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Holland City News

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WHOLE NO. 702.

The lecture of Rev. A. A. Pfanstiel at Columbia, Mo., before the Y. M. C. Association of Hope College in the College Chapel last Monday night was largely attended by our citizens notwithstanding the storm. The subject was "The demands of our age." It was directed mainly to young people and was full of common sense and was uttered in plain and unostentatious language. The lecturer stated the requirements of young people entering life in this age in the following divisions dwelling force upon each; earnestness, industry, thoroughness and sincerity as applied to character with pure thoughts and literature to complete the man. A large collection was taken. We would advise the young men of the association to discontinue this custom of taking collections at their lectures. If funds are needed they should charge a small admission and they would have just as good and better paying audiences.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Chair laid before the Senate, on the 25th of January, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the payment of salaries of Collectors of Customs not confirmed by the Senate; also, a letter stating that the information called for by a recent resolution of the Senate, relating to claims paid under French and Spanish treaties, could be most speedily furnished by the State Department. The letters were appropriately referred. Mr. Voorhees then called up his resolution expressive of the Senate's deep sense of the public loss in the death of the late Vice President Hendricks. The resolution having been read, Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate. After hearing the speeches of Messrs. Voorhees, Hampton, Sherman, Saulsbury, Evans, Ransom, Spooner, Vest, and Harrison, in memory of the deceased, the Senate adopted the commemorative resolution and then adjourned. In the House Mr. Swinburne of New York introduced a bill declaring the silver dollar of 412½ grains a legal tender of equal value with gold coin. The bill also provides for the purchase of \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month, and the issuance monthly of \$2,000,000 of silver certificates. Bills were also introduced in the House to establish life-saving stations outside San Francisco, for the relief of railway mail clerks who have been in the service twenty years, conferring the rank of commander upon Chief Engineer Melville, to authorize the payment of postal notes at any money-order office, to limit the capital of any national bank to \$5,000,000, to prohibit the importation of pauper labor, to give preference to American citizens in employing workers on public works and to limit the jurisdiction of Federal Courts in patent cases. A resolution was introduced directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report his reasons for closing the mint at Carson, Nevada.

A MEMORIAL of the Legislature of Kansas praying for the establishment of two additional military stations in that State as a protection against Indian depredations was passed in the Senate by Mr. Ingalls on the 27th ult. Mr. Plumb presented a memorial from the same body praying for an extension of the military facilities at Fort Riley, Kas. The papers were appropriately referred. Bills were introduced to appropriate \$350,000 for the purchase of a postoffice site in San Francisco, and to reimburse the survivors of the Jeannette Arctic Expedition. Mr. Harrison made a speech favoring the admission of Dakota to the Union. The House of Representatives passed a bill to forfeit certain lands granted to the States of Missouri, Alabama, and Louisiana, to aid in the construction of railroads. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish copies of all contracts on file regarding the Southern Pacific Railway and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Senate resolved on the death of Vice President Hendricks were presented to the House, and on motion of Mr. Holman (Ind.) were laid upon the table for the present. A smile ran through the House when the chaplain, in his opening prayer, returned thanks that "Our silver and gold have been multiplied," and the silver men pretended to see in the fact that silver had been placed before gold an indication that the religious petition was in favor of a double standard.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced in the Senate on the 28th ult. a bill which repeals the first section of the coinage act of Feb. 23, 1875, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to buy silver bullion in bars, not less than 9 fine, to the amount of not less than 2,000,000 ounces troy a month, and not greater than 4,000,000 ounces. The Secretary is authorized to pay for the bullion in coin certificates, receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received to be reissued. The bullion thus bought is to be retained in the Treasury as security for the payment of the certificates, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to redeem in coin the certificates on presentation at the Sub-Treasury in New York in sums not less than \$50. The bill provides further that any holder of standard silver dollars, gold coin, or bullion may deposit the same with the Treasurer in sums of not less than \$10 and receive coin certificates therefor. Mr. Morrill offered a resolution setting apart sites in Washington for statues of Columbus and Lafayette. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to give the origin and amount of the Coinage Fund. A bill was introduced to grant right of way through Indian Territory to the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway. Mr. Ingalls presented a petition by Frederick Douglass and other colored citizens of Washington, complaining of discriminations at theaters and other public places. Mr. Dawes made a favorable report on a bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians, and to extend the protection of the laws over the red man. The bill providing for the admission of Dakota came up in the Senate. The debate lasted for some time. Mr. Butler speaking in opposition and Mr. Wilson in favor of the measure. In the House of Representatives Mr. Weaver introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, and to allot homesteads to Indians. A bill authorizing the President to restore officers to the army in certain cases, intended to apply especially to Fitz John Porter, was reported favorably by Mr. Wheeler. Eulogies on the career of the late Representative Reuben Ellwood, of Illinois, closed the proceedings.

A RESOLUTION directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether the Assistant Secretary at New York had been instructed to refuse deposits of silver dollars for certificates, was adopted by the Senate on the 29th ult. A bill was passed to remove the political disabilities of George S. Storr, of Texas. The Attorney General sent a letter to the Senate, in answer to the resolution calling for "all the documents and papers in relation to the management and conduct of the office of United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama" in which, after acknowledging the receipt of the resolution in question, he says: "In response to said resolution, the President of the United States directs me to say that the papers which were in this department relating to the fitness of J. D. Bennett, recently nominated to said office, having been already sent to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the papers and documents which are mentioned in said resolution, and still remaining in the custody of this department, have exclusive reference to the suspension by the President of George M. Dustin, for an incumbent of the office of District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama, it is not considered that the public interests will be promoted by compliance with said resolution, and the transmission of the papers and documents therein mentioned to the Senate in executive session." The House of Representatives passed a bill to pay the Fourth of July claims, aggregating \$229,000, distributed among eleven States. At the evening session fifty pension measures were put through.

THE EAST.

FOR the third successive year the peach crop in the Hudson River Valley has been killed by the cold. The Superior Court of New York, in the huge damage case of James H. Goodsell against the Western Telegraph Company, granted the latter a new trial, to give Goodsell an opportunity to show how he had sustained injury to the amount of \$220,306. He had claimed \$650,000 damages by reason of an unfulfilled press contract made with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

THE jury in the Shaler bribery case at New York came into court and announced that they were unable to agree. They were discharged. Fire at Oneonta, N. Y., destroyed six blocks of buildings, entailing a loss of \$50,000.

FIRE in the malt-house of the Albany (N.

Y.) Brewing Company destroyed property valued at \$125,000.

FRUIT-GROWERS of New Hampshire report that the recent sleetstorms throughout the State have ruined their orchards. In Nottingham one man lost 1,000 peach trees. The two heirs to the estate of Lorenzo Endy, of Erie, Pa., valued at \$10,000,000, have been found. They are a brother and a sister, the former being an idiot and the latter periodically insane. They were inmates of an almshouse.

THE WEST.

GEN. DAVID R. ATCHISON died at his home in Clinton County, Missouri, last week. He served in the National Senate for twelve years, and was Acting President of the United States for one day. Polk retired from office at noon Sunday, March 4, 1849, and Taylor could not be inaugurated till Monday. Mr. Atchison, therefore, as President of the Senate, held the reins of Government until the inauguration had taken place.

The interment of the late Congressman Rankin took place at Manitowoc, Wis., on the 28th ult. Thousands viewed the remains as they lay in state in the Episcopal Church, and the funeral procession was a mile and a half in length.

The temperance people of Des Moines are bringing suit against owners of buildings in which liquors are retailed. The California Supreme Court has decided in favor of the city of San Francisco against Holladay, the suit having been pending for several years. Under the decision property worth \$5,000,000 reverts to the city under the Pueblo grant.

HYDE CLARK POST, G. A. R., of Dubuque, has petitioned the Iowa Legislature to establish a soldiers' home in the State. It is stated that there are over three hundred old soldiers in county poor houses. On warrants for publishing lottery advertisements, Murat Halsted and J. J. McDowell, of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, were arrested and held in bonds of \$500 each.

NEAR Chicago Junction, Ohio, a passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio dashed into a freight train—a caboose, locomotive, baggage, and two passenger cars being piled into a heap of debris. Four employees were killed and a number of passengers wounded. The financial loss is placed at \$25,000.

THE St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado Railroad Company filed a mortgage in St. Louis for \$20,000,000 in favor of the American Loan and Trust Company. Six horses of a consignment from Chicago were shot at Kearney, Nebraska, by the State Veterinarian on the allegation that they had hydrophobia. A snow-slide near Telluride, Col., demolished four cabins at the Sheridan mine, burying twenty-two men under seventeen feet of snow. Four were killed, two fatally hurt, and two badly injured.

THE SOUTH.

THE State Treasury of Texas, an Austin dispatch reports, has temporarily suspended payment on claims of all kinds. A check for \$80,000 was presented by the Educational Department, but the Treasurer was unable to meet it. A deficit of \$150,000 now exists in the various State funds, especially in the school fund. The deficit is attributed to the fact that the last Legislature reduced taxation to a point below the necessary expenses of the Government.

A DESPERATE and fatal duel at short range, was fought at Houston, Texas, between Jack Hanlon and Jack Crawley, rivals for the hand of Miss Emma Delauney. Crawley had been paying his addresses to Miss Delauney for some time and had made an engagement with the young lady, and they were to have been married in a few months, but, owing to his dissipated habits, the engagement was broken off, and the young lady engaged herself to become the wife of Hanlon. Crawley visited Miss Delauney and told her that he had signed the pledge, and again pressed his suit, and asked permission to intercede with Hanlon to break off her engagement with the latter. Crawley and Hanlon met at the residence of the lady, and were in the parlor together when the firing commenced. Crawley was pierced through and through by five bullets. Hanlon was shot twice, and is supposed to have sustained fatal injuries. Neill S. Brown, who has been Governor of Tennessee and Minister to Russia, died at Nashville, in his 76th year.

WASHINGTON.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES has been instructed by the House Committee on Labor to report favorably a bill making it unlawful for any officer, agent, or servant of the Government of the United States to contract with any person or corporation, or permit any official of any State prison where criminals of the United States may be incarcerated, to hire out the labor of said criminals, and imposing a fine of from \$500 to \$1,000 or imprisonment from one to three years for violation of the act. The subcommittee having charge of the convict-labor question reported favorably a bill prohibiting the use of material made by convicts in the construction of Government works. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of \$10,000,000 of bonds of the 3-per-cent loan of 1882. The principal and accrued interest will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in Washington, on the 1st of March, 1886, and the interest will cease on that day. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations objects to granting Gen. O. O. Howard permission to accept from the French republic the decoration of the Legion of Honor and the rank of chevalier for services rendered his own country, on the ground that the United States Government can estimate the value of such deeds for itself.

AGAIN has the Secretary of State been stricken with a terrible bereavement. A few weeks ago his eldest and favorite daughter, Katherine, died without the slightest premonition, and on the 31st ult. her mother's death occurred as a result of the shock. Mrs. Bayard had been a partial invalid for some years, and had leaned upon Katherine in social and domestic matters. The latter had the charge of the household, superintended the educa-

tion of the children, and relieved her mother of the thousand and one cares attending a large family and official and social prominence. Mrs. Bayard was 57 years old. The parties at Washington in an attempt to open Indian Territory to settlement have secured the indorsement of the Knights of Labor.

POLITICAL.

COLUMBUS (Ohio) dispatches of the 29th ult. reported all quiet. The Senate met and immediately adjourned, pending the conference between the joint committee which had been appointed with a view to learn if some plan could not be agreed upon. The committee was in session all day. The proceedings were had in executive session. In the meantime the representative sides were preparing their programmes of procedure in case a compromise was not reached.

A COLUMBUS dispatch of the 30th ult. says "the conference of Ohio Senators has thus far been productive of no results, the Democrats insisting that the rules put in force before Lieut. Gov. Kennedy took his seat shall be adhered to."

THE Democratic Senators met in caucus at Washington on the 30th ult., and unanimously resolved that "we approve the views and action of the President, communicated to the Senate through Attorney General Garland in his letter of Jan. 29, 1886, and that we cordially support the Executive therein." The Senators also considered the proposition made by Senator Platt to discuss the nominations in dispute in open session, but no definite action was taken in relation thereto. A Washington correspondent reports President Cleveland as saying that civil-service reform means that office-holders shall be divorced from politics while filling Federal positions, but that party service in the Democratic ranks in the past gives strong equitable claims to office, because such men have for twenty-five years been discriminated against.

GENERAL.

COLEMAN FREEMAN, born a slave in Virginia, died at Windsor, Ontario, aged 120 years, leaving a few thousand dollars earned as a cooper. The Union Bridge Works of Buffalo, N. Y., and Athens, Pa., has been awarded a contract by the New South Wales Government for a bridge a mile in length over the Hawksberry River, near Sydney. The bid was in excess of \$1,000,000.

THE biennial directory of millers and mill-furnishers shows a total of 18,267 flouring mills in the United States and Canada, being a decrease, as compared with 1884, of 6,812. The mills in the United States number 16,856.

THERE were 337 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 394 in the preceding week, and 349, 365, 276, 205 in the corresponding weeks of 1885, 1884, 1883, and 1882, respectively. About 83 per cent. were those of small traders, whose capital was less than \$5,000. In the principal trades they were as follows: General stores, 58; grocers, 50; boots and shoes, 26; drugs, and chemicals, 15; liquors, 14; clothing, 13; dry goods, 12; stationery, printers, books, etc., 12; hardware and implements, 11; hotels and restaurants, 11; lumber, builders' materials, etc., 11; jewelry, 10; cigars and tobacco, 10; produce, provisions, etc., 8; bakers and confectioners, 8; furniture, 6; grain and millers, 6; music and musical instruments, 6; varieties and notions, 6; iron and steel, 5; meats, 5; crockery and glass, 3; harness, 3; millinery, 3; men's furnishings, 3.

DURING the week nearly \$1,000,000 in coin was shipped to other countries from New York. Dullness of trade, consequent on the presence of small-pox, has caused the failure of several Montreal business houses. The total imports of merchandise at the Port of New York during the week were \$5,132,433, and of dry goods \$2,081,328.

FOREIGN.

THE British Mediterranean fleet has orders to rendezvous at Suda Bay, Crete. The inhabitants of the island are greatly excited in regard to the whereabouts of the Greek squadron. The Turks have a garrison of 10,000 men, and two iron-clads lie in Cretan waters. The Marquis of Salisbury sent a special messenger to Osborne House, on the 26th ult., to inform Queen Victoria of the resignation of the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone held a conference with Lord Granville in relation to the resumption of office by the Liberals. Mrs. Gladstone took a letter from her husband to Lord Hartington. The Parnellites cherish the hope that Mr. Gladstone will negotiate for the settlement of the Irish question.

THE Dublin Freeman's Journal admits that agrarian outrages still occur in the remote districts of the country, but it declares that the National League cannot be held responsible for them. It adds that the league has resolved to do all in its power to repress disorder and remove every semblance of a pretext for the Government to revive the coercion laws.

THE Queen accepted the resignation of the Salisbury Cabinet on the 29th ult., and at the same time summoned Gladstone for consultation. Kunitzky, Bardovsk, a Justice of the Peace, Petruszynsky, and Oszowsky, recently condemned to death for belonging to a Polish social revolutionary association styled the Proletariat, have just been executed at Warsaw. Lury, a captain of the engineers, and Schnauss, a private gentleman, also condemned to death, had their sentences commuted to twenty years' servitude in Siberia.

At a ball in Berlin the octogenarian Emperor danced with the Crown Princess. It is rumored that King George of Greece has grown so weary of political strife that he is likely to abdicate. According to the terms of the treaty of peace agreed upon between France and Madagascar the former country agrees to accept \$2,000,000 for a release, which is to cover all foreign claims against Madagascar, both those antedating the recent war and those growing out of it. France is to occupy Tamatave until the money is paid. The treaty also empowers France to station a French Resident in the country.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE census of Nebraska, just completed, shows an increase of 298,243 in population in five years. The value of live stock is \$33,000,000, against \$33,000,000 in 1880, and the acreage under cultivation has doubled. The value of farms has been increased from \$105,000,000 to \$285,000,000, and manufactured products are valued at \$13,000,000, against \$12,000,000 at last report. The ice carnival at St. Paul, Minn., was formally inaugurated on the 1st inst. by the opening of the ice palace, the procession of uniformed clubs, comprising 5,000 persons, making a grand display. The city was thronged with visitors, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Ritzinger Brothers' bank at Indianapolis, Ind., failed. The deposits are placed at \$500,000, and present estimates are that the bank will be able to pay 85 to 90 cents on the dollar. The iron ore mined in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and the Vermillion district of Minnesota during 1885 aggregated 2,427,437 tons, against 2,518,048 tons the previous year. At Cincinnati thirty-three actors were fined \$1 and costs each for participating in Sunday dramatic entertainments.

A LARGE number of business places at Jackson, Miss., were destroyed by fire, the estimated loss being \$75,000. Several persons saved their lives by leaping from upper-floor windows, but a man named Gaskins broke an arm and a leg.

THERE were no funeral services in Washington over the remains of Mrs. Bayard, wife of the Secretary of State. The remains were taken to Wilmington, Del., and deposited in the old Swedish Church.

A LONDON dispatch says that "Mr. Gladstone went to Osborne on the 1st inst. in obedience to the summons of the Queen, and was intrusted with the task of forming a Cabinet. He was heartily cheered at the station in London and at Portsmouth while on his way to Osborne. At Portsmouth he made a short speech, thanking the people for their cordial reception, and saying that the remainder of his life was certain to be very short."

THOMAS A. EDISON, the electrician, and Miss Mina Miller, second daughter of Mr. Lewis Miller of Akron, Ohio, will be married Feb. 24. Miss Miller is 20 years of age. Her father is the inventor of the Buckeye mower and reaper and is President of the Chautauqua Assembly. He is estimated to be worth \$2,000,000.

A BILL providing for the division of the Sioux Reservation, Dakota, and a relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder passed the Senate on the 1st inst. Bills were introduced to appropriate \$150,000 for buildings and material used or destroyed by the Federal army in Nashville, and for a public building at Beatrice, Nebraska. In the House Mr. Hanback, of Kansas, secured the adoption of a resolution which provides that "the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice be empowered to make full inquiry into any expenditure on the part of the Government relative to the rights of the Bell and Pan-Electric Telephone Companies, and, for the purpose of this investigation, to the end that the people may be fully advised, the committee is granted the right to send for persons and papers, all expenses to be audited and accounted from approved vouchers, and when so approved to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Mr. Matson of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and put upon its passage the bill increasing the pensions of soldiers' widows from \$8 to \$12, with an amendment providing that this act shall apply only to widows who were married to the deceased soldiers prior to its passage and to those who may have married during prior to or during the service of the soldier. Mr. Brown, of Indiana, inquired whether the effect of the passage of the bill under a suspension of the rules would be to put to one side the amendment which was pending to the bill repealing the limitation on the arrears-of-pension act, and upon receiving an affirmative reply moved that the House adjourn. The motion was lost—yeas, 98; nays, 171. After a short debate between Messrs. Browne and Matson, the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas, 198; nays, 66.

THE London Times is valued at \$25,000,000; Standard, \$10,000,000; News, \$6,000,000; Telegraph, \$5,000,000.

THE estimated population of China is 405,211,153, or 263 souls per square mile throughout China proper.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	Choice to Prime Steers	\$5.01 @ 6.25
HOGS	Good Shipping	5.50 @ 6.00
WHEAT	No. 1 White	3.75 @ 4.25
	No. 2 Red	.94 @ .95
CORN	No. 2	.49 @ .51
OATS	White	.42 @ .44
PORK	Mess	10.25 @ 10.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES	Choice to Prime Steers	5.50 @ 6.00
HOGS	Good Shipping	5.50 @ 6.00
WHEAT	No. 1 White	3.75 @ 4.25
	No. 2 Red	.94 @ .95
CORN	No. 2	.49 @ .51
OATS	White	.42 @ .44
PORK	Mess	10.25 @ 10.75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT	No. 2	.50 @ .52
CORN	No. 2	.36 @ .38
OATS	No. 2	.30 @ .32
RYE	No. 1	.57 @ .59
PORK	New Mess	10.50 @ 11.00
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT	No. 2	.91½ @ .92½
CORN	No. 2	.37 @ .39
OATS	No. 2	.30 @ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT	No. 2 Red	.92 @ .93
CORN	Mixed	.33 @ .34
OATS	Mixed	.27 @ .29
PORK	New Mess	10.75 @ 11.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	No. 2 Red	.95 @ .97
CORN	No. 2	.36 @ .37
OATS	No. 2	.32 @ .33½
PORK	Mess	10.75 @ 11.25
LIVE HOGS		3.75 @ 4.25
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE		4.00 @ 5.25
HOGS		3.50 @ 4.25
SHEEP		3.00 @ 4.25
WHEAT	No. 1 White	.90 @ .91
CORN	No. 2	.38 @ .39
OATS	No. 2	.32 @ .34
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT	No. 2 Red	.91 @ .93
CORN	New	.36 @ .37
OATS	No. 2	.29 @ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE	Best	5.25 @ 5.75
	Fair	4.25 @ 4.75
	Common	3.50 @ 4.00
HOGS		4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP		3.00 @ 4.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT	No. 1 Hard	.98 @ .99
CORN	Yellow	.48 @ .49
CATTLE		5.00 @ 5.50

LABOR'S ADVOCATES.

Hon. John J. O'Neill, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor.

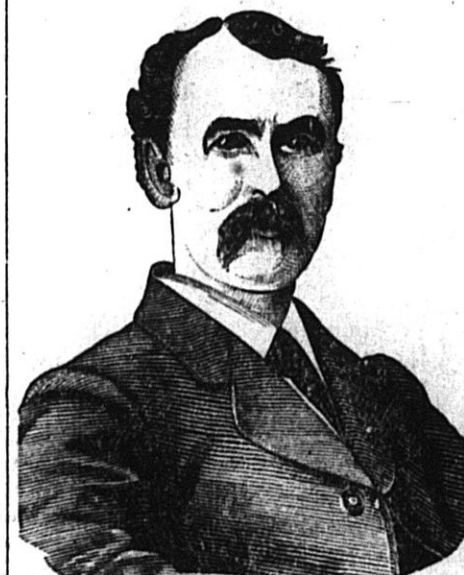
Hon. J. J. O'Neill, of Missouri, has been made Chairman of the House Committee on Labor. The importance of this committee is not to be underrated, and the appointment of Mr. O'Neill as Chairman



thereof cannot be but flattering to himself and friends. John J. O'Neill, of St. Louis, was born June 25, 1846, of Irish parents. He received a common-school education, and during the war was in the employ of the Government. After the close of the war he engaged in manufacturing pursuits, and in 1872 was elected to the State Legislature, being re-elected in 1874 and 1876. In 1878 he was nominated for Congress on the Workingman's ticket, but withdrew from the contest. He was elected to the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis in 1879 and again in 1881. He was sent to the Forty-eighth Congress as a Democrat, and was re-elected to the Forty-ninth Congress.

Frank Lawler, Member of the Committee on Labor.

Hon. Frank Lawler, of the Second Illinois District, is one of the most active members of the committee of which Mr. O'Neill is Chairman. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., June 25, 1842; attended a public school until 13 years of age, when, owing to a serious accident which befell his father, he was compelled to leave school and seek employment in a brick yard,



where he continued to labor for two years; was a news agent on railroads for three years; learned the trade of ship-builder, was elected President of the Ship-carpenters and Ship-caulkers' Association, and took an active part in organizing trade and labor unions; was appointed upon the request of the trade and labor organizations to a position in the Chicago Postoffice, which he held from 1869 to 1877; was elected a member of the Chicago City Council in 1876, was re-elected in 1878, 1880, 1882, and 1884; and was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Democrat. The Denver Tribune says of Mr. Lawler:

"It is the fashion of several Chicago papers, mostly Democratic, to sneer and poke fun at Frank Lawler, the Democratic Congressman who beat Mr. Harty. Frank Lawler is by no means a bad fellow. He was a newspaper boy, learned and worked at the trade of a ship carpenter, was a letter-carrier in Chicago, and finally drifted into the Aldermanic Board. He is an American, born in New York State, of Irish parentage, a natural orator, and a pretty 'square' man. He is particularly clever in newspaper correspondence, tells them what he knows, and neither lies about nor exaggerates the facts. In these regards many of his colleagues might emulate him to their advantage. Mr. Lawler is not a coarse, uneducated man. He writes a dashing good hand, and one can read his signature and his chirography, and makes no mistakes in spelling, either. 'Mr. Lawler does not get drunk, plays no cards, or 'buck the tiger,' and, although dressed, wears clean shirts and collared shirts, and diamond headlight studs, like a city Alderman. The only ornament he wears is a gold watch, and he wears square-toed boots, always like all natural orators, he speaks freely, but there is a world of modesty in what he says. He is a hearted and generous, and a side and down the other, but his suspicion of the 'brogue,' he is superior of many men who, either by design or get into Congress to the devil thereafter, forever and no amen!"

Congressman's Questions to Their Congress.

[New Haven special.] The Amalgamated Trades Unions of this State recently elected Senators and Representatives to the Legislature at Washington the following, requesting their influence of the same:

First—That the public lands for actual settlers, not for speculators.

Second—The abolition of the contract system and of convict with free American labor.

Third—Graduated tax on comes.

Fourth—The establishment of savings banks and safe deposit amounts.

Fifth—That importation of under contract be prohibited.

Sixth—Incorporation of trade unions.

Seventh—Direct Government money without the intervention of the State.

Eighth—That the Government control all telegraphs, telephones, roads, and that hereafter no corporation be granted to any corporation for the operation of any means of transporting intelligence, passengers, or goods.

A request for an expression of opinion on the above was made.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

A CLUB for deaf and dumb people has been formed in Paris. It is called the "Club of the Silent," and nobody who is not deaf and dumb can be a member. The waiters and other servants are also deaf mutes. There are over fifty members, all wealthy, and all great whist players.

AN English sportsman, shooting on the north shore of Long Island, was invited to dinner at a farm-house, and was so astonished that he writes to a London newspaper about it: "I wonder how often in merrie England," he says, "a farmer, with his family and two men servants, sits down to roast turkey, chicken pie, with four or five vegetables, and cranberry pie, to say nothing of both beer and whisky to drink."

KING MILAN, of Serbia, so say the gossips of his court, has taken to wearing a hidden coat of mail which is, however, hardly what a Norman warrior would have understood by the phrase. Next the body it is of the softest silk. Over this is a thick, tightly-compressed layer of eider down, and upon this, again, is a layer of wadding; the outer surface is of the toughest leather. This dagger and bullet-proof case, which reaches from the neck to the knees, cost £50. It was obtained from a firm in Vienna.

ANYBODY who wishes to take a peep at another world than ours has only to look at the planet Venus, which now shines brilliantly in the southwest after sundown. Venus is of nearly the same size as the earth, and astronomers think it may possibly bear life not altogether unlike that upon the surface of our own planet. Yet at the distance of some 80,000,000 of miles its huge bulk appears reduced to the dimensions of a star, reflecting the sunlight to us like a pellicle of silver. We inhabit a wonderful world, but our world belongs to a still more wonderful family of worlds.

THE young man of wealth is constantly seeking new means of spending his income. It used to be the thing to buy teams and ballet girls and yachts—now the rich young man buys a base ball club. Jim Lucas, the St. Louis millionaire, indulged in the luxury of a club, and now his example is being followed by other men of means. Erastus Wiman, of Staten Island, has just bought the Metropolitan Base Ball Club and will take it over to New Brighton for his own amusement. Pretty soon a man who doesn't own a base ball club will not be admitted to the highest society.

SENATOR BECK says (according to the Louisville Courier-Journal) that the reason the Democratic Senators did not suggest to Vice President Hendricks before the special session of the Senate adjourned that an opportunity should be given the Senate to elect a President *pro tem.*, which could only be done, of course, by his retirement a day or two prior to the adjournment, was because they knew his health was bad, and that he was aware of the fact himself that his hold on life was precarious, and they feared to alarm him by any suggestion which would seem to imply that he would not live through the recess of Congress.

IN Arkansas a young girl is always off with the old love before she is on with the new. Miss Jennie Orrall, of Morilton, that state, was in love with a man named Barnes, who was murdered. She attended the funeral, and evinced the deepest affection for the deceased. But when he was sentenced to the gallows, she consoled herself by at once marrying J. B. Dickinson, the prosecutor. Time, one week; beating the record by fifteen minutes. The marriage was wisely left for North Carolina. Should Mr. Barnes regain his life, there is no telling but a sudden change might be had and another immediate wedding arranged.

G. H. D. GOSSIP, an appropriate name for a raconteur, is writing interesting reminiscences of old Parisian life in an Australian monthly. One of his chapters relates to the frequenters of the Cafe de la Reine, which was the resort of all the chess players. Here is what Gossip has to say of the President of the French Republic, who, as Grevy, dressed in plain black coat, used to play chess: "His intellectual forehead, firm mouth and clean-shaven face gave him a reserved man, with a certain noll *agere* air, as if conscious of his own and his habitual taciturnity. He was strangely with the volubility of a great sculptor, Lequesne, and

other loquacious Frenchmen who frequented this resort."

RICHMOND (Va.) Religious Herald: The pastor travels sixty miles on horseback twelve times a year (he is a once-a-month pastor) in meeting his appointments, on a salary of \$100 a year, and the church has gotten \$125 behind in paying him. The writer was present at the last church conference, and presided while the subject was under discussion. A committee was appointed to confer with the pastor about the \$125, and they stepped out a moment and returned with this report: "As the pastor had failed to meet some of his appointments, we have agreed to put the amount due him at \$75, he giving up \$50 of his claim." The pastor explained that he had buried his wife after a long season of poor health, and that caused him to fail to meet some of his appointments.

THE village of Cavendish, Vermont, has just lost its oldest character in the death of Dave Ordway, an old miller, whose peculiarities were not altogether cheerful. Years ago he had a costly coffin made for himself. When it was ready he paid a clergyman \$100 to preach his funeral sermon, and, laid out in this coffin, was borne amid doleful dirges down the aisle of the church to the foot of the pulpit, where he lay listening to his mock obsequies. This over the coffin was placed in his parlor, and remained there until the time for its real use came. One of his millstones forms the base of a quaint monument, bearing the following inscription—a little thing of his own: "Tho I am dead yet speaketh, for here in rest upon this millstone top I sot this noble block to let the world know what I have done."

It is now said that the death of Vice President Hendricks was not so much of a surprise to his intimate friends as has been generally supposed, and that even those who, though familiar with his condition, did not think the end so near, had little hope that he would again assume the duties of his office. Vice President Hendricks was a disappointed man. His ambitions had been thwarted, and an election to the Vice Presidency by no means satisfied them. It is thought possible that he brooded too much over his defeats, or rather his lack of such success as he had hoped for, and that the effect was direct upon his health, his brain suffering from too much thought upon one subject. A visit last summer to St. Clair, Michigan, to test the virtues of a mineral spring, seemed to result in good, but the effect was only ephemeral. His old vigor of thought would not return, and his friends recognized the difference in him. The end, almost as it came, was prophesied by more than one of them.

THE new system of disposing of dead bodies devised by a Brest chemist has much to recommend it—that is, if its practical features have not been overrated, says the Chicago Tribune. The process consists simply in coating the body with a substance which, after proper treatment, leaves all over it a metallic deposit. Then, just as an electrotype plate is treated in the process of its manufacture, the body goes into a bath of sulphate of copper, electricity is employed, and a fine, hard copper skin is produced all over it. This can be plated with gold, silver, or any metal desired, according to the wealth of the deceased and the wishes of his heirs. It will be perceived at a glance that the new process will be a great thing in the event of a great man's death, as affording a means of setting up an absolutely perfect statue of him at the minimum of expense. He is plated and put upon a pedestal—that is all there is of it—and the traveler of the future, gazing upon the statue of a famous personage of the past, will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has before him, not merely a marble imitation, but the famous personage himself, with only the change in personal appearance of having a firmer and brighter skin than in real life, and of lacking something, perhaps, of what might be called vivacity of expression. How different must be the traveler's sensations in such a case from what they would be were he looking merely at an unmeaning block of stone hewn out by some artist of more or less ability. And, aside from the ease of a great man, the new system has its enormous advantages for use in private life. It cannot cost much to have a body electrotyped in plain copper, and then, in case of straitened circumstances, the statue can be laid aside until means are available for plating it. The deceased will necessarily look for a season like an American Indian, but that can be changed at any time. The scientist of Brest appears to have hit upon a great device—something calculated to make even crematory stock go down.

THE highest rate of interest that we pay is on the borrowed trouble.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Their Origin, History, and Growth.

IN early Grecian and Roman history there are traces of trade guilds, and sixty-seven years before the Christian era they had grown so powerful in Rome as to greatly offend the aristocratic element, and a sensational decree was obtained to abolish all, except those absolutely necessary to the state, such as the guilds of the iron, copper, and gold smiths.

IN A. D. 590 there is mention of a stonecutters and carpenter's guild in Lombardy, and emigrants to France and Holland long before this had carried the guild system there. In 1099 a guild of weavers is mentioned as having existed a long time in Germany. In 1104 a butchers' guild was established. In 1106 the fishermen formed one. In 1134, a butchers' guild was established in Paris, and in 1149 a weavers' guild at Cologne. The shoemakers' guild of Magdeburg is mentioned for the first time in 1157. In 1162 there were six guilds in Halle, composed of shopkeepers, shoemakers, bakers, butchers, smiths, and weavers, while in London there were fifteen of these guilds in 1180.

During the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries these labor organizations met with bitter and violent opposition from the aristocracy. In 1220 they were prohibited by the imperial order of Frederick II, six of their masters put to death at Brunswick, and six more banished. In 1331, at Magdeburg, the leaders were burned alive, and every indignity and cruelty visited upon them. In spite of this they grew and flourished. Crushed in one locality they sprung up in another, stronger and more aggressive.

It is curious and instructive to note that while the earlier organizations prospered under the most cruel oppression, with the increase of their power and material strength in the fourteenth century, came internal quarrels and dissensions, which destroyed their power and usefulness for a long period. Like many institutions of modern times they did well on opposition only to be ruined by prosperity. While they were in this unhappy condition the bitter struggle for the Reformation began, and many members entered the military service. At the close of the thirty years' war, in 1648, the aristocrats were in absolute control of affairs in Germany, and the guilds had sunk so low as to be without power or influence.

This decadence, which begun early in the twelfth century, had an interesting and significant origin. Up to that time the members of the labor organizations elected their own masters and choose their own leaders. In 1370 came a change. The right of suffrage was taken away from the members, the masters became aristocratic and arbitrary, the guilds quarreled among themselves, lost power and influence, and fell into disrepute. This condition of affairs, which continued into the sixteenth century, should teach a useful lesson to members of trades-unions everywhere. Then foes within, instead of those without, are really dangerous, and lack of harmony and selfish leaders are more to be feared than the most bitter outside opposition.

It appears, then, that instead of being a recent invention, the work of modern agitators, labor organizations have existed for more than 2,000 years. Begun in the endeavors of the toiling masses to free themselves from the yoke of oppression, they have been the defenders of civil liberty, the promoters of the arts and sciences, and unquestionably have been of incalculable value to the wage-earners of the world. It is probable that the modern trades-union bears little resemblance to the ancient guilds. It is only of late, and in this country, that laborers and artisans have attained anything like political or social equality. Here, instead of being burned at the stake and suffering banishment, the members of trade-unions are treated as free and equal citizens. Instead of the torch and the sword, the principle of arbitration is to govern and adjust future differences between employer and employee. Instead of being considered a danger to the state and a menace to order, labor organizations will be accounted among the most important factors in the world's progress.

Under this new order of things, with arbitration boards fairly weighing and declaring the rights of each and all labor organizations will attain the highest and best results. The profits of business will be more certain, labor will more nearly secure its just rewards and invested capital will reap its fair returns with greater certainty and regularity, free from alarms or disturbances, because labor will be contented.—Elihu B. Hayes, in Boston Globe.

Volcanoes.

Prof. Joseph Prestwick, of the University of Oxford, concerning the cause of volcanoes, argues that the earth must consist of a solid nucleus surrounded by a molten stratum of no great thickness, which in turn is enclosed by a crust which may be less than twenty miles in thickness. He does not regard the expansion of water, which can hardly penetrate to a greater depth than seven or eight miles, as a primary cause of volcanic action. The presence of aqueous vapor is due alone to the surface and underground waters encountered by the lava in its passage to the surface, and, while it adds greatly to their violence, it does not originate the eruptions. The contraction of the earth from cooling, slow though it be, is sufficient to account for the forcing out of lava, Cordier having long since calculated that five volcanic eruptions annually would shorten the earth's radius only about one twenty-fifth of an inch in a century.

EXTOLLING THE DEAD.

Speeches Made in Praise of the Late Vice President in the United States Senate.

Remarkable Maiden Effort of Mr. Spooner in Lauding the Memory of the Deceased.

There was an unusually large attendance in the Senate of the United States on Tuesday, Jan. 26, and an unusual number of fine speeches, the well-marked characteristics of the late Vice President furnishing themes for memorial orations that some of the best orators utilized. The most marked speeches of the day were those of Voorhees, Harrison, Evarts, and Spooner. It was the first time the latter has spoken in the Senate and he fully justified the reputation that followed him from his State, where his oratorical gifts have long been recognized and admitted. Aside from being a scholarly and eloquent production, it has the merit of originality, which is rarely found in funeral orations, and Mr. Spooner's treatment of the life and record of Mr. Hendricks created quite a sensation. Proceedings were opened by Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, who called up his resolution expressive of the Senate's deep sense of the public loss in the death of the late Vice President Hendricks. The resolution having been read, Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate:

"For the eminent citizen of the Republic," he said, "who lately fell from his place, and who now sleeps in honor in the bosom of the State he loved so well and served so faithfully, we can do no more than has already been done by tongue, and by every method which human affection can inspire. The heavy drapery of woe had darkened alike the public building, the stately palace and the humble home. The proud colors of the Union have drooped at half-mast throughout the United States and every civilized land beneath the sun. Eloquence in the forum and in the sacred desk has paid its richest tribute to his exalted ashes, and to his sterling character. The tolling bell, the mournful dirge, the booming solemn minuet-gong, the mighty multitude of mourners, have all attended the funeral of Thomas A. Hendricks, and borne witness to the deep love and grief with which he was lowered into his last resting place. All the honors due to the most illustrious dead have been paid by the Chief Magistrate of the Government, by the authority of the States, and by the unrestrained affection of the people. In the Senate, however, we may but be silent, even though the duty of honoring his memory is full and overlying. In this exalted theater of action—here, on this brilliantly lighted stage—he fulfilled his last official engagement and closed his long and commanding public career."

In conclusion Mr. Voorhees said: "As long as American history treasures up pure lives and faithful public services—as long as public and private virtue, stainless and without blemish, is revered, so long will the name of Thomas A. Hendricks be cherished by the American people as an example worthy of emulation. Men to heaven in honor of his name, but a monument more precious to his memory and more valuable to the world has already been grounded in the hearts of the people whom he served so long, faithfully, and with such signal ability. In the busy harvest of death of the year 1885 there was gathered into eternity no nobler spirit, no higher intelligence, no fairer soul."

Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, while not believing that he could add to the effect of what had been said, desired, as a native of Indiana, to speak a word of tribute to the memory of the deceased. He was a man of strong convictions, and had little respect for those who were not. He had shown that above all things he was no "trimmer" in politics. Mr. Spooner continued: "To him no political partisanship, honorable in its methods, was offensive. In party he saw only the instrumentality through which, and through which alone, might be wrought out the triumph of his principles. In active, faithful, party service he saw, therefore, no dishonor. He believed that the party clothed by popular will with the responsibility of administration should everywhere trust the execution of its policies to those who were in political sympathy with them, and who had at heart its continued and complete success. He believed that those of the ruling party who had done the most and sacrificed the most in honorable active effort should, if fit for public duty, be by that party everywhere first called to the public service. I have a tender feeling in my heart for the man who for twenty years, in sunshine and in storm, had led his party again and again to certain defeat; who had kept alive its organization in every State, and county, and town, and who, by unwavering allegiance and effort, had made possible its ultimate success, and I cannot brook with any degree of patience the suggestion in the hour of his party's triumph that such men should be reproachfully termed politicians and denied recognition lest some political esthete should say, 'It is a reward for party service.' The very imputation that was a politician rather angered than grieved Mr. Hendricks, for he knew it came from those who had either been of a hostile camp, or, if of his own, had been wont to linger in the shade and slumber while he and the 'boys,' as he sometimes loved to call the party workers, had borne the heat and dust, and burden of the battle. Spoilsman or not, he went down to his grave loved, trusted, and mourned by his party; and I dare to believe that the element of party fealty which brought to him this reproach, will not cause his memory to suffer with the great mass of his opponents."

"There is a melancholy comfort in the manner of his death. He died as one might wish to die who was as well prepared to go. God's finger touched him and he slept."

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, bore testimony to the marked ability with which Mr. Hendricks had always maintained his opinions. He had been ready and courteous in debate—never wild in manner or sentiment. He was a man of easy approach, affable and kind to all—the best type of an American citizen.

Mr. Evarts, of New York, referred to his long acquaintance with Mr. Hendricks, and said that many years ago he was pointed out to him in court as a man who, it was natural to expect, would be a future and probably successful aspirant to the Presidency of the United States. The speaker thought that of all those who took part in the debates at the time of the impeachment of President Johnson no man appeared to better advantage in the exposure of spirit, calmness of judgment, and circumspection of deliberation than Mr. Hendricks. He could avoid extravagance and could skillfully draw the line between fidelity to the Constitution and adhesion to the supremacy of party.

Mr. Ransom, of North Carolina, said that Mr. Hendricks had always proved himself a lover of his whole country and its liberties. The Southern States in this emergency felt deep, sincere, and overflowing sympathy and sorrow at the bereavement of the Northern States. "Thank Almighty God," said Mr. Ransom, "that the everlasting covenant of our union is established in the hearts of all our people, and that, through the clouds of this sorrow, we can behold the peace that is never to be broken."

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, said that Mr. Hendricks was nearer to the hearts of the masses than any other man of his time. He was a partisan in the highest and best sense of the term, because he believed that devotion to party was necessary to the best interests of his country. Asking and giving no quarter, he did not sprinkle rosewater on the enemies of his party or give sweetmeats to the wolves ready to spring at his throat.

Mr. Harrison, of Indiana, said he did not think that Mr. Hendricks' popularity had culminated at the time of his death. He seemed to have been never more loved or esteemed by his political friends than just before his death. He was a man of great political courage, and, while not aggressive as a leader, always met assault with force and skill. He had never made his leadership offensive by too open an assertion or display of it. His oratory was persuasive, his style clear and lucid, and, if he did not win his adversary over, always left him kindly disposed. The speaker paid a high compliment to Mr. Hendricks' legal ability. In his private life he was a man above reproach, strong in human sympathy, and loving the charms of home. He had been blessed in his married life. The wife whom he wooed and won in his youth married him in love and affection to the end.

The resolutions in memoriam were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned out of respect for the memory of the dead.

MICHIGAN.

—Fire at Middleville destroyed Finch & Son's flour mill and eleven

—The Plymouth Medicine Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000.

—Wood has become so scarce around Bronson that soft coal is being used in wood stoves.

—Henry A. Luck, of Hersey, contemplating locating at Chase and opening a poultry farm.

—A brotherhood of railroad brakemen has been organized at Saginaw, with a charter membership of twenty.

—The next meeting of the Livingston County Teachers' Association will be held in Howell on Saturday, Feb. 13.

—The German Lutheran Church Society of Saline have placed two new bells in their bell tower weighing 1,200 pounds each.

—County Treasurer Luther A. Haynes died at his residence in Kalkaska recently, after a painful illness of several months.

—The Houghton County Supervisors have adopted the plans of J. B. Sweatt for the construction of a new court house, jail, and Sheriff's residence.

—P. B. Wachtel, President of Petoskey Village, and a prominent pioneer of Northern Michigan, has retired from the banking house of Curtis, Wachtel & Co.

—A petition is being circulated asking Congress for an appropriation of \$10,000 to rebuild the dock at Forestville, which was destroyed by the storm Dec. 4.

—William Harris has purchased a tract of land near Chase, upon which there is sufficient cedar to make 10,000,000 shingles. He intends putting in a shingle-mill.

—The people in the vicinity of Chase are greatly excited over the discovery of a deposit of pottery and fire clay on the Pere Marquette River, five miles from that place.

—Professor Cheever, of Ann Arbor, recently sent to Central America, in the interest of a Chicago iron company, has returned and resumed his work in metallurgy.

—At Ishpeming, a miner named James Curnow was instantly killed by the breaking of a plank on which he and another man were working, one hundred feet from the ground.

—Hawkins is to have a new and neat opera house this spring, adjoining the new Newport House, the contract for both buildings having been let. They will be of brick, with all the modern improvements.

—At a large meeting in Waldron, the people in that vicinity agreed to raise \$2,000 for the proposed Jackson and Ohio Railway. Pittsford and Pioneer are making strenuous efforts to secure the road.

—The Secretary of State is having manufactured a set of books providing for a uniform system of records and accounts for the use of superintendents of the poor and keepers of poor-houses throughout Michigan.

—At Coldwater, B. T. Russell, of the grocery firm of White & Co., and D. A. Sperry, of Stevens & Sperry, manufacturers, have each commenced suit against their partners by filing a bill and swearing out writs of injunction.

—C. E. Hershey, the ex-Cashier of the First National Bank of Owosso, who absconded, has returned home. He is quite sick. It is claimed that under the strain of business difficulties his mind was affected, and that now all debts will be paid.

—A snow-shoe club was organized at Marquette Saturday afternoon. Snow-shoes and moccasins have been ordered from Montreal, and tramps will be taken every Thursday. The exercise is an invigorating one, and the club promises to secure a large number of members.

—Miss Emma Nevada was married Oct. 1, in Paris, to Dr. Raymond Palmer, of Birmingham, England. The civil service occurred at the English Embassy and the religious ceremonies at the Church of the Passionist Fathers. The girl's prima donna is the daughter of Dr. Wixom, of Michigan.

—The Athletic Association of the Michigan University has secured the refusal of the roller rink for the use of a gymnasium. The boys will close the contract provided sufficient money can be raised which, added to that already on hand, will be enough to properly equip the place.

—The trial of T. B. Barry for conspiracy in leading the strike in the Saginaw Valley last summer has ended at East Saginaw, the jury bringing in a verdict of "not guilty," after being out twenty-three hours. The trial was made under the conspiracy law, Barry being charged with inciting riot.

—The Coroner's inquest over the remains of Frank Knoch, his wife, and their two children, whose charred bodies were found in the ruins of their home at Detroit, ended with a verdict that the parents came to their death by shooting with a revolver in the hands of unknown persons, and the children came to their death by unknown means.

—A notable example of the utilization of smoke is afforded in the case of a charcoal furnace at Elk Rapids. In this furnace are manufactured fifty tons of charcoal per day. There are twenty-five charcoal pits, constructed of brick, each pit being filled with one hundred cords of hard wood, and then fired. The vast amount of smoke thus produced is made to yield acetate of lime, alcohol, tar, and gas.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1886.

THE Farmers' Institute for Ottawa County was held at Hudsonville, last Tuesday evening in Grange hall, and was attended by a large audience. President Alward presided, and W. J. Beal, R. C. Carpenter, Samuel Johnson and Messrs. Reynolds, Johnson, Crozier and Willits were among the distinguished men present. H. D. Weatherwax delivered an address of welcome.

CONGRESSMAN COMSTOCK last Tuesday introduced a bill in Congress to impose a tax on individual incomes. The bill is identical with that enacted during the war and repealed in 1863. On an income of \$2,000, the bill requires a tax of one per cent; of \$5,000, two per cent; \$10,000, three per cent; \$20,000, four per cent; \$50,000, five per cent; \$80,000, six per cent; \$100,000, seven per cent. Mr. Comstock thoroughly believes in his bill and will urge its passage. His proposition is to increase the burdens of the rich and relieve from taxation the poorer classes.

For the Holland City News:

Essay on Public Snow Plows.

A Municipal Snow Plow is a triangular sleigh drawn by two horses, and is conducted by the street commissioner or any member of the Common Council who usually is perched upon the quarter deck of the plow. It is used to excavate a ditch through the snow in the middle of the street or as near it as the conductor and driver can locate without the use of optical instruments. The objects for which a municipal snow plow is used are "many-fold." 1st, It folds the snow from the streets so as to spoil sleighing twenty-seven days before the snow of the embankments is thawed out. 2nd, It folds babies and children who happen to be in the way of a sleigh and gives the sleigh a better chance to pass over them without slacking speed or jolting the stove-wood or hay on the sleigh. 3rd, It folds a cutter, its occupant, or pants, into a small bundle and places them aside in the embankment until the load of hay or wood has passed. There and many other—fold seem to be the objects of the municipal-snow-plow. The said plow also unfolds many things "frinkance" the public treasury, applied science, and such, and then, when "old Sol" begins to press the water out of the folds of the ditch there will be a real canal all through the city, the remnant of citizens not killed by sleighs and horses, will have wet feet which will unfold the medicine case and finally open the cemetery for the reception of the residue of the inhabitant of this municipal-snow-plow-abused-city.

Miss APPLE EYED SIGHERS,
HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 3, 1886.

OUT AROUND.

Olive Center.

The old bear had a chance to see his shadow a number of times... N. W. Northrop, of Grand Rapids, visited this place last week... C. G. Jones will give a social ball the 22nd of February. We hope all of those that had a good time Christmas will attend... Fred Nivison went to see his best girl last Sunday... C. L. Northrop went to Cedar Springs to visit his parents and daughter, Miss Millie Northrop this week... BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. Will Hoag, Thursday, January 28, 1886,—a boy... The young people enjoyed a social dance at Mr. F. Fonger's last Friday night... I think Geo. W. Osborn and Gus J. Brewer, of Holland, are neglecting their duties at Olive... Miss Lena L. Northrop, who has been sick for so long a time is much better and is feeling quite like herself again... Mr. H. Cheeseman is visiting friends in New York.

West Olive.

Rev. Merzer, Congregational minister of Robinson, passed through the village enroute to Sheboygan, Wisconsin... School was closed on Thursday of last week and has remained closed since on account of the teacher having so bad a cold she could not speak aloud... Miss Martha Black and sister, of Grand Rapids, have been visiting a few days at this place... A small boy, the son of Mr. J. Fisher, died Saturday morning of diphtheria... Mr. O. Trumble visited Grand Haven Saturday on business... Miss Hattie Trumble, of Robinson, has been spending a few days with friends at this place... Weather cold and stormy and snow quite deep... ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Prayer meeting Sabbath morning, 10:30; followed by Sabbath school. Preaching in the evening.

E. A. T.

Ventura.

MISTR EDITOR:—I saw in your last paper that I wanted correspondence so I thought I might write a little. Their u to be Ventura items in this paper but guess them ritors bowed up durin thee last storm—hop two sea them in thee spring for I lik to read thee rittings... last Sunday them weslians took a nue start its lafable enewy how tha keep a goin. brother fienman claims the minority are rite and the majority think tha will win and thats the wa it gos. I hop tha will settel matters up then we can have more preachin and les back-fightin... I burd tha had had a spellin school last weak and the boy that bragd so mush waz spellt down by Minus Gauld... Mistr and missus Joslio are out ur town for a fee daz... I hop mistr editur that this lettur wunt cause any uv the other ritters to weep for I am a beginner and the mouit mark elowences. K. J.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. 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, "The origin of evil." Evening, "Daniel in Babylon;" a sermon to young men. 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, "First petition of the Lord's Prayer—Hallowed be thy name." Afternoon, "The fiery furnace."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 1:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:15. Subjects: Morning, "The wrath of God revealed from heaven against all ungodliness of men." Afternoon, "We are not appointed to wrath." Evening, Missionary prayer meeting.

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, "Women's work for Heathen women," illustrated by Heathen curiosities. Evening: "The Christian's Anchor."

A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the Rancho and Cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 First Mortgage 6 per cent 10 Year Bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the Farmer as well as the Banker, the Clerk and Mechanic as well as the Millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

This Company issues certificates of indebtedness in One and Five Dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 Gold Bond, First Mortgage, bearing 6 per cent interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the Company's Office, at 145 Broadway, N. Y.

The remaining \$50 due on the Bond being payable to the Company in monthly installments not exceeding \$5.

The Bond commences to draw interest on delivery the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the Company give as a Bonus, Free, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of \$35.

Those desiring to buy their Bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent discount on \$100, \$500 or \$1000 Bonds and receive one, five or ten shares of stock Free. The Bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the Company, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, and this money received from sale of Bonds will be invested in Cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 80 per cent upon the stock after paying 6 per cent on the Bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for Prospectuses and full information to The United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—"The N. Y. Financier." 1-1y

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Miraculous Escape.

W. W. Reed, druggist, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa, Pike, Bartonla, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up to die by her physicians. She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months' time she walked to this city, a distance of six miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it." Free Trial Bottles at H. Walsh's Drug Store.

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. 10-1y

Special Notices.

Dissolution Notice.

We, the undersigned, have this day dissolved, by mutual consent, the co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of L. Sprietsma & Son. All accounts due the old firm must be paid within 30 days, after which date those due will be given in the hands of an attorney for collection. The business will be continued by S. Sprietsma at the old stand.

L. SPRIETSMAN,

S. SPRIETSMAN.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 1st, 1886.

Thanking the old customers for their patronage of the past, we recommend ourselves for future services.

1-2t

S. SPRIETSMAN.

Wanted!

A woman to wash by the day, wages \$1.00 a day. Apply to J. Kruisenga'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. 26, 1886. 52 4t

Cloaks Below Cost.

All Hats and Fancy Feathers at 50 cents on the Dollar for cash at 51c. L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE.

Money Refunded.

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

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.

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.

WHY 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.

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

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.

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.

New Advertisements.

Cigar Manufactory.

H. POSTMA, PROP.

The undersigned hereby notifies the public that he is still manufacturing cigars. Several good warranted brands of Cigars can be purchased of him at wholesale and retail at the old stand one door east of Van Oort's hardware store on Eighth street.

Give me a call and try my Cigars.

H. POSTMA.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 3, 1886. 1-1f

ATTENTION

Farmers and Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:

Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Heading Bolts, 38 inches long.
Basswood Heading Bolts, 38 inches long.
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.

For making contracts or further information apply to Fixier's Stave Factory. ED. VEI' SCHURE, Supt., or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

FIT'S STOPPED FREE

Marvellous success. Insane Persons Restored. DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE-RESTORER. For all Brain and Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INVALUABLE if taken as directed. No fee after first day's use. Treatise and 3c trial bottle free to all patients. They pay express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. No Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS

The Representative Michigan Newspaper.

The Best, Largest, Cheapest, and Most Enterprising.

THE DAILY FREE PRESS

will be found to contain:

All the Telegraphic News,
All the Political News,
All the Commercial News,

All the State News,

All the Foreign News,

All the Domestic News,

All the Social News,
All the Sporting News,
All the Amusement News,

All the Literary News,

All the Religious News,

All the Educational News,

All the Base Ball News,

and all other kinds of News and interesting Miscellany that men and women of intelligence want to read.

"The Detroit Free Press is the only sheet in this whole State that gives you all the news. Nothing left out, cut down, or incomplete; For lack of room no paragraph you lose, As in the smaller papers of the town. That clip, pare, mangle, obscure and omit: The news you want you don't want so 'boiled down' That sense and value are boiled out of it."

The Free Press is a pure family newspaper that your wife and children can read without injury to their morals. It is an educator, and in order to keep up with the industrial, scientific and literary life of the day, every family should take it.

A Paper For Every Day in the Year.

PRICE: \$7.00 A YEAR, or 15 CENTS A WEEK.

THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS

One Dollar Per Year

is a large eight page, fifty six column, family newspaper, suitable for the farmer, the mechanic, and all others who do not wish to take a daily paper. It is an epitome of the daily Free Press, and is a live, progressive, and interesting weekly journal, full of good things. Note the following remarkable

Combination Offers!

"Farm and Home,".....\$1.10
"Good Cheer,".....1.10
"Our Country Home,".....1.10
Any two of the Above.....1.25
"Wide Awake,".....2.00
"Cottage Hearth,".....1.50
Economy Cook Book.....1.55
Ladies' Guide to Fancy Work.....1.10
Free Press Atlas of the World.....1.20

SPLENDID PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS!

Send for a Free Sample Copy and a Catalogue of our Special Combination and Premium Offers.

Address THE FREE PRESS CO.
Detroit, Mich.

Fall Opening.

—AT—

G. Van Putten & Sons.

We have just received a full line and a complete stock of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
FLANNELS,
REPELLENTS,
UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY,
JERSEYS,
YARNS,

and a full stock of

DOMESTICS.

We have a new stock of HATS, and a full line of

FUR CAPS.

We also keep at all times a complete line of

FRESH GROCERIES.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

HOLLAND, Sept. 4, 1885.

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

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

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city
for the celebrated

Needle Gas Lamp.

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

Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF.

Holland, June 14, 1883.

Read what the country says concerning the ability of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to cure asthma, catarrh, croup, cold, etc. Mrs. A. A. Koch of Buffalo, says: "For croup it is decidedly efficacious." Mrs. Jacob, of Marion, Ohio, says the same thing. S. S. Graves, agent, N. Y., writes: "Had asthma of the worst kind, took one dose of Thomas' Electric Oil and was relieved in a few minutes. Would walk five miles for this medicine and pay \$5 a bottle for it." Dr. C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "Cured an ulcerated throat for me in twenty-four hours." "Sat up in bed and coughed till the clothing was wet with perspiration. My wife insured that I use Thomas' Electric Oil. The first teaspoonful relieved me." E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, N. Y., Thomas' Electric Oil is also a first-top external application for rheumatism, cuts, scalds, burns, bites, bruises, etc. When wetting the dressing, ask him what he knows of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil; if he has been long in the drug trade, be sure he will speak highly of it.

Worked Wonders.
"My daughter was very bad off on account of a cold and pain in her lungs. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured her in twenty-four hours. One of the boys was cured of sore throat. This medicine has worked wonders in our family." Alvah Pinckney, Lake Mohopai, N. Y.

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD

Has a large circulation because it is the best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

It has eight large pages each week, and is filled with the most entertaining matter prepared especially for weekly readers. The news of the entire week is presented, together with market reports, stories, sketches and numerous items. Send for free sample. Address

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD,

Chicago, Ill.

If you want a daily paper take

The Chicago Herald.

The newspaper which has the largest morning circulation in Chicago. For sale by all newsmen. By mail, 50 cents per month. Address

THE CHICAGO HERALD,

120 and 122 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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 mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-eight 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 money 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 8th day of May, 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, in the County of Zeeland, 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 covenanted for therein. The premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: "The north west five-fourths (5/4) acre of the west fractional half (1/2) of section thirty (30) township numbered six (6) north of range fourteen (14) west. Dated, Holland, February 5th, A. D. 1886. GILLES WABEKE, Mortgagee. GEORGE J. DIEKENA, Attorney for Mortgagee."

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 penmanship will be required; for first grade, algebra and English literature.

Only third-grade certificates will be given at the special sessions of the Board. By order of the County Board of School Examiners. 48-15c MRS. A. V. WEATHERS.

NEX

—AT—

BILLY'S TONSORIAL

you can get a

A Good Clean Shave

A Scientific Hair

Invigorating Shampoo

at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashions.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR

W. BAUNG

HOLLAND, Mich., March 18, 1885.

Who has taken the sales of the most reliable and most successful hair dressing in the world?

It is only by the use of the Great Chemical Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale at the drug store of H.

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

A Physician Presents Some Startling Facts.

Can It Be that the Danger Indicated Is Universal?

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers entire:

To the Editor of the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

Sir: On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head; but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and acid appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger; for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand!

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death! Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-promontory hiccoughs constantly. My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's disease of the kidneys in its last stages!

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So, notwithstanding, however, was Dr. Foote that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed, and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's safe cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to verify it fully. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and the other common complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy, or heart disease.

As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such chances.

I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all the professional and personal consequences.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

AN article in *Hall's Journal of Health*, after naming the earliest and prominent symptoms of consumption, says: "How much it is to be wished that the symptoms of this hateful disease were more generally studied and understood, that it might be detected in its first insidious approaches and application be made at once for its arrest and total eradication; for certain it is that in very many instances it could be accomplished."—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

The New York *World* says a child in that city was poisoned by a cough syrup containing morphia or opium. There is no such danger in Red Star Cough Cure. It is purely vegetable, prompt, safe, and sure. 25 cents.

Cleanliness of the French People.

The most striking characteristic of the French people, both in their cities and in the country, is their cleanliness and neatness. No particle of dirt is allowed to lie on any of the streets five minutes before it is swept up. Clean water is flowed into the gutters, and from there thrown over the streets with large brooms by boys and men. The smoothly cemented streets are, in fact, scrubbed like a Yankee housewife's kitchen. Boxes containing the ashes and refuse from the houses are set out upon the curbs every morning, and after the cart into which their contents are emptied has passed there follows a man with a sprinkling-can filled with some disinfectant, which he carefully throws over the empty box. Surely Paris does not seem to offer much of a foothold for cholera.—*Cor. Hartford Times*.

COL. D. J. WILLIAMS, Quartermaster U. S. A., and ex-U. S. Consul at Callao, Peru, spent \$20,000 in eight years in trying to cure himself of rheumatism, but got no relief until he used St. Jacobs Oil, which cured him.

India's Iconoclast.

A curious destroyer of human works in India, according to Dr. R. F. Hutchinson, is the peepal tree. This is a kind of fig, which multiplies beyond the power of man to destroy, its little seeds being sown broadcast over the land in the droppings of the birds and bats which feast on its fruit. The peepal rises everywhere, and its effect is the disintegration of rocks and buildings, the danger being so great that the keepers of large structures are constantly on watch during fig time for bird-droppings. As an illustration of what the tree may do and its wonderful vitality, it is stated that on the summit of the northern minaret of the great mosque of Bareilly, one hundred and fifty feet high, a peepal flourishes grandly beyond reach, and its ever-active roots are gradually breaking up the cupola of the minaret.

A Wise Reform.

The habit of administering quinine in powerful doses, as an antidote to malarial maladies, was once dangerously common. Happily this practice has undergone a wide reform. Not only the public, but professional men, have adopted, not wholly, of course, but largely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe botanic substitute for the pernicious alkaloid. The consequences of this change are most important. Now fever and ague sufferers are cured—formerly their complaints were only for the time relieved, or half cured—the remedy eventually failing to produce any appreciable effect, except the doses were increased. A course of the Bitters, persistently followed, breaks up the worst attacks and prevents their return. The evidence in favor of this sterling specific and household medicine is of no ambiguous character, but positive and satisfactory, and the sources whence it proceeds are very numerous.

Evolution and Revelation.

Neither evolution nor revelation explains the universe, but evolution explains revelation. Theology does not explain revelation. Theology follows reason. Theology baffles, evades, if it does not defy, reason. Theology makes creation a fatal mistake, Christ an imperfect reparation. And in saying this let me not be thought so foolish as to bring a railing accusation against theology, that noblest of sciences, one of the strongest powers of the world, whose savants have been mighty men of valor, whose gravest mistakes have been from too close pursuit of the reason's rigid command.—*Gail Hamilton*.

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr. Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete) is, he never asked 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 hundreds 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.

Petroleum V. Nasby.

D. R. Locke, Petroleum V. Nasby, editor *Toledo Blade*, writes: "I had on a forefinger of my right hand one of those pleasant pets, a 'run-round.' The finger became inflamed to a degree unbearable and swollen to nearly twice its natural size. A friend gave me HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, and in twenty minutes the pain had so much subsided as to give me a fair night's rest, which I had not had before for a week. The inflammation left the finger in a day. I consider it a most valuable article."

A Tall Man.

Why are the tallest people the laziest? They are always longer in bed than others, and if they neglect their coughs or colds they will be there still longer. Use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

With Ely's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain or dread, and with perfect safety. Try the remedy. It cures Catarrh, Hay Fever and Colds in the Head. It is easily applied with the finger and gives relief from the first application. Price 50 cents. At druggists. 60 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

Pure Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected livers on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

I had not taken three doses of Athlophoros for inflammatory rheumatism before I was better, and I have been improving ever since. I am satisfied it is the best remedy for rheumatism there is to be had. C. Lockwood, Millbrook, Ill.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, PIMPLES and rough skin, cured by using JUMPER TAIL SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

RELIEF is immediate, and cure sure. Pico's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

A Small Leak

will sink a large ship; and what at first appears to be a trifling cough is apt to culminate in consumption if not properly attended to in time. For consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and for all blood and skin diseases, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal. By druggists.

To an alligator—"Thy sweet smile haunts me still."—*St. Paul Herald*.

ONE word: one step may make or mar one's whole future. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the proper move when you have dyspepsia, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague, malaria, low spirits, headache, or any stomach or liver troubles. 50 cents.

SUITABLE motto for plumbers and undertakers: "Down with the dust."

LEADING physicians testify to the value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as a specific for colds.

SOME one declares the chambermaid to be the woman of destiny.

A NATURAL color, that defies detection, is produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

A SNOW FLOW is like a bad habit—a good thing to cut a drift.

DO as you please when you please to do right; and you will always do the proper thing in taking Bigelow's Positive Cures for coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Pleasant to take, and cures speedy. 50 cents and \$1.

It takes a good many strikes to make a baseball match go off well.

Money Well Spent—Try It.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.—I'll cure any cough you ever heard of, and with one of the simplest remedies you ever saw, and that remedy is Allen's Lung Balm. It contains no opium, and is perfectly harmless. Mothers can give it to their children for croup with perfect safety. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 a bottle; at druggists'.

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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.

One of my children, a girl about nine years old, had a very bad discharge from her head and nose of a thick yellowish matter, and was growing worse. We had two different physicians prescribe for her, without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and much to our surprise in three days there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was apparently cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

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Absolutely
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Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Gout, Gravel, Brachialgia, etc.
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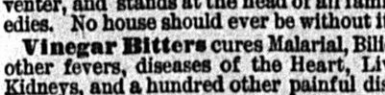
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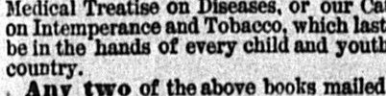
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Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge drastic cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

Moses must have been one of the first football players, as he was found among the "rushes."


Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should enclose 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated pamphlet suggesting sure cures. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A DUDE in one of the new cape coats has the general appearance of a perambulating pen-writer.

CHILDREN'S AILMENTS, such as "constipation," disordered bowels, worms, and many other diseases so prevalent, can be successfully treated by the occasional use of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. It is as safe and certain in its action upon children as upon adults. It acts on the liver and cleanses the blood.

BECAUSE the baby is a little yellor, it's no sign he is a Chinaman.—*Palmer Journal*.

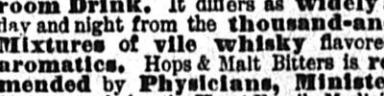
The bottle of Ely's Cream Balm that I obtained of you last summer has entirely cured my little boy of a severe attack of catarrh. —Mrs. Sallie Davis, Green Postoffice, Ala.



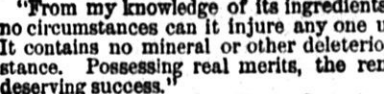
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IT IS THE
BLOOD PURIFIER & HEALTH RESTORER.
It never fails to do its work in cases of Malaria, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, loss of Appetite and Sleep, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, and all Female Complaints. Hops & Malt Bitters is a Vegetable Compound. It is a Medicine not a Bar-room Drink. It differs as widely as does day and night from the thousand-and-one mixtures of vile whiskey flavored with aromatics. Hops & Malt Bitters is recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses as being the Best Family Medicine ever compounded. Any woman or child can take it.
"From my knowledge of its ingredients, under no circumstances can it injure any one using it. It contains no mineral or other deleterious substance. Possessing real merits, the remedy is deserving success."
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Prettiest Illustrated SEED-CATALOGUE ever printed. Cheapest & best SEEDS grown. Gardeners trade a specialty. Packets only 3c. Cheaper as dirt by 10c. Postage or Exp. paid.
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Mr. JAMES BAGLEY, section foreman C. & M. R. R., Winkle, Ohio, had not slept



A whole Night
For over a year, his suffering from Neuralgia was so great. Three doses of ATHLOPHOROS cured him. Neuralgia can always be quickly cured by use of Athlophoros. Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will send a copy of our circular free of charge. \$1.00 per bottle. ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall St., New York.



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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 and \$1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.



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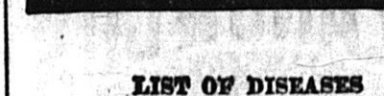
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A citizen of the Quaker City, Mr. F. Freed, living at 122 Vine St., recently spoke as follows: "Being afflicted with a distressing cough, Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup was recommended to me for relief. I am happy to say that a few doses not only gave me instant relief, but effected a complete cure."

Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by H. Walsh.

If any one says ill of you let your life be so that none will believe him.

Why will you suffer with a bad cold when a few doses of West's Cough Syrup will cure you. Invaluable for all throat and lung troubles. Consumptives try it. Small size 25c. large bottles \$1.00. All druggists.

My son, if thine throat is sore or thou art afflicted with a cough, use Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. 25c.

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Public speakers cannot say enough in praise of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers, so pleasant and efficient are they. 25c.

Wonderful is the effect of West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment. One bottle will effect more cures than four times the number of any other liniment. 25 and 50c. All druggists.

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Electricity, with all its energy, is not doing as much good to-day as is being done by Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. 25c.

Beware of Frauds.—Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It cures Colds, Croup, Asthma, Deafness and Rheumatism.

Ten thousand of the greatest faults in our neighbors are of less consequence to us than one of the smallest in ourselves.

Pain cannot exist when West's World's Wonder is applied. Cheapest and best. 25 and 50c. All druggists.

If you have a cough you are very foolish to not try a box of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. They will help you. 25c.

For coughs, colds, and all throat and lung diseases use West's Cough Syrup. All druggists.

"Years have not seen and time shall not see," the people sit down quietly to suffer pain, when enterprise can afford such a panacea as Salvation Oil.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla strains out from the blood, and expels all poisonous elements. Sold by all druggists.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, cuts, wounds or burns use West's World's Wonder. All druggists.

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A Royal addition to the kitchen library. It contains over seven hundred receipts pertaining to every branch of the culinary department, including baking, roasting, preserving, soups, cakes, jellies, pastry, and all kinds of sweetmeats, with receipts for the most delicious candies, cordials, beverages, and all other necessary knowledge for the chef de cuisine of the most exacting epicure, as well as for the more modest housewife, who desires to prepare a repast that shall be both wholesome and economical. It is gotten up in the highest style of the printers art, on illuminated covers, etc. A copy will be sent as a gift to every reader of this paper who will send their address to the Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., New York, who are the publishers of the book, stating that they saw the notice in this paper.

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

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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. 39-48v

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

By All Means Purchase Nimrod PLUG TOBACCO!

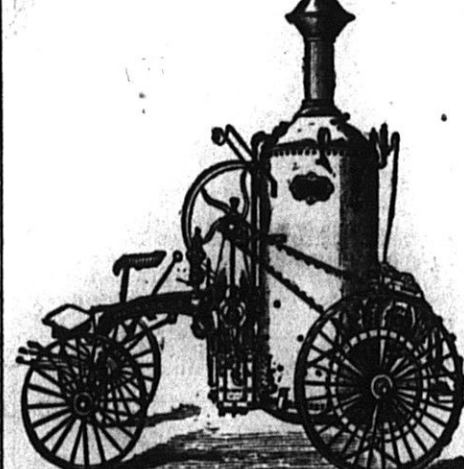
PREMIUM GOODS.
Every box has a ticket in it entitling the holder to a share in the distribution of Fine Gold Watches and Chains, Quadruple Silver-Plated Ware, Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Knives, Forks and Spoons. Nimrod is the best chew and the greatest seller. Always in good order and gives good satisfaction.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

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Manufacturer of
Wilms' Celebrated Wooden Drive Wells!
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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, Buggies, 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.
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SALERATUS SODA
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Crockery,

Flour and Feed,
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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.

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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.

GIVE ME A CALL,

JAMES M. VAN DER VEN,
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 14, 1886.

ALBERT CURTIS, Resident Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Will professionally attend to all diseases of

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