wherever he goes, because he cures when
every other physician and remedy have failed.
He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal
Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be
offered to the suffering, and we assert without
fear of successful contradiction that there is
no disease they will not cure. Thousands of
bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-
down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to
Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City,
Mich., for Facts for the Million! Free.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

I will send two bottles of WARNER'S
WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—best remedy
in the world for Coughs, Colds, Throat and
Lung Diseases—if you will recommend it to
your friends, and get your dealer to order a
dozen bottles from his wholesale druggist.
Send name of your druggist. Map of Holy
Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D.
WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

"Put up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-
class accommodations at the low price of \$3
and \$2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chic-
ago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This
far-famed hotel is located in the center of the
city, only one block from the Union Depot.
Elevator; all appointments first-class.
HOYT & GATES, Proprietors.

A Distressed General.

What General causes more distress, is more
prevalent, and spreads more dismay? General
Want. If it was from the want of sound lungs
Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and
Mullein would out-general it.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, depression of
spirits, and general debility in their various
forms; also, as a preventive against fever and
ague, and other intermittent fevers, the
"Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya,"
made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York,
and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic;
and for patients recovering from fever or
other sickness it has no equal.

An Undoubted Blessing.

About thirty years ago a prominent physician
by the name of Dr. William Hall discovered, or produced
after long experimental research, a remedy for dis-
eases of the throat, chest and lungs, which was of
such wonderful efficacy that it soon gained a wide
reputation in this country. The name of the medi-
cine is DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS,
and may be safely relied on as a speedy and positive
cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, etc.

Red Star COUGH CURE

TRADE MARK.

Free from Opium, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE.
SURE.
PROMPT.

25 Cts.

At Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. YOSHELIN CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Headache, Toothache,
Backache, Stomachache, etc.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. YOSHELIN CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

BUY SALKER'S (Lancaster, Wis.) SEEDS, Cuts Free.

Your Newswoman for THE CHICAGO
LEADER, the BEST STORY PAPER
in the country. Read it.

When you pay ahead work, no talk,
\$1 an hour for either sex, \$14.50
a week for men. Send stamp and
order a pleasant winter's business.
G. B. Merrill & Co., Chicago, Ill.

ASK QUICK

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER
TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red
Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Carpenters and woodworkers, \$16 and upward ac-
cording to the size of the building, and sell art-
icles required in every house, public building, etc. Hand-
some profits. Address J. BADGER, 24 W. 18th St., N. Y.

M. W. DUNHAM

Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE

Percheron Horses valued at \$8,500,000,
which includes about

70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES

Whose purity of blood is established by pedigree re-
corded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only
Stud Book ever published in that country.

EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

STOCK ON HAND:
140 Imported Blood Horses
200 Imported Stallions,
Old enough for
service,
125 COLTS
Two years old and
younger.

Recognizing the prin-
ciple accepted by all intelli-
gent breeders that they
ever will breed animals may be
sold, they should be sold only as grades, I will
sell all imported stock at grade prices when I cannot
furnish with the animal sold, pedigree verified by the
original French certificate of pedigree, recorded in the
Percheron Stud Book of France. 140-page illustrated
Catalogue sent free. Wayne, Ill., is 35 miles
west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

No Words

could express the agony endured from Rheumatism, and
it was all I could do to endure it. Crippled, not able to
walk or sleep, I took two-thirds of a bottle of ATHLO-
PHOROS in a few days was well. I took one bottle
825 11th Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. Athlophoros is the only
real cure for Rheumatism ever discovered. Ask your druggist
for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try
anything else, but order at once from me. We will send it
express paid on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle.
ATHLOPHOROS CO., 115 Wall St., New York.

LEPAGE'S LIQUID GLUE

MENDS EVERYTHING
Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass,
China, Furniture, Etc.—Etc.—Etc.
Strong as Iron, Holds as a Rock.
The total quantity sold during the
past five years amounted to over
32 MILLION
bottles. EVERYBODY WANTS IT.
All dealers can sell it. Awarded
TWO GOLD MEDALS,
London, 1883. New Orleans, 1884.
Pronounced Strongest Glue known.
Send dealer's card and list postage
for sample can FREE by mail.
RUSSELL CHERRY CO., Gloucester, Mass.

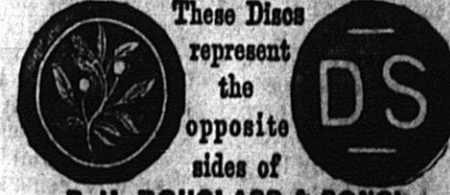
FOR COUGHS, CROUP AND CONSUMPTION USE

TAYLOR'S "CHEROKEE" REMEDY

OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The Sweet Gum from a tree of the same name
growing in the South, combined with a tea made
from the Mullein plant of the old fields. For sale
by all druggists at 25 cents per quart, and \$1.00 per bottle.
WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

These Discs
represent
the
opposite
sides of



B. H. DOUGLASS & SONS'

Capicum Cough Drops

for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, an
Alleviator of Consumption, and of great
benefit in most cases of Dyspepsia.

(BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.)

They are the result of over forty years' experience
in compounding COUGH REMEDIES.
Retail price 15 cents per quart, and \$1.00 per pound.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

The Old Doctor

NEURALGIA
HEADACHE
TOOTHACHE
WINDGOLDS
DECAY

A Life Experience. Remarkable and
quick cures. Trial Packages. Send
stamp for sealed particulars. Address
Dr. WARD & CO., Louisville, Mo.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its
use thousands of cases of the worst kind and all
standing have been cured. Indeed, not one m. fails
in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE,
together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease
to any sufferer. Give express and Post Office ad-
dress. DR. J. A. BUCKE, 111 West 1st St., New York.

NERVOUS

DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the
use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric
Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and per-
manent cure of Nervous Debility, impaired Vitality,
and all kindred troubles. Also for many other dis-
eases. Complete restoration to Health and Vigor
guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pam-
phlet, in sealed envelope, mailed free, by addressing
VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURBS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION.

C. N. U. No. 5-86

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,
please say you saw the advertisement
in this paper.

This space is reserved for the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

W. C. T. Union.

"The World's W. C. T. U. Founded in 1833."

This may be called one of the greatest associations in the world. We give a copy of its Motto and Object. "Motto—For God, Home and Humanity."

"Object:—To unify the methods of women's temperance work the world over, and to circulate a petition for the prohibition of the traffic of alcoholic drinks and opium." To our National President—Miss Frances E. Willard in her world embracing benevolence, aided by the untiring efforts of our "Round the World Missionary" Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, are we indebted for the noble conception that led to this world embracing association. Thousands are now aiding it by pecuniary means and prayers. Its President is Mrs. Margaret Lucas, London, Eng. The National Presidents of the different countries from the corps of Vice Presidents. United States, Miss Frances E. Willard; Canada, Mrs. Letitia Youmans; Hawaiian Islands, Mrs. Dr. Whitney; New Zealand, Mrs. Judge Ward; Belgium, Miss Charlotte Gray. This work is going on constantly. Our Round the World Missionary is now in Australia, and is doing great work. In the *Union Signal* of Jan. 14th, we have an account of a convention held Nov. 20th, 1885 at Honolulu in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. On a blackboard was written 110,806 gallons liquor, \$851,400. Schools and Education \$80,000; Protestant Churches and Missions \$50,000. For Liquor \$731,400 more than for Schools, Churches and Missions. There are a number of flourishing unions in these islands. Many, who never take the pains to examine the records, ask, what is being done by these societies? If nothing more should be done than to call the attention, to the waste of money on that which is absolute useless and very injurious, while that which is necessary to fit men for good citizenship, for comfort here and hereafter must be neglected, there would be a great object attained. A band of women numbering hundreds and thousands have united in one blessed society to labor for the good of the race for which the Saviour died. They may be considered co-workers with the Son of God in bringing back to Him our wandering race. Alcohol the great enemy of man was at the first the great object of attack, but soon a great array of evils were seen following in its train. To meet these evils and further the cause of temperance 88 superintendencies were organized. The poor unfortunate ones were to be sought on the dark mountains and in the high-ways and hedges. They were not only to be watched over and cared for until healed, but as far as possible the evil that had reduced them to this pitiable state was to be removed.

We will allude to this again.

M. S. VAN O'LINDA.

An Old Story.—Look at a human being when under the influence of that terrible torture, rheumatism. Trivial symptoms were neglected until the disease became established, whereas all the long suffering could have been prevented by the prompt use of Salvation Oil, costing only 25 cents a bottle by all druggists.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I felt it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Heber Walsh.

A fight yesterday between Miss Sore Throat and Mr. Bronchial Wafers (Dr. X. Stone's) resulted in a victory for Wafers, 25c.

West's World's Wonder, or Family Liniment, a never failing cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, cuts, burns, bruises, wounds, and frost bites. 25 and 50c. All druggists.

Mr. Hacking Cough broke his neck yesterday over a box of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. 25 cents.

As a home remedy, to be kept at hand for use in cases of sudden illness, and for the prompt relief and cure of throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable.

A mile a minute is the speed attained by Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers when curing a cough or sore throat. 25c.

West's Cough Syrup. A sure cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, and all diseases of the throat, and lungs. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. All druggists.

The sun is a good way off, and so are throat and lung troubles from those who use Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. 25c.

Worth its weight in gold. West's World's Wonder, the cheapest and best liniment in the world; cures more cases and goes farther than any other medicine. Rheumatics try it. 25 and 50c. All druggists.

Rabbits' tails are short, but not shorter than your coughing spells will be if you use Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. 25c.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.
Greatest inducements ever offered. Now a year time to get up orders for our celebrated Tea and Coffee, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Tea Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 224, 51 and 53 Vesey St., New York.

By All Means Purchase Nimrod PLUG TOBACCO! PREMIUM GOODS.

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

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

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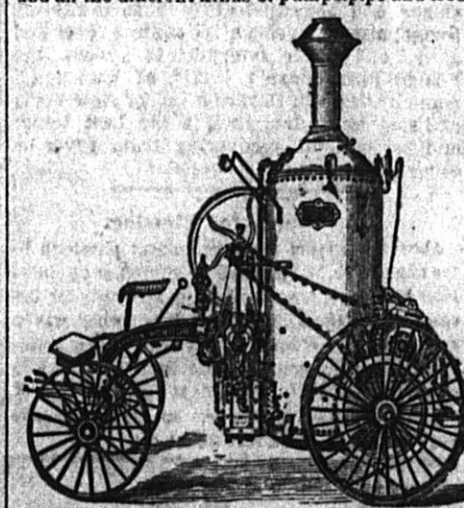
POSITIVELY BURNS STUMPS.
No crude petroleum, sulphur, saltpeter or explosives, but is a compound, which if put in the stump and set fire to, will burn it, ROOTS AND ALL, GREEN OR DRY. Send \$1.00 for enough Penetrative to burn 12 large or 15 small stumps. Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Send for illustrated circular, &c. Agents Wanted. Address The Acme Penetrative Co., New Carlisle, O. Lock Box E.

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Manufacturer of

Wilms' Celebrated Wooden Drive Wells! AND WOODEN PUMPS.

Porcelain-lined, Iron-lined, Maple Cylinder and all the different kinds of pumps, pipe and iron.



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

DE LAND & CO'S

GALLERATUS SODA
Best in the World

PHOENIX Cheap Cash Store!

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

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

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

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

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

Give me a Call.

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

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No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

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

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ALBERT CURTIS, Resident Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Will professionally attend to all diseases of

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



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

Planing and Re-sawing done on short notice.

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

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

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.

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SIMPLE STRONG SWIFT SURE
SEWING MACHINE HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
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To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

JOHN C. WEST & CO., 862 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILLS., Sole Prop's West's Liver Pills. 51-1y

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Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

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

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES

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FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I am prepared to do repairing and engraving promptly and in the best manner

Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 19, 1884.

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The popular wagon manufacturer

J. FLIEMAN

has in stock a number of the

CUTTERS

made by the

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

Strength and Durability

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

I also have a lot of

Sleighs of Every Description.

on hand which I propose to sell at COST.

FARMERS and OTHERS

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

Wagons, Buggies and Trucks

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

Call and examine and give me a trial.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich. Oct. 23, 1884.

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Is not always enjoyed by those who seem to possess it. The taint of corrupted blood may be secretly undermining the constitution. In time, the poison will certainly show its effects, and with all the more virulence the longer it has been allowed to permeate the system. Each pimple, sty, boil, skin disorder and sense of unnatural lassitude, or languor, is one of Nature's warnings of the consequences of neglect.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only remedy that can be relied upon, in all cases, to eradicate the taint of hereditary disease and the special corruptions of the blood. It is the only alternative that is sufficiently powerful to thoroughly cleanse the system of Scrofulous and Mercurial impurities and the pollution of Contagious Diseases. It also neutralizes the poisons left by Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and enables rapid recuperation from the enfeeblement and debility caused by these diseases.

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Achieved by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, in the past forty years, are attested, and there is no blood disease, at all possible of cure, that will not yield to it. Whatever the ailments of this class, and wherever found, from the scurvy of the Arctic circle to the "veldt-sore" of South Africa, this remedy has afforded health to the sufferers by whom it was employed. Druggists everywhere can cite numerous cases, within their personal knowledge, of remarkable cures wrought by it, where all other treatment had been unavailing. People will do well to

Trust Nothing Else

than AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Numerous crude mixtures are offered to the public as "blood purifiers," which only allure the patient with the pretense of many cheap doses, and with which it is folly to experiment while disease is steadily becoming more deep-seated and difficult of cure. Some of these mixtures do much lasting harm. Bear in mind that the only medicine that can radically purify the vitiated blood is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists: Price \$1;

Six bottles for \$5.

E. HEROLD,

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

BOOTS & SHOES

among which are the celebrated

GROVER HAND SEWED SHOES.

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

CUSTOM WORK.

Repairing promptly and neatly done

CALL AND SEE US.

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