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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 1.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 754.

Facts and Figures

General Review of Holland's Prosperity the past year.

One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars spent in Building.

The Manufacturing and Trade amounts to \$2,000,000.

Everything in a Flourishing Condition with Bright Prospects for the Future.

With this issue of the News, the only English paper published in Holland, enters upon the sixteenth year of its existence, and the sixth year of its publication under its present management. We have always aimed, both in a public and private way, to promote the best interests of the community, and feel that in this, our anniversary issue, we could perform no better service than giving up the News' columns to a review of Holland's prosperity during the past year, and a showing of the marked progress that has been made in a manufacturing and mercantile way. In the gathering of our facts and figures we have exercised the utmost of care and in every instance have tried to make them as near reliable as possible. What we present can be relied upon as being substantially correct, and no effort has been made at padding, or exaggerating, as is too often the case in articles of this kind. In starting out, for the general information of our readers, a brief

HISTORICAL SKETCH

will not be out of place. Holland was founded in 1848 and incorporated as a city in 1867. Just as the city was entering upon a season of prosperity, came the disastrous fire of 1871 which reduced the town to ashes, destroying hundreds of houses, and involving a loss of very nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. The shock, although a very severe one, did not seem to discourage but very few of those who at that time composed its population. All went to work with commendable will and energy, and as a result of their enterprise we find to-day, only after a period of fifteen years, a city resurrected from ruin and ashes, that for substantial growth has gone ahead of any other town of the same size in Michigan during the past year. This growth, as figures will demonstrate, has not been of a spasmodic, but of a steady and healthy nature. By looking over the building statistics given in another column, it will be seen that the amount of money expended in the erection of residences and other buildings is \$151,050, and with the exception of the hotel at the park no one building has cost to exceed \$5,000. Contractors have told us that it would not be out of the way to increase these figures at least \$20,000, but we prefer not to exaggerate them in the least. Most of these houses, although small, are of

MODERN ARCHITECTURE,

attractive in appearance, and substantially constructed. Included in the list are a number of roomy store buildings, and a city engine house. Although we have no figures to which we can refer, it is safe to say that in no two years since the fire, has Holland spent anywhere near \$150,000 in building. As a natural result there has also been a marked increase in the valuation of centrally located residence and business properties. Just what this increase has been we are unable to say, but know in some instances it has been from 20 to 30 per cent. One can hardly realize what extent our manufactures are wing and many will, no doubt, be surprised at the value given of our manufactured products. This value is, as will be seen, \$1,200,000, certainly a very creditable showing for a city which has never lost much of its manufacturing interest. Its citizens always have, and still claim, that in point of location, commercial position, and facilities for distribution, both by rail and water, Holland could not be excelled in Western Michigan, and manufacturers and capitalists are beginning to find it out. In the manufacturing now in operation here, about four hundred and fifty men are kept in employment, many of whom already have, or are about to build houses of their own.

MERCANTILE PROGRESS.

It is an acknowledged fact that no city in Michigan has more reliable, enterprising, or prosperous merchants, than has Holland, while they do not embark in business on as extensive a scale as others, what they do they do well, and what goods they purchase they pay for. They have unlimited credit, if they want it, and stand high in the estimation of the wholesale merchants of Chicago, Detroit, New York, and other large cities. Through a canvass made among our merchants we ascertain that in every respect the year just closed has been a very prosperous one with them, and that they are very hopeful for the future. We give in tabular form the valuation of goods disposed of in different branches of trade for the year, showing that the aggregate mercantile business of the city approached very close to \$800,000. In some instances these figures have been approximated, but as a rule they have been furnished to us directly by the merchants themselves. Some additional figures that might have made a perceptible increase in the totals have unintentionally been omitted. Take it as a whole Holland can be said to be in a

PROSPEROUS CONDITION

more so than at any time since its incorporation, and if the signs of the times fail not, look out for a boom during the next two years. Located as it is in the very center of a very thrifty and productive agricultural section of the State, and surrounded by thousands of enterprising farmers and fruit growers, Holland has every reason to look upon the bright side of the future. Within the past five years our little city has gained considerable prominence in consequence of Macatawa Bay coming to the front as one of the most attractive watering resort on the east shore. At the entrance of the Bay, where, but five years ago there was nothing to attract the visitor but bald headed sand hills, pine groves, and a small light house, we have to-day three large and well furnished hotels, modern cottages, picnic grounds, pavilions, walks, bath houses, etc. These improvements have cost over \$100,000 and much more will be expended during the coming season. From figures given us by the railroad authorities and steamboat men, we ascertain that fully 85,000 people visited these resorts last year, and preparations are being made to entertain at least 50,000 during the coming season.

OTHER ADVANTAGES.

In every other respect Holland has kept pace with other cities in the way of public improvements. It has ten miles of graded and graveled streets, a thorough system of water works, public parks, a good Opera House, first-class hotels, five weekly newspapers, a public library, seven churches, a well endowed college, and one of the best public school systems in Michigan. It takes special pride in its churches and institutions of learning, and well it may. Hope College offers educational advantages that equal those extended by any other college in the State, while its public schools challenge comparison. Our hotels are run by accommodating and experienced landlords, who are held in high esteem by the traveling public, and the registers show that over 15,000 guests were entertained here last year. Following this introduction we present some facts and figures to which we invite the attention of our readers:

MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

CAPPOU & BERTSCH LEATHER COMPANY.

The most important manufacturing interest that Holland can boast of is its tanning industry, which is growing in magnitude from year to year. The history of the manufacture of leather here began with a log tannery, built near the site of the old central wharf, destroyed by fire some years ago. The enterprise at that early day in the history of the colony was an unsuccessful one and was abandoned. In 1859 Messrs. Isaac Cappon and John Bertsch came to the conclusion that Holland was well located for the manufacture of leather, and both being practical men, thought that they could make such an enterprise a paying one. They ventured out on a small scale, their capital consisting principally of their own labor. For a term of six years they struggled through with eight vats in a small shanty, and other facilities of a similar proportion. Having by prudent management and careful attention to business, met with success, they in 1863 erected a new building 44x72 feet in size. During the seven years that followed, several needed additions were made, but in the disastrous fire of October 9th, 1871, the entire structure was destroyed together with large quantities of leather and bark, involving a loss of about \$70,000. No insurance. This loss was one that the firm could not well afford to sustain, but with

renewed courage and enterprise they immediately set to work and in less than one year a much larger building, with increased manufacturing facilities, stood on the same spot. From time to time since 1875 the large and constantly increasing demand for the excellent leather manufactured by this firm has necessitated the erection of other additions and at the present time the company has an establishment, the largest in the state, if not in the west, and covering an entire block of ground. In the spring of 1885 the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company acquired by purchase possession of the tannery on the north shore of Black Lake, which had previously been run by George Metz & Co., which gave it almost control of the leather manufacturing industry in the city. This branch establishment is given up exclusively to the manufacture of heavy sole leather, while the manufacture of fine leather is confined to the old plant. To illustrate the immense amount of work done by this extensive manufactory, we give below some interesting figures: In 1875 about 50 men were employed in the different departments, from 2,500 to 3,000 cords of bark was used and 30,000 hides transformed into leather. At this time the capital invested in the enterprise was estimated at \$125,000. To-day the capital invested is \$400,000. Last year 600 sides of leather per day were turned out, which averaged about \$4.25 each, making a total of about \$640,000 for the product last year. Of these sides two-thirds were fine leather and the remainder sole leather. One hundred and seventy-five men are kept in constant employ, and from 7,000 to 8,000 cords of bark, worth \$6.50 per cord, used every year. The company reports a prosperous year and there is a demand in the market for all the leather it can turn out. The officers of the Company are John Bertsch, president; Isaac Cappon, vice president; and William Cartwright, secretary and treasurer. In addition to their tanning, the company deals largely in wool, furs, shoe findings, etc. Their trade extends to all sections of the United States and is pushed by five active and experienced traveling salesmen.

THE STANDARD ROLLER MILLS.

For years it has been known that Holland was the natural market for the wheat grown by the farmers of Ottawa, Allegan, and adjoining counties, and in the spring of 1882 a number of our capitalists took advantage of the opportunity and the firm of Walsh, De Roo & Co. was organized for the purpose of building a mill and operating it on the Hungarian Roller System. The mill was the first of the kind to be placed in operation in Western Michigan, and the company, from the start, was given hearty encouragement, and, by the superiority of the flour, placed itself in the lead in this industry. Regardless of a disastrous fire in 1884, which almost destroyed the plant, and completely shut off operations for two months, the company, with characteristic energy, rebuilt with increased facilities and were in position to again place their excellent brands of flour upon the market. This mill is fitted out with all the most improved machinery and has a daily capacity of 300 barrels. The elevator, which is run in connection, has a storage capacity of 30,000 bushels of grain, to say nothing of the warehouse which will hold 3,000 or more barrels of flour. The brands of flour manufactured by this company are in constant demand in all sections of this country, and large shipments are annually made to Europe and other foreign countries. The brands most in demand are "Sunlight," "Daisy," "Morning Star," and "Idlewild." The gentlemen comprising the firm are: Ex-Mayor I. Cappon, vice-president of the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Co.; H. and W. C. Walsh, proprietors of the City Drug Store and the Golden Seal Bitters Co.; G. T. Huizinga, and C. J. De Roo, the two last named gentlemen being the practical men. Mr. Wm. A. Holley is the efficient head-miller. Mr. U. Millin is chief engineer, and Mr. L. Van Putten is book-keeper, while Mr. John P. Oggel is entrusted with keeping up a personal acquaintance with the numerous customers of the firm in this and adjoining states. The firm is also interested in several grain elevators along the line of the Chicago & West Mich. R'y, which assist in supplying the mill with the grain required, the local supply being insufficient. During the year just past, the firm has manufactured and disposed of over 54,000 barrels of flour, 2,100 tons of bran, middlings, and screenings, and 850 tons of ground feed and meal, which, with some minor products, represent an aggregate value of \$240,000.

R. E. WERKMAN'S MANUFACTORY.

One of the manufactories that is rapidly growing in importance is that of R. E. Werkman on River street. By the active manner in which he has gone to work he has demonstrated conclusively to the people of Holland that he means business and it can be truly said of him that he is doing more at the present time toward advancing the general interests of Holland, than any other man. Only a few years ago he came into possession, from a bankrupt firm, of the Phoenix Planing Mill Company's property, a corporation which at that time was doing comparatively little business. He gradually enlarged the plant, and at the present time is doing, as figures will show, an extensive business in the wood manufacturing line. During the past year he has kept in constant employ on an average of fifty men, and at times as high as seventy-five, and has turned out work aggregating over \$65,000 since February 1st, 1886. The manufactured articles consisted principally of sash, doors, blinds, fanning mills, etc.

This does not include the trade done at the store amounting to about \$25,000. During the past few months Mr. Werkman has extended his business to the northern section of the state and has invested largely in the lumber trade and saw mills. These mills are now in operation and he will during the winter and spring months get out millions of feet of lumber. This spring he will erect a \$15,000 building for the manufacture of fanning mills, school furniture, and refrigerators, and also contemplates embarking in the manufacture of cultivators, corn shellers, corn planters, and other agricultural implements. Holland could well afford to have a few more men imbued with the energy and enterprise that Mr. Werkman has shown, and he certainly deserves the encouragement of our citizens in his endeavors to promote the manufacturing interests of Holland.

FIXTER'S STAVE FACTORY.

On River street, at the head of Black Lake, is located Fixter's Stave Factory, an establishment which is developing in importance from year to year. Mr. Fixter last year used in his business about 3,500 cords of bolts, worth at present figures \$2.75 per cord, or nearly \$10,000. These bolts are supplied by the residents of this section of the county. About 2,500 of these bolts were for staves, the others for heading. The former will cut about 1,300 staves to the cord, and the latter 200 sets of heading. The staves are worth \$5 per thousand, and heading about 5 cents per set, thus making the product from the factory about \$35,000 last year. There is a small cooperage run in connection, in which two men are kept at work. During nine months of the year Mr. Fixter keeps employed 30 men and boys, with Mr. Edward Ver Schure as foreman, and Mr. J. G. Van Putten acts as cashier.

CITY FLOURING MILLS.

The oldest flouring mill in operation in Holland at the present time is the City Mill, controlled and run by Mr. O. P. Becker. Mr. Becker tells us that the year 1886 has been a prosperous one, and that the mill has turned out on an average of 25 barrels of flour per day, making a total product of 7,500 barrels, worth \$30,000. A large amount of custom grinding is done at the City Mills, and Mr. Becker, has the reputation of turning out an excellent quality of flour.

TUB AND PAIL FACTORY.

In 1880 J. Van Putten & Co., the firm being composed of J. and A. Van Putten, J. Dykema and the Plugger Estate, established the Holland City Buffer Tub Factory and it has been in operation during a portion of every year. Last year this firm manufactured seventy-five thousand butter tubs and twenty-five thousand candy and tobacco pails valued at \$25,000, and kept 30 men in employ. The company has had a good demand for these products and has the largest manufactory of the kind in this section of the state. They claim that the outlook for 1887 is very bright and were it not that they had to contend with prison labor they could keep running the year through.

WAGON WORKS.

One of the oldest established, if not the oldest wagon manufacturing shops in Holland, is that of Mr. Jacob Fileman on River street. Mr. Fileman started in business here in 1858, and by industry and honest dealing has succeeded in building up a large trade. During 1886 he manufactured 80 wagons and 40 cutters and sleighs, besides a large amount of shop work and blacksmithing. His whole business aggregating fully \$12,000. His work equals in every respect that turned out by any other Michigan wagon maker.

Takken & De Spelder, the proprietors of the Holland Wagon Works, although they cannot report very active business, inasmuch as they opened only last September, say that their prospects for 1887 are very bright. They now have a building 40x54 feet, two stories high, and an engine room 20x30 feet; also a well supplied blacksmith shop and necessary railway sidings and water front for shipping. This firm expects to employ about fifteen of the most practiced workmen and are in a position to turn out farm wagons, buggies, cutters, etc. A patent wagon, the I. X. L., that this firm has the exclusive control of for manufacture, is liable to have a large demand in the market. Both members of the firm have had from twelve to thirty years' experience in the wagon and buggy manufacturing business. Their business for the five months they have been engaged will foot up about \$3,500.

MANUFACTURE OF MEDICINES.

A business that has assumed considerable proportion in Holland within the past few years, is that of the manufacture of medicines. The Golden Seal Bitters company, Heber Walsh & Son, the sole producers of Golden Seal Bitters and Dr. Pete's Cough Cure, estimate the supply to the market annually to be \$15,000, and say that the demand is almost equal to the quantity that they can, by close attention to business, compound and ship. The medicines placed upon the market by this firm, can be relied upon, they have been tested and in almost every instance the desired result has been accomplished. From the present outlook the sales of Golden Seal Bitters and Dr. Pete's Cough Cure, will more than double those of 1886.

CRYSTAL CREAMERY.

Early in the year 1886, steps were taken by M. Notter towards the establishment of a creamery in this city. The citizens became interested in the enterprise and contributed \$500, the balance of the needed capital being supplied by the gentleman above named. Early in June of the same

year, the Holland Crystal Creamery was opened for business, and during the past eight months have placed upon the market about 85,000 pounds of butter, the average price of which was 16 cents per pound, or making a total amount of \$13,600. Last fall Mr. Notter took in Mr. Bakelaar and since then the Creamery has been run under the firm name of Notter & Bakelaar. They are making an excellent quality of butter, which is meeting with a good demand in the market.

LUMBER PRODUCT.

Although we have made diligent inquiry we have been unable to obtain any accurate figures as to the lumber product of the city for the past year. There have been two mills in operation during the greater part of the time, and those, who are qualified to figure, estimate, taking in consideration the amount of building done, that the lumber product last year was at least \$40,000. These figures look small, but are as near reliable as we can make them. These figures do not include lumber used by contractors in building.

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY.

In 1879, Mr. A. Self realizing that there was an opportunity in Holland for the establishment of a good brewery, purchased the small brewery on west Tenth street and has been gradually enlarging and improving it ever since and can now boast of as good a brewery as there is in Western Michigan. His present capacity is about 4,000 barrels per year. During 1886 he placed on the market 1,500 barrels worth \$7 per barrel, or a total of \$10,500. He has largely increased his facilities during the past five months, and certainly expects to turn out at least 3,000 barrels during 1887. Mr. Self has the credit of making an excellent quality of beer. His present supply is almost entirely consumed by the home demand.

KEYSTONE PLANING MILL.

The Keystone Planing Mill, owned by Mr. J. R. Kleyn, is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in Western Michigan. This mill was built especially for the planing of lumber in transit and is filled up with the most improved machinery. It has been in operation only a portion of the time during the past year and the work turned out will aggregate between \$8,000 and \$10,000. Mr. Kleyn will boom the Keystone next year, as he has already contracted for \$25,000 worth of work.

HOLLAND MANUFACTURING CO.

Mr. L. T. Kanter, manager of the Holland Manufacturing Company, reports a very active business for the year just closed. This company engages exclusively in the manufacture of the Palmer Self-Regulating Wind Mill, and turned out about \$10,000 worth of them last year. These mills are being used largely by the farmers in this section of the state and in Illinois, and the company anticipate doubling their business during the year 1887.

JAMES HUNTLEY.

Last fall Mr. James Huntley had his sash, door and blind and wood-working manufactory on River street completely destroyed by fire. He has since, however, erected on the same ground a larger establishment with new machinery and increased facilities for work. Regardless of the fire, besides material used on houses erected by him, he last year turned out \$5,000 in wood work and is in a position now to do a much larger business for the coming year.

MARBLE WORKS.

Mr. R. N. De Merell, proprietor of the Holland City Marble Works, manufactured and disposed of during the year 1886 about \$8,000 worth of monuments, headstones and dressed building stone.

MACHINE SHOP.

The only machine shop in Holland is that of Mr. A. Huntley, located near the corner of Seventh and River streets. He is a thorough machinist and always keeps in his employ the most experienced workmen. He has a very complete plant for a city of this size, and is seriously considering the advisability of adding a foundry during the coming year. During the year just closed Mr. Huntley has done between \$4,000 and \$5,000 worth of work.

CIGAR MANUFACTORIES.

Holland has two firms engaged in the manufacture of cigars, J. M. Van der Ven and H. Postma. The former last year turned out about 88,000 cigars, worth \$3,200. He is now, however, employing five men and during 1887 expects to produce about 300,000. Mr. Postma is in the business on a smaller scale but produced in 1886 about 30,000, worth \$750.

J. SCHOON & SON.

J. Schoon & Son have for a few years been operating a small tannery on River street. They keep employed about four men and turn out about \$4,000 worth of leather annually.

RECAPITULATION OF MANUFACTURING.

Leather.....	\$ 644,000
Flour, Feed, Etc.....	270,000
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Fanning Mills, Etc.....	80,000
Staves, Heading, Etc.....	35,000
Butter Tubs, Pails, Etc.....	25,000
Lumber.....	40,000
Wagons, Buggies and Sleighs.....	15,000
Patent Medicines.....	15,000
Creamery Butter.....	13,400
Brewery Products.....	10,500
Wind Mills.....	10,000
Pumps, Soap, Cooperage, Etc.....	10,000
Marble and Stone.....	8,000
Machinery.....	5,000
Cigars.....	5,000
Total.....	\$1,184,000

(Continued on fourth page.)

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A NEW YORK dispatch says "the two razors which Edward Unger, the sausage peddler, used in carving his partner, August Boltz, or Bohle, after he had killed him in his sleep, in order that the body might be packed in the trunk that turned up in Baltimore, were brought to police headquarters and put away with the rest of the overwhelming evidence against the murderer. Unger sat sullenly in his cell, refusing to speak when spoken to. He is very closely watched to prevent his cheating the hangman. . . . Sullivan, the pugilist, visited Dr. Sayre's office, at New York, when the surgeon made the discovery that Sullivan's broken arm had been set with the palm downward, instead of upward. While the champion was conversing with his friends, Dr. Sayre, with a sudden wrench, broke the knitting bones asunder, and with a sharp cry of pain Sullivan fell upon a lounge unconscious. When he recovered, the arm was re-set in a proper manner, and the Doctor thinks it will be all right in a few weeks.

MASTER WORKMAN JAMES E. QUINN of District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor, and other leading members of the Knights have been arrested in New York on a civil suit for \$10,000 damages, brought by President McCready of the Old Dominion Line. The company charges conspiracy and injury to their business by the action of these men in ordering the strike. . . . C. M. G. Schroeder, Treasurer of the Germania Savings Bank of Jersey City, has gone to Canada. The bank has suspended, and hundreds of its poor depositors are impoverished.

EDWARD UNGER, of New York, has confessed the murder of August Bohle, whose mutilated body he shipped to Baltimore in a trunk. . . . Near Stockdale, Pennsylvania, a young wife killed her brutal husband, who had threatened her life. She was immediately placed on trial for murder, without counsel or witnesses, and when the Judge directed the jury to acquit her the court room resounded with cheers.

THE WEST.

OVER one thousand persons have been converted in Sedalia, Mo., in a revival conducted by Major Cole. . . . Mrs. Asa J. Millman and her two children, under 2 years of age, residing near Burr Oak, Mich., were found drowned in a cistern in three feet of water. Upon the mother's body was tied a stone of twenty-five pounds weight. . . . The wife of Frank Roth, a Bohemian merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, poisoned herself and babe with rough on rats. Her mind had become deranged through hearing read several times an accurate and lengthy description of how Mrs. Cabalek of Cleveland murdered her children and then committed suicide. . . . A writer in the St. Paul Pioneer-Press says that a Chicago syndicate of wealthy men are reported to be getting up an enormous pool for the purpose of controlling the wheat trade of the Northwest on the next crop. The scheme is to gain control of two or three elevator lines and then freeze out the rest.

THE Hon. Albert J. Seligman, who was kept hostage by the miners at Wickes, M. T., for unpaid wages, was released upon the New York firm of J. and W. Seligman & Co., telegraphing the necessary amount, (\$75,000) to Helena to pay off the men. The miners not only protected the property, but treated their prisoner with the utmost courtesy. . . . Fourteen indictments against persons who violated the election laws last November were returned at St. Louis by the United States Grand Jury. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

MRS. LANGTRY began a three weeks' engagement at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, on Monday night, in "A Wife's Peril." Her performance of Lady Ormond has received high praise. The company supporting Mrs. Langtry is a thoroughly excellent one. It includes Mr. Charles Coghlan, one of the finest actors England has yet sent us. This excellent actor will be seen as Captain Bradford in "A Wife's Peril," and Claude Melnotte in "Lady of Lyons," which will be played during the second week of the engagement. "The School for Scandal" will probably be seen in the last week.

MISS VAN ZANDT is, says a Chicago paper, engaged in getting ready for publication a history of Spies and the other condemned anarchists. An interesting feature in the book is an autobiographical sketch by Spies, in which he blasphemously compares himself to Christ and finds an analogy in the crucifixion of his own condemnation for inciting the Haymarket massacre.

At Leavenworth, thirty-five masked men broke into the jail, took out a negro ravisher named Richard Wood, and dragged him to death in the streets by a rope attached to the saddle of a masked horseman. No effort is likely to be made to arrest the lynchers.

TWO GENTLEMEN largely interested in oil-fields of Pennsylvania, after prospecting for petroleum in the vicinity of Marion, Ind., have begun negotiations for the lease of several hundred acres of land. The region has already developed an unlimited supply of natural gas. . . . Fred Wittrock has made a statement under oath that after Fotheringham was bound and the booty secured he offered the messenger \$10,000 if he would give the detective a false description of him. Fotheringham replied: "Well, I'll see about it. Send the money to J. J. Mappes, Kansas City." The money was never sent, as the messenger was scared into giving a good description of the robber.

THE SOUTH.

THE Senate of Texas passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the drought sufferers. . . . Fire at Dallas, Tex., entirely consumed three of the finest buildings in the city. The total loss on buildings and stock will aggregate \$400,000. . . .

A trunk directed to "J. A. Wilson" was opened at Baltimore and found to contain the headless body of a man. The feet, legs, and one arm were also lopped off, and were packed with the body, but the head was missing. The trunk had been shipped from New York, and the calico shirt covering the remains had on it the name "C. Kankholdt." In the trunk were cards bearing the name of a Brooklyn butcher.

FIVE of the men engaged in the robbery of the railroad train at Gordon, Tex., have been arrested, and the prospect is that the other three will be captured.

A SITE has been selected at New Orleans for experienced parties from Memphis for a mill to be run in opposition to the monopoly known as the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust Company. Stock has been given to the leading planters on the lower Mississippi, who pledge themselves to furnish ample raw material. . . . W. L. Cornish, of Sharpsburg, Washington County, Ky., shot Miss Lulu Green through the heart and brain because she would not marry him. He also tried to kill the girl's mother and sister, but failed on account of his pistol being out of order. The mother received a severe wound in the hand, and was knocked down with the pistol. Cornish was captured and taken to Springfield. A mob composed of seventy-five men entered the jail and secured the prisoner. He was taken to a farm about two miles north of the town and hanged.

WASHINGTON.

THE internal revenue collections during the six months ending Dec. 30 were \$57,503,503—a decrease of \$1,054,340 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. There was a decrease of \$3,222,844 in the collections on spirits, an increase of \$683,881 in tobacco, an increase of \$1,112,461 on fermented liquors. The total collections from oleomargarine since Nov. 1 amounted to £298,109.

AN adverse report will be made on the bill drafted by the National Cattle Growers' Association at their session in Chicago regarding pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases among cattle.

THE Consul General at Shanghai reports to the State Department that \$1,260 was contributed by natives of that city for the sufferers by earthquake at Charleston.

C. M. Dewey, President of the New York Central Road, asked of the Attorney General a hearing in opposition to the interstate commerce bill. He was requested to forward a brief of his argument. . . . It is settled now that Mr. C. N. Jordan, Treasurer of the United States, will relinquish his present office May 1 in order to accept the Presidency of the Western National Bank of New York, an institution now in process of organization, and which will be fully established by that date. Mr. Jordan has not yet formally resigned, but expects to do so shortly after the adjournment of Congress. It is understood that the change in office involves a decided increase in salary, the exact amount of which is not stated. The salary of Treasurer is \$6,000 per year. The new office, it is said, will pay at least \$10,000 per annum.

A FINAL dividend of 5 per cent. in favor of creditors of the World's Exposition at New Orleans has been made by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury from the Congressional appropriation of \$355,000.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of Philadelphia have nominated Charles H. Barnes for Mayor.

THE bill repealing the law giving women the right to vote at school elections was killed in the Wisconsin Assembly. . . . The Michigan Senate passed the House joint resolution to submit a prohibitory amendment at the spring election. The Ohio House rejected the township local-option bill. . . . The Committee on Railroads of the Nebraska House have recommended the passage of the bill repealing the Railway Commission act.

A BILL is now before the Indiana Legislature the provisions of which are of so extraordinary a character as to make the proposed law of general interest. The bill simply provides that in case of willful homicide in which the slayer is the father, brother, or husband of a seduced girl or woman, and the slain is proven to have been her seducer, action for murder or manslaughter shall not lie. Under such circumstances the offense of slaying is reduced to a misdemeanor, punishable only by a fine, without imprisonment. This is the first instance of an attempt to enact a law which would under any circumstances, make the willful taking of human life a simple misdemeanor. It is understood that a similar bill is to be introduced in the Illinois Legislature. . . . The resolution for the submission to popular vote of a prohibition amendment to the State Constitution, which was adopted by both houses of the Michigan Legislature, has been signed by the Governor, and will be voted on in April next. . . . The Tennessee Senate has passed on its final reading the prohibition amendment to the constitution, the vote being—yeas, 31; nays, 2. . . . A bill prohibiting marriages between white and colored persons has been introduced in the Illinois Senate. . . . A bill empowering women to vote at municipal elections passed the Kansas Senate—25 to 13.

GENERAL.

ALL leading Canadian papers, irrespective of party, agree that Canada's position is impregnable on the fishery question, and urge the Dominion Government to uphold Canada's rights at all hazards. At the same time the hope is expressed that the United States Government will not take the course which recent legislation indicates until every means of coming to a fair and friendly settlement is exhausted. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, in an interview at Ottawa, said to a New York Herald representative that the people of the United States did not understand Canada's position in the fisheries matter. The Dominion Government had endeavored to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1818 in harmony with justice and fairness. Sir John said Canada had not enforced the customs and fishing laws with a view to coercing the United States, and would be glad to enter into an arrangement for the renewal of the privilege of fishing in our waters, and for American fishermen to obtain supplies, bait, and transport fish. The Canadian Government, the Premier added, had acted according to law, and he saw no reason to change

its views, no matter what took place in the United States. Sir Charles Tupper, when asked what would be the effect in Canada should the Belmont or Edmunds bill become law, said: "There will be an outbreak of patriotism. You will find that, notwithstanding the violence of party feeling, the opposition to the present government will not admit of a disposition to yield to the demands of the United States. No government could live in Canada that attempted to subordinate national rights to party politics."

THE National Woman Suffrage Congress was in session at Washington during the week. Among the delegates present were: Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. May Wright Sewell, Mrs. Harrietta R. Shattuck, Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the Rev. Olympia Brown, Phoebe W. Cozzens, Mrs. Hannah Whitehall Smith, Mary F. Eastman, and Lillian Devereux Blake. Miss Susan B. Anthony delivered the opening speech. Addresses were made by Mrs. Sewell of Indiana on "The Condition of Liberty," by Mrs. Harbert of Illinois on "Our Motherless Government," and by Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker on "The Constitutional Rights of Women to the Ballot," by Miss Mary F. Eastman of Massachusetts on "The Perils of the Country," and by Mrs. Blake of New York on "The Rights of Man." Speeches were also made by Judge Cary of Wyoming Miss Phoebe Cozzens of St. Louis. A series of resolutions were adopted demanding the passage of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, which shall secure the right of suffrage to women of the United States, denouncing the disfranchisement of women, and thanking the United States Senators who supported the suffrage amendment. A committee was appointed to arrange a meeting in Washington next year to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the beginning of the movement for woman suffrage in this country. Invitations will be issued to women throughout the world who are interested in women's work.

FOREIGN.

A STRIKE has been inaugurated in Scottish collieries. . . . A company of Italians has undertaken to light Rome by electricity generated by water-power at the Tivoli Falls.

It is stated that the Czar has forwarded a pacific message to the Emperor of Austria. . . . A duel was fought at Bucharest by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, the latter receiving a bullet in his hand. . . . European war sparks: An order has been issued at Berlin forbidding the exportation of horses across the German frontier in any direction. In special cases deserving of exception exemption will be made from the present and from future measures controlling the exportation of these animals. Col. Klepsch, military attaché to the Austro-Hungarian embassy at St. Petersburg, arrived at Vienna, and was immediately summoned to an audience with the Emperor and Count Kalnoky. During a debate on the budget in the lower house of the Hungarian diet, Premier von Tisza declared, amid acclamations, that no one wished for a war with Russia.

RUSSIA refuses to join a formal conference of the powers on the Bulgarian question. . . . John Morley has been selected as arbitrator in the Northumberland coal-mining dispute. . . . English newspapers generally seem to think that Churchill, in his speech, failed to justify his resignation. . . . At a court reception held in Berlin Emperor William informed the assembled officers that 72,000 men of the reserves would be called out immediately and drilled in the use of the new repeating rifle. . . . In the British House of Commons, Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, in answer to inquiries, said that the Government had been conferring with the Government of the United States on the fisheries question. The Canadian fisheries, he said, were very valuable, and the Government had followed the policy concerning them which had been adopted by the preceding Governments, and would maintain the rights of the colonists, with every desire to conciliate the United States. Minister Phelps had a conference with the Marquis of Salisbury, at the Premier's request, to discuss the question. The conference was most cordial on both sides. Lord Salisbury expressed himself gratified at the general tone of the American press and people in the dispute, and he assured Mr. Phelps that England and Canada were equally desirous of an amicable adjustment of the whole case.

A BELFAST cablegram states that some soldiers of the West Surrey regiment insulted a number of Catholic civilians. The latter retaliated by throwing stones. Over one hundred persons were arrested by the police, and the troops were called out to restore quiet. The rioting was renewed the following day, when the police and the public exchanged shots. Many persons are said to have been injured. William O'Brien, speaking at Bodyke, County Limerick, said that if Irishmen could meet the police man to man and rifle to rifle in the open field he for one would promptly abandon speaking, and the next speech the destroyers of the people's homes would hear would be from the mouths of the people's guns. Lord Dunsandle offered to reduce the rents of his Galway tenants 25 per cent. and to reinstate the evicted, which is a great victory for the tenants.

A NEW tax law has been promulgated in Russia fixing a tax of 5 per cent. on guaranteed revenues derived from railway shares, and a tax of 3 per cent. on similar guaranteed revenues. . . . Conflicting rumors come from Europe with regard to the probability of war. On all the bourses of the Continent there is a general anticipation of early hostilities, but the German Emperor has given his dictum in favor of peace. At Paris, despite the reaction toward peace, there exists an undercurrent of belief that war is certainly among the possibilities. . . . Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham, said he was willing, for the sake of peace, to postpone the much-needed reforms in Great Britain, but he would not accept terms dictated by a portion of the Irish members of Parliament, nor would he submit to a minority party which represented an anti-English conspiracy. The British people would accept a conciliatory course, but had not sunk so low as to accept a policy of surrender. He believed the question, by mutual concessions, could be settled on a basis which would involve no risk to the English taxpayer.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A PORTLAND, Ore., dispatch says that "a high wind sprang up on the west slope of the Cascade Mountains, east of Tacoma, Washington Territory; about eleven miles from the west end of the Northern Pacific tunnel, it blew a large tree down into a camp where a number of Chinese laborers were sleeping. Nine bodies had been removed at last accounts, and a dozen or more were injured. There is three to four feet of snow on the ground, and several bodies are still supposed to be buried in snow under the fallen timber. At Hunt's camp, a few miles west of the Chinese camp, a similar accident occurred among white laborers, and six were severely injured; none, it is believed, fatally."

It appears to be pretty well settled that Mr. Manning is to leave the Treasury Department to take the Presidency of a newly organized national bank in New York. It is also understood that Mr. Jordan, Treasurer of the United States, will resign to become cashier of the same institution. . . . An investigation is demanded in the Minnesota Legislature of the charges that the saloon men have raised a big bundle of funds to defeat high-license legislation. . . . The joint resolution for submitting to popular vote a prohibition amendment to the Constitution was adopted in the Texas House—80 to 21.

A CABLE dispatch from Berlin says: The committee of the National Liberal party has issued a manifesto to the electors. They say: "Never since the Franco-German war has the danger of a great conflict been so near. No statesman can form any certain conclusions as to the future, even for a few weeks. The peace of Europe rests at this moment solely upon the strength, readiness for action, and moral trustworthiness of the German army. The National Liberals are confident that the voice of universal suffrage will pronounce the right decision. An unpropitious issue of the elections will bring down upon the country war with all its terrors, and even with the best results, heavy losses."

JOINT resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature were presented in the Senate on the 31st ult. in favor of an appropriation for the World's Fair of Colored Industry at Birmingham, Ala. A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report as to whether any national banks are loaning money or discounting notes, requiring payment in gold coin only, was adopted. Bills from committees were reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar as follows: For the construction of a building for the use of the officers of the House of Representatives; for an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North; also across the Tennessee River at Chattanooga. The Senate adopted resolutions of inquiry as to the Apache Indians held in confinement in Florida, and Senator Beck introduced a bill to amend the national banking laws. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters—Big Rapids, Mich., Joseph H. Kilbourne; Jonesville, Mich., Marie S. Hewlett; Gallipolis, Ohio, William G. Brading; Beardstown, Ill., August E. Kammerer; Chico, Cal., Robinson M. Jones; Galena, Kan., A. M. McPherson; Atkinson, Neb., Willard A. Wheeler; Milbank, Dakota, George C. Middlebrook. Ordnance Department—Lieut. Col. James H. Whittemore, to be Colonel; Capt. John A. Kress, to be Major. In the House, Mr. Lawler presented resolutions regarding the possibility of war with England, calling attention to our defenseless sea and lake ports, and asking the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to report what steps are necessary, in his judgment, to provide for this emergency. The resolutions were referred. Mr. Boutelle also offered a resolution directing the Foreign Affairs Committee to report back forthwith the Senate ratification bill. Representative Cline introduced a resolution proposing constitutional amendments for the inauguration day to the last Tuesday in April, providing that the Fifty-first Congress shall terminate on Dec. 31, 1888, and the Fifty-second Congress then begin, and providing that Senators whose term of office would not expire until March 4, 1889, shall continue in office until their successors are appointed or elected. Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, introduced a bill in the House prohibiting Congressmen from acting as attorneys or employees of railroad companies holding charters or having grants of lands or pecuniary aid from the United States. Gen. Bragg introduced a bill in the House prohibiting the wearing of badge decorations, etc., of any kind, by unauthorized persons, indicating military or naval service during the late war. Representative T. J. Campbell of New York introduced a bill in the House increasing to \$15,000 the salaries of the Supreme Court Justices, and the cabinet officers. The Senate concurred in resolutions for the appointment of a joint committee to take into consideration the expediency of holding an international exhibition in 1892 in commemoration of the discovery of America was reported to the House and placed on the calendar.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	.....	\$4.75 @ 5.50
HOGS	.....	5.25 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	32 1/2 @ 33 1/2
WHEAT—No. 3	.....	31 1/2 @ 32 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
OATS—White	.....	28 @ 29
PORK—Mess	.....	12.50 @ 13.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Good Shipping	.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Common	.....	3.25 @ 3.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	.....	4.75 @ 5.25
Flour—Extra Spring	.....	4.25 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	31 1/2 @ 32 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.....	35 @ 36
CORN—No. 2	.....	37 @ 38
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	26 @ 28
Fine Dairy	.....	21 @ 24
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Full Cream, New	.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.....	28 @ 29
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.....	50 @ 58
PORK—Mess	.....	12.25 @ 12.75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.....	78 @ 79
CORN—No. 2	.....	35 @ 36
OATS—No. 2	.....	36 @ 37 1/2
RYE—No. 1	.....	55 @ 57
PORK—Mess	.....	12.25 @ 12.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	83 @ 85
CORN—Cash	.....	37 @ 37 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.....	39 @ 40
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	.....	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS	.....	3.75 @ 5.25
SHEEP	.....	4.75 @ 5.50
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.....	81 @ 84 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	38 @ 38 1/2
OATS—White	.....	33 @ 33 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	81 @ 81 1/2
CORN—Mixed	.....	34 1/2 @ 35 1/2
OATS—Mixed	.....	37 @ 37 1/2
PORK—Mess	.....	12.50 @ 13.00
KANSAS CITY.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	84 @ 85
CORN—No. 2	.....	37 1/2 @ 38
OATS—No. 2	.....	30 @ 30 1/2
PORK—Mess	.....	12.75 @ 13.00
LIVE HOGS	.....	4.75 @ 5.25
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	90 1/2 @ 91
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.....	43 @ 44
CATTLE	.....	4.25 @ 4.75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	.....	3.00 @ 5.00
HOGS	.....	4.50 @ 5.25
SHEEP	.....	2.75 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	82 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.....	35 @ 36
OATS	.....	29 @ 29 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	.....	4.75 @ 5.50
Fair	.....	4.25 @ 4.50
Common	.....	3.50 @ 4.00
HOGS	.....	5.00 @ 5.50
BEEF	.....	4.50 @ 4.75

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A RESOLUTION offered by Mr. Hoar, instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the allegations made by three residents of Washington County, Texas, as to their being driven from their homes, compelled to abandon their property, and deprived of the right of suffrage in that county, came up in the Senate Jan. 26, and gave rise to a warm debate. Mr. Hoar protested that the proposed investigation was into a subject outside the jurisdiction of Congress. The State of Texas had State autonomy. Her constitution and laws were in full force and operation. She could redress all grievances, personal or otherwise, occurring within her borders. The subject was one peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the State, and the resolution was an intermeddling with something belonging wholly to the State, and outside of the jurisdiction of the General Government. He was a history of the case, to the effect that a respectable white Democrat had been shot by a colored man at the polls near Brenham, Texas; that three colored men had been arrested and placed in jail, charged with that crime; that a mob had taken them out of jail and hanged them, and that the three petitioners, Hackworth, Moore, and Schultz, who had been prominent in influencing and deluding the negro population there, had supposed their lives to be in danger and had fled the country. He had received a telegram from D. C. Giddings, of Brenham, formerly a Representative in Congress from Texas, saying that the three petitioners were of the worst type of scoundrels; that they had been mainly instrumental in stirring up strife between the races, and were charged with investigating the murder referred to; that they were not driven from their homes nor were their lives threatened, but that their own guilty consciences had caused them to leave the country for the country's good. Mr. Hoar said the three petitioners represented themselves to be men of property and wealth; that they had been earning their living in peaceful, lawful, and honorable ways; and that they had been driven out from their homes on American soil. Mr. Hoar, referring to the speeches on the fisheries bill, asked whether the right of American citizens was less sacred in the case of the American Congress when it happened to be violated on American soil. Mr. Eustis (a member of the committee) opposed the resolution as a "waving of the bloody shirt a little in advance of the usual season." Mr. Everts (a member of the committee) sustained the resolution and argued that now, when there was an opportunity to prove, under the authority of the Senate, that this was not a "waving of the bloody shirt," it should do so. The resolution was adopted—31 to 23. By a vote of 17 to 31 the Senate rejected the nomination of J. C. Matthews, a colored Democrat from Albany, as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. The Senate fisheries bill was laid before the House, and on motion of Mr. Belmont it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and left granted the committee to report at any time.

THE agricultural experiment station bill passed the Senate, Jan. 27. It directs the establishment in connection with the agricultural colleges of a department to be known and designated as an "Agricultural Experiment Station." Where there are two such colleges in one State the amount appropriated to each State and Territory for this purpose (\$15,000 a year) is to be equally divided between them unless the State Legislature shall otherwise direct. The object and duty of such experiment stations is: To conduct original researches or to verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject and the remedies therefor; and comparative composition of the various products of agriculture, bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States, as may be deemed advisable. The Senate also passed the House bill for the relief of dependent parents and of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors now disabled. A resolution was adopted directing an investigation by the Engineer Bureau of the alleged obstructions to commerce in the Columbia River by salmon traps and wheels. Senator Clingman introduced a bill to amend the revised Statutes so as to provide that no person shall be engaged in or carry on the business of rectifier, wholesale or retail liquor dealer, wholesaler or retailer in malt liquors, or distiller, nor shall the Collector of Internal Revenue receive from any such person any money in payment of special taxes or for revenue stamps, until the dealer has first made a sworn statement that he has fully complied with all the laws concerning his business in the district in which the business is to be conducted. A resolution, previously offered by Mr. Hoar in executive session, declaring that after the Senate has refused its advice and consent to the appointment of any person to office, it is contrary to the spirit and intent of the Constitution to designate the same person to the same office immediately thereafter, was taken up by the Senate and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The House passed the river and harbor bill—yeas, 188; nays, 49. The exact form in which it was reported from the committee on Rivers and Harbors. The House Judiciary Committee reported adversely a joint resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by the people of the States, and it was placed upon the calendar.

Mr. Edmunds, in presenting to the Senate, on the 28th ult., a memorial from manufacturers and business men in Vermont for a repeal or reduction of internal revenue taxes, said he wished to urge on the Finance Committee the importance of the subject of reducing, if not altogether repealing, this remnant of the unpleasantness of twenty-five years ago. Mr. Mahone presented numerous petitions from Virginia manufacturers of iron and dealers in tobacco, for the abolition of the tobacco tax. Messrs. Everts, Teller, Spooner, Pugh, and Eustis were selected as the Senatorial Committee to investigate the alleged Texas outrages. The President sent in a message vetoing the bill granting a pension to Benjamin Obekiah. "The bill," he says, "directs that the beneficiary named therein be placed upon the pension roll subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension law. In July, 1883, the person named in this bill was placed upon the pension roll at a rate determined upon by the Pension Bureau pursuant to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, and it is entirely certain that the special act now presented to me would give the claimant no new rights or additional benefits." The President also vetoed the bill for the relief of H. K. Belding, who was a mail contractor in Minnesota in 1863. This measure is vetoed because the President thinks the evidence in the case gives rise to a strong presumption that the claim is entirely fictitious. Edward F. Mealey, of Maryland, was nominated to be Consul at Munich. The House of Representatives passed the Washington cable-railway charter and agreed to a conference report on the bill making an annual appropriation of \$400,000 for the equipment of the militia forces.

THE bill extending the limits of the Yellowstone National Park on the east and west, and diminishing them by two miles on the north, passed the Senate on the 29th inst. The Senate by a vote of 24 to 20, placed at the foot of the special orders the Judiciary Committee's substitute for the Beck railroad attorney bill. Mr. Beck, with some show of anger, gave notice that the measure must be voted on, and he should call it up from day to day. The House of Representatives passed a bill setting aside \$10,000 for a special distribution of seed in Texas by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The postoffice appropriation bill, in which there is an increase of \$10,000 over last year's figures for the investigation of mail depredations in fourth-class postoffices, was passed. The committee on alleged violations of the rule regulating admissions to the floor recommended that the rules be so amended as to admit to the floor only such ex-members as are not interested personally or as attorneys or agents in any claim or bill pending before Congress.

AN actor may be another actor's enemy and yet take his part.

OUR HOUSE OF LORDS.

Portraits and Sketches of Some of the Newly Elected United States Senators.

Dawes, of Massachusetts; Hale, of Maine; Hearst, of California, and Others.

Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes, who has been re-elected to the Senate from Massachusetts, was born at Cumington, Mass., Oct. 30, 1816. He was graduated from Yale College, began life as a school-teacher, and edited the *Greenfield Gazette* and *Adams Transcript*. At the same time he fitted himself by his exertions for the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He began his public career in 1848 as a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, and was returned in 1849 and 1852. In 1850 he was a member of the



State Senate. In 1853 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and in the same year was appointed District Attorney for the Western District of Massachusetts, retaining that office until 1857. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress in 1858, and was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congress, declining in 1875 to be a candidate for election to the Forty-fourth. He served ten years as Chairman of the Committee on Elections, commencing with the Thirty-sixth Congress—during the most important years in the history of the country—through the war and the reconstruction period. In those years there were more election contests than ever before, arising from the war. He was many years Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and while in Congress served on every important committee. He was the author of many tariff measures, and assisted in the construction of the wool and woolen tariff of 1868, which was the basis of all duties on wools and woolens from that time till 1883. In 1875 Mr. Dawes was elected to the National Senate to succeed Charles Sumner, whose unexpired term had been filled by William B. Washburn. He took his seat on March 4, 1875, and was re-elected on the expiration of his term in 1881.

Eugene Hale, of Maine.

Hon. Eugene Hale, who has just been chosen by the Maine Legislature as his own successor in the Senate, is a native of the Pine Tree State. He was born at Turner, Oxford County, June 9, 1835, longer ago than his appearance indicates, for he is a wonderfully well-preserved man. He received an academic education, and then read law. When 21 years of age he was admitted to the bar, and began practice. In a few years time he was in the enjoyment of comfortable means and an excellent professional practice. His first official position was as Attorney of Hancock County, which he



held nine consecutive years. In 1867 he was elected to the State Legislature. His first election as a United States Congressman was to the Forty-first Congress. He was also elected to the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth. In 1874 he declined the position of Postmaster General, to which he was appointed by President Grant. He also declined a place in Hayes' Cabinet. While a member of the Forty-fifth Congress he was Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. In January, 1881, he was elected Senator for the full term ending March 3, 1887, succeeding Hannibal Hamlin. His re-election for a second term of six years has just taken place.

George Hearst of California.

Hon. George Hearst first took his seat in the United States Senate in March, 1886, by appointment of the Governor of California, as the successor of the late Senator Miller. He has just been elected to serve the full term beginning with next March. Mr. Hearst has had an eventful history. He went to California across the plains in 1850, and commenced as a common laborer in the mines. Finally he made some money and formed a part-

ship with Haggitt & Tevis, and the firm has amassed a large fortune in buying mining claims. They now own one of the largest and most profitable mines in Butte



City, Montana, and also mines in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, Mexico, Idaho, and California. Mr. Hearst is considered the most expert prospector on the Pacific coast, and his judgment in regard to a mine has never yet been at fault. He is a tall, well-formed man about fifty-five years old. He was a candidate for Governor of California in 1882, but Gen. Stoneman secured the nomination from the San Jose Convention and was elected. At the time of Senator Stanford's election in 1885 Mr. Hearst received the complimentary votes of the Democrats. He is a very wealthy man, and among his real estate owns 40,000 acres of the finest lands in the State, situated in San Luis Obispo. He is the sole owner of the *San Francisco Examiner*.

Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

The Connecticut Legislature has re-elected Hon. Joseph R. Hawley to the Senate from that State. Mr. Hawley was born at Stewartsville, N. C., Oct. 31, 1826. His father was a native of Farmington, Conn., and to that State the family returned in 1837, afterward removing to Cazenovia, N. Y. Gen. Hawley received his early education at Farmington and Hartford, Conn., and in 1850 commenced a law practice in Hartford. He very early took a deep interest in the politics of the country and was an active opponent of slavery, especially of its extension to the Territories. In February, 1857, he became editor of the *Hartford Evening Press*. Upon the outbreak of the war he



enlisted (April 15, 1861), being the first man to enroll his name for volunteer service from Connecticut. He went to the field as Captain of the First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers and fought at Bull Run. After the three months' campaign he recruited the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. He was commissioned Colonel in 1862 and Brigadier General in 1864. He served in the Army of the James before Richmond and Petersburg. He was appointed Military Governor of Wilmington, N. C., and was brevetted Major General in 1865; was Gen. Terry's Chief-of-Staff at Richmond, and was mustered out of the service in January, 1866. He was elected in April, 1866, to the Governorship of Connecticut, holding the office one year. He returned to journalism as editor of the *Hartford Courant*, and was President of the Chicago National Republican Convention in 1868. He was elected to the Forty-second Congress Nov. 5, 1872. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress in April, 1873. Upon the organization of the Centennial Commission he was chosen its President. In 1881 he was elected to the United States Senate and has just been re-elected.

A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska.

Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck was beaten for Senator in Nebraska, after a hard fight. His successor is Hon. Algernon S. Paddock, who was beaten by Van Wyck in 1881, after having served one term in the Senate.

Mr. Paddock was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1830. He spent his youth at that place, entering the Glens Falls Academy in his thirteenth year. He pursued his studies there until he was eighteen years old, when he entered Union College, New York, where he remained until his senior year, when he left and went to Detroit, Mich. He began the study of law there. In May, 1857, he removed to Fort Calhoun, Neb., near where he pre-empted a farm and settled. In 1872 he moved to Beatrice, Gage County, where he now lives. During 1858 and 1859 he was engaged in editorial work for the *Omaha Republican*. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago that nominated Lincoln. He was nominated Secretary of Nebraska Territory, and assumed the position April 1, 1861. In 1864 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore. In 1867 he was a candidate for the Senate, but was defeated by John M. Thayer. In 1868 he was nominated Governor of Wyoming by President Johnson, but declined the place. In the winter of 1874-75 he was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years. In the winter of 1880-81 he was a candidate for re-election, but after eighteen ballots was defeated by C. H. Van Wyck. He served as a member of the Utah Commission, to which place he was appointed by President Arthur.



AT THE CAPITAL.

LANSING, Jan. 29, 1887.

Two of the most important matters that are to come before the present Legislature have been decided this week. One was the

UNSEATING OF SENATOR GUDENAU, whose seat from the First District of Wayne County was contested by John Bairden, on the ground of fraud, or at least gross irregularities in counting the votes, and making the returns thereof in at least three voting precincts that were named. On those grounds the contestant asked for a recount in the precincts named. This request was complied with, and early this week the ballot boxes were brought here, the necessary witnesses subpoenaed, and the recount begun by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The count in one of the boxes showed that the contestant had forty-three more votes therein than the returns gave him, while in the others the returns and votes varied so much that when the count was completed it was found that while Gudenu was supposed to have been elected by forty plurality, he was actually beaten, and Mr. Bairden elected by a plurality of fourteen. At the opening of the session on the 27th the committee made its report setting forth all the facts, as briefly indicated above, after quite a tussle, in which the Democratic members vainly pleaded that the Senate would now order a recount of the entire district, Mr. Gudenu and his party friends feeling that this was the last possible straw upon which they could lean; but as the original protest had no reference to the whole district, and the case so far as originally made up had been tried and a verdict rendered for the contestant, the Senate had no power to set up and try any other or different case. A resolution declaring Mr. Bairden entitled to his seat was then adopted by a vote of yeas, 24; nays, 7—a strict party vote excepting that Senator Wisner, the Democratic member of the committee that counted the ballots, voted with the Republicans, the committee report on the case having been an unanimous one. Mr. Bairden, who is a bachelor, perhaps 50 years old, an educated man, and for many years a teacher of a large private school for adult pupils in Detroit, was then sworn in and took the easy chair so recently occupied by the first member of either branch of the Michigan Legislature to be unseated since 1871. In that year Frederick L. Wells of Port Huron contested for the seat occupied by Samuel L. Boyce, and was given it by a vote of 45 to 38. Since that time there have been, nearly every session, from one to three contests, but as they have usually been on the flimsy ground that the sitting member was a county officer or a postmaster at the time of the election, not one has "panned out" to the benefit of the contestant, and Mr. Bairden is the first successful contestant in sixteen years.

PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT PASSED.

The other, and by far the more important matter of the two, is the passage by the Senate, on the same day, of the joint resolution providing for the submission to the people of the prohibitory constitutional amendment. The Republicans had twenty-three members and now had twenty-four. Twenty-two votes were required for the passage of the amendment, and it was positively known that neither of the Fusionists would vote for it, and also that Senator Hubbell had said that his constituents were very persistent that he should vote no, and that he would do so if it could possibly be passed without his vote, the friends of the measure felt very much relieved when the new Senator was sworn in just in time to cast his first vote for the amendment, as it was known that while he represents the brewing and saloon interests of Detroit more than any other member, he felt it his duty to vote for the amendment. After all the possible opposition on the part of the Fusionists, and short addresses for the amendment by Senators Westgate, Mayo, J. W. Babcock, Hubbell (who said he must vote no, but urged others to vote aye) and Palmer, the roll call was ordered, and as it progressed the large audience that had gathered to see and hear what the Senate would do with this most important of all questions almost held its breath, and as the announcement was made that twenty-two Senators had voted "aye" and ten "no" the pent-up interest found vent in applause long and loud, and it was some minutes before order was so far restored that business could be resumed. Governor Luce promptly signed the resolution, saying that he did it with much satisfaction. Following is its full text:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article 4 of the Constitution of this State relative to the liquor traffic:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That there shall be submitted to the electors of this State, for their approval or rejection, the following amendment to the Constitution of this State, to stand as section 49 of article 4:

Sec. 49. The manufacture, gift, or sale of spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors in this State, except for medicinal, chemical, or scientific purposes is prohibited, and no property rights in such spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors shall be deemed to exist, except the right to manufacture or sell for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or scientific purposes under such restrictions and regulations as may be provided by law. The Legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale or gift of intoxicating liquors except as herein specified; be it further

Resolved, That the said proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the next spring election to take place on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1887, and the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the Sheriffs of the several counties of this State in the same manner that he is now required to do in the case of the election of Justices of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University, and the several townships and cities in this State shall prepare suitable boxes for the reception of ballots cast for or against said proposition. Each person voting for said proposition shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed on his ballot the words: "Amendment to the constitution relative to the prohibition of the manufacture, gift, or sale of spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors and the right of property therein—Yes;" and each person voting against said proposition shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed on his ballot the words: "Amendment to the constitution relative to the prohibition of the manufacture, gift, or sale of spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors and the right of property therein—No." The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed and returns made as in the election of Justices of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

A JOINT resolution asking the President to appoint Senator Conger a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission passed the Senate Jan. 25. The resolution also went through the House. The bill introduced and championed by Representative Ogg, the Republican-Labor member from Detroit, known as the Pinkerton bill, and whose effect, if finally passed and approved, will be to prevent the Chicago detectives from being employed in Michigan, was passed in the House by a large vote and with scarcely any opposition. It has been customary heretofore for employers, particularly lumber manufacturers and mine operators, to employ bodies of the detectives to protect their property, and to have them sworn in as special deputy sheriffs. Ogg's bill provides that no person shall be so sworn as a regular or special deputy sheriff unless he be a citizen of the State and a qualified elector of the county for which he is appointed. The House Judiciary Committee made a long and exhaustive report on the petition of Henry Chamberlain, which asked that Governor Luce be impeached for not resigning the office of member of the State Board of Agriculture before accepting that of Governor. A long list of precedents were cited to show that it has always been held that the acceptance of the superior office vacated the inferior one. Mr. Chamberlain did not appear before the committee to urge his petition, although an hour was fixed, and the committee recommended that the prayer be denied. The House concurred unanimously. Breen's bill to increase the penalty for keeping houses of prostitution, designed to reach the men who inveigle girls to mining and lumber camps and there cruelly mistreat them, was passed in the House by an almost unanimous vote. It provides that any person convicted of keeping a house of prostitution may be imprisoned for five years, or fined \$1,000, or both.

A JOINT resolution asking Congress to appropriate funds for the purpose of the Portage Lake ship canal was adopted by the Senate Jan. 26. The scheme is a favorite one with the upper peninsula men, and the resolution was passed at their instance. The Grand Trunk Railway Company is desirous of building a tunnel between Sarnia, Ont., and Port Huron, and the House amended the general railroad act so as to permit the construction of tunnels by railroad companies. This will allow the Grand Trunk people to go ahead with their work. Bills passed the House relative to the incorporation of the village of Farmington, to take immediate effect; to amend an act relative to the corporate powers and duties of railroad companies; to repeal an act relative to the regulation of the width of wagon tires; and a bill to punish false pretense in obtaining certificates of registration of cattle and other animals, and to punish giving false pedigrees.

When the Senate was called to order, on the afternoon of the 27th ult., every available place on the galleries and floor was occupied by an expectant throng of earnest men and women. The House had adjourned, not being able to restrain the desire to witness the proceedings in the contested election case of Bairden vs. Gudenu, and the action of the Senate upon the submission of the prohibition amendment. The Judiciary Committee made their report, which was unanimous, that Bairden, the Labor Republican, had received a majority of 14 votes by the recount. Senator Gorman (Fusion) offered a resolution asking for an opening of the whole matter. Senator Hubbell, the Chairman, met this with the argument that fraud and error in three precincts had been charged, and that the case has been made up, with the above result, and that the case was practically closed; that the report must be either accepted or rejected; that the committee could not be expected to assume that fraud and error had been committed in the other precincts, and no charges to that effect had been entered. Senator J. W. Babcock supported Hubbell's proposition, and said that the contest had repeatedly declared his willingness to stand by the result of the recount in these three precincts, and was in honor bound to do so. The report was adopted by a party vote, except Senator Wisner (Fusion), a member of the committee, who voted yea. The prohibition amendment then came up under special order. A large number of petitions from all parts of the State favoring submission were presented. The resolution passed to the third reading, and was put upon its final passage, pending which Senators Westgate, Babcock, Mayo, and Palmer (Republicans) made speeches in its favor. Senators Deyo, O'Reilly and Gorman (Fusionists) spoke against it. A roll call was ordered and proceeded amid a breathless silence, and the resolution passed by a vote of 22 to 10. The following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Atwood, J. W. Babcock, W. I. Babcock, Barton, Campbell, Crosby, Edwards, Fox, Giddings, Holbrook, Howell, Laing, Mayo, Moon, Palmer, Padden, Post, Parton, Sharpe, Westgate, Willis, Monroe—22. Nays—Barringer, Deyo, Gorman, Harshaw, Hubbell, O'Reilly, Root, Seymour, Stark, Wisner—11. Senators Hubbell and Seymour were the only Republicans voting yea. Campbell is a Labor Republican. All the Fusionists voted no. Hubbell and Seymour explained that their votes were according to instructions from their constituents. The former made a lengthy speech exhorting the Prohibition party. The amendment will be submitted to the people at the April election. It forbids the sale and manufacture of spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors except for medicinal, chemical, or scientific purposes. The words "for sacramental purposes" were rejected. The Senate voted for a recess from Feb. 3 to Feb. 15. In the House bills were introduced to regulate the adjustment and payment of fire losses; to make the possession of game or fish out of season prima-facie evidence of violation of the game law; to provide for bounties for killing English sparrows; for the prevention and restriction of hydrophobia and glanders; to provide for reports from registers of deeds to the Commissioner of Labor, intended to show by whom large amounts of real estate were being purchased; to incorporate the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Michigan; to provide for the organization of a log and timber insurance company; to insure against risks of transportation on towing in inland navigation. Bills passed the House to prevent the injurious adulteration of candies and confectionery, and to prevent the sale thereof; the act amending the libel law, so that "actual damages" will mean that to trade, profession, or occupation only.

A JOINT resolution passed both houses on the 28th ult., authorizing the regular committee on Soldiers' Home to hold sessions during the recess, to visit the Home, to employ a stenographer, and to send for persons and papers. In the Senate a bill was introduced regulating the management of freight and transportation companies, and to prevent unjust discrimination. The session was largely given up to eulogies upon the life and character of O. N. Case, of Wayne, deceased, with Senators O'Reilly, Edwards, Howell, and Post as orators. In the House a bill was passed to prevent the adulteration of candy and confectionery; also the Senate bill appropriating \$30,000 in aid of the Michigan Soldiers' Home, and several local bills. Bills were introduced to prevent individuals from using the word "bank" in business signs; to amend the act organizing railroad companies and to prohibit Judges of courts of record taking fees in cases; to preserve the purity of elections; to provide labor for prisoners in county jails; to provide for the erection and furnishing of an addition to the State Normal School; to regulate the height from the rail of drawheads on all new cars constructed in Michigan. The Judiciary Committee reported Oviatt's capital punishment bill back with amendments, and it was ordered printed and placed on the general order. The Committee on Constitutional Amendment reported adversely on Representative Houch's proposed joint resolution to abolish Boards of Supervisors in the several counties of the State and substitute therefor a Board of three County Commissioners in each county, and the resolution was tabled. Mr. Houch had some fun with the Republican members by offering a resolution expressing it as the sense of the House that the prohibition amendment should be adopted by the people next spring. Those members who had voted for submission, but will vote against prohibition, were on the anxious seat until Mr. Dickens offered as a substitute a resolution saying that the act of submission was wise and patriotic. The substitute was adopted. The House concurred in the Senate joint resolution for adjournment from Feb. 3 to 15.

The largest ship in the world is the *Great Eastern*; she is 680 feet long, 83 feet broad, and 60 feet deep, being 28,627 tons burden, 18,915 gross, and 13,344 net register.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—The Upper Peninsula Branch Prison is to have a copper roof.

—Nearly 25,000 pounds of frozen fish are shipped weekly by an Alpena company.

—The manufacture of salt in Michigan during 1886 amounted to 4,097,943 barrels.

—Byron M. Snow, of the Third Saginaw District, is the largest man in the Legislature.

—A Morenci undertaker has attended 3,216 funerals since he has been in business there.

—Old Kate, General B. F. Partridge's war-horse, died at Bay City the other day, aged 28 years.

—The eighth annual convention of the Michigan Engineering Society was held last week in Grand Rapids.

—The woolen mills at Clinton are to be rebuilt, \$8,000 having been subscribed by the citizens for that purpose.

—Thirteen hundred and seventy-three transfers of real estate were recorded in Washtenaw County during the year 1886.

—Saginaw City is to have the Lutheran Seminary, having offered \$4,000 cash as an inducement to have it located at that place.

—The eighth annual exhibit of the Michigan Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held at Grand Rapids last week, with 600 entries.

—The Saginaw County Supervisors are considering the advisability of issuing county bonds for \$200,000 for permanent stone road improvements.

—A couple of St. Louis sports were interrupted in a game of poker, the other evening, by their wives walking into the room and marching them home.

—The Michigan State Superintendents of the Poor have decided to ask the Legislature to establish the ticket-of-leave and indeterminate-sentence systems.

—It is alleged that a Grand Rapids man is freezing all the water he can draw from the water-mains for the purpose of selling it in blocks next year as a fertilizer.

—A jury at East Saginaw awarded John A. Hewitt, a railway engineer, \$22,000 damages for injuries received in a collision at County Line nearly four years ago.

—At the commencement of the second semester this year the State University will probably have registered the highest number of students of any time in its history.

—Fire in Grass Lake, near Jackson, destroyed the stores of William Summons, John Mainlight, Henry Inkles, and George Thornton. Loss, \$20,000; insured for \$7,000.

—Notice has been given that a bill will be introduced in the Michigan Legislature to repeal the statute making standard time legal. It will probably not meet with much opposition.

—It is estimated that the cedar output this winter will bring in over \$200,000 into Cheboygan County, and that 1,000,000 ties, besides posts and telegraph poles, will be gotten out in the county.

—Alfred Judson, an early pioneer of Oakland County, died at his home in Pontiac, of old age, aged 86 years. He leaves a wife and family. He was a prominent member of the M. E. Church.

—Lake County has a new county safe, which the officers claim is a very nice one. They got it placed in position last week, and one of the officials thought he would see if the door would go shut. It did. The safe is now in Detroit, being taken to pieces to get that door open.

—Bert Mat'eson, of Bingham, cut down a tree, and was surprised to find three colonies of bees occupying comfortable quarters in different hollows of the trunk. He sawed out the section containing the bees, took it home, and will try to winter the colonies, which appear to be well supplied with honey.

—During the meeting of the State Central Committee of the colored people of this State at Jackson, resolutions were passed in favor of the submission of the prohibitory amendment and an indorsement of the action of the Knights of Labor in behalf of colored people at Richmond, Va., last year.

—Shortly after the Michigan Soldiers' Home was opened at Grand Rapids rumors of ill-management were heard, and finally they crystallized into a letter written by a Mrs. O'Day, of Detroit, and published there, charging the managers with gross mismanagement of the home, and with brutal neglect of her husband, an inmate, during his last illness. It was alleged that while O'Day lay in a dying condition it was impossible for him to secure any other food than hardtack, and that he was denied an attendant. The soldiers, it was stated, were all suffering because of the poor food fed to them, and, in brief, things were in a very bad condition at the home. The officials stated at the time that the woman was surely misinformed, because they had given delicacies to the dying man, had stationed an attendant to watch at his bedside, and had in every way tried to make his last moments peaceful. They attributed the general suffering referred to to the large quantities of food eaten by soldiers when they first entered the home, and to an attack of winter cholera, which affected the veterans at the same time. A bill asking for an investigation has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

FACTS AND FIGURES, Continued.

BUILDING NOTES.

BY CONTRACTORS.

Below we give a complete list of buildings erected during the past year under contract by Mr. James Huntley, the plans for the majority of which were furnished by Henry T. Reller:

B. J. De Vries, brick dwelling on Eighth street.	2,000
H. D. Post, finishing brick block, Eighth street.	1,500
John Cappon, frame residence, 11th st.	8,000
D. Te Reller, frame residence, 12th st.	2,500
President's residence on College Campus partly finished.	3,500
Jonkman & Dykema, brick store Eighth street.	3,500
John Knol, two cottages on 10th st.	600
Repairs to College Building on Campus.	500
James Huntley, two cottages on 11th st.	1,300
M. Harrington, residence in suburbs.	1,000
J. Van Landegend, house and barn in suburbs.	3,000
Peter Brown, addition to saloon on Eighth street.	250
James Huntley, manufactory on River st.	4,000
Addition to Holland Christian Reformed Church Market st.	100
Noiler & Bakelaar, creamery, refrigerator and ice house on 6th st.	1,500
Total	\$28,150

Mr. R. E. Werkman furnishes us with the following list of buildings erected during the year by him. The plans for the most of these were also furnished by Architect H. T. Reller:

Jan Visser, dwelling, corner 10th and Market st.	1,500
Wart Visser, cottage on 12th st.	700
A. Baert, small cottage on 13th st.	650
Two laborer's cottages 12th st. near River.	1,000
John Nigelerk, cottage 11th st.	550
Albert Meyer, residence on 9th st.	1,200
J. Kulte, repairs to residence on 10th st.	300
John Kok, small cottage on 13th st.	450
John Helder, residence on River st. between 13th and 14th st.	1,200
A. Steketee, cottage on Cedar st. cor. 14th Mrs. Hopkins, cottage Cedar st. cor. 14th Mrs. Hopkins, cottage Cedar st. near 14th Mrs. C. G. Gilmore, cottage cor. Cedar and 12th st.	800 600 1,500
City Engine House and Jail, Eighth street.	3,700
First Reformed Church, cor. 9th and Market st.	4,000
John Van Dyke, cottage on 11th st.	800
L. Mulder, repairs to residence on 12th st.	800
John Brink, addition to house on Pine st.	300
Isaac Fabbanks, brick office on River st.	500
Mrs. Blom, repairs to house on 10th st.	100
J. Flieman, four cottages on River st. near bridge.	2,000
Takken & De Spelder, wagon shop, River st.	1,500
J. W. Bosman, two cottages on Fish st.	1,600
Holland Manufacturing Co., barn and other repairs.	400
E. J. Harrington, cottage on 9th st.	1,400
J. Albert, brick store on Eighth street.	3,000
Pessink Bros., addition to store, Eighth street.	600
R. E. Werkman, warehouse on River st.	500
John De Boer, cottage on 12th st.	600
J. Dykema, residence on 13th st.	600
Harry Beckman, residence 14th st.	300
H. De Vries, cottage on 14th st.	300
C. Smith, residence on 18th st.	700
Express building at Chicago & West Mich. R'y depot.	200
Buildings at S. O. & W. A. Agr. Society.	1,700
Total	\$36,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Warehouse at Standard Mills, River st.	1,200
John Thompson, residence on 9th st.	1,000
J. W. Bosman, addition to store on Eighth street.	500
R. Kanters, repairs to store on Eighth street.	300
J. Van Anroy, cottage on 13th st.	1,000
S. Den Uyl, cottage on 14th st.	900
E. Holkeboer, cottage on 15th st.	500
Mr. Bene, house on 15th st.	400
Mr. Langeveld, cottage on 15th st.	400
Mr. Perebult, two cottages on 15th st.	800
Repairs to the Third Reformed Church.	1,000
James G. Boyer, barn and repairs, 11th st.	400
C. Franken, residence on 13th st.	600
K. Van Doesburg, cottage on 12th st.	600
J. H. Kleinhekel, residence on 12th st.	2,000
William Finch, cottage on 13th st.	450
P. Oosting, cottage on 11th st.	800
John Lagestege, house on Eighth street.	400
Mr. Kieft, two cottages on 9th st.	700
Mr. Davidson, cottage on 11th st.	400
John Hummel, cottage on 11th st.	400
Frank Trowbridge, cottage on 11th st.	250
Wm. Long, residence on Eighth street.	600
Dr. F. J. Schouten, barn on Fish st.	200
John De Boer, three cottages on Fish between 9th and 10th streets.	2,000
R. Kanters, cottage on cor. of River and 15th st.	500
Cappon & Bertsch, addition to tannery, Eighth street.	800
C. Dek, brick store on 11th st.	1,500
A. Sell, brewery building on 10th st.	2,000
L. Meyer, repairs to house on 9th st.	300
L. Middelhoek, small cottage, Eighth street.	350
N. M. Steffens, repairs to residence on 11th st.	500
J. W. Seardslee, repairs to store on Eighth street.	150
G. Van Putter, barn and repairs to store on River st.	500
Joseph Fixter, warehouse on River st.	300
E. J. Harrington, repairs to dock on River st.	600
John Klyen, new residence, cor. 6th and Cedar sts.	5,000
Water Bank Chicago & West Mich. R'y Co.	2,500
Miscellaneous minor repairs.	12,000
Vessel repairs.	5,000
Total	\$50,750

MACATAWA PARK.

H. Boone, cottage.	600
S. M. Watson, cottage.	400
C. A. Dutton, cottage.	900
J. C. Post, cottage.	500
Pavilion.	500
E. E. Hanchett, cottage.	500
James Ryder, cottage.	300
Mr. Brown, 3 cottages.	600
Additions to hotel, walks, etc.	2,000
Life Saving Station.	6,000
Total	\$12,000

OTTAWA BEACH.

G. N. Davis, cottage.	\$12,000
Arthur Meigs, cottage.	750
N. L. Sweet, cottage.	750
A. W. Wykes, cottage.	900
Dr. Hoskins, cottage.	500
Fred Loettger, cottage.	600
F. Underwood, cottage.	600
Dock, walks, and improvements.	8,000
Total	\$24,850

GENERAL BUSINESS.

We give below a list of the different firms engaged in business in Holland, together with a table showing the amount of business done during the past year in the different lines of trade. These figures have been gathered with much care and are about as reliable as it is possible to make them. They aggregate over \$700,000, a showing that our business men can take a pride in and speaks volumes for the prosperity of the city.

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.—A. Steketee, G. Van Putten & Sons, R. E. Werkman, Peter Steketee & Co., D. Bertsch, Boot & Kramer, D. De Vries, Steketee & Bos, J. Krusinga, C. De Jongh, Mrs. Q. Huyzer, J. Wise, S. Den Uyl, Peter Prins, E. J. Harrington, and H. Van der Haar.

Drugs and Medicines.—H. Walsh, Kremers & Bangs, Yates & Kane, Dr. W.

Van Puiten, Dr. F. J. Schouten and J. O. Doesburg.

Boots and Shoes.—S. Sprietsma, E. Herold, W. Klansen, P. De Kraker, Van Duren Bros., and J. D. Helder.

Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Merchant Tailoring.—J. W. Bosman, Jonkman & Dykema, F. Bird, Brusse Bros., and E. J. Harrington.

Hardware and Plumbing.—R. Kanters & Sons, E. Van der Veen, J. B. Van Oort, A. B. Bosman, and T. Van Landegend.

Furniture.—Meyer, Brouwer & Co., and S. Reidsema.

Retail Meats.—De Kraker & De Koster, J. Kulte, C. Dok & Son, Van Duren & Van der Veer, and P. Kleis.

Stock.—H. Boone, Kellogg & Van Raalte, J. Kulte, and J. Lisman.

Bakeries, Confectionery, etc.—John Pessink & Bro., C. Blom, Jr., P. Van Dommelen, and W. Ten Hagen.

Crockery.—Peter Steketee & Co., and B. Wynhoi, (Removed).

Books and Stationery.—Yates & Kane, and M. Kleintveld.

Millinery.—L. & S. Van den Berge & Co., Mrs. D. M. Gee & Co., E. F. Metz & Co., Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. E. Bolhuis.

Harness, Trunks, etc.—H. Vaupell and U. De Vries.

Jewelry.—O. Breyman, and H. Wykhuyzen.

Agricultural Implements.—B. Van Raalte and P. Wilms.

Seeds, etc.—H. Walsh & Son and W. H. Beach.

Miscellaneous business includes photographing, blacksmithing, general repairs and other small business, which aggregates as given in the table, \$25,000.

STOCK SHIPMENTS.

Holland is the central point in Allegan and Ottawa Counties, for the shipments to outside markets of cattle, sheep, and swine and there are a number engaged in this business here, principally J. Kulte and John Lisman. From Mr. Kulte we ascertain that 2,000 calves, worth \$6.00 each, 2,500 cattle, averaging \$32 each, 2,000 sheep averaging \$2.50, and 1,500 swine, worth \$10 each, have been shipped from Holland since the first of February, 1886, thus making the total shipment amount to nearly \$80,000. Messrs. H. Boone, Kellogg & Van Raalte and E. J. Harrington, Jr., are also engaged in the extensive shipment of horses to the eastern markets principally in New York and Boston. These firms have shipped in all about 300 horses which have realized them on an average of \$200 each, to say nothing of sales made at home. Mr. Boone has sold here forty horses which have averaged him \$160 and E. J. Harrington about twenty, averaging about the same amount.

PAINTING AND DECORATING.

There has been considerable paint used during the past year, both on interiors and exteriors. All of the local painters have had about all the work that they could attend to, and have used paint and oil to the extent of \$7,000.

HOLLAND NURSERY.

Mr. G. H. Souter, proprietor of the Holland nursery, tells us that business has been decidedly active with him during the past year. He disposed of 15,000 grape vines, 15,000 peach trees and other tree, shrubs, and vines, amounting in all to \$2,700.

RECAPITULATION OF TRADE.

Dry Goods	\$70,550
Groceries and Provisions	115,100
Drugs & Medicines	56,000
Boots and Shoes	88,000
Clothing	34,500
Merchant Tailoring	19,000
Hardware	45,800
Furniture	26,000
Retail Meats	38,250
Stock, Cattle, Horses, Etc.	140,000
Confectionery, Etc.	28,500
Crockery	18,000
Books and Stationery	11,000
Millinery	8,900
Harness, Trunks, Etc.	9,000
Jewelry	12,000
Miscellaneous Business	25,000
Agricultural Implements	40,000
Seeds, Etc.	50,000
Trees, Vines and Shrubs	2,700
Paints and Oils	7,000
Coal, Lime, Cement, Etc.	12,300
Total	\$794,400

RECAPITULATION OF WHOLE.

Building	\$151,250
Manufacturing	1,184,600
Business	794,400
Railroad	62,781
Express	7,000
Post Office	4,000
Total	\$2,904,011

BUSINESS FIRMS.

MEYER, BROUWER & CO.

One of the most successful firms of Holland is that of Meyer, Brouwer & Co., dealers in furniture, etc. Their stock is the largest in the city and consists of parlor suits, bedroom suits, easy chairs, etc., and their prices compete with Grand Rapids. The firm is composed of honest, energetic, and straightforward business men, who, from a small beginning, have developed in financial strength and business integrity to a remarkable degree. Their trade, the past year, has been better than any year since they have been in business.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

In 1882 the firm commenced dealing in hardware, and by strict attention to business have built up a trade in retail hardware second to none in Western Michigan. The firm is composed of ex-Mayor R. Kanters and his five sons, two of whom devote their entire time to the store. Their business is constantly developing and they expect an increase in the trade for next year.

B. VAN RAALTE.

The farmers of the entire territory about Holland personally become aware every summer that B. Van Raalte is on earth and making things lively about their neighborhood with Reapers, Mowers, Threshing Machines and Farming Implements of all kinds. Mr. Van Raalte has been in the Agricultural Implement business for several years and has sold as high as \$65,000 worth of goods in a single season. His business the past year has not quite reached that figure however. He is one of the solid business men of the city.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Among the leading firms in dry goods and groceries, in Holland, is the above mentioned firm which is composed of Mr. G. Van Putten and his sons Jacob G. and Benjamin. By strict adherence to the motto "large sales and small

profits" and by courteous treatment to all customers, they have built up one of the largest trades in their lines in the city.

D. BERTSCH.

The only exclusive Dry Goods store in the place is that owned by this gentleman, who commenced business here over twenty years ago. He sells a large amount of goods and his place of business always presents a lively appearance.

A. STEKSTER.

This gentleman carries the largest stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, and General Merchandise of any place here and as he has been engaged in business for about twenty-five years he has a large acquaintance with the people of this entire section of the country who know him as possessed of the strictest business integrity, and his store as a place where they can purchase good goods at the lowest prices.

YATES & KANE.

Have proved that there is a good demand in Holland for goods of the finest kind in the line of books and stationery and in fancy toilet articles, drugs, etc. Although they have been in business only two years they have become permanent fixtures in the trade of Holland. The firm is composed of Dr. O. E. Yates and Mr. P. W. Kane.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & CO.

The ladies claim that at the millinery store of the above firm they always get perfect satisfaction in obtaining fancy goods and all articles of millinery.

MRS. D. M. GEE & CO.

Is composed of Mrs. D. M. Gee and Miss Nellie Walker. They have been engaged in the millinery and fancy goods line for about two years and have a good business.

J. W. BO-MAN'S.

Ready-made clothing and Tailoring establishment, has a reputation for selling good goods at low prices all through Western Michigan, and trade has been coming to this gentleman from all along the line of the Chicago & West Michigan R'y. His stock of goods is extensive and his prices such as command the attention of all purchasers. Mr. Bosman first engaged in business here in the sixties and has always been known as a reliable and honest dealer.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

Kremers & Bangs, proprietors. This firm is composed of Dr. H. Kremers and W. Z. Bangs, who have been engaged in business for the past four years and have met with very flattering success.

CITY DRUG STORE.

Is the oldest drug store in the city, Mr. H. Walsh, proprietor, having started here in 1860. Has a large trade in drugs and medicines and paints and oils.

VAN DUREN BROS. AND E. HEROLD.

take the lead in the sale of Boots and Shoes and have a well selected stock of fine goods.

T. KEPPEL.

One of the largest receivers of freight over the Chicago & West Michigan R'y, is Mr. Keppel who deals in coal, wood, kerosene oil, lime, salt, etc., and who has done a business the past year that foots up into the thousands of dollars. His place of business is a well known one to all retail dealers in the above mentioned articles, as he supplies the trade here. Mr. Keppel is an energetic and capable business man and is possessed of as much enterprise as any one man in the city.

O. BREYMAN AND H. WYKHUYSEN.

A "thing of beauty is a joy forever" and the amount of beautiful jewelry displayed at these two business houses, fill all who enter them with admiration and a desire to purchase. Mr. O. Breyman has been engaged in trade here for over twenty years and has built up such a reputation for dealing in reliable and honest goods, that his store always presents a lively appearance. He intends building a two-story brick building in the spring, which his increasing business demands. Mr. H. Wykhuyzen has a neat and valuable stock of good jewelry, watches, clocks, etc., which he sells at small margins and has a trade which his strict attention to business and his integrity entitles him to.

DR. WM. VAN PUTTEN.

The only Drug Store on River street is that owned by this gentleman, who has an extensive trade, and who has a fine establishment which is skillfully managed.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Hope College.

Holland offers educational facilities equal to any city in Michigan, excepting Ann Arbor. In addition to its thorough system of public schools, it has Hope College, an institution founded by the Reformed Church in America in 1851, and incorporated as a College, in 1866. Although in earlier days the College had rather up-hill work, it is now having a gradual and substantial growth, and in most all respects has been steadily progressing with bright prospects for the future. Hope College offers every advantage for a complete and thorough Academic and Collegiate education to both sexes. Although denominational, and under the patronage and support of the Reformed Church, yet, by the law of its incorporation, it can have no religious test and a welcome is given to all who submit to its scholastic regulations. In 1884, the theological department, which for several years had been suspended, was restored, the necessary endowment fund of \$30,000 for its restoration having been raised. There are now in the department nine young men preparing for the ministry. Holland is a very desirable location for an educational institution of this kind, having both land and water communication, and being near the shore of Lake Michigan, with which it is directly connected by Macatawa Bay. The city is surrounded by a rich agricultural region, and the cost of living is comparatively cheap. In the three departments, which are now in operation, there are one hundred and forty-eight students, distributed as follows: Theological, 9; Collegiate, 34; Preparatory, 105. There has been no change in the Faculty during the past year, it being composed of the following: Rev. Chas. Scott, D. D., president and professor of chemistry and natural philosophy, in charge of mental and moral philosophy, history, and evidences of christianity; Cornelius Doesburg, A. M., professor of modern languages, literature, and art; Gerrit J. Kollen, A. M., professor of applied mathematics, physics, and political economy, also in charge of logic and rhetoric; Henry Boers, A. M., professor of English language and literature; John H. Kleinhekel, A. M., professor of mathematics; James G. Sutphen, professor of Latin language and literature; Rev. John J. Anderson, A. M., professor of Greek language and literature, in charge of sacred literature. The Faculty of Prepar-

atory Department is same as above with addition of John B. Nykerk, A. B.

Public School Statistics.

Holland can well take a pride in its public school system, marked progress has been made during the past few years, and the city has the credit of extending an advanced and thorough education to all pupils who attend its schools in all departments and grades. There is at present a pronounced demand for increased school room facilities, which figures will demonstrate. Through the kindness of Prof. George P. Hummer, we give the following information: Now organized the full school course consists of twelve years in the common and higher English branches, divided into departments as follows: Primary, grammar and high school, four years each. The studies pursued in addition to the common English branches are music, physiology, physics, rhetoric, English literature, algebra, geometry, book keeping, civil government, and general history. Below we give some of the statistics for the year beginning with February, 1886: Total enrollment, 900; total daily attendance, 700; increase over last year, 12 per cent; teachers employed with superintendent, 14; total cost of tuition, \$5,318.13; average cost per pupil, \$7.15; number of pupils for each teacher in primary grades, 65; number of pupils in grammar, 45; number of pupils in High School, 50. Take it as a whole our public schools can be looked upon as being in a prosperous condition.

The Agricultural Society.

Two years ago the South Ottawa and West Allegan Agricultural Society was formed, and since that time two very successful fall fairs have been held. Especially the one in September last. The Society has 40 acres of valuable land within a mile of the heart of the city, on which over \$1,000 has been expended in buildings, laying out a race course and in other improvements. The Society, although still very young, has every assurance of meeting with permanent success financially and otherwise, and has within its power the means of materially developing the general interests of the city and the surrounding farming and fruit growing districts.

Water Outlet.

Holland has a harbor in which the citizens may well take pride. It is unrivalled in capacity and channel depth by any other on Lake Michigan. The entrance is at the bottom, and most easterly point of the great bay forming the body of Lake Michigan. To the westward the great lake has its broadest and deepest waters, and the approach to the harbor has no outside bar to obstruct its entrance, making it accessible to shipping in all weather. Within a channel depth of 24 feet extends to the city of Holland, with room inside for all the shipping of Lake Michigan. What is most needed at the present time is a direct line of steamers with Chicago, and other West Michigan points, especially in the summer season, when Macatawa Park is booming and is the most popular resort on the East Shore of Lake Michigan. Early last spring the government established a life saving station at Holland harbor. A building costing \$6,000 was erected and supplied with all necessary life saving appliances. During nine months of the year a crew of seven men is kept stationed there.

The Churches.

Holland, with its 4,000 inhabitants, has seven churches, five of which are of the Reformed Church denomination. The other two are the Methodist Episcopal and Grace Episcopal Church. The attendance at all of them has been good during the past year and the membership has been greatly increased.

First Reformed Church.—This congregation numbers 166 members and their church is located on the corner of Ninth and Market streets. At present they have no regular pastor and Rev. Dr. Steffens, of Hope Seminary, supplies the pulpit. The value of church property is \$8,000. The receipts of the church have been more than sufficient to pay the expenses of the past year and large contributions have been made to charities of all kinds. Preaching in Holland and English.

Hope Church.—This is the leading church in which the English language is entirely used. The membership is 112. The value of church property is \$15,000. The financial condition the past year has been excellent and the receipts have paid all expenses and left a small balance. The congregation have made liberal donations to charities of all kinds. Rev. T. W. Jones is pastor and receives a salary of about \$1,300 per year.

Third Church.—Located on the corner of Twelfth and Pine streets, has a membership of 219; number of families, 105; Sunday School scholars and teachers, 325. Last year the church raised for benevolent purposes \$234.90 and for church purposes \$1,685.75. The church has recently been improved at an expense of about \$1,300. The value of property is about \$8,000. Rev. D. Broek is pastor.

Ninth Street Holland Christian Reformed Church.—Rev. E. Bos has charge of this congregation, which numbers 240 members

FACTS AND FIGURES, Continued.

There is an increase of \$1,000 over the year up to February 1st, 1886. There has been a large increase in the business for the past five years, and from present indications the receipts by the time we open our next volume will approach \$10,000.

Macatawa Park.

Michigan has a large number of resorts, but no one that has grown more in popularity within the past few years than Macatawa Park, located at the head of Macatawa Bay on Lake Michigan. The tract, including this park, contains about 250 acres covered with magnificent forest trees. On the latter are located a hotel containing 32 rooms for guests, 20 summer cottages, a pavilion for dancing, etc., 300 feet in circumference, bathing houses and other buildings. Also Government buildings, life saving station and light house. Macatawa Park is owned by stockholders, ten in number, of whom nine reside in Holland, one in Chicago. Officers: President, Heber Walsh; Secretary, H. D. Post; Treasurer, President Chas. Scott, of Hope College; C. A. Dutton, Superintendent of Park. It was established for the purpose of furnishing a summer home for the people of Western Michigan. Cottage sites leased at the nominal rent of \$5 per year.

West Michigan Park.

Early in January, 1886, the West Michigan Park Association was organized by A. B. Watson, J. B. Mulliken, Don Leathers, J. K. V. Agnew, J. H. Carpenter, Geo. N. Davis, M. W. Rose, Wm. A. Smith, U. B. Rogers and Wm. A. Gavett. Later the necessary land was purchased and on May 24th work began on the Ottawa Hotel. This building has 135 feet fronting on Macatawa Bay and 100 feet on Lake Michigan, and is in the form of a Greek cross. The wings will be extended 300 feet as necessity requires. The building is two stories high with an observatory on top 43 feet in diameter from which there is a fine view of lake, and bay, and surrounding country. On this building there has been expended, including improvements on grounds, nearly \$25,000. In addition there have been a large number of cottages erected and numerous other improvements are contemplated.

Other Resorts.

Very near Macatawa Park and on the shore of the Bay, just east of Scott's hotel and landing with attractive grounds and in every other respect a place suitable for the accommodation of summer guests. To the eastward on the bay is Macatawa Grove, a tract of land divided into lots. In this locality a number of people are now erecting cottages, and making other improvements.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1887.

The manufacturers, business men, and citizens of Holland, have every reason to congratulate themselves on the excellent showing that we have been enabled to present in this issue. Now that we have shown conclusively that the city has fairly entered upon a season of unprecedented prosperity, it should stimulate one and all to put their hands to the wheel and keep it rolling. The outlook for 1887 could hardly be brighter, and we predict that with the opening of our seventeenth volume, the News can present to its readers even a more flattering review than in this number. Everything seems to point out favorably in this direction. The contractors and builders feel very much encouraged and tell us that they have work enough ahead to keep them busy during the greater part of the season. Among those who will erect business blocks, can be mentioned, O. Breyman, E. F. Sutton, R. Kanters and H. Boone, others are having plans drawn and contemplate building very soon. Mr. R. E. Werkman has begun work on his framing mill factory, 50x100 feet, three stories high with basement. In addition he will erect ten cottages, to be offered for sale, and a number of other residences for citizens. The college contemplates the erection of a \$15,000 Reclamation Hall and other improvements. During the past week men have been looking over the ground with a view to establishing a machine shop and foundry, and there is talk of the erection of another tannery, in which \$25,000 will be invested. There are numerous other rumors of improvements, but we cannot at this time trace them to any reliable source. We give below however some suggestions as to

WHAT HOLLAND NEEDS:

- More capital for investment in manufactures.
- A more thorough enforcement of some of its ordinances.
- Five thousand more population by the time the next census is taken.
- Another school building with a seating capacity for at least 300 scholars.
- More street lamps and a few drinking fountains on our public thoroughfares.
- More acreage within its limits, also a centralization of its business interests.
- More attractive plate glass fronts, similar to the new one just completed by Mr. Alberti.
- Direct steamboat connections with Chicago, Milwaukee and some east shore towns.
- A more distinct division in lines of trade and a little less general country store business.
- Immediate action by the council toward setting aside some one street for fast driving.
- A boulevard on the south side of the lake, extending from the city to Macatawa Park.
- An enterprising firm, or stock company to operate the best stone quarries in the state.
- Some merchants to take the place of those who look upon a newspaper as an object of charity.
- To take a little more pride in its college and contribute more liberally towards its support.
- Not to be backward in giving it out that our city is the healthiest on the East Shore of Lake Michigan.
- Only to have its bog ore deposit opened up and a few oil wells sunk to attract the attention of capitalists.
- A manifestation of more interest in our Opera House and the attractions playing there that merit support.
- To extend a little more attention and courtesy to strangers, visiting the city on the lookout for a business location.
- No gentle reminder, on this the fifteenth anniversary of its total destruction by fire, that it is a veritable salamander.
- Only a few more enterprising manufacturers to start the ball rolling and make it the manufacturing center of Western Michigan.
- A well organized boat club and the necessary boat house and boats, with which to improve the finest racing water course in the west.
- To be taken in a few more times by clap trap advertising and newspaper solicitors, in order to learn how to appreciate a local paper.
- To take early action toward having a glorious celebration of the next anniversary of our National Independence. "There's millions in it."

To more thoroughly advertise Macatawa Park, and let the people at a distance know that we have the most attractive summer resort on Lake Michigan.

A right lively volunteer fire department for the protection of its homes, manufactories and business houses. It is many years too young to have paid firemen.

An active board of trade, or business men's association, whose business it shall be to improve every available opportunity of advancing the city's interests.

To pay a little closer attention to what the railroad men are doing and see whether they could not be induced to extend some of their contemplated lines in this direction.

Not to be ashamed of the showing that the manufacturers and merchants make in this issue of the News. No city of the same population in the southern peninsula can equal it.

To demonstrate to the public that we have the best of artesian water underlying the city, who knows but by going lower health giving mineral water might be brought to the surface.

In order to retain the reputation that Macatawa Bay has gained of being the most popular lake in Michigan for the fisherman, ought to insist on the enforcement of the law for the protection of fish.

A lobby representation in Washington, if it expects to have anything like the appropriation that it deserves for its harbor. It is not mentioned in the appropriation committees report this year.

To do away with a custom that is becoming too prevalent. That of patronizing foreign merchants, and business men. If you can procure what you want at home, even at a slight advance in price, do so.

The presence in the community of energetic, pushing, and last but not least moneyed business men. There is a splendid opportunity, not only in the city, but also in the country for good paying investments.

To dispell the idea so prevalent among its citizens and business men that the city will prosper just as well whether they take an active interest in public affairs or not. This is a wrong conclusion. On the contrary all ought to co-operate regardless of considering whether the benefits derived are to be personal or mutual.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufactures. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boche's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

[OFFICIAL.]

Common Council.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor. Present: Mayor McBride, Aldermen Ter Vree, Harrington, Bangs, De Merell, Kramer, Steketee, Bertsch, and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved. The following bills were presented for payment: M. De Feyter, salary as street commissioner, \$75; Geo. H. Sipp, salary as clerk, \$37.50; Edward Vaupell, salary as marshal, \$29.17; C. V. Schure, salary as treasurer, \$22.92; Geo. H. Sipp, salary as director of poor, \$10; Charles Ouel, salary as deputy marshal, \$4.17; Edward Vaupell, 21 cords of wood for city poor, \$31.50; Peninsular Gas Light Co., repairing burners, \$4.20; H. Vaupell, stove wood for council rooms, \$8.62; P. Nagelkerk, \$1.25; D. Meelboer, labor on streets, \$5.45; Chas. Scott, 8 weeks rent of house for Mrs. Juffer, \$5.00; M. Harrington, paid 1 poor order, \$3.00; A. Ter Vree, six days team work, \$15.00.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued for the amount.

The Committee on Claims and Accounts reported having written Frank R. Brouwer to appear before committee, but no answer received.—Laid upon the table until the next meeting of the Council.

The Committee on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor, and said committee, recommending twenty-seven dollars for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending February 16th, and having rendered temporary aid to the amount of twelve dollars.—Approved with the amendment that the amount reported for F. Bakker be equally divided between him and his wife.

Also reported recommending taxes of Mrs. Van Rysel be remitted but not in favor of remitting Mr. Van Leuwen's taxes.—Adopted.

Petition of Mr. Van De Wal to have tax remitted was not granted.

The City Physician reported having treated three cases in the month of January.—Filed.

The secretary of Hose Co. No. 2, reported resignation of F. O. Nye as member of said company subject to approval of the Common Council.—Approved.

Communication of Protection Hose Co., in which they tender their resignations so as not to embarrass the Council in perfecting a re-organization of Dept. was received and report and resignation accepted.

The Chief of Fire Department reported the resignation of Protection Hose Co., and recommended the acceptance of same; also reported that Hook and Ladder Co. had turned all property over to him but stated that there were three members of the company who had not resigned and who declared their intentions of remaining as long as they can; and that as the fire department was in such a dilapidated condition recommended an immediate adjustment and passage of the ordinance relative the duties and salaries of firemen.—Report adopted and recommendations ordered carried out.

The Marshal reported the collection of \$193.89 water fund money and receipt of city treasurer.—Filed.

The following bills having been approved by the Board of Water Commissioner were certified to the Common Council for payment: P. Winter, salary as engineer, \$50; J. Boukema, salary as engineer, \$50; Heber Walsh, beeswax and oil, \$1.41; B. Crofoot, steam-wood, \$23.66; M. Caswell, steam-wood, \$12.88; Schaatsenar, steam-wood, \$6.04; J. Horton, steam-wood, \$1.79; V. D. Brink, steam-wood, \$3.44; Essenber, steam-wood, 71 cents; J. Boonstra, steam-wood, \$3.98.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued for the several amounts.

The street commissioner reported for the month of January.—Filed.

A communication from the Sun Vapor Light and Stove Co. regarding their system of street lighting was read.—Communication accepted and the clerk instructed to correspond.

Ald. Bertsch gave notice that at the next meeting of the Common Council he would introduce an ordinance entitled, An Ordinance relative to the fire department of the city of Holland and the appointment of an Assistant Chief Engineer of the fire department of the City of Holland.—Accepted.

Ald. Bertsch moved that the chief and assistant engineers with the committee on fire de-

partment be a committee to report on the new organization.—Carried.

Council adjourned to Tuesday 7:30 P. M., Feb. 8th, 1887.

Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums to suit on productive Real Estate. L. S. PROVIN, Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agent. Office Lovett's Block, opp. Sweet's Hotel, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Societies.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 5, Feb. 2, March 9, April 6, May 4, June 2, Aug. 3, Aug. 31, Sept. 28, Oct. 26, Nov. 30, Dec. 23. St. John's days June 24 and December 27th.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y. A. HUNTLEY, W. M. Knights of Labor. Harmony Assembly, No. 8719, of Holland City, meet in Odd Fellows' Hall every week. All communications should be addressed to HARMONY LOCK BOX, Holland, Mich.

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

Business Directory.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

Holland was incorporated as a city in 1867 with territorial limits, only extending two miles from east to west, and one mile from north to south, including less than six hundred acres of land available for building purposes. It is probably the smallest city in the State on the ground, and for that reason the official census numbers do not represent much more than half the population around the head of Macatawa Bay on the banks of which the city is located. The population of the city at present is four thousand. The aggregate wealth of the city is \$2,500,000.

It is the geographical and commercial center of more than 300 square miles of rich and densely populated farming country, with railroad connections north to Grand Haven and Muskegon, northeast to Grand Rapids and Detroit, south-east to Allegan, Kalamazoo and Toledo, and south to St. Joseph and Chicago, and westward, its harbor of Black Lake, or Macatawa Bay, gives communication by water with Chicago, Milwaukee, and all other ports on the great lakes.

The city possesses a College, Hope College, excellent schools, churches, hotels, opera house, Walker system of water works; has five newspapers; has beautiful shaded streets; two public parks; and has eight miles of gravelled and improved streets. Near the city, at the outlet of Macatawa Bay into Lake Michigan, is located Macatawa Park and Ottawa Beach, two of the most popular summer resorts in Michigan. During the summer of 1886 thirty thousand people visited these Parks.

Tanning, flour, and lumber are the leading industries. The manufactured product of the tanneries will make our aggregate value of manufactured articles one million of dollars per year. The flouring mills have a capacity of four hundred barrels per day, the character of this product is so exceptionally good as to give our millers a good foreign as well as domestic market. The city has also an extensive cooperage works, a butter tub factory, three planing mills, a machine shop, two wagon factories, a creamery, and various other manufactures.

Holland is a good place for capitalists to locate for the development of their wealth.

The following are the leading business houses of the city.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

VAN DOMMELEN, P., wholesale and retail Baker of rusk, (biscuits) and sweet cakes, Eighth street, near River.

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

SPRIETSMAN, S., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes. The oldest Boot and Shoe House in the city. Eighth street.

Bank.

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

Clothing.

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

JONKMAN & DYKEMA, dealer in Ready-made Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Eighth Street.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, Kremers & Bangs, Proprietors.

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

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

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

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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

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

STEKETEE A., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, etc. Double Brick Store, Eighth street.

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

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

Flour Mills.

CITY MILLS, C. P. Becker, proprietor, manufacturer of "Purity" and several other brands of first-class flour.

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

Hardware.

KANTERS R. & SONS, dealers in general hardware, steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 63 Eighth street.

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

VAN LANDEGEND, T., Sheet Metal Worker, galvanized iron cornices, hot air furnaces, plumbing and steam fitting, wood and iron pumps. Eighth street.

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor. The only first-class hotel in the city. It is located in the business center of the town and has one of the largest and best sample rooms in the state. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, Proprietor, located near Depot of C. & W. M. R. Y. A well appointed hotel. Rates reasonable.

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

VAN RAALTE, A. C., The finest and best livery horses and carriages in the city. Stable on Market street near City Hotel.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

HOLLAND CRYSTAL CREAMERY, Notter & Bakelaar, proprietors. Pure Butter in packages. Fish street.

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

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

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

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

PHOENIX PLANING MILL, R. E. Werkman, proprietor, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, and brick. River street.

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

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

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

VAN PUTTEN & CO. J., proprietors of Holland City Butter Tub Factory, manufacturers of White Ash Butter Tubs.

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

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Marble Works.

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

Meat Markets.

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

KUITE J., wholesale and retail dealer in fresh, salt and smoked meats. No. 33 Eighth St.

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

Millinery.

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

Photographers.

BURGESS, A. M. Best cabinet photos, made in city only \$3.00 per doz. Views taken out side on short notice. Eighth street.

VERLEE & YOUNG, proprietors of River street Gallery, first-class Panels, Cabinets, and Photos taken. Cal.

Physicians.

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

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Walsh's Drug Store. Residence, Corner of Eighth and Fish streets, in house formerly occupied by L. Sprietman.

Printing.

NEWS Office, No. 59 Eighth street. Jobs and Book Printing promptly and neatly executed.

Saloons.

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

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

HUNT & HOPKINS, proprietors of Sample Room corner Eighth and Market streets. Liquors and cigars.

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

Second Hand Store.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

KEPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles, salt, land and calcined plaster. Corner Eighth and Cedar streets.

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway. Taking Effect Sunday, November 14, 1886.

Making Effect Sunday, November 14, 1896.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail	Exp.	N ^o Exp.	Mix.
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
Holland.....	10 20	1 15	12 10	4 45
and Junction.....	11 57	2 03	1 28	8 05
and Juncor.....	11 57	2 03	1 47	9 20
tion Harbor.....	1 25	3 00	3 10	19 00
Buffalo.....	2 35	4 00	4 45	3 00
Chicago.....	4 15	6 40	*7 45	
	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

HER LETTER.

BY BRIT HART.

I'm sitting alone by the fire,
Dressed just as I came from the dance,
In a robe even you would admire—
I eat a cool thousand in France;
I'm de-diamonded out of all reason,
My hair is done up in a cue;
In short, air, the "belle of the season"
Is wasting an hour on you.

A dozen engagements I've broken;
I left in the midst of a set;
Likewise a proposal, half-spoken,
That waits—on the stairs—for me yet.
They say he'll be rich—when he grows up—
And then he adores me indeed,
And you, air, are turning your nose up,
Three thousand miles off, as you read.

"And how do I like my position?"
"And what do I think of New York?"
"And how in my higher ambition,
With whom do I waltz, flirt, or talk?"
"And isn't it nice to have riches—
And diamonds and silks, and all that?"
"And aren't it a change from the ditches
And tunnels of Poverty Flat?"

Well, yes,—if you saw us out driving
Each day in the park, four-in-hand,—
You saw poor dear mamma contriving
To look supernaturally grand,—
If you saw papa's picture, as taken
By Brady, and tinted at that,—
You'd never suspect he sold bacon
And flour at Poverty Flat.

And yet, just at this moment, when sitting
In the glare of the grand chandelier,—
In the bustle and glitter besting
The "finest soiree of the year,"
In the midst of a *gaze de chambery*,
And the hum of the smallest of talk,—
Somehow, Joe, I thought of the "ferry,"
And the dance that we had on "The Fork."

Of Harrison's barn, with its muster
Of flags festooned over the wall;
Of the candles that shed their soft lustre
And tallow on head-dress and shawl;
Of the steps we took to one fiddle;
Of the dress of my queer vis-a-vis;
And how I once went down the middle
With the man that shot Sandy McGee;

Of the moon that was quietly sleeping
On the hill, when the time came to go;
Of the few baby peaks that were peeping
From under their bedclothes of snow;
Of that ride,—that to me was the rarest;
Of the something that you said at the gate,—
Ah, Joe, then I wasn't an heiress
To "the best-paying lead in the State."

Well, well, it's all past; yet it's funny
To think, as I stood in the glare
Of fashion and beauty and money,
That I should be thinking, right there,
Of some one who breathed high water,
And swam the North Fork, and all that,
Just to dance with ole Forinbee's daughter,
The Lily of Poverty Flat.

But goodness! what nonsense I'm writing!
(Mamma says my taste is still low),
Instead of my triumphs reciting,
I'm spooning on Joseph—high-ho!
And I'm to be "finished" by travel—
Whatever the meaning of that—
Oh! why did papa strike my gravel
In drifting on Poverty Flat?

Good night—here's the end of my paper;
Good night—if the longitude please—
For maybe, while wasting my taper,
Your sun's climbing over the trees.
But know, if you haven't got riches,
And are poor, dearest Joe, and all that,
That my heart's somewhere there in the ditches,
And you've struck it—on Poverty Flat.

HE REFUSED THE CHANCE.

BY MRS. H. E. BARRETT.

A solitary figure, with few lines of comeliness or grace, John Hollaway sat upon the meadow gate, looking off into the distance. He was whistling softly, and yet he seemed to be in a deep reverie, for his great, tender eyes had a far-away expression in their brown depths as he gazed out over the sunlit meadows where the blood-red clover and the golden buttercups swayed under the soft, caressing breeze. Suddenly an imperious voice broke the silence.

"Mr. Hollaway, please let me take down the bars. I'm in a hurry, and came the shortest way."

The young man started; he had not heard her approach, and there beside him stood the very object of his thoughts.

Ah, clover blooms and buttercups, paled were your charms now! A little, graceful figure in the daintiest of cambric dresses, and underneath the wide hat a sweet, girlish face with velvety, peach-tinted cheeks, and eyes as blue as freshly gathered violets. Such was Lily Lawrence, the prettiest girl—the popular verdict ran—in all the country round. A flush rose to John's sun-browned face as he quickly rose and began to take down the bars.

"Out for a walk, Miss Lily?"

"Yes," very briefly.

"So you are fond of quiet strolls? I am, too."

Lily drew herself up, and looked at the presumptuous speaker.

"Really, Mr. Hollaway, I don't see what it is to you—"

Then she stopped. She did not mean to be rude, but truly, she thought to herself, it was high time she should show this young man that his openly expressed admiration was exceedingly distasteful to her.

It had been going on for some time, and everyone, even Lily herself, had come to see that the sun rose and set for John Hollaway where she was.

"He must be intensely stupid not to know how utterly indifferent I am to him," she thought.

But John was not stupid. He understood the unfinished sentence, and as he drew back without another word to let her pass, Lily saw that he did, and a shame-faced, compunctious look stole into her eyes. For, from the richest to the poorest, everyone acknowledged John Hollaway's noble sterling character.

Lily walked slowly along the road, half determined to turn back and apologize for her rudeness, until a turn brought her face to face with someone whose handsome eyes met her own with such a glad welcome that all other thoughts were for the time driven completely away.

It was Richard Blake, the most admired and courted young man in the village.

"Ah, good afternoon, Miss Lawrence! I was hoping I would meet you."

And the wavy black locks were bared to the breeze as Richard courteously lifted his hat and walked on beside her.

What a contrast to John Hollaway! And the contrast was great in many other ways than Lily thought. But the girl was not young to read character, and that Richard Blake was very handsome and elegant none could deny—a lover of whom anyone might be justly proud.

When Lily's home was reached, and with another graceful bow Richard had left her, she did not go directly into the house, but lingered a while among the flowers that filled their little garden. Her thoughts were very busy. She knew that she had behaved very unkindly to her old friend, and her memory went back to the first time she had met him. It was at a picnic, and she had fallen and sprained her ankle. She remembered how the great fellow, so much stronger than his mates, had persisted in

carrying her all the long distance back to her home. Since then he had shown in a hundred ways what she was to him, and knowing his noble nature, perhaps her heart would have gone out to him before this if Richard Blake had not come back from college. But he had, and Lily fancied his gay, debonair manners, and his entertaining conversation, and like many another young girl, had begun to take for true, heart-deep love that liking which we all have for things pleasant to the sight.

And so she shook off her reproachful feelings, and went into the house.

"Why, mother, dear, what is the matter? Crying, and I out enjoying myself? Tell me, what is it, dear? Let me share your trouble."

Mrs. Lawrence lifted a face, smiling through her tears.

"Yes, crying, Lily, darling, but not from grief. Sit down here beside me, and let me show you what a load has been lifted from my mind this morning. Lily, I did not tell you, but some time ago Mr. Burton, the lawyer, came to me and informed me that the holder of the mortgage on our home was in need of money, and intended to foreclose, unless the mortgage was paid in full when he should demand it. Now, child, you know what a trouble has been weighing upon me, for I knew that it would be impossible for me to raise the sum necessary, and that we must leave the dear old home that we had loved so well. And now, this very morning, Mr. Burton came and told me that a kind friend, hearing of the intended foreclosure, has paid the amount in full."

"Who is it that has helped you, mother?"

"That's the strangest part of it, Lily. Mr. Burton said he had strictly promised not to tell me the name of my benefactor, and as to who it can be I have no idea."

But though she did not say so, Lily had; and when later, in her usual impulsive way, she told John Hollaway how sorry she was that she had been so rude to him, and then asked him frankly whether he was not the kind friend who had come so opportunely to her mother's relief, his manner confirmed her suspicions.

It is said that "gratitude is neighbor to love," and whether that be true or not, it is certain that from that time the manly young farmer was often in Lily's thoughts, while Richard Blake was just as steadily losing ground. But John, of course, did not know it. He was not one to wear his heart upon his sleeve, and at length, after a hard struggle, had decided to abandon his hopeless suit and leave the field to that rival who evidently was the favored one. Lily noticed the difference; but, woman-like, she did not appear to care, and so the months went much the same, until at length the crisis came.

The village in which our heroine lived was just on the shores of a little bay, and many were the pleasure parties that enjoyed a trip over its limpid waters.

One afternoon, Richard Blake, obtaining Mrs. Lawrence's consent, invited Lily to take a sail.

When they reached the beach, who should be waiting in readiness to manage the boat but John Hollaway.

"Hallo, Hollaway, are you turning into boatman?" exclaimed Blake, in astonishment.

Lifting his cap to Lily, John answered, "Not exactly; but Joe came to me in great distress, saying he did not feel well enough to go out, but had promised not to disappoint you, and knowing I could manage a boat, he asked me to take his place. Joe has done me many a good turn, and so I could not refuse him," he added, wrongfully interpreting the little flush that had risen in Lily's face as she listened; "and he said, too, that it was your sister who was to be your companion. Else I should not have come; I would not for the world be a mar-a-port."

The bitterness in his tone touched a like chord in Lily's heart. For some little time back she had been slowly but surely learning a lesson—the difference between real worth and mere glitter; and now her heart sank as she saw, or thought she saw, how completely her conduct had driven all affection towards her from John's mind, and that she had foolishly thrown away her own happiness.

"Well, Hollaway, I'm sure I'm much obliged. It's very kind of you," was Blake's reply.

And the two young men soon had the little craft in readiness for its fair freight. Blake had seen John's liking for Lily, but his vanity had not been alarmed; he knew by experience the power of his dark eyes, and Lily Lawrence was like any other young lady if she were ten times prettier. So he reasoned.

They floated lightly over the blue water, anchoring after a while under a bluff, and dropping their lines to fish. Lily chatted gaily in her own fascinating way, and never had she seemed more lovely in Richard Blake's eyes, while poor John, who had thought of late that he had driven her image from his mind, felt the old charm creeping over him again stronger than ever before; but he hid his pain manfully and kept his part in the lively conversation.

Time crept on, and just as they decided on returning, to their dismay the heavens suddenly clouded over, and a peal of thunder brought them to their feet in alarm. Squalls were not common upon the bay, but one was evidently now upon them, and John saw the great danger. A moment, and they were dashing at a mad rate over the waves, while overhead the awful darkness gathered more ominously all the while, and every now and then vivid flashes of flame seemed to envelope them on all sides. Suddenly there was a blinding glare, then a terrific crash, and half the mast dropped over the bows, while the sails were dragged into the seething water. For an instant John was almost stunned; then his first thought was Lily. Where was she? A second more, and he caught the gleam of yellow curls in the cruel waves among the tattered sails; the ropes had twisted about her light figure and dragged her over the bow.

He sprang to Blake's side.

"If she is to be yours, it is you who ought to save her! Quick, or it will be too late! Your chance will be gone!"

But Blake still cowered tremblingly where he was, unheeding the peril of the one he professed to love.

Another instant John was struggling among the sails; a few seconds of awful suspense while the waves were tugging savagely at him, then, weak, almost fainting, he crept back into the boat with Lily's insensible form clasped close to his brave heart. He had saved her!

Then, still in imminent danger, they remained clinging to the dismantled boat, until, as suddenly as it had fallen the squall lifted, and a welcome hail from the shore proclaimed that help was near at hand.

Lily came to herself at last, to find that John was holding her fast, with her face close to his own.

In an instant the memory of what had passed came back to her. She did not draw away, but raised her lustrous eyes to his as if to read his inmost thoughts; the cold cheek pressed itself closer against his own, while her arms wound themselves softly around his neck.

"John—dear John!" was all she said: And John knew that with the greatest peril the greatest blessing of his life had come to him; while Richard Blake, looking on with pale, scowling face, comprehended clearly that John's words had been prophetic when he had said, "Your chance will be gone."

Hunting Seals.

Seal-hunting on the ice is another standing source of amusement. During the entire winter these animals keep holes open through the shore ice, but on account of the depth of the snow they are not seen until the mild weather exposes their hiding-places. The Esquimaux, however, has a way of finding them out before this. He harnesses a dog that has been trained for the work and leads him out to the snow-covered field, where the two walk backward and forward, making a zigzag course over the ice. Probably before long the dog catches the scent, and then takes his master straight to the seal's house. Under the hard, thick crust of the snow there is quite a large room, which at the time of discovery may or may not be occupied; but if occupied will very soon be vacant on the arrival of the hunters. In either case the Esquimaux ascertains by means of his spear the exact position of the hole, and then, placing a little pinnacle of snow over it, awaits the arrival of the victim. The native becomes aware of the seal's return by hearing a peculiar blowing noise, and as soon as this commences he thrusts his spear down vertically through the snow into the hole and secures his prey. Sometimes, when the snow is very deep, the dogs are not able to find the hole, and then it is that the poor Esquimaux has hard times. In the spring, snow disappearing from the ice, the seals are exposed to view. Then the hunter takes another way of getting at them. First of all he notices the direction of the wind, and then, keeping his enemy in it, walks to within 400 or 500 yards of him. From there he begins to crouch down and to advance only when the seal is not looking. The wary animal is in the habit of throwing up his head quickly every few seconds and looking about, and so, when within about 200 yards, the native lies down flat upon the ice. It is only now that real sport commences. Seal takes Esquimaux, who is able to talk seal perfectly, to be one of his brothers, and, indeed, there is a great deal of resemblance between the species, for the genus homo is dressed in seal-skin, and living largely upon its flesh, is similarly odorous. The two lie on the ice for perhaps half an hour, keeping up a sort of broken conversation, part of which is conducted in the ordinary way, and part by means of peculiar gestures, until the Esquimaux has crept to within about thirty yards of his unwitting companion. The animal's eyes, then being clearly visible, are no sooner turned from the hunter than he presents his rifle and fires. The seal, if shot through the head, is killed instantly, but if hit in any other place defeats his enemy by disappearing through the ice.—*Toronto Mail*.

The Eucalyptus.

Immense quantities of the seed of the Australian gum tree or eucalyptus have been imported from the land of its origin into this State, and one can scarcely visit a town or find a ranch that cannot show larger or smaller numbers of the trees. But we do not seem to have yet discovered that they are very valuable for their timber. The Australians themselves are only just awakening to this fact. They will grow and thrive on almost any soil, and the astonishing rapidity with which they develop from shrubs into trees makes them still more valuable, because forests can be more quickly developed from their seed than probably that of any other tree. Next to the eucalyptus is what is called in Australia the turpentine tree, and from all the Australian papers have to say concerning them they would make a most useful tree for California. The *Pictorial Australian* sent one of its artists into New South Wales and he writes that he "was astonished at the wealth of timber that will become marketable when the railway is open. At Gillaby forests of gum trees or eucalypti may be seen towering as high as 200 feet, and of as much as fifteen feet diameter, without a branch for fifty or sixty feet. The turpentine trees are equally as remarkable in appearance. The latter trees have not yet been sufficiently appreciated, though several years ago the late Capt. Shoobert announced the fact that it is the only indigenous timber New South Wales, has possessing the merit of being impervious to the attacks of the teredo navalis. This he proved conclusively, and latterly almost every new wharf constructed in and about Sydney stands upon turpentine piles."

This would make a valuable tree for California, because timber that as piling will defy the teredo is a necessity for a State with such a long coast line as this. An amount of timber is required every year for wharves, the ones in use continually giving way because of the ravages of the teredo. If the seed of the Australian turpentine should be imported to this State, and the trees thrive, it would not be long before we could have forests, and in this way help to save our other trees.—*San Francisco Call*.

No matter how calm a man may be, he always becomes nervous when, after changing his money from one pocket to another, he drives his hand into the pocket which is empty.

BILL NEY'S ADVICE BAG.

Anxious Questions Answered—The Woman in the Sleeping Coach—Calm Reasoning Dealt With.

Early Rose, Mankato, Minn., writes: "Is it proper to mark passages in a book of poems loaned to one by a young man in whom one feels an interest, or should one be content with simply expressing one's admiration of certain passages in the book?"

I think the latter plan would be preferable, Rose. I am sure that young ladies make a great mistake when they mark the earnest and impassioned passages in a book of poems belonging to another. I once loaned a book of poems written by a gentleman named Swinburne. In this book Mr. Swinburne had several times expressed himself as being violently in love with all the works of nature, especially those people who differed with him in the matter of sex. He wrote so fluently and so earnestly regarding the matter of love that I loaned the book to a young lady, hoping that she would take this as a vicarious expression of my sentiments. It was a costly book, and so when it came back with Mr. Swinburne's sentiments emphasized by means of a blue pencil, and his earnest thoughts underscored with a crochet hook, punctuated with tears, and stabbed with a hair-pin, I regretted it very much. I was led to believe, also, by re-reading the book that she was in the habit of perusing it at the breakfast table, and that she was a victim of the omelet habit.

Do not mark a borrowed book unless you have more friends than you can avail yourself of.

Savant, Tailholt, Ind.: You can get Indian arrow-heads now almost anywhere except on the frontier. A good hand-made Indian arrow-head is now made in Connecticut, and the prices are not exorbitant. I believe that if you can get manufacturers' rates, delivered on board the cars at New Haven, you can secure enough Indian arrow-heads for \$25 to fresco the side of a house. See that the name of the manufacturer is burned in the shank of each.

You will have more trouble in securing Indian skulls. The manufacture of Indian skulls has not arrived at that degree of perfection which we hope for it in the future. You can get an Indian skull made of celluloid now that looks quite nice and ghastly, or you can secure a bear's nose made of hard rubber, with pores in it and little drops of perspiration standing out on it. These noses have been used with great success in securing bounties in the New England States, and several counties in Maine have a large stock of rubber bear noses on which they have paid large bounties, and which they would now sell at a great sacrifice.

Aztec pottery recently excavated from mounds in the Southwest can now be purchased in any large city or made to order at the leading potteries of the country.

Niagara Plummer, Tutewder's Crossing, Tenn., asks: "Is it proper to use the following expression, which was made in our colored debating society three weeks ago? If you will answer this inquiry you will confer a blessing on two young ladies who's got a bet up on the question. The expression we agree was as follows:

"He's entitled to pay me for them pair of license."

"I claim that the word 'them' should be 'those,' while my friend, Miss Bonsetter Jackson, says that the sentence is correct. Which is incorrect?"

Where both have done so well it is hard to say which is the more incorrect. I will withhold my opinion till your debating society puts in an evening devoted to the discussion of this question. Please let me know when it will occur, as I would like to be there.

Etiquette, Chicago, Ill., asks: What remedy would you prescribe for the great nuisance while traveling of being compelled to wait all the forenoon for the female fiend who monopolizes one end of the sleeping-car half the time and the other end of the car the other half? I am a lady, and nothing tends to discourage my efforts in trying to continue such like this constant contact with the average female brute who bolts herself into the ladies' dressing-room in a sleeper and remains there all the forenoon calumniating her purple nose and striving to beautify her chaotic features. Do tell us what you would suggest."

That is a question I have been called upon to settle before, but I am still worrying over it. I do not think we ought to fritter away our time on the tariff and other remote matters until we have, once for all, met and settled this vital question which lies so near to every heart.

I have seen a large woman take her teeth in one hand a shawl-strap full of hair in the other and adjourn to the ladies' dressing-room at Camp Douglas and finally emerge therefrom, with a smooch of prepared chalk over each eye, at Winona. All that time half a dozen ladies in the car gnawed their under lips and tried to look happy. I have known a timid young lady to lose her breakfast because this same ogress, with bristles along the back of her neck, as usual, moved into the dressing-room and lived there till the train reached its destination and the dining-car was detached.

Some day this dressing-room will be made on the plan of a large concertina, operated by means of clock-work, and after this venerable hyena has laundried herself, and primed and beautified and upholstered herself, and waxed her mustache, and insulted the plate-glass mirror for an hour or two, by constantly compelling it to reflect her features, the walls of the apartment will gradually approach each other, and when that woman is removed she will look like the battle of Gettysburg.

FITH AND POINT.

THE "color line" is well drawn in the rainbow.

A VERY narrow aperture—the crack of a whip.

A BAD habit to get into—a coat that is not paid for.

If women had the solving of the labor question it would be the law for all husbands to keep the coal-scuttle filled.

SERVANTS gave themselves the name of "help," but they rarely break their backs in trying to live up to it.—*Buffalo Courier*.

"WAS EARLY man a savage?" asks a magazine writer. That depends on whether the early man had cold coffee for breakfast.

A FASHION journal says there is a knack in putting on gloves. Come to think of it, that's so. You have to get your hand in, as it were.

MANY a man who thinks he is going to set the world afire finds to his sorrow that somebody has turned the hose on him.—*New Haven News*.

SOME men never know how big they are until they have got nominated, or how small they are until the votes are counted up.—*Fall River Advertiser*.

A WRITER in a Baltimore paper tells "How to Make a Poultrie." How to wear one and look stylish is the greater conundrum.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

The vital question, "What is a sausage?" is being discussed before a Nebraska court. It is believed that the jury will disagree.—*Norristown Herald*.

A BOSTON woman, by way of experiment, recently tied a pedometer to her chin and discovered that she talked thirty-three miles between breakfast and lunch.—*Life*.

"THIS is the Jewish New Year," observed Mr. Skaggs on that anniversary. "Why, when was the Jewish Christmas?" asked Mrs. Skaggs. "I didn't know it had passed."

A—I THOUGHT you were a vegetarian, and now I see you eating mutton. B—Well, I am only an indirect vegetarian. I eat the meat of such animals only as live on vegetable food.—*Fliegende Blätter*.

THEY were talking about second marriages when a young woman was moved to enunciate this aphorism: "She who marries a second husband does not deserve to have the good fortune to lose the first."

"You can't expect a man of my trade to join this strike," said a carpet beater. "Why not?" asked the walking delegate. "Because we are only carpet knights, and we can raise more dust by working than loafing."—*Philadelphia Herald*.

MEXICAN gentleman—Yes, we have some very exciting sports in Mexico. We had a bull fight a short time ago in which six men were killed. Yale student—And do you call that exciting? You should see one of our college football matches!—*Boston Courier*.

MRS. MALONEY's boy of 4 years was beating the cat with a rolling pin. Tears of pride came into her eyes as she murmured: "Poor darlin'; you make me remember yer father that's dead an' gone, as he was when he was just appointed to the force."—*Lowell Citizen*.

AN UNSATISFACTORY INNOVATION.

As the bee from the roses
The sweet nectar sips,
So lovers have always
Sought kisses from lips.
But down in New Jersey,
They have a new thing:
They there kiss each other
By means of a string.
Ah! the sweetness of courtship
Is over, we know,
When the kisses of lovers
By telephone go.
—*Boston Courier*.

A MAN who stood gazing at an undertaker's office was asked by a pedestrian if he were looking for any particular number on the street. "Oh, no; I am right at home on this street," he replied. "I just left that undertaker's, and I was making a vow never to enter the place again." "Didn't he treat you well?" "Not by a long shot! I left him a \$65 order, and he didn't even ask me to call again."—*Detroit Free Press*.

EPITAPHS.

On a Lawyer.
His clients here will drop a tear
For him who lies below,
For, though no longer on the earth,
He's bound to lie, you know.
On a Printer.
He filled up the galley of life's fitful dream,
The proof has been taken and read
In memory of which at his feet stands a stick,
An imposing stone stands at his head;
He is now enjoying the smiles of the blest,
His proof been "O.K." by the King;
He has surely a seat among those at the right,
He is now drawing "dust" on his "string."
—*Detroit Free Press*.

Two Commandments.

Eli—What is the difference between Pike's Peak and a New York monument fund?

Joe—Don't see it. Why is it?

Eli—Don't you see? Pike's Peak is a big thing.

Joe—Yes, and now you tell me the reason they are alike.

Eli—That sticks me. Why are they?

Joe—That's simple. Neither of them grow.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Doing Well.

"Has prohibition proved a failure in this town?" shouted a temperance orator.

"No, sir," came a voice from near the door. "Two new drug stores were opened last week."—*New York Sun*.

TIME is infinitely long, and each day is a vessel into which a great deal may be poured, if one will actually fill it up.

It is not difficult to content one's self with solitude, when it is known that society may be had if wished for.

INJUSTICE CORRECTED.

Convincing Verification of Widecast Public Statements.

In common with many publishers and editors, we have been accustomed to look upon certain statements which we have seen in our columns as merely adroit advertising.

Consequently we feel justified in taking the liberty of printing a few points from a private letter recently received from one of our largest patrons, as a sort of confession of faith to our readers. We quote:

"We have convinced ourselves that by telling what we know to be true, we have produced at least a permanent conviction in the public mind. Seven years ago we stated that the national disease of this country was, and that it was rapidly increasing. Three years ago we stated that a marked check had been given it.

"The statistics of one of the largest life-insurance companies of this country show that in 1883 and 1884 the mortality from kidney disorders did not increase over the previous years; other companies stated the same thing. It is not presumptuous for us to claim credit for checking these ravages.

"Seven years ago we stated that the condition of the kidneys was the key to the condition of health; within the past five years all careful life insurance companies have conceded the truth of this statement, for, whereas, ten years ago, chemical analysis to determine the condition of the kidneys was not required, to-day millions of dollars in risks are refused, because chemical examination discloses unsuspected diseases of the kidneys.

"Seven years ago we stated that the ravages of Bright's Disease were insignificant compared with other unsuspected disorders of the kidneys of many misleading names; that ninety-three per cent of human ailments are attributable to deranged kidneys, which fill the blood with uric acid, or kidney poison, which causes these many fatal diseases.

"The uric acid, or kidney poison, is the real cause of the majority of cases of paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, convulsions, pneumonia, consumption, and insanity; over half the victims of consumption are first the victims of diseased kidneys.

"When the recent death of an honored ex-official of the United States was announced, his physician said that although he was suffering from Bright's Disease, that was not the cause of death. He was not frank enough to admit that the apoplexy which overtook him in his bed was the fatal effect of the kidney poison in the blood, which had eaten away the substance of the arteries and brain; nor was Logan's physician honest enough to state that his fatal rheumatism was caused by kidney acid in the blood.

"If the doctors would state in official reports the original cause of death, the people of this country would be alarmed, yes, nearly panic-stricken, at the fearful mortality from kidney disorders."

The writers of the above letter give these facts to the public simply to justify the claims that they have made, that "if the kidneys and liver are kept in a healthy condition by the use of Warner's safe cure, which hundreds of thousands have proved to be a specific, when all other remedies failed, and that has received the endorsement of the highest medical talent in Europe, Australasia and America, many a life would be prolonged and the happiness of the people preserved. It is successful with so many different diseases because it, and it alone, can remove the uric acid from the blood through the kidneys."

Our readers are familiar with the preparation named.

Commendation thereof has often appeared in our columns.

We believe it to be one of the best, if not the best, ever manufactured. We know the proprietors are men of character and influence.

We are certain they have awakened a widespread interest in the public mind concerning the importance of the kidneys. We believe with them that they are the key to health, and that for their restoration from disease and maintenance in health there is nothing equal to this great remedy.

The proprietors say they "do not glory in this universal prevalence of disease; but having started out with the purpose of spreading the merits of Warner's safe cure before the world, because it cured our senior proprietor, who was given up by doctors as incurable, we feel it our duty to state the facts and leave the public to its own inferences. We point to our claims, and to their public and universal verification, with pride, and if the public does not believe what we say we tell them to ask their friends and neighbors what they think about our preparations."

As stated above, we most cordially commend the perusal of this correspondence by our readers, believing that in so doing we are fulfilling a simple public obligation.

The Necktie Charm.

If there is one thing more than another that a "society" belle adores it is a hobby. Something new in this line is invented every little while by some fair sister, for hobbies grow stale and uninteresting in a short time. The latest out is the collection of the small neckties which gentlemen now wear, and are used by the dear creatures who beg them in a most moral and sentimental manner. A small cord is stretched from post to post across the head and foot piece of the young lady's bed, to which the ties are fastened. A tie, when presented by, or begged of, a gentleman, must be accompanied by a miniature card, bearing his name or monogram, under which the lady writes the prettiest compliment the giver has ever paid her. The ties are arranged artistically, with regard to color, and the belles of fashion vie with each other in endeavoring to be the first to have her couch fully decked. Each night a tie is taken from the line and placed under the pillow to insure pleasant dreams. If at the end of two months after a girl has completed the task of decorations she be not engaged to marry, the ties are put into a black bag, tied with a black ribbon, and hung in an obscure corner. She must then begin over again, in hopes that her luck will turn. After marriage a silk quilt must be made, and the ties are fastened in clusters here and there all over the top of it. This will in all probability remain a thing of beauty and adornment until after the first quarrel, when the sight of the ties of his wife's former admirers excites the young husband to greater anger, and he yanks them off, one by one, and throws them into the fire.—Cleveland News.

ENGINEERS are frequently troubled by the oil sticking to the inside of the glass in light feed oil cups. A simple remedy is said to be found in coating the inside of such cups with glycerine, taking care that every part is covered. The surest way is to fill the glass with glycerine, and then carefully drain it.

In the United States Senate, during a recent debate, Senator Vest, of Missouri, paid a high tribute to the merits of St. Jacobs Oil. Other prominent men have also found it prompt in its cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. Price, fifty cents a bottle.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage, expressage, and \$3 carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, \$1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best horse care, 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.

How Eye Diseases Are Spread.

To mention a few of the modes of contagion, I have to speak, in the first place, of towels, especially of that abominable institution known as the roller-towel, which has been used so much in asylums where forty, fifty, or more children use the same towel, whether they have granular lids or not. True, in a great many of these cases the existence of granular lids was not known; but even in cases in which the existence of the disease was evident, the ignorance or carelessness of the persons in charge has allowed transmission by means of towels to be one of the most frequent sources of contagion. As a carrier of the contagion, the house-fly plays an important role, especially in cases of young children who are not able to protect themselves against the visits of this little animal. Attracted by the sweetish odor of the discharge, it will settle upon the eyes of children affected with the disease, especially infants, and carry the contagion in its claws to the other eye or the eyes of sleeping infants.—Medical and Surgical Record.

The Effects of Mental Exhaustion.

Many diseases, especially those of the nervous system, are the products of daily renewed mental exhaustion. Business avocations often involve an amount of mental wear and tear very prejudicial to physical health, and the professions, if ardently pursued, are no less destructive to brain and nerve tissue. It is one of the most important attributes of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters that it compensates for this undue loss of tissue, and that it imparts new energy to the brain and nerves. The rapidity with which it renews weakened mental energy and physical vitality is remarkable, and shows that its invigorating properties are of the highest order. Besides increasing vital stamina, and counteracting the effects of mental exhaustion, this potent medicine cures and prevents fever and ague, rheumatism, chronic dyspepsia, and constipation, kidney and uterine weakness and other complaints. Physicians also commend it as a medicated stimulant and remedy.

A Funny Little Boy.

How funny a grave little boy can be and what an interesting thing it would be if one could only manage to fathom some of the blind depths of his mental processes! A young dame was supervising the sunning of her baby in a quiet Back Bay street the other morning, when in her walk she encountered a small and serious boy. He brought the carriage to a halt and made a long and apparently satisfying inspection; then he turned to the mother, and said:

"Is this your baby, ma'am?"

"Yes," said she, "it is."

"Ah! And how old is it?"

"Eight months."

"Eight months! Ah! Well, will you wait a minute please?" And then master boy dived down into his pocket and brought up an assortment of little cards with the numbers printed upon them, and, selecting one upon which a fat eight stood out, he presented it with a severe bow, saying: "Well, will you take this, then?" and walked imperturbably away.—Boston Beacon.

THROAT troubles yield promptly to Red Star Cough Cure, as vouches for U. S. Architect Clark. Its ingredients are purely vegetable and free from opiates. 25 cents.

ONE of the forest curiosities of the Isthmus of Darien and lower Central America is the tree-killer (*matapalo*). This starts in life as a climber upon the trunks of large forest trees, and, owing to its marvellously rapid growth, soon reaches the lower branches. It then begins to throw out many shoots, which entwine themselves all around the trunk and branches, and also aerial tendrils, which as soon as they reach the ground take root. In a few years this gigantic parasite will completely envelop the trunk of the tree which has upheld it, and kill it. The whole of the inner dead tree will then rot away, leaving the hollow *matapalo* standing alone and flourishing.

It Costs Nothing

to send to the Chicago Ledger, 271 Franklin street, Chicago, for a sample copy of that splendid family story paper, and after looking it over you can make up your mind whether it is better to pay \$3 for one of the Eastern literary publications or to take the Ledger at just one-half the price. The Ledger is the oldest, cheapest, and best Western literary paper, and contains a great variety of entertaining and instructive matter, including a page each week of war memories. It will pay you to look into this matter. Send postal, with name and address, and a sample will be mailed to you free.

The Cost of Ignorance.

Absence of knowledge of the fact that physical and mental weakness, indigestion, impure blood, and sick headache can be averted by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, costs millions of money annually for uncertain and unreliable decoctions.

WHEN a babe is born in any house in Turkey there is great rejoicing if it be a boy, less if a girl. The wife is proud for a while; but Turkish women are not good mothers; they are too child-like themselves. When a girl is born to a Sultan they fire seven guns; when a boy, twenty-one. The boys die early; the girls are more apt to live. This is supposed to be a divine interposition of Providence to prevent too many claimants to the throne. Babies are dressed like mummies in swaddling-clothes for six months. Then the boys are put in trousers, sometimes in generals' or colonels' uniform, regularly made.

THE "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

A MAN who fines a good deal to talk about—a police judge.

You Can't Read This

Without wishing to investigate, if you are wise. Send your address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and you will receive, free, full information about work that you can do, and live at home, wherever you are located, at which you can earn from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. Capital not required; you are started free. All is new. Both sexes; all ages. Snug little fortunes await all workers.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" Plaster, porous, 10c. Best. "Rough on Pain," liquid, quick cure, 20c. "Rough on Catarrh." Cures all, worst cases, 50c. "Rough on Piles." Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

"Rough on Dirt" for the toilet, bath or shampoo. Perfectly harmless. Nice for washing infants, children, or adults. For miners, machinists, and others whose employment begrimes the clothing and hands. Invaluable in hospitals, asylums, and prisons as a disinfectant and purifier.

"ROUGH ON BILE PILLS." Little, but good, 10c, 25c. "Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, tetter. "Rough on Worms." Sure cure, 25c. "Rough on Pain" Plaster, porous, 10c. Best.

MEN'SMAN'S Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritive properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also in all enfeebled conditions, whether the work of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, 15c. "Rough on Corns," hard or soft corns, 15c. "Rough on Toothache." Instant relief, 15c. "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 10c; liquid, 25c.

"Rough on Dirt" is unequalled for dishwashing, house and paint cleaning, cleaning windows, pails, pans, knives, forks, jewelry, wash basins, bath tubs, sinks, water closets, etc. Cuts the dirt without injury or discoloration. Keep it on the wash and toilet stands.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Dyspepsia

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged by the good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will cure you.

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

100 Doses One Dollar

Cures and Prevents
Colds,
Coughs,
Sore Throat,
Hoarseness,
Stiff Neck,
Bronchitis,
Catarrh,
Headache,
Toothache,
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Asthma,
Frostbites,
Chilblains.

quicker than any known remedy. It was the first and is the only

PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, alleviates inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

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

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

Thirty to sixty drops in half tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels and all Internal Pains.

Fifty Cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.,
Proprietors of Radway's Sarsaparilla and Resolvent and Dr. Radway's Pills.

GOGEBIC
IRON MINING INVESTMENTS.
Security guaranteed. Address H. F. KIRK & CO., 206 N. W. Milwaukee, Wis.

PENSIONS
Send for Pension Laws to FITZGERALD & POWELL, U. S. Claims Agents, Indianapolis, Ind.

OPIUM
Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

\$5
to \$5 a day. Samples worth \$1.50. FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Address Brewster's Safety Rein Holder, Holly, Mich.

PATENTS
R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. No 17 years experience.

OPIUM HABIT
absolutely cured, or self-denial. Pay when cured. Handsome book free. DR. C. J. WEATHERBY, Kansas City, Mo.

RUPTURE
Relieved and Cured by Dr. J. A. Sherman's method. Those who cannot avail themselves of personal attendance can have home treatment appliance and curative sent for \$10 only. Send stamp for circular. 224 Broadway, New York.

Young Ladies
Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment will remove pimples, blackheads and freckles. It heals cuts, burns, chapped hands and lips, and cold sores. Price 50 cents. At druggists or mailed by WMS. MFG. Co., Cleveland, O.

MEN
WEAK from Nervous Debility, Vital Wasting, etc., send stamp for Book of Remedies, and cure yourself at home. Dr. J. HENNER, Peru, Ind.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES
Price 50c. ASTORIA, Ore. Sold by all druggists, Stewart & Co., Charleston, S. C.

FREE
Every man, boy or girl who sends their name and address upon a postal card before March 1st will receive a copy of The Story Paper of the West FREE. CLEVELAND LEDGER, CLEVELAND, O.

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Is It Really Consumption?

Many a case supposed to be radical lung disease is really one of liver complaint and indigestion, but, unless that diseased liver can be restored to healthy action, it will so clog the lungs with corrupting matter as to bring on their speedy decay, and then indeed we have consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, in its worst form. Nothing can be more happily calculated to nip this danger in the bud than is Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

"THERE is a report around, Jinks, that you have inherited a landed estate." "It is groundless, my dear fellow."

Five Hundred Dollars

Is the sum Dr. Pierce offers for the detection of any calomel, or other mineral poison or injurious drug, in his justly celebrated "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They are about the size of a mustard seed, therefore easily taken, while their operation is unattended by any gripping pain. Biliousness, sick-headache, bad taste in the mouth, and jaundice, yield at once before these "little giants." Of your druggist.

STRANGE but true: A word in season is scarcely ever spoken by a man in a peppery frame of mind.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

A NEGRO minstrel, when asked what his trade was, responded that he was a caulker.

THE

Tattooed Breast;

OR,

The Crime of the Cupola.

BY

PROF. WM. HENRY PECK.

The opening chapters of this great novel can only be found in **The Chicago Ledger** of Feb. 16. Send for it. \$1.50 per year.

PATENT FOR SALE. THE ADAMSON CO. Patent Solicitors, Muncie, Indiana.

VIRGINIA LAND AGENCY. Cheap Farms. Splendid Climate. Short Mild Winters. Good markets. Descriptive Leaf Free. GRIFFIN & JERVIS, Petersburg, Va.

WE WANT YOU! A homeopathic man or woman desiring profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary \$75 per month and expenses, or a large commission on sales if preferred. Goods shipped. Every one buys. Outfit and particulars Free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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Prettiest BOOK ever Printed. Thousands of Engravings. Best SEED & cheapest ever grown. Pkts 5c Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. 100,000 pkts. new sorts divided FREE to Customers. I give away more than some firms sell. Send for my Catalogue. R. H. SHAWWAY, Rockford, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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CONSUMPTION

A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe IRON. Physicians recognize it as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the stomach, or produce constipation, like other iron medicines. **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments iron is prescribed daily.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is, however, more than a mere restorative. It acts upon the system in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by one the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The system then becomes firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regulated; and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters in the ONLY iron medicine that has not injured. Physicians and Druggists recommend.

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

WORK FOR ALL. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Outfit worth \$5 and particulars free. F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Garden Seeds Catalogues
FRANCIS MILLER, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

My retail sales of your "Tansill's Punch" scented cigar for last year (1882) were 182,000. This year I expect to sell at least 250,000 of this justly popular brand.

Address **R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chicago.**

OAKLAWN
The Great Nursery of

PERCHERON HORSES.
200 Imported Brood Mares

Of Choicest Families.

LARGE NUMBERS,
All Ages, both Sexes,
IN STOCK.

300 to 400 IMPORTED ANNUALLY
from France, all recorded with extended pedigrees in the Percheron Stud Books. The Percheron is the only draft breed of France possessing a blood stock that has the support and endorsement of the French Government.

Send for 120-page Catalogue, Illustrations by Jean Boucher.

M. W. DUNHAM,
Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

Attention Planters! Don't hesitate to keep Day's Horse Powder in your stables. It is the best condition Powder in the market. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills can do you no harm, and may save you from the sick room.

Quiet the baby with Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup when it cries and frets. No safer remedy. Price 25 cents.

Like odorous dew, Drexel's Bell Cologne.

Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Catarh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarh Remedy. Price 50 cents Nasal Injector free.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung and chest affections. Trial bottles free at Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De Krul, Zeeland.

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. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Croup, whooping cough and bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years badly afflicted with phthisis, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De Krul, Zeeland.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by Yates & Kane.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

That Hacking Cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Wood Wanted!

By the Board of Water Commissioners, of the City of Holland, 300 cords of four-foot round Hemlock or Pine wood, to be delivered at the Holland City Water Works, for which the highest market price will be paid. For further information inquire of the chairman, John Kramer, at the store of Boot & Kramer. Geo. H. Sirr, Clerk.

New Advertisements.

NEXT!!

—AT—

BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.

A Scientific Haircut or
Invigorating Shampoo
at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE!

W. BAUMGARTEL.
HOLLAND Mich., March 19, 1895.

SMOKE

"J. M."

HAVANA FILLED

CIGARS.

Price 5 Cents.

\$1

13 Weeks

The POLICE GAZETTE will be mailed securely wrapped, to any address in the United States for three months on receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Liberal discount allowed to postmasters, agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free. Address all orders to

RICHARD K. FOX,

Franklin Square, N. Y.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Real Estate.

An agency has been established in Holland for the sale of real estate in Ottawa and Allegan Counties, and now offers for sale:

CITY PROPERTY.

We have a number of desirable residences in the City of Holland on our list, with prices from \$350 to \$1,500.

VACANT LOTS,

Business and resident, in all parts of the City of Holland. In many cases no payment is required down, where property is to be improved.

FARM LANDS.

We have 3,000 acres of farm land for sale in Ottawa and Allegan Counties. This includes a large number of improved farms, timbered and wood lands, fruit lands, and stock farms. Long time given on sales of farm lands, with low rate of interest. Houses will be built for parties making partial payments. City property sold on monthly payments.

1887.

Everything indicates a great revival of business during the coming year. Now is the time to buy real estate in and near Holland, before prices are advanced. All persons having property to sell or exchange will find it to their advantage to place it on our books. For particulars call on or address

Holland City Real Estate Exchange,

J. C. POST, Manager,

HOLLAND, MICH.

J. D. WETMORE, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC

Physician and Surgeon.

All Homeopathic Medicine furnished on application. Calls night or day will receive prompt attention.

Office Hours: 10.30 a. m. to 12 m., 2.30 to 4 p. m., and 7.30 to 9 p. m.

Office: In Rooms over News Office.

REMOVED!

We have removed our Plumbing, Tin and Sheet Iron business to the building of H. D. Post, where we have better facilities and more room, and are prepared to do any kind of work in our line at short notice, such as

PLUMBING,

STEAM: FITTING,

Galvanized Iron and Tin Work.

Wood and Iron Pumps,
Sinks, Etc.

Drive Wells put down to order and Pumps repaired.

T. VAN LANDEGEND.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 10, 1895. 45 ft.

G. Van Putten & Sons

Have on hand their Fall and Winter Stock of

Dress Goods,

FLANNELS

Woolen Blankets, Comforters,

LADIES' & GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

Yarns, Hosiery, Fur Caps,
Flannel Dress Shirts,

It will positively

PAY YOU

To examine our stock and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 25, 1896.

THE FINEST

Boots and Shoes

—AT—

E. HEROLD'S

Honest Goods

—AT—

Honest Prices!

BEST \$3.00 SHOE

in the city, always on hand.

I have the Celebrated

GRAY BROS.' SHOE

for Ladies. Call and see them.

Repairing promptly and neatly done.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 20, 1896.



After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequalled and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world.

The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months, for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 63 Broadway, New York.

Send no money until you receive the paper.

Notice to Teachers.
The Ottawa County Board of School Examiners will meet at the following named places and places during the spring of 1897 for the purpose of examining applicants for teachers' certificates:

Friday, March 11, at Hudsonville.

Friday, April 29, at Coopersville,

while the regular examination will be held, as provided by law, on

Friday, March 25, at Grand Haven.

Examination for First and Second Grade Certificates will be held only at the time of the regular examination.

For Third Grade Certificates a standing of 75 per cent is required on the following named studies, viz: (1) Orthography, (2) Reading, (3) Penmanship, (4) Grammar, (5) Geography, (6) Arithmetic, (7) Theory and Art of Teaching, (8) U. S. History, (9) Civil Government, (10) School Law, (11) Physiology and Hygiene, with especial reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the human system.

For Second Grade Certificates a standing of 85 per cent is required on the above named studies with the addition of Natural Philosophy and Book-keeping.

For First Grade Certificates a standing of 90 per cent is required on the above named studies with the addition of Algebra and English History.

Sessions open promptly at 9 a. m. All applicants are requested to be present at opening of the session, and if not personally acquainted with at least one of the examiners should be provided with a certificate of good moral character.

By order of the County Board of School Examiners.

ALBERT LABUIS, Sec'y

JAS. HUNTLEY, BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

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

Planing and Re-sawing

done on short notice.

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

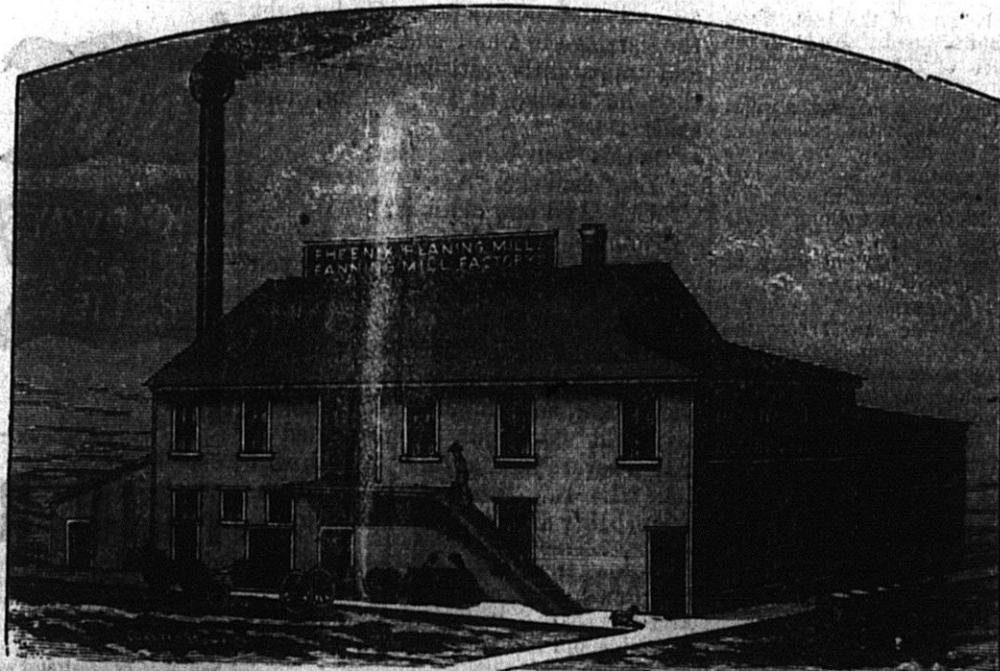
Office and Shop on River street, near the corner of Tenth street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1898.

R. E. WERKMAN

PROPRIETOR OF



PHOENIX PLANING MILL,

DEALER IN

Hard and Soft Wood Lumber, Lath and Brick, Dry Goods and Groceries,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

VINDICATOR FANNING MILLS,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, and Mouldings.

THE VINDICATOR FANNING MILL

is the ONLY perfect mill in the market and every one says so, and is the patent of Mr. I. H. Lamoreux, who is associated with Mr. Werkman in the Fanning Mill business.

Write for particulars to Lamoreux & Werkman.

Some of the Reasons

WHY THE VINDICATOR IS SUPERIOR TO OTHER FANNING MILLS.

1st.—The strength of the mill compares with its lightness. 2nd.—The breadth, length, and depth of the shoe and the room and manner and pitch. Any sieve or screen can be placed to do any grade of work. 3rd.—The shape of the hopper and place where it discharges its grain upon the upper end of the long slotted screen and the fact that three screens can be successfully used at together, making it the most perfect and solid of any mill drum in existence. 4th.—The construction of box slides absolutely preventing warping or spring of timber and hard running boxes, beside being a protection warding grain from grooving and a divide between boxes; also shoulder setting 3 inches up on side board and stiffening sides of mill and receiving screw through side board preventing boxes from getting loose or falling down. 5th.—The fact that every mill is fitted to all grades of work and kind of seed. 6th.—That every mill is warranted by proprietors. 7th.—That it is the most perfect grade mill in existence and the best is none too good and not only the best but most rapid cleaner. 8th.—Not only the best but as cheap as any good mill.



the same time without any inconvenience. Also the manner the seed apparatus is arranged folding itself securely underneath the Hopper board when not in use away from danger, and its perfect governing powers. 4th.—From the fact that small lots of grain, or seed, can be cleaned and secured in the boxes without sweeping the floor, or the mill may be set out in the yard and dust kept out of the barn or grain house. 5th.—Because of its perfect construction and steady motion its durability is assured. 6th.—The manner in which the drum is mitted. 7th.—The size of grain boxes and room underneath Hopper screen and side pockets preventing the choking of grain escape. 8th.—The construction of box slides absolutely preventing warping or spring of timber and hard running boxes, beside being a protection warding grain from grooving and a divide between boxes; also shoulder setting 3 inches up on side board and stiffening sides of mill and receiving screw through side board preventing boxes from getting loose or falling down. 9th.—The fact that every mill is fitted to all grades of work and kind of seed. 10th.—That every mill is warranted by proprietors. 11th.—That it is the most perfect grade mill in existence and the best is none too good and not only the best but most rapid cleaner. 12th.—Not only the best but as cheap as any good mill.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

SUPPLEMENT.

Saturday, February 5th, 1887.

—Volume XVI Number 1.

—Secure extra copies of this issue and send them abroad.

—Excellent fifteen inch ice has been harvested here this week.

—A "sleigh ride" party passed through the city yesterday morning.

—Divine services at Lyceum Hall to-morrow, both morning and evening.

—The receptions of the Macatawa Social Club have been discontinued.

—A Concert by Grand Rapids musicians will probably be given here week after next.

—Next Tuesday evening, Feb. 8th, second entertainment of the lecture course at Opera House.

—Found:—A bunch of keys which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying charges.

—Work has been commenced on the Werkman dock near the site of the new Fanning Mill Factory.

—The light fall of snow which we have had during the past few days has greatly improved the sleighing.

—Speeding fast horses on the ice in the Bay has been the favorite pastime of the horsemen of Holland.

—The mercury indicated eighteen degrees below zero last Monday evening. Now for reports about peaches.

—Just think of it, the bear did not see his shadow last Wednesday and winter is nearly over in consequence.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Holmes, of Grand Haven, were visiting friends in the city, of whom they have a goodly number, last Tuesday.

—Miss Annie Boyd, of Howell, Mich., and Mrs. Wm. Boyd, of Fruitport, are visiting their brother and family, D. L. Boyd.

—Last Saturday a large number of young people enjoyed skating on the splendid ice in the Bay, presenting a very gay appearance.

—Many good locals and the "Out Around" have necessarily been omitted from this issue. We shall resume our regular course next week.

—A change has been made in the proprietorship of the Grand Haven Herald, Mr. Silas Wright having sold his interest to M. Barrett Hopkins.

—In getting out this issue we have been ably assisted by Mr. Henry Scott, for nine years city editor of the Colorado Springs, Col., Gazette.

—Bethlehem Star Chapter, of the order of the Eastern Star, talk of giving a public reception and dance to their friends in the city and neighborhood.

—Next Monday afternoon the annual meeting of the stockholders of the West Mich. Park Association will be held in the parlors of the Morton House, Grand Rapids.

—As next week has been set apart as a Week of Prayer in behalf of young people, the usual weekly social by the Guild of Grace Church, will in consequence be omitted.

—List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Holland, Mich., Feb. 3, 1887: A. Becker, Miss Mamie Doran, Jannie Stockhill.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

—The many deaths that have occurred recently among the old people and early settlers of this place has caused considerable comment. The old "landmarks" are rapidly disappearing.

—Our city readers will not forget the church social Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. A. King on

Ninth street. A pleasant time is expected and a cordial invitation extended.

—The city "Dads" will re-organize the Fire Department and will undoubtedly pay the fortunate ones a big salary. Holland City seems to lack in enterprising and patriotic young men.

—R. E. Werkman has taken the contract for the erection of several dwellings at Grand Rapids for Geo. Metz, Jr. Mr. Werkman has also the job of doing the inside work of a store building on Monroe street.

—Rev. Peter Moerdyke, of Grand Rapids, entertained a good sized audience in the College Chapel on Monday evening with his lecture on "A visit to Leiden and the Hague." The lecture was in the Holland language.

—The next social of Grace Episcopal Church will be held at the residence of F. G. Churchill on Twelfth street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 16th. A novelty in socials will be introduced on this occasion. All friends of the society are cordially invited.

—Mrs. Bakker, the widow Laarman, who was one of the earliest residents of this locality died last Saturday aged sixty-three years. The funeral took place on Monday last at the Ninth street Holland Christian Ref. Church and was largely attended.

—After almost a week of uninterrupted pleasant weather a storm broke in upon us early last Sunday morning, the wind howled, the snow fell, and with the thermometer at nearly zero it was certainly a repetition of the many blizzards that have been our lot this winter.

—In this issue appears a notice of the death of the wife of O. J. Doesburg, a former publisher of the NEWS. Mrs. Doesburg will be remembered by all her acquaintances here as a kind and affectionate wife and mother and a sympathizing friend. Mrs. Doesburg leaves four children.

—Last Wednesday, February 2d, was Candlemas day. It was damp and cloudy and if what the poet has said be true we can come to the conclusion that winter has virtually gone:

"If Candlemas day be fair and bright
Winter will have another flight;
But if Candlemas day be cloudy and rain
Winter is gone and will not come again."

—With this week's issue of *De Hope* was a four page supplement containing a lecture recently delivered by Dr. N. M. Steffens, professor in Hope Theological Seminary, in the First Reformed Church. The lecture was in the Holland language. It is highly spoken of by all who have heard, or read it.

—In this issue, in spite of its crowded condition, we have placed an advertisement for Higgins & Hanson, manufacturers of the "Anchor" brand of Water Proof garments and covers for wagons, etc. This firm have but recently started in business and are doing nicely. We hope they will occupy considerable space in our review of 1887. Try their products.

—The volunteer firemen of Holland City enjoy the comforts of a \$10,000 establishment in the way of buildings for their use, with \$100 per year to each company for spending money. But this was not enough; and because they were refused \$25 per year each, so many of them have resigned that the department is badly disorganized. The city thinks of making them a present of Ottawa county with a wire fence around it.—*Allegan Gazette*.

—With this issue we present to the readers of the NEWS a review of the manufacturing, business, and building of the city for the year commencing February 1, 1886 to February 1, 1887. In it we predict there are many surprises for the citizen, as the figures show there is considerable more business transacted here than the most sanguine thought for. The material for the

showing has been collected with great care and is in no way exaggerated. Those who desire to send copies of this issue to their friends, or customers, can obtain them at this office all wrapped and ready for mailing for five cents per copy. As we have been to considerable trouble and expense in the matter we hope that there will be a liberal sale of copies. Every citizen who cares for the welfare and growth of his town should at least send a few papers to his friends and acquaintances abroad in order that the facts of Holland's prosperity may become generally known.

—The second entertainment of this winter's lecture course will be given by William I. Marshall, the original lecturer, with illustrations on American subjects, at the Opera House next Tuesday evening, February 8. The program is one calculated to please a Holland City audience. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "Mr. Marshall exhibited at Twin Mountain House, White Mountains, a great variety of views taken in the Yellowstone Valley—geysers, mud springs, boiling springs, canons, mountains and other remarkable views of this wonderful region. His descriptions and narratives were very clear and agreeable, and the whole performance was gratifying to the intelligent guests of this house. The exhibition can hardly fail of giving both pleasure and instruction." Those wishing tickets for the remainder of the course, of three entertainments, can procure them at Breyman's jewelry store, or at the drug store of Kremer & Bangs for 75 cents each. The diagram of reserved seats will be opened at one o'clock Monday.

Deaths.

ALLING—At Holland City, Sunday, January 30, Mrs. J. Alling, aged 57 years, of nervous prostration.

We, the children of the deceased Mrs. J. Alling, wish to express our thanks to the kind neighbors and friends for their kindness and sympathy shown towards us in our affliction and bereavement. James H. Alling, Lucy Alling, John J. Cappon and wife, G. Slater and wife.

DOESBURG—At Detroit, Mich., January 29, 1887, Mary J., wife of Otto J. Doesburg, at the age of 44 years, of long lingering consumption.

—Friends and relatives will please accept this as special notification.

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

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

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects: Morning, "The fear of guilt;" Evening, "The destitute enriched." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Weekly Prayer and Praise service 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, "God has revealed Himself as a triune God, and as such He is the object of our faith and service." Afternoon, "Christ exalted as a Prince and Saviour."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45.

Holland Christian Ref. Church.—Rev. E. Van Der Vries, Pastor. 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. Subjects: Morning, "The importance of a sure foundation." Evening, "The work of the second and third days of creation."

Grace Episcopal Church—Rev. George S. Ayres, Rector. Divine Service every alternate Sunday, 1st, 3rd and 5th. Morning Service at 10:30; Evening Service at 7:30; Sunday School at 12 m. Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m., and Children's Service at 3:15 p. m. on the first Sunday of each month. All are invited to attend. Strangers especially welcome. "O Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness," Ps. 96-9. Subjects: Morning, "Our bus-

iness in life;" Evening, "The visible and invisible church of God."

"Don't stand on the order of going"—but go straight to the next corner and buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, if you want to cure your cold.

Farmers and Horsemen read this!—I find Salvation Oil a most excellent liniment among horses, and I take pleasure in endorsing it as a certain remedy for scratches. JAMES THOMAS, Franklin Road, near Baltimore.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Kremers & Bangs, Druggists, Holland, Mich. 6-1y

Business Locals.

Six O'clock.

We desire to inform the public that we will close our store at six o'clock p. m. from now until next March. We are also selling CLOAKS at greatly reduced prices. Trimmed Hats are sold by us for one-half their actual value. Our stock of Yarns, Eching and Embroidery silks, Stamped Linen, and Felt Articles, etc., etc., is the most complete in the city and we are selling at reasonable prices. Toboggan Goods made to order.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & CO.
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 5, 1887. 49-1f.

House and Lot for Sale.

Inquire of J. A. Wiltterdink, Holland, Mich. 52 4t.

Horse Shoeing.

We have employed a first-class Horse-shoer and are prepared to do all kinds of work in that line. Give us a call.

TAKKEN & DE SPELDER,
HOLLAND, Dec. 30, 1886. 48-1f

Wanted!

A good woman to do laundry work. One accustomed to the work will be paid good wages. Inquire at the City Hotel. GEO. N. WILLIAMS, Prop.
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 26, 1887.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)
Apples, 60c; Beans, \$1.00; Butter, 18 cts; Eggs, 18c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes 30c to 35c.

RETAIL.

Apples, 70c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter 20c; Eggs, 20c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, 45c

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)
Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; 90 cts; Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal \$1.00; 85c; Corn, shelled, new, 35; Flour, \$4.20; Fine corn meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; 18.00; Hay, \$9.00; Middlings, \$1.00; 80c; Oats, 30 cts.; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 45c; Timothy Seed, \$2.00; Wheat, white, 75c; Red Fultz, 75c; Lancaster Red, 75c. Corn ear, 32c.

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.25; Clover seed, \$1.00; Corn Meal, \$1.00; 90c; Corn, shelled, 45c; Flour, \$4.40; Fine corn meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; 18.00; Hay, \$9.00; Middlings, \$1.00; 90; Oats, 35c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 60c; Timothy, Seed, \$2.50; Corn, ear, 40c.

New Advertisements.

LOOK

HERE!

We have a

Large Assortment

—OF—

HEATING

STOVES

On hand which we
will sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St., New York. 50-48w.

Not Selling Out!

But selling Goods

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

No shop worn or dirty Jewelry, but good clean goods at honest prices, at the old reliable store of

Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

**Jewelry, Watches,
DIAMONDS,**

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 20, 1886.

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 Fixter's Stave Factory.

ED. VAN SCHURE, Supt.

or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

Bargains in Boots!

Men's and Boys'

BOOTS.

CHEAP.

We wish to call the attention of every man and boy, who is in the habit of wearing BOOTS, to the fact that we will for the next 60 days sell our entire stock of Men's and Boys'

Calf and Kip Boots,

at greatly reduced prices in order to make room for spring goods.

Come early and secure a fit.

VAN DUREN BROS.

Store, two doors west of Post Office.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 24, 1886. 18-1f.

A. C. Van Raalte

—Proprietor of—

Livery and Sale Stable,

MARKET STREET.

Hacks for Weddings, Private Parties and Receptions.

The Best Livery in the City.

GIVE ME A CALL!

A. C. VAN RAALTE.

Holland, Mich., April 1, 1886. 9 1yr.

G. M. TUBERGEN,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

Brooms and Brush Brooms.

Having just started a

-Broom Factory-

I desire to announce to the people of Holland and vicinity that I manufacture all kinds of Brooms, such as

Parlor Carpet No. 1 and 2,

Carpet No. 1 and 2,

Hurl Broom No. 1 and 2,

And Brush Brooms of all sizes,

I defy competition and earnestly solicit the patronage of all dealers in this section of Michigan.

GIVE ME A TRIAL!

G. M. TUBERGEN.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 12, 1887. 50-4t

J. H. Nibbelink,

Proprietor of Ninth Street

Livery, Sale, and Feed

STABLE,



I have added to my business that of

UNDERTAKING

and keep constantly on hand

CASKETS, COFFINS, ETC.

Good Horses and Carriages of all kinds and a first-class Hearse for funerals can be obtained at my place of business.

Attention and courteous treatment can be relied upon.

Thankful for past favors I ask a continuance of same.

J. H. NIBBELINK.

Holland, Mich., January 20, 1887.

SMOKE

"LATEST NEWS"

Havana Filled

CIGARS.

Price 5 Cents.

White Ash Bolts

WANTED

—AT THE—

Holland City Butter Tub Factory.

Bolts to be 32 inches in length, left round from seven inches to nine inches in diameter, above that to be split in two.

The Highest Price will be Paid.

J. VAN PUTTEN & CO.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 14, 1887. 50-3m.



A. B. BOSMAN

is still selling

-STOVES-

and exchanging New Stoves for old ones.

I am still purchasing all kinds of

Second-Hand Goods.

GIVE ME A CALL.

A. B. BOSMAN.

J. FLIEMAN

Manufactures and sells the

BEST WAGONS

AND BUGGIES.

I have recently commenced the manufacture of
**Platform, Combination &
Express Wagons,**

To which I invite the attention of all who desire light and durable wagons.

I desire also to call the attention of all owners of fast horses in this vicinity to the fact that I have procured the assistance of one of the best horse-shoers in the west and am now able to do the finest possible work in that line, both with steel or iron shoes either of hand or machine make. I believe that all should patronize home trade when they can be as well served, and I would ask that all give me a good trial before taking their work elsewhere.

I also manufacture

OX YOKES

and have them constantly on hand.

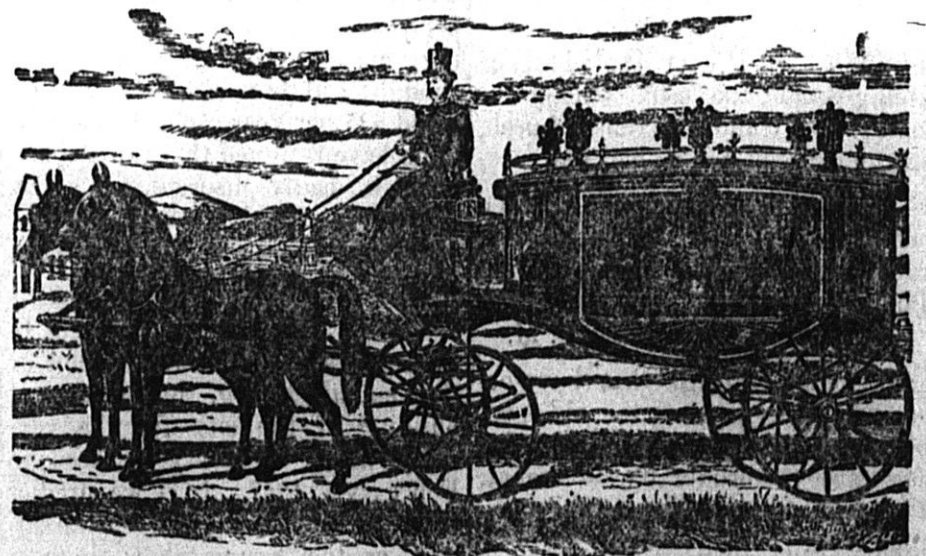
Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

J. FLIEMAN.

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