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### Holland City News, Volume 16, Number 3: February 19, 1887

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 3.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 756.

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

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

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

## 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.

## Business Locals.

### Stamped Goods.

A new line of stamped goods has just been added to our stock. Stamped aprons, good muslin, at the low price of 25 cents each can be had at the store of  
3-17 L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & CO.

### Notice.

Public Letting at 7 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, Feb. 23, at the office of R. E. Werkman for the carpenter's labor on eight buildings to be built at Grand Rapids, and nine buildings at Holland. For plans, specifications, and other information, inquire of  
H. TR. ROLLER.

## Republican Judicial Convention.

A Republican judicial convention to nominate a candidate for judge of the 30th judicial district, will be held at the Common Council rooms, in the City of Holland, on Wednesday, March 2, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m. Each county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast for governor at the last state election (in 1886), and one additional delegate for every fraction of 300 votes, which will entitle Allegan county to 15, and Ottawa county to 13 delegates. E. J. Harrington, J. W. Hicks, H. F. Thomas, Committee.

### Notice!

Wanted 800 cords of bundled brush at Werkman's Dock. Apply at office or inquire of P. De Feyter on Lake Front. 2 21

### House and Lot for Sale.

Inquire of J. A. Wilterdink, Holland, Mich. 52 41.

### 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. Sipp, Clerk.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salva.

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

## Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church—Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday School 9:30. 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 folly of worldliness." Evening, "The blinding influence of Satan." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Gospel meetings during the week in connection with other Churches. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 9:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "Believing in God, as our Father;" Afternoon, "Seeking refuge from impending danger."

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, "Entire Consecration to God;" Evening, "The work of the sixth day 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. Morning, "The Discipline of Lent;" Evening, "Spiritual Blindness."

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. T. KEPPEL is visiting his sister in Pella, Ia.

THE funeral of Mr. A. Meerman occurred last Monday afternoon.

THE thaw and rain of Sunday and Monday last spoiled the sleighing again.

ON Tuesday morning a farmer's residence at North Holland was burned.

Housekeepers say that Close's Silver Starch Enamel is just the thing. Try it.

THE Land and Labor Club of this city is the first one organized in the State of Michigan.

DON'T fail to go to the Gospel Meetings. Such union services should be of great good.

SEE the "broom drill" and hear the operetta "The Fairy" at the Opera House next Tuesday.

MR. FRED METZ, of Grand Haven, has purchased the residence of Mr. John Nyland in this city.

MR. S. HOOGENDOORN, a student in Hope Theological Seminary, has received a call to the church at Marion, N. Y.

THE Chicago & West Michigan R'y's semi-annual dividend of one and one half per cent was payable last Tuesday.

MR. A. S. KEDZIE, of Grand Haven, has been appointed deputy oil inspector in place of W. G. Van Slyck, resigned.

A LARGE stock of new stamped goods have been received at L. & S. Van den Berge & Co.'s store. See Business Locals.

NEXT Wednesday begins the sacred season of Lent. The first day is called Ash Wednesday. Easter day will fall this year on April 10.

M. BEUKEMA's ferry across Black River is largely patronized by the people north of Holland. It is maintained at the expense of the city.

DE GRONDVEET appeared promptly on time Tuesday morning in spite of the efforts of the water to drown it out. It was just as fresh and interesting as ever.

DE HOPE gives its position on the prohibition amendment question this week in a three column editorial. It will have considerable influence among the voters in this locality.

THE rooms over Mr. J. Alberti's undertaking establishment are fitted up with all modern conveniences. They are for rent to a good tenant at a moderate rental. Inquire of Mr. Alberti.

THE Grace Church social at the residence of Mr. Churchill, on Wednesday evening last, was one of the most pleasant of the season. The socials of this church will be discontinued until after Lent.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 17, 1887: Miss Jennie Pomp, Heath Jones, Louis Simon 2, Miss Matty Saltsburg.  
WM. VERBEKK, P. M.

A CALL for a Republican judicial convention appears in this issue. The convention will be held in the City Hall of this city, at which time a judge for the 30th judicial circuit will be nominated.

IN the last issue of *De Grondveet* appears a well written "write up" of the business men of Zeeland. It consists of readable "puffs" and is in every way highly satisfactory to the residents of our neighboring village.

MRS. H. D. JORDAN, and her brother Mr. J. S. Smith, returned Thursday evening from a very successful evangelistic work at Scotts, Kalamazoo Co. They report that over thirty professed to have found the "pearl of great price."

THE board of directors of the West Michigan Park Association have elected the following officers: President, W. D. Talford; Vice President, Henry Spring; Secretary, Cyrus E. Perkins; Treasurer, W. H. Anderson; general manager, J. H. Hosken.

THE Chicago and West Mich. R'y Co. has issued strict orders to employes forbidding the frequenting of saloons or indulgence in intoxicating liquors as a beverage on pain of expulsion. The state makes a railroad company liable to a fine of \$500 for knowingly employing a person who uses intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

A DEMOCRATIC City Caucus will be held in *De Grondveet* building, Wednesday evening, February 23, to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held at Grand Haven, on Saturday, Feb. 26. By order of Committee.

THE officials of the Chicago and West Michigan R'y were in Allegan last Monday looking over the ground for a track into that village. The route proposed is one which will necessitate a gradual down grade for about a mile. The citizens are to furnish right of way and do the grading.

THE Republicans of this city held a caucus in *De Grondveet* building last Wednesday evening to elect delegates to the County Convention which was held on Thursday. The delegates were: W. H. Beach, E. J. Harrington, M. Clark, P. H. McBride, J. C. Post, J. Kramer, J. Cappon, and L. Mulder.

DR. A. NYLAND, of Grand Rapids, who rendered such excellent service to Prof. Kleinhekel during his late illness, called on us this week. The doctor has been ill for the past three months at the home of his brother, who lives a few miles south of this city, but will soon be able to resume his practice again.

MR. J. A. LAMBERT has been appointed agent for The Queen Insurance Company, of England, and the Dwelling House Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass. Both these are Fire Insurance Companies, and Mr. Lambert will attend to their interests in this locality. He has a Business Card in this issue.

IN support of the assertion that the "building boom" is not on the decline in Holland we can mention the fact that Mr. R. E. Werkman alone has already taken contracts for the erection of twenty new buildings in this city the coming spring. The aggregate value of these buildings will foot up in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

J. R. KLEYN, of the Keystone Planing Mill, visited the northern part of Michigan this week and purchased all the lumber in one yard, consisting of 500,000 feet. The greater part of this purchase will be shipped here this spring, which in all will make about sixty carloads. Mr. Kleyn is at present dealing extensively in all kinds of hard and soft wood lumber.

THE Gospel Meetings held in the First Reformed Church last week, as conducted by the young men of the city, and by students of Hope College, were so successful that they were continued this week in Hope Church. Every evening the church has been filled to its utmost capacity and the interest seems to be on the increase. Many have been converted by the efforts of the young men.

OWING to the prohibition amendment boom and the increased quantity of water in this locality, and especially in the press room of *De Grondveet*, we could not print our last two issues there. We are under obligations to the manager of *De Hope* for promptly helping us out of our difficulty and allowing us the use of the excellent machinery of that office. We return our thanks for the courtesy.

IN this number Rev. H. D. Jordan has a communication on Rev. Moordyke's objection to the proposed prohibitory amendment. The reader will remember that the columns of the *News* are always open for the discussion of all public questions and will be especially so for this question. We should be glad to hear from a few more of the clergymen and laymen of Holland on the objection raised to the amendment by Rev. Moordyke.

LAST week owing to a misunderstanding we announced that the Ladies of Grace Church would give an entertainment in the Opera House last Tuesday evening. The time for this entertainment should have been just one week later, so we had the entertainment all to ourselves this week. We hope that the mistake will not interfere with there being a good audience present next Tuesday when the operetta "The Fairy" will surely be produced.

MR. J. DE VRIES, of the Werkman Lumber Company, whose mills are located at Kalkaska and Alba, was in the city for a short time this week. Mr. De Vries was on his way to Chicago where he will transact business in connection with the marketing of the product of the Company's Mills. We are informed by Mr. Werkman that about forty loads of hardwood logs are received at each mill per day and that they will start to sawing as soon as the weather will permit.

WHEN the tongue of trade is coated, when the eyes and limbs of the clerk are dull and languid, when the raging fever tackles the empty vitals of the till, when the spiders roost in the cash box, and bequets of decay are on the chandeliers, it is conclusive that the advertising doctor has not been consulted. Woe unto him who invites customers to give him the shake by failing to place a half-page "ad." in the home paper. A millstone were 'round his neck from the moment he opened his doors till the sheriff clapped the nippers on him.

MR. J. NYLAND, who for the past fourteen years has acted in the capacity of foreman of the beam house and yard of the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company, of this city, on last Saturday purchased all the stock, consisting of two hundred shares, of Mr. Fred Metz, in the Metz Leather Co., of Grand Haven, and has accepted the position of superintendent of the plant at that place. Mr. Nyland entered upon the duties of his position on Wednesday last. His many friends in Holland wish him a prosperous and pleasant, as well profitable business connection with the Metz Leather Company.

HOLLAND can now boast of as fine an undertaking establishment as there is in any city of its size. Mr. J. Alberti is now fully settled in his new place of business and wishes us to inform the public that they can procure caskets and coffins of him at almost any price, from the most expensive to the cheapest kind. Residents of the country around the city will bear in mind that Mr. Alberti will act as funeral director, furnishing everything, and will charge them no more than he does residents of the city. His hearse will be furnished at the low price of \$5, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, and his services will be given free of charge.

THE Land and Labor Club, of Holland, have received their charter from the Central Committee, No. 28 Cooper's Union, New York, and on Tuesday evening last held their first meeting to elect officers and appoint committees. The following was the result: Geo. Ballard, President; John A. Roost, Secretary; Nicholas Schmid, Treasurer; Executive Committee, John R. Kleyn, David L. Boyd, and John A. Roost; Committee on Ways and Means, Geo. Elferdink, Herbert Graham, and W. A. Hoffer; Committee on Rules and Regulations, L. J. Tussey, Wm. Van Anroy, and Frank Robinson. Another meeting will be held Tuesday, February 22, to receive reports of committees and perfect general organization. They will give, through the local newspapers of this city, reports of all their meetings.

### An Appeal.

WE have received a circular, with a request that we publish it, from Samuel Dickie, Albion, Mich., "chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee chosen to devise and execute plans as might be necessary to bring promptly before the voters of the state the proposed prohibitory amendment, and by every legitimate means endeavor to secure its adoption at the April election by a decisive majority." In order to execute their plans the committee must have money and in the circular appeals to the men in Michigan who are "willing to invest \$1,000 to win the victory," and asks "Who will pledge one thousand dollars, five hundred, fifty, twenty-five, ten, five?" and closes with: "All receipts will be acknowledged through the press and at the close of the campaign the committee will publish an itemized account of both receipts and disbursements." Any who want to contribute to this fund can do so by sending their money to any of the committee who are: Samuel Dickie, Albion; Rev. W. Gardiner, Jackson; Jas. I. Mead, Lansing; Abram Allen, Lansing; Albert Dodge, Fowlerville; S. W. La Du, Corn; D. P. Sagendorph, Charlotte.

### St Valentine's Day.

Last Monday was St. Valentine's Day and the number of callers at the Post Office was in excess of those on any previous year. It appeared that every one got a token of regard, or disregard, from their warmest (?) friends. Most all who drew prizes out of the little square window, however, seemed to be of the masculine gender, thus showing that the order of things had been changed within the last series of years. There was a time, even within the remembrance of the

News man, when the boys did the courting and the girls modestly accepted it as a matter of course. But from appearances we should now judge that this custom had become a relic of the past. After the close of school hundreds of smart looking and expectant little boys and girls flocked into the office and with bright eyes and anxious voices asked for "My Valentine." This was but a side issue, as in every room in the school building was placed a "Valentine Box" and nearly all the children had drawn prizes before coming here, showing that the little boys and girls had not changed a particle since we were a boy, when we too were never satisfied unless we had more than our share of everything.

### SIMPLE NOTES.

"Pearl" and "Ruby" return their thanks to the kind Kalamazoo friend for the "express package." They were delighted with its contents.

Charlie Waring got a dream in which fair sylvan bowers were perfumed rich with flowers. He dreamed of fat, big bank accounts, of which he had a large amount; he dreamed his big overcoat had turned into a steamboat, which, floating down the tide of time, was filled with sparkling, rosy wine, and men all sung in accents clear of switzerkase and beer. Peter Conley—"Alas, it might have been!" "The flowers that bloom in the springtime." You dear darling boy was it you who sent us the valentine to give us joy. We got it, and as it now adorns our "sanctum sanctorum" wall, "blooming as the rose," we are constantly reminded of yours nose, and ruby, ruby lips, which, from Nectar's golden cup, quietly sip the "oil of joy" over our reproach at being "sold" by the amiable Mr. C. Roach.—The News man's Valentine to his friends who so kindly remembered him this week.

### A New Postmaster Appointed.

After several months of suspense on the part of the several applicants for the Holland postmastership, relief came last Thursday in the announcement that Mr. Jacob G. Van Patten had received the appointment, and that his commission would follow in due time. Since the expiration of Mr. Wm. Verbeek's term, early in January last, there has been considerable speculation among the local politicians as to whether he would be removed at all, or in case he was, who should be his successor? Among the applicants, besides Mr. Van Patten, were Messrs. Filmore Bird and John Ver Schure. All three were favorably endorsed by their respective political and business friends, but it has been generally conceded that Mr. Van Patten has had the advantage from the start. In addition to local support he was fortunate in having the endorsement and co-operation of I. M. Weston, and other members of the Democratic Central Committee, and Congressman-elect Ford. The appointment of Mr. Van Patten, we think, will give general satisfaction. He has been a resident of Holland since his birth and is a young man of recognized business ability and integrity. He has always been a pronounced and active democrat, and during the last campaign performed much valuable work as chairman of the city committee. There is no question as to his qualifications for filling the position. While many of the democrats naturally feel much elated over the appointment of a democrat, there is not a citizen of Holland, partisan or non-partisan, who will not manifest a feeling of regret at the removal of the present incumbent, Mr. William Verbeek. He has faithfully and honestly served the government and the city in the capacity of postmaster for over twenty years. During this period never a word of complaint has been made, and the duties devolving upon him have been performed in a systematic way and with the utmost care and precision. Mr. Verbeek, and those connected with him in transacting the business of the office, have always been commended for their promptness and accommodation, and in surrendering the office to Mr. Van Patten, they have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts have been fully appreciated. They merit more than we can say in these columns. Not having as yet received official notice of his appointment from the post office department, Mr. Van Patten is not in a position to state as to what his plans for the future are. He intimates, however, that he would retain the office in its present location, providing he could procure a lease of the building, otherwise he would rent the store belonging to Mr. J. Kulte, adjoining the Germania House.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

SECRETARY MANNING has been elected President of the new Western National Bank of the city of New York. John C. Leighton, ex-Clerk of the Municipal Criminal Court at Boston, is a defaulter for a large amount, some placing it as high as \$200,000. He held the office for nearly twenty years, and was appointed last December, but immediately resigned.

At West Suffield, Conn., Rose Daly decapitated her illegitimate child, threw the head in a stove, and placed the body in a cellar. The head, which had been cut off with a table knife, was taken from the fire in a cooked condition.

DR. HOWARD CROSBY lectured on temperance, Thursday night, before the students of the Theological Seminary at Rutgers College. He said he didn't believe in the pledge, and created a great sensation by remarking that a man who could afford to drink claret with his beef-steak and refrain from using the wine was a fool. Ex-Alderman O'Neil, of New York, one of the Broadway railroad jobbers, has been sentenced to imprisonment for four and one-half years and ordered to pay a fine of \$2,000.

### THE WEST.

A FOX-DRIVE at Linn Grove, Ill., in which eight hundred persons took part, resulted in the killing of but one animal. John Lucklum's house, near Jefferson, Iowa, was consumed by fire, the owner's father, wife and son perishing in the flames. Neighbors found the door fastened when the fire broke out, and could render no assistance to the unfortunate occupants. An Albuquerque (N. M.) dispatch says: "George Lockhart, a Deputy Sheriff of Navajo Springs, accompanied by Ed Palmer and Tom King, started for Navajo reservation to arrest an Indian for horse-stealing. They found him on the reservation, surrounded by a large party of his tribe. The Indian resisted arrest and Lockhart shot him dead. The other Indians opened fire on the three men, and in the resulting battle Lockhart, Palmer, and King were killed and left lying where they fell. Two Indians were killed and two wounded. The Indians then rode off to Bennett's store, near Manassas station, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and stole all the provisions they could carry off. Excitement is high, and the people living around the reservation are afraid that the entire tribe will go on the war-path and that another Indian war is imminent." A dispatch from Warsaw, Ind., says a terrible tragedy occurred about two miles north of that place. A party of hunters on their return to their homes happened to pass the farm residence of Henry Dunham, when they came upon his mutilated remains in the lane near his residence. Instantly starting to alarm the neighbors, they did not enter the house until after their arrival. On opening the door they discovered the little 2-year-old girl with her throat cut from ear to ear and Mrs. Dunham near by, alive, but so badly cut and injured about the head as to render her insensible. Mr. Dunham's body was so badly torn by hogs as to make it impossible to ascertain how he was killed. It is believed that the crime was committed by robbers, as Dunham had sold some wheat and live stock for \$250. Only \$9 was found in the house.

AN ICE-GORGE at Lyons, Mich., resulted in the flooding of the town. Several families were driven out, and the water invaded the second stories of many manufacturing buildings. An ice-gorge also formed at Owosso, necessitating the closing of all the factories. The streets of Lansing were navigated by boats, and all the mills along the river shut down. The bridges imperiled were secured by cables, and dynamite was used successfully to scatter the ice.

INDIANA, Illinois, and Wisconsin have been invited to participate in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the formation of the Northwest Territory, which will occur at Marietta, Ohio, next spring. An oil well yielding one thousand barrels daily has been developed in the North Baltimore field, near Findlay, Ohio. Prof. Ashburner, Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Natural Gas Company, believes there is a large deposit of natural gas under the city of St. Louis. Besides the pecuniary loss which resulted from the destruction of Jesse Arnot's livery stable at St. Louis, one loss was suffered which is irreparable. The horse in which the remains of Abraham Lincoln were conveyed to their last resting place was consumed in the flames. It was built by Mr. Arnot for that special purpose, and since that day had never been out of the building. Mr. Arnot had received many offers for it, but had always refused to part with it, preferring to retain it as a sacred relic. The walls of a burning building at San Francisco fell, killing one white man and fatally injuring three others. It is believed a number of Chinamen perished.

The hog-packing of the entire West for the current winter, up to date, is estimated to be about 270,000 hogs less than for the same time a year ago—the falling off being fully 4 per cent. At Chicago the decrease is more than twice as many in number, and amounts to a very much larger percentage than that of the whole West. The other points have increased their work by about half as much as Chicago has fallen behind in the race.

THE famous San Joaquin ranch in California, containing four hundred thousand acres, has been sold to agents of the Southern Pacific Company for \$1,250,000. Kansas City has purchased the St. Louis base-ball franchise, and the sale now only needs ratification by the League Apportionment Committee. A strange case is reported from Minneapolis, in which five women take the body of a girl from a cemetery and try to restore it to life by prayer. Sidney Walsh, a young Englishman, living in a fashionable quarter of Cleveland, was recently found to have committed twenty-one burglaries, keeping the district in terror. His residence was furnished with stolen goods, and the wedding-ring he gave his wife in

November was obtained in a raid. S. S. Hollingsworth, the defaulting treasurer of Knox County, Indiana, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment. He received the news like a whipped schoolboy. When elected to the position he was a farmer, worth \$60,000. He spent that and \$80,000 of public money in speculation and carousing. The town of Lyons, Mich., was swept by a torrent that wrecked and carried away many buildings and caused great suffering to the inhabitants, many of whom barely escaped with their lives. Floods were prevalent throughout Michigan, all along the course of the Grand River. Newton Watts was arrested at Morris, Ill., last week, charged with the murder of Express Messenger Kellogg Nichols, when the express robbery occurred on the Rock Island train near Morris, March 12, 1886. On the night of the murder Watts was acting baggage master on the train. He is now in jail at Morris, where Henry Schwartz, the brakeman, is held charged with complicity in the crime. More arrests are expected to follow. The detectives now think there is little doubt that the deed was done by train-men.

### THE SOUTH.

A NEGRO named Calvin Garmany, near Greenville, S. C., has just discovered that he is a free man. He had not heard of the emancipation proclamation.

The black stallion Ellerslie Wilkes, 4 years old, was sold at Lexington, Kentucky, for \$12,000. The convict system in Georgia will be antagonized by a company now being formed at Atlanta to purchase the furnaces and mines belonging to Senator Brown. In Green County, Ky., the remains of John Keith, wrapped in a blanket, were found inside the carcass of a horse. The body had been partly devoured by dogs. The recent protest by Cassius M. Clay against the importation of Australian rabbits has developed the fact that two lots were in December placed on the farm of John Morris, near Independence, La. The native animal has been exterminated in that vicinity by the negroes and their dogs.

The Governor of Virginia, in addressing an agricultural convention at Richmond, remarked that there is now less money in the hands of Virginia farmers than at any time since the surrender at Appomattox. It is estimated that the cotton crop of the year is 6,640,000 bales. The quality is very superior.

THE Masonic Lodge Building, the Globe Hotel, and several stores were burned at Augusta, Ga. Loss, \$185,000; insurance, \$124,000. A movement is on foot to rebuild the Opera House, and a subscription list to build a splendid hotel on the site of the old Globe Hotel has been started. Robert Roman and S. L. Theard, young men of leading creole families, fought a duel near New Orleans. The weapons were Spanish rapiers, and the latter duelist was twice wounded in the arm. Thomas M. Joseph, of Galveston, Tex., is reported as short from \$12,000 to \$30,000 with the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. The gambling-houses of New Orleans are closed for the first time in the history of the city, pending a grand jury investigation.

### WASHINGTON.

THE President signed the Indian land severalty bill and the "backbone" land-grant forfeiture bill. Citizens of New Lexington, Ohio, have memorialized the Senate to initiate negotiations for the acquisition of Canada.

THE Senate Committee on Education and Labor has been authorized to continue its investigation as to the relations between capital and labor during the recess.

THE Naval Ordnance Bureau in its circular which is intended to apply to all future purchases of steel for the navy has imposed very rigid conditions upon manufacturers. The forgings are to be made of open-hearth steel of domestic manufacture from the best quality of raw material. Ingots are to be cast solid, and have an excess of 40 per cent. above that of the rough, unforced forgings, with specimen ends on.

### POLITICAL.

THE resolution for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the people has been signed by the Governor of Pennsylvania. The upper branch of the Dakota Legislature defeated by an emphatic majority a bill giving incorporated cities exclusive control of the liquor traffic within their limits. The same body passed a local option law. The friends of the bill say its passage by the House is assured.

A BILL to prevent pooling by grain dealers has passed the Nebraska Senate. The Alabama Legislature has adopted a joint resolution urging the Congressional delegation to vote for the Blair educational bill. A bill to prohibit boycotts, and attaching a penalty for the violation of the law, if adopted, of five years in the penitentiary, or a fine of \$2,000, or both, has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature. A committee of architects appointed by the Minnesota House to investigate the condition of the Capitol reported that the roof is liable to fall in at any moment. An adjournment to Market Hall was immediately advised.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is still actively canvassing Kentucky for the Republican nomination for Governor. The Oregon Legislature passed a bill over the Governor's veto authorizing the Oregon Navigation Company to construct a bridge at Portland. A bill has been introduced in the Nebraska House to provide for the stamping of merchandise made in the Penitentiary. A poll of the preferences of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature gives the preference for President of the Democrats as Gov. Hill, and the Republicans J. G. Blaine. Smith M. Weed, of New York, who has been spoken of as Secretary Manning's successor, denies the report, and, speaking of the future, says Mr. Cleveland will not be a candidate for re-election.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE Western Nail Association has advanced the price of nails 10 cents. The Western Packers and Cannery Association held its annual convention at St. Louis. The manufacturers and furnace men of the Shenango, Mahoning, and Wheeling districts met at Pittsburgh and entered a protest against the advance of coke, and asked

that the prices be put back to \$1.75. A general strike of silk-dyers has commenced at Paterson, N. J. Another Boston street railway—the Cambridge line—has been tied up. The strike of the 6,000 Monongahela River coal-miners is practically settled, as also the longshoremen's strike in New York.

At the Champion mine, forty miles north of Marquette, Mich., 500 men quit work because of the refusal of the superintendent to discharge a foreman. The Sheriff swore in deputies to preserve order. Owing to a difference of opinion with the superintendent the employees of the South Boston Horse Railroad struck in a body.

THE longshoremen's strike at New York having been declared off, there was a rush to secure places on the piers. The brass-founders' strike at Cincinnati has come to an end, the strikers agreeing that their employers should hire and discharge whoever they pleased. Nearly two thousand employees of an iron mill at Middleborough-Tees have withdrawn their demand for an advance in wages and resumed work. The Knights of Labor have purchased for their general headquarters a building on North Broad street, Philadelphia, for \$65,000.

### THE RAILWAYS.

FREIGHT officers of the Pennsylvania Road, at a recent conference, agreed that the company would be benefited by the operations of the interstate commerce law, although six hundred contracts will be daily copied and sent to the commission.

CALIFORNIA has been flooded with visitors from the East, during the past three months, most of whom have taken advantage of the liberal excursion rates offered by the various railroads which reach the Pacific coast. Over ten thousand of these excursionists who are now seeing the sights in the Golden State will return home within the next sixty days via the Denver and Rio Grande and C. B. & Q. railways. This route is selected for the return trip on account of the beautiful Colorado mountain scenery that it offers to the traveling public, an attraction which seems to be irresistible during the spring and summer seasons.

THE Northern Pacific Road is building a car to supply light, heat, and pure water to passenger trains. It is to be placed immediately behind the locomotive. It is reported that the Denver and Rio Grande Road is negotiating in London for funds to extend its track from Green River to Santa Cruz, 800 miles.

### GENERAL.

GREAT damage was done in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia by the gale last week. A number of buildings at Wheeling were unroofed. Several buildings were wrecked at Wooster, Ohio. The spire of the Lutheran Church was blown through the roof of the new Methodist. The loss will be heavy. The Lutheran Church and many dwellings at Greensburg, Pa., were wrecked. The Third Presbyterian Church at Wheeling, W. Va., was unroofed and the Mound City Hotel at Mountsville, W. Va., was partially destroyed. At Louisville, O., the cyclone unroofed the Catholic Church and convent and many houses, and leveled trees and fences. No lives were lost, but the citizens were panic-stricken. Four Hungarians were killed at Tyrone, Pa., by the falling of a tree under which they had taken shelter.

STARVATION still prevails to a terrible extent in Newfoundland, and the populace is clamoring for aid, which the Government cannot furnish. O. Neef, one of the Chicago anarchists who escaped punishment by turning State's evidence, has sailed from New York for San Domingo, where he says he goes to join a colony of his kind. He said if Spies got a new trial hundreds of others would be implicated, and that Schnaubelt, whom the authorities had been after, is still living, but not in the United States.

### FOREIGN.

STRIKING miners at Blantyre, Scotland, made a riotous demonstration and looted a number of shops. The local police were powerless and the troops had to be called out to quell the disturbance. A number of arrests were made. The Italian Cabinet has resigned. The West London Commercial Bank has failed. The Belgian Government has increased its military estimates. The German Minister to Tangier has been called home to Berlin. In the French Chamber of Deputies the extra army and navy appropriation bills passed without debate. A Socialists' meeting at Stettin, Germany, was dispersed by the militia. Several people were wounded by bayonet thrusts.

THE Northumberland miners, now out on a strike against a reduction of wages, have asked the labor unions of Great Britain for contributions of \$40,000 per week. The Serpette soap factory of Nantes, France, valued at \$400,000 was burned. Mrs. Henry Wood, the novelist, is dead. She was born in Worcestershire about 1820. Her principal novels were "East Lynne," "A Life Secret," "Within the Maze," and "Oswald Gray."

IN the House of Commons Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech was defeated, 352 to 246. One hird of the German army is already armed with the new repeating rifle, and by the end of the month 250,000 men will be completely drilled. A Paris cablegram chronicles the death of Edgar Raoul Duval, a politician who became the chief of the young Imperialist party in 1875.

A GENERAL European war is now regarded as imminent. Offensive and defensive preparations are being made, and it is said that Bismarck is anxious to begin hostilities. Germany's alleged intention is to swoop down on France through Belgium. German officers are in momentary expectation of being ordered out for parade or campaign, and have no doubt of the reality of the intention to commence war. The whole tone of Belgian talk is said to be in favor of Germany. An attempt was made to retire Gen. Boulanger, and while this action would have been entirely satisfactory to President Grevy, the Radical leaders brought pressure to bear on the Cabinet which overruled its intention. A popular revolt was hinted at by Gen. Boulanger's friends. The French Government is purchasing timber in Bohemia for the construction of barracks. All forts in Belgium along the frontier of France have received a complete war armament.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

GENERAL FAIRCHILD, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., has issued a circular recommending posts and comrades everywhere to immediately pass resolutions on the veto of the dependent pension bill, and write to their Congressmen expressing their views on the President's action. The Boston Ball Club, by the payment of \$10,000 to the Chicago nine, has secured for next season the services of Michael Kelly, the best all-round player in the country. A Winnipeg telegram states that "Alexander McArthur, who has made a special study of Arctic exploration, and who has been in communication with the Smithsonian Institution, has started for Selkirk with one companion and 1,400 pounds of supplies, their destination being the North Pole. From York Factory they will travel by dog train. They have secured assistance from American newspapers." Arrangements are about to be made in New York for a race next month from Sandy Hook to Queenstown, between the schooners Coronet and Dauntless, for \$10,000 a side. Each boat will carry twenty-four men.

THE Nebraska House passed a bill providing for a bureau of industrial statistics. An Indianapolis dispatch says: "David Turpie's certificate of election as United States Senator from Indiana was delivered to him to-day by the Governor, the Secretary of State having consented, on the advice of the Attorney General, to attest the signature of the Governor to the document, as the law makes this his duty. In a footnote he says that his name is not to be regarded as an indorsement of the certificate."

SECRETARY MANNING has placed his resignation in the hands of the President, to take effect on the appointment and qualification of his successor. This action is taken in order to allow Mr. Manning to accept the Presidency of the Western National Bank of New York. His letter of resignation will not be made public, for some time. It is said at the White House that no immediate appointment will be made to the office, and that Mr. Manning will continue to act as Secretary for several weeks. Colonel John Jameson, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has resigned, and Thomas E. Nash, Chief Clerk of the Postoffice Department, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the Senate on the 14th requesting the President to furnish copies of all correspondence relating to the Cutting affair. Senator Butler introduced a bill for the erection of a national memorial bridge over the Potomac River from Washington to Arlington. Mr. Culion presented a memorial in the Senate from the Illinois House of Representatives in favor of pensioning soldiers over 60 years of age. The Senate adopted a resolution requesting the President to search the records for information as to the services rendered in the Revolutionary War by Count Pulaski. A petition was received from colored citizens of Mississippi asking \$100 each to transport them to Liberia, on the ground that "the country can very well dispense with their presence." The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Receiver of Public Money, Everett B. Sanders, of Elroy, Wis.; at Wasau, Wis. Surveyor of Customs, John Vandergrift, of Missouri, forth port of St. Joseph, Mo.; Postmasters—At White Haven, Pa., Alvin Arnold; Glasgow, Ky., James A. Smith; Bellevue, Ohio, Gustave Dangelsen; Delphos, Ohio, Charles E. Shenk; Kewanee, Ill., Andrew F. Bigelow; Pontiac, Ill., Mark A. Renoe; Marshall, Ill., Robert Conboy; Princeton, Ill., James M. McCombe; Muskogee, Mich., Frank H. Holbrook; St. Ignace, Mich., Michael F. Mulcrone; St. Charles, Minn., Hiram W. Hill; Russell, Kan., Roy S. Giddings; Wilson, Kan., C. F. Keyner; Schuyler, Neb., Levi C. Smith; Thomas B. Conner, of New York, was confirmed as Secretary of Legation at the City of Mexico. The House of Representatives tabled a resolution calling for certain information in regard to employees and materials in the various navy yards. Bills were introduced for a commission to revise the pension laws, for full reciprocity between the United States and Canada, and for a constitutional amendment requiring the election of Senators by the people. Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, offered the following resolution: "That the Secretary of State be requested to inform the House whether the treaty of Ghent, by which peace was consummated between the United States and Great Britain in December, 1814, and ratified by the Senate in February, 1815, is construed to inhibit the United States from maintaining an effective navy on the Northern lakes bordering the Dominion of Canada, and, also, whether the construction by Great Britain of the Welland canal is not in effect a violation of the treaty of Ghent, and, in case of war with that country, a menace to the safety of our lake-board cities." The resolution was referred.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.75
Good Shipping	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS—Shipping	5.00	@ 5.75
Flour—Extra Spring	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.75 1/2	@ .76 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.35	@ .35 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.25	@ .26
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .20
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.12 1/2	@ .13 1/2
Full Cream, New	.13	@ .13 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@ .19
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.50	@ .53
PORK—Mess	13.50	@ 13.75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.74 1/2	@ .75
CORN—No. 3	.37	@ .37 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.30	@ .32
RYE—No. 1	.34	@ .36
PORK—Mess	13.50	@ 13.75
TOLKDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.82	@ .83
CORN—Cash	.38	@ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.32	@ .32 1/2
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.25
HOGS	4.25	@ 5.75
SHEEP	4.75	@ 5.20
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.82	@ .83
CORN—No. 2	.38 1/2	@ .39
OATS—White	.33	@ .33 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.78 1/2	@ .79 1/2
CORN—Mixed	.34	@ .34 1/2
OATS—Mixed	.27 1/2	@ .28
PORK—Mess	14.00	@ 14.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.84	@ .85
CORN—No. 2	.38	@ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.31	@ .30 1/2
PORK—Mess	13.75	@ 14.25
LIVE HOGS	5.00	@ 5.50
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1	.88	@ .89
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.43 1/2	@ .44
CATTLE	5.00	@ 5.75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.80	@ 5.25
HOGS	5.00	@ 5.50
SHEEP	2.75	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.81	@ .82
CORN—No. 2	.36	@ .36 1/2
OATS	.28	@ .29
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	4.75	@ 5.00
Fair	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	4.00	@ 4.25
HOGS	5.50	@ 6.00
SHEEP	4.00	@ 4.50

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A MEMORIAL of citizens of New Lebanon, Ohio, asking the initiation of negotiations for the acquisition of Canada, was presented in the Senate on the 8th inst. Bills were passed for the settlement of accounts with the Mobile and Ohio Road, to prohibit any agent of the Government from hiring out the labor of prisoners, and to ascertain the extent and value of the vessel fisheries of the United States. The President sent the following nominations of postmasters to the Senate: At Aurora, Ind., Sanford G. Given; Chenoa, Ill., Sylvanus Chapman; Earlville, Ill., Berkley G. Barratt; Monroe, Mich., Henry R. Noble; Plainville, Mich., Jacob V. Rogers; New Richmond, Wis., Ezra A. Glover, Jr.; Fort Howard, Wis., Peter V. Cottrell; Benicia, Cal., William H. Foreman; Buffalo, Wyoming, Leoltie Simmons; Butte City, Montana, Patrick Talem. The House of Representatives passed bills to indemnify certain Chinamen for losses sustained by a mob at Rock Springs, Wyo., and to prohibit the importation of opium by the agent of the Emperor of China; for a public building at Houston, to cost \$75,000, and to grant the Seal Rocks to the city of San Francisco. Addresses eulogistic of the deceased Representatives from New York were delivered by Messrs. Millard, Van Roston, Felix Campbell, and others.

MEMORIAL services in honor of the late General John A. Logan were held in the Senate on the 6th inst. The Senate chamber was packed with attentive listeners—Mrs. Logan and family being among the number. Fifteen members delivered touching eulogies on the life and services of the dead Senator. In the House of Representatives eulogistic addresses relative to the death of the late Congressman Price of Wisconsin were delivered by Representatives Caswell, Thomas of Wisconsin, Hudd, Pettibone, Henderson of Iowa, and Breckinridge of Kentucky. The House passed a bill authorizing the Fort Worth and Denver Road to lay track through Indian Territory. The Senate bills appropriating \$21,000,000 for coast defenses and gun foundries were sent by the House to the Committee on Appropriations.

JOINT resolutions of the Republican members of the Indiana Legislature were presented in the Senate on the 10th inst., protesting against the validity of the election of David Turpie as United States Senator. The Senate amended and passed House bills relating to the importing of mackerel caught during the spawning season, and for the erection of a branch Soldiers' Home west of the Rocky Mountains, as also a Senate measure giving right of way through the Cour d'Alene reservation to two railroads. Unfavorable reports were made on bills for a sub-treason at Louisville and for the erection of a Federal prison. A bill was reported for the division of the State of Illinois into judicial districts. Senator Culion introduced a bill providing that no prisoner shall be deported from receiving a patent nor any patent be declared invalid by reason of its having been first patented in a foreign country, unless it has been introduced into public use in the United States for more than one year prior to the application. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmaster—At Mifflinburg, Pa., Cyrus A. Eaton; Houtzdale, Pa., G. W. Dickey; Lewisburg, Pa., William Hummelright; Brownsville, Tenn., Daniel Bond. To be Register of Land Office, Samuel E. Byrne, at Marquette, Mich. To be Indian agents, at Fort Colville agency, Montana, Edwin C. Fields, of Maryland; Colorado River agency, Arizona, George W. Bussey, of Illinois. The House of Representatives passed bills appropriating \$575,000 for a public building at Denver, and granting a railroad right-of-way across the Ft. Douglas military reservation, Utah. The House Judiciary Committee reported adversely the bill for the creation of a United States prison for the confinement of United States prisoners. The Republican members of the committee made a minority report recommending the passage of the bill. A bill was favorably reported to convey to the city of Aurora, Ill., a five acre island in Fox River never surveyed by the Government, but which has excited the cupidity of a citizen.

SENATOR STANFORD introduced a bill in the Senate on the 11th inst. to provide mortars and heavy guns for the armament of the forts, coast defenses, and vessels of the United States. Bills were passed to repay Thomas A. Osborn, formerly Marshal of Kansas, \$87,000 public money lost by him through the failure of a private bank; to give the State of California five per cent. of the net proceeds of land sales within her limits, and to grant railroad rights of way through several Indian reservations. A resolution was passed by the Senate calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the existence of a rule in the Pension Office whereby hearings are refused to applicants because they have applied to Congress for relief. A message was received from the President transmitting without his approval the dependent pension bill. The House passed thirty-five pension bills.

THE postoffice appropriation, bill with an amendment setting aside \$500,000 for the mails to South and Central America, passed the Senate on the 12th inst. The House bill for a public building at Portsmouth, Ohio, limiting the cost to \$60,000, was also passed. Mr. Culion presented a petition from over two hundred citizens of Flora, Ill., asking such an amendment of the law that the widow and minor children of a pensioner shall receive his allowance after his death. Mr. Williams introduced a bill to authorize the redemption of legal-tender notes in coin at San Francisco. The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill for the retirement of the trade dollar, with an amendment providing that its recoinage shall not count in the bullion required to be coined under the Bland law.

#### The Way It Works.

"Amos, here is a hammer and a keg of nails. I wish you, every time you do a wrong thing, to drive one of these nails in the post."

"Well, father, I will," said Amos. After awhile Amos came to his father and said:

"I have used all the nails; the keg is empty."

His father went to the spot and found the post black with nails. "Amos," said he, "have you done something wrong for each of these nails?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy.

"Amos," said the father, sorrowfully, "will you turn about and try to be a good boy?"

"Amos thought for a moment and then said:

"Father, I'll try."

"Very well," said the father. "Now take the hammer, and every time you do a good act or resist a wrong one, draw out a nail and put it into the keg again."

After some time the boy came to his father and said:

"Come, father, and see the keg again. I have pulled out a nail for every good act, and now the keg is full again."

"I am glad, my son," said the father, "but see, the marks of the nails remain."

#### Give Him a Good Funeral.

An enthusiastic friend of Gen. Duryea's attempted to pay him a complimentary one day.

"You are a great man, General," he said, "and the people appreciate the great service you have done for your country. I look forward impatiently to the day when we will be able to demonstrate this by giving you a funeral only second to that of General Grant."—New York Star.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

A MAN at Hamilton, O., who talks in his sleep, has applied to the courts for an injunction to restrain his wife from "pumping" him "and thus securing information which leads her to tear handfuls of hair from his head and leave the marks of finger-nails on his face." He should put a stopper on his jaw or sleep alone.

SENATOR-ELECT FARWELL, of Illinois, looks to be under 50 years old. There is a frown on his face, but it is a frown caused by close application to work, not the frown of ill-nature. His nose is by no means straight. His full beard, poise of head, and hang of shoulders are suggestive of similar features in Garfield. Indeed, he looks like Garfield looked.

SENATOR-ELECT DAVIS, of Minnesota, does not show well in a photograph. That is to say, he doesn't look Senatorial. He is young-looking, as if under 35; his little mustache hangs down forming an inverted V, and on the lower portion of his face is a sourish expression as though he had just smelt something bad. But his forehead is fine and his nose has a straight bridge.

DOM PEDRO, the elephant who died of rheumatism in the Philadelphia zoological gardens the other day, was a mean beast, and as cunning as mean. During his latter days it was very difficult to give him medicine. So the ruse was adopted of filling a scooped-out apple with the remedies and feeding it with a dozen or more sound ones. The dodge worked for awhile, but Dom soon found it out, and after that each apple was carefully examined, and the deceptive one always thrown out.

THE office of Oil Inspector is a valuable one in Minnesota. He gets 25 cents a barrel for inspecting oil. In 1886 there were 97,796 barrels of oil inspected, the fees of which, at 25 cents per barrel, amounting to \$24,440. Of this from \$7,000 to \$8,000 may be deducted for deputies' salaries, leaving the remainder to line the pockets of the inspector. Only 60 barrels were rejected—the oil of the Pennsylvania Oil Company, which registered 102 degrees. During the fiscal year ending July 1, 1885, there were 81,342 barrels inspected, of which only 63 were rejected. The inspectors' fees amounted to \$20,385.50.

THE gentleman with the "liar card" will please step forward and peruse the following from the Tacoma (Oregon) Ledger: "A man named Jordin while walking along the Pupallup railroad hearing a train coming behind, turned quickly around, falling across the track, which was on an embankment. Half of his body lay outside of the rails, and in an instant he would have been cut in two, but by a quick move he threw his heels in the air, his head and shoulders lying against the embankment. When the train had passed he got up and found that the wheels of the cars had taken the seat of his breeches out as artistically as a journeyman tailor could have done. After feeling of his limbs and finding them whole, he got up and walked home."

A FARMER sat reading in an Albany restaurant and commented on an item in a Connecticut paper in reference to the intelligence of a dog, which could tell the date on a newspaper: "I had a dog," said he, "a common, long, yellow dog, and I called him Zeke. He knew more than a grand juryman on his second term. He would just loaf around and think. I brought home some canned sausage meat and I didn't like it, and so I put it on a plate for Zeke. Well he took that sausage out in the garden and buried it. Regular grave. Nothing strange in that, you say? Wait. He went back to the house, jumped upon the table, grabbed a big bouquet, and went back and laid it on the grave, and he was only a long, yellow dog." This pleasant story is from the Albany Journal.

LATELY there burst at Thionville, near Metz, an old shell, preserved from the year 1870, which killed a boy playing near. The authorities, therefore, made a search for any shells kept as memorials, and found more than a hundred. Their possessors are mostly unaware of the danger incurred in keeping these unexploded shells, gathered from the battle fields, so that it is a wonder more accidents have not occurred. All those found are to be carefully exploded by the military authorities. The shells turned up by the plow in great numbers in the soft soil of plowed fields at Mars-le-Tour, Thionville, Gravelot, St. Privat, and Noisseville, have, through the influence of the

damp, lost all power of explosion. The peasants were at first afraid of touching them with the plow, but though heaps have been turned up no accident has ever occurred.

FOR some time parties living in Field Township, near Mt. Vernon, Ill., have been killing a large number of rattlesnakes by digging down and blasting the rocks with powder. In this manner they get at the snakes, which are usually very deep in the ground. So far they have killed about 120 at that place, while many scattering ones are reported from other places. When first taken out of the ground they are very active and have considerable strength, but after being exposed to the cold for a few minutes become perfectly torpid. They range in size from one to six feet, but none have been secured without breaking off their rattles, as they always "show fight," so it is impossible to say how many they have. In the eastern part of the county there is another den, and a short time ago about fifty were taken out of it. There is quite a variety found together, including rattle, garter, chicken, moccasin, and other snakes.

It is said that the enforced confinement of George W. Childs to his room in Philadelphia is the cause of a good deal of pecuniary inconvenience to many worthy people. It is not generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that many there—and some of them hold their heads pretty high, too—are mainly dependent upon his bounty for their means of livelihood. Some of them are broken-down business men, others widows with families, and others still are impecunious friends who have known "better days." Not very long ago certain of his 80 and 90-year-old pensioners, fearing that in the event of his death they would lose their pensions, wished him to insure his life for their benefit. Had they been as thoughtful and provident in their days of prosperity they would have had no need for making such a request. In order that the names of his benefactors may not become known, Mr. Childs attends to their remittances himself.

AT Washington during the present session, writes a correspondent, Representative Burns, of Missouri, William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, Wilkins, of Ohio, Tom Bayne, of Pittsburgh, and a few others have formed a coterie, and are often seen playing three-ball billiards or pool at one of the prominent rooms. Mr. Burns is probably the most expert of the quartet. He learned at home, and knows how to handle the balls. Like Tom Ochiltree, he nurses them when at billiards, and tosses them around deftly when the game is pool. He talks much more than does Mr. Phelps while playing, for the well-known New Jerseyman seems a little bored when he is making an exhibition of himself in a pool room. Col. Bayne is known as a good all-around-the-table billiardist, and he enjoys the surroundings during a contest, and likes the excitement when the game is evenly matched, whereas Mr. Phelps seems to wander off in his mind to legislation or the prospects for the Plumed Knight in 1888. Beriah Wilkins is the latest addition to the billiard players, but he is no novice in the art. He chalks his cue and rattles his contestants with the guys as familiarly as any professional. He is very talkative, and the boys say he seems to think he can play as well with his tongue as with his cue. J. Hart Brewer, of New Jersey, the well-known potter, who took such a prominent part in the tariff discussion in the Forty-seventh Congress, was an habitué of the billiard parlors here, and used to round up Wilkins frequently. Robertson, of Kentucky, often sticks his head into the billiard rooms, but he never cared as much for dallying with the cue and balls as Senator Beck, who, but for the work he has to do and the lack of dignity about it, would be about the billiard rooms much of his time. Few of the Southern Senators or Representatives are ever seen in billiard rooms. They come here from the East and Central States mostly. And, strange as it may seem, the public men who play billiards most drink the least. There are those who would turn up their noses at the suggestion of playing billiards, but would drink to excess and never think it wrong. There is the greatest abandon among the sixty or seventy-five legislators who frequently play billiards. Sometimes, on a hot night, they take off their coats and work like wood sawyers. Senator Vest, it is said, can make more work around a billiard table than a section hand on a railroad car at his work. Senator Ransom moves around and rests while he plays. Senator Voorhees never plays, because, they say, he has not the patience, if he had the time. Senator Palmer likes billiards, but he likes them at the quiet home, away from the noise and confusion of the crowd.

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—With a population of 80,000, Saginaw County has only 35 paupers.

—An electric railway from the city to the asylum is talked of at Pontiac.

—A Hemlock man humanely chloroforms his hogs before he butchers them.

—A large new hospital for lumbermen will be built at Manistique in the spring.

—Seven of the twelve members of the Kalamazoo base-ball club are over six feet high.

—It is expected that the log cut at Ludington this winter will aggregate 120,000,000 logs.

—The Alpena hatchery has sent 100 jars of whitefish eggs to the planting-ground at Northville.

—The public schools at Ludington are overflowing with pupils, and a night school is to be started.

—The convicts in the prison at Jackson have all been presented with new spring suits of the latest penitentiary style.

—Cheboygan ministers refuse to perform the marriage ceremony when either of the interested parties has been divorced.

—Alpena shipped her first load of sulphite paper pulp last week. Nearly 23,000 pounds were sent to Ypsilanti.

—Primus Greenhall, colored, died at the Jackson County poor-house last week, aged 100 years. He was sold five times before he was 50 years old.

—A \$5 greenback appeared in the till of a Newaygo bank the other day bearing the following inscription: "Here she goes—save your salary—don't gamble—never play faro bank—the last of a fortune of \$10,000."

—A lightning adder gave an exhibition in a public place in Lansing, and gained great admiration by his rapid work with long columns of figures. After he had taken up a collection and disappeared it was discovered that his totals were all wrong.

—Henry Colburn of Pavilion will make a complaint against the schoolmaster at that place. He charges that the teacher recently punished Mr. Colburn's 11-year-old son so severely that the boy has been under the care of a physician since Jan. 25. Another son of Mr. Colburn had a rib broken by the same pedagogue.

—Careful estimates by prominent ironmen place the output of iron ore of mines within the corporation limits of Ishpeming at 875,000 tons during the year 1887. The rest of the Marquette district produces 1,225,000 tons, Menominee district 1,000,000 tons, Gogebie district 1,000,000 tons, and the Vermilion Lake district, in Minnesota, 500,000 tons. Total, 4,500,000 tons.

—The Detroit Board of Trade is terribly worked up over the statement that the business of the board is declining. Ex-President Lasier says that there was much truth in the report, with some wrong conclusions. Ex-President Wendell denies the story in toto, but admits that there has been a falling off in business. Other leading members say that all that troubles the board is want of elevator capacity.

—Whitney's Opera House, in Detroit, stands on Government ground, for which he pays a yearly rental of \$100. W. G. Thompson, Whitney's chief competitor in the theatrical business in that city, has long tried to have the Government oust Mr. Whitney from the property, and last week he went to Washington and interviewed the Secretary of the Treasury on the matter. As a result, it is expected before another month closes Whitney will be compelled to remove or sell his place. Thompson hopes in this way to get a slice of Whitney's patronage.

—A few months ago John Autcliffe of Jackson wanted a wife, but was too bashful to do his own courting. He confided his trouble to Randolph June, a neighbor, and the latter offered to conduct the preliminary negotiations for \$300. He did so and was so successful that about a month ago Autcliffe was married to a woman he never saw till introduced to her by June. Hardly was the honeymoon over before June began to clamor for his \$300. Autcliffe denied the claim and June brought suit. The case came up for trial, but Autcliffe had in the meantime come to a realization of the blessing June had secured for him and paid the claim in full, with costs.

—John Campbell of Buffalo and Martin J. Dunn of Detroit engaged in a horse-shoe turning contest at the Detroit Opera House for a wager of \$250. Two forges and five helpers were allotted each man. Dunn won the contest, turning 100 shoes in one hour and forty-seven minutes. Campbell completed ninety-four shoes in the same period. Betting was very lively, and the Buffalo delegation of 200 was badly cleaned out. Campbell will challenge Dunn to another contest. The crowd at the Opera House was simply tremendous. The house was filled by 7:45, and the doors were closed. The street in front of the theater was blocked by an excited crowd, and big premiums were offered for seats. A section of the reserve police was necessary to keep anything like order, and pandemonium reigned for a long time. This seems the outbreak of a mania in the way of sport which will extend everywhere. Dunn beat the world's record by nearly half an hour. It is understood he will be challenged by Chicago and Milwaukee smiths.

## PITH AND POINT.

THE Indian smokes the pipe of peace, the Irishman the piece of pipe.

TO BE in fashion this season you must eat the old-fashioned yule cakes whether yulelike them or not.

THE celery fritter is a new dish in Boston, but it does not effect the popularity of the bean meringue.

ONE reason why a tamed alligator at Savannah is let alone is because of a sign reading: "Idiot will please stir him up."

SUBLIME PERSON—Will you not come with me to hear the lecture on the Uter? Frivolous and Unesthetic Person—Depends on who's the utterer.—Punch.

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER, of Standard Oil Company fame, is said to suffer from insomnia. A man worth millions of money ought to be able to buy something that would Rockefeller to sleep.—Life.

M. F. TUPPER says: Our ancestors had clocks put on the outside of churches, that they might not be late in getting to service. We put the clocks inside the churches, lest we be late in getting out.

YOUNG Lady (who has a great idea of her grandfather's age)—Say, grandpa, were you in the ark? G. P.—Why no, my dear. Y. L.—But, grandpa, you must have been; you would have been drowned else.—Life.

EDITH—Seems to me every one of these ancient sculptures is from the nude. "Yes; how wise those old artists were!" "Wise?" "Yes, yes; they had sense enough to know the dresses of the pavid would go out of fashion, so they omitted them."—Omaha World.

"I AM not accustomed to dinking," he said timidly to the bartender, "but I am feeling quite thick, and I would like to atk you if you have any rare old whittky?" "Rare old whittky?" repeated the bartender, indulgently, "I should say so! I can give it to you raw if you want it."—Life.

DINKS—Hello, Klinkle, look as if you were going away. Klinkle—I'm off for England—great scheme. "Eh? What line?" "Peddling articles which no self-respecting nobleman's family can do without." "Coats-of-arms?" "Naw; cast-iron tips, double thickness, to cover up keyholes."—Tid-Bits.

MISS DUFFY—I hear that you are engaged to young Solder, the plumber. Miss Puffy—It is a fact, Jane. "It always struck me that he was a cold, callous creature." "Well, Jane, I confess that he does not do very much cooing, but on billing he cannot be surpassed."—Philadelphia Call.

THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS.  
In days of old, when knights got bowled,  
And barons took their tea,  
A warrior bold, with spurs of gold,  
Got on an awful spree.  
This fact may strange appear, but yet 'tis very clear,  
That in those days which people praise  
Bold warriors took their beer,  
And often they, on the next day,  
Were feeling very queer.  
—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

FAMILY physician—Your case puzzles me exceedingly, Miss Bessie. After a careful diagnosis, I find you have symptoms of arsenical poisoning, malaria, a mild form of dyspepsia, slight indications of softening of the brain, and—I regret to say it—a suspicion of gout. Miss Bessie—How horrid! and after the care I have taken of myself. Why, doctor, do you know, I haven't been anywhere for two weeks, excepting to our cooking-club dinner, night before last.—Puck.

## Budge and Toddy.

The following anecdote of "Helen's Babies," says the Buffalo Courier, has not heretofore been published: The babies went with their mother to visit her father, D. P. M. Hastings, of Hartford, whose brother, a missionary in India, married a sister of President Cleveland. The Doctor at that time lived in a house with high steps, having his office in the basement. There was an inside passageway through the cellar from the office to the living rooms, and during the visit of the little boys to their grandfather the cellar stairs were one day sprinkled with little pieces of paper. When questioned as to their object the children explained that they put the bits of paper there in order to find their way back from the office by their aid. Their mother had evidently been reading Grimm's fairy tales to them. One of the boys is now a well grown youth. The other died while still young, and his parents, although they had then two children younger than Budge and Toddy, adopted a little girl of the age of their lost boy.

## The Convict and the Warden.

A Convict in the Michigan State Prison Simulated Consumption so well that he was Pardonned out on the Grounds that he had but a few Days to Live. Soon after Regaining his Liberty he became Rugged and Fat, and the Prison Warden Met him and Upbraided him with:

"The Deceit and Hypocrisy which you practiced may oblige a real Consumptive to Die in Prison."

"Ah! Chestnuts," retorted the Pardonned Man. "While there are a Hundred Different Ways of Working out of Prison I Practiced only One of them."

Moral.—Let the next one try a Tunnel.—Detroit Free Press.

THE play was at its height in the card-room of a well-known club, and from a distant corner was heard, "We are two to two!"—"By Jove, we are two to two, too!" responded a player at an adjoining table. No wonder that a German there present likened our language to a French horn.

MADNESS will have more followers than discretion.

## A LESSON OF THE DAY.

How Little Men Know of the Troubles of Their Neighbors.  
(Boston Herald.)

A thought brought home to the mind with especial force by late occurrences in this vicinity is how little men know of the cares and the troubles of those about them. People are prone to depreciate their own good fortunes in the world and magnify the success of others. Most often, perhaps, is this the case in the view taken of the happiness of men possessed of apparent wealth. Wealth is assumed, especially by those who have little of it, to bring inevitable comfort and happiness. There was an old story, told to the youth of an earlier generation, of a barefoot boy who was in the habit of seeing another lad roll by him each day in a carriage, and who came to repine that his fate had not been so fortunately cast as that of this pampered scion of wealth. One day the envious lad obtained a view of the interior of the carriage, and found the inmate to be a helpless cripple. There are older people who may well take this lesson home to themselves. The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and no heart is without trouble. Skeletons stand in many more closets than the world wots of. "Let no man be envied till the grave has closed over him," was the remark of a philosopher who had had a profound observation of human life.

The business of money-making at its best is a heavy thorn upon the sensibilities of men. Many fail where one succeeds in it. Many men appear to succeed when their whole life is a struggle against failure, a perpetual fight to prevent ruin. Others, still worse, are each day engaged in an encounter to ward off both ruin and disgrace. The cares of business weigh upon the mind as much as the cares of poverty. The one is a straight, simple effort for subsistence. It presses hard at times, but it is without complications, and when the day's work is ended the toil of effort in itself insures slumber. We are referring, of course, to the toil of the laborer who has work and is free from care. In our land honest labor is almost always secure of subsistence; the utmost privation that is needed is in the self-denial of more or less of the luxuries of life. As the laborer sees men reveling in their luxuries he is apt to repine as to what fortune has denied himself. He forgets the compensation possessed in sound health and clear conscience. Here is the most substantial basis of all for happiness, and next to it comes the cultivation of a spirit that asks only for such luxuries as are reasonably within reach.

This might be easily learned as a lesson of what we have seen within the week—not alone that wealth fails to bring happiness but that the apparent possession of wealth is often delusive. Riches are only relative to human needs. Micawber's humorous estimate of them is sound, and good sense. Here was a man in the receipt of salaries that aggregated many thousands of dollars, and with opportunities that seemed to the superficial eye greatly beyond this; yet, with it all, he was poorer than the poorest. He had no money through years of his life that he could call his own. He lived like the man in the familiar tale, imprisoned in a dungeon, who saw the walls daily closing around him, and faced with each uprising an inevitable fate that advanced one step farther. What a satire on happiness was such a life, and how terribly tragic was the scene when the end at length came—when the last subterfuge was exhausted, and there were only enough hours remaining to allow a full contemplation of the character of the close that must come.

There has seldom been a more impressive example of how idle is envy; of how little the adventitious circumstances of life affect the happiness of men; of how much a man's happiness depends upon what he makes of his own lot in life. If those who see evidences of the favors of fortune showered upon individuals about them are led to think by this and many other events that have preceded it of what may be the reverse side of the picture, it will be likely to induce the reflection that the good fortune of life is not so unequally bestowed after all. "The tools are to those who can use them," and because men have gilded tools put in their hands it by no means follows that they are using them even for that material comfort which thoughtless people conceive to be the most desired of possessions.

## A Chicago View.

A miserably poor specimen of the stranded actor ambled into a railway office in the Missouri metropolis, and asked:

"Isn't there some way that I could get a pass over your road to Chicago?"

"I'm afraid not," replied the ticket agent. "We are very short of passes just now, and the price of them has gone up."

"Well, couldn't you arrange to give me a half-rate ticket and take my note for the amount? It will be all right, you know."

"No; our rules are very strict now, and it would be as much as my position's worth to make out a half-rate ticket for any one."

The stranded Thespian looked pained and thoughtful a moment, and then whispered:

"Well, say—could you lend me a quarter and direct me to the nearest drug store?"

"Why, what do you want—whisky?" "No, strychnine. I'm going to leave St. Louis somehow."—Chicago Rambler.

DOUBT springs from the mind; faith is the daughter of the soul.—J. Petit Senn.



## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1887.

THE remains of Mrs. Maggie Fifield (nee McMartin) of Omaha, a former resident of Plainwell, were buried at Allegan Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Giles Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Granger, Mrs. Geo. Scales and Miss Lizzie McMartin, of this village, were present at the interment. Mrs. Fifield was aged 42. But a few hours later, one of the most intimate friends of Mrs. Fifield's girlhood, Mrs. Wm. Stafford, who was about the same age and who died the same day, was buried at Plainwell.—*Plainwell Independent*. Mrs. Fifield was also, for a number of years, a resident of Holland, Mr. Fifield being engaged in business here.

THE Southern Ottawa County Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at Hudsonville, Mich., on Saturday, March 12, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., and will be guided in its discussions by the following programme:

1. A Recitation, by John Trompen.
2. Methods of teaching, Penmanship, by Charles C. Freeman. Discussion by Jennie Kamperman and Nettie A. Lowing.
3. Methods of teaching Common Fractions, by W. Linderman. Discussion by Chas. Knoohuizen and Seth Coburn.
4. School Government, by M. L. Bacon. Discussion by Albert J. Dunn and D. M. Stegenza.
5. An Essay on Physiology, by Dr. B. B. Godfrey.

All teachers are cordially invited to attend and to take an active part in the discussion.

By ORDER OF EXECUTIVE COM.

For the Holland City News.

The Obnoxious Feature of the Prohibitory Amendment.

Under the above heading, I read an article in the Grand Rapids Democrat of the 8th inst., to which I wish to reply. I have known but three persons making objection to the proposed amendment. One a tippler, the other a saloon-keeper, the third the Rev. P. Moerdyke, of Grand Rapids. As a matter of policy, it might have been better to have exempted intoxicating drinks for sacramental purposes, but as a matter of principle, founded in the word of God, and the best interests of the state, that clause is all right as it is. All our laws are supposed to be in accord with the principles of the Bible, and that forbids the use of intoxicating wine in the following language: Prov. 23-31. "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Prov. 20-1. "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise;" Hab. 2-15. "We unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him and maketh him drunken also, that those mayest look on their nakedness."

Mr. Moerdyke says: "It is a matter of conscience with many," and implies that it is a religious duty to use intoxicating wines at the sacrament. I think the reverend gentleman ought to examine the foundations of his faith and see if his conscience has been properly educated.

Paul claimed to act under a good conscience when he persecuted the Christians, but he was wrong all the same. The heathen mother cast her child into the Ganges, with an approving conscience, until the British government decreed it was murder, and now she sees it in a different light, and I do not know but our law-makers will have to instruct some of our clergy before their conscience will be properly enlightened on this subject of alcoholic drinks.

The Mormon puts up this same wall, religious liberty, when he wishes to carry on his unholy abomination. There is no sanction for either the plurality of wives nor the use of alcoholic wine at the communion, in God's word.

The word wine is nowhere to be found in King James' translation of the Bible in connection with the Lord's Supper. Our Saviour calls it "the fruit of the vine."—Mark 14-25. The apostle Paul in 1st Cor. 10-16, calls it "the cup of blessing," and by way of contrast calls the cup of the Gentiles, "the cup of Devils." Paul again says: Romans 14-21, "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak." I ask what is there that is such a fearful cause of apostasy and stumbling as alcoholic drinks? What is there that causes so many men to become weak and offended as intoxicating wine? and again Paul says: "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth lest I make my brother to offend."—1st Cor. 8-13. That was grand and magnanimous, he would abstain from a harmless food even if that was a stumbling block to others. But the Rev. Mr. Moerdyke is not willing to abstain from strong drink at the Lord's table, but is going to fight this proposed amendment to the bitter end. Because he says "it abridges his religious liberty," and yet he knows that the drink habit has sent more souls to hell than all

other agencies combined, still he would rather that would continue, than have his religious liberty interfered with, when he has not a shadow of foundation for his alcoholic wine drinking practice in scripture. Well might we exclaim: "What abominations have been committed in the name of Liberty!" H. D. JORDAN, Holland, Mich., Feb. 15, 1887.

### OUT AROUND.

#### Ottawa Station.

Colds and sore throat are a prevailing complaint just now. We learn that a case of this kind has proved fatal in the family of George Blackford; the subject being their infant child which died Monday night, Feb. 14. Other members of the family are sick, and a physician from Holland has been called in attendance. The roads and bridges injured by the high water between here and Holland have been repaired and made passable for travel again by the way known here as that of the "middle bridge." We thank "H. A." for the benefit of his religious experience, and are glad to learn that it has been such a source of joy and consolation to him, but do not really feel responsible for his disappointment and worry on our account. He expresses himself much displeased with our report of the revival meetings here, which we regret. But as we were not engaged to flatter, and no exceptions have been taken as to the truthfulness, this feeling seems to have been produced without a just cause. A license to preach does not forbid exceptions being taken to any statement that may be made, because it sounds unpleasant when heard repeated. It is well for public teachers and speakers to remember these things, and avoid such mistakes. Also anyone who may espouse and act as champion of their cause, for the chances of success are not always in favor of the enthusiastic, yet it is a free country, and if people choose to make themselves ridiculous without causing harm, they have the privilege to do so and there is no law to prevent it. We have no reason to doubt that "H. A." was sincere in his expression of pity for us, and in praying that our "sin-blinded eyes might be opened so as to see that with God all things are possible." It is certainly a very good thing to desire that our neighbors should see well. But it seems a little too generous for any one to give all their attention that way as long as both of their own eyes are full of sinners. Now, "H. A." please consider whether this possibility, that you seem to rely on so much, can put a half-bushel into a peck measure, or reverse the relation of the figures in the multiplication table, or make two parallel lines meet, or make the breadth of a figure exceed its length, or a square figure of unequal sides, or make one body fall to, or towards another body, except it be the smaller of the two and moves under the influence of gravitation, or conceive of its falling where it is beyond that influence? But if you have the key to the solution of these questions that makes them possibilities, be kind enough to lend it to us for a while, at least, to aid in opening our "sin-blinded eyes," and also in the solution of a multitude of other questions of a similar nature; and then instead of puzzling you with these absurd arguments, we will come and sit at your feet for instruction in those matters, which at present appear to be errors of remote and by-gone centuries. Your volunteer prayer for us would seem to indicate that we never prayed for ourselves, but this is a mistake, and we not only pray for ourselves, but for friends and neighbors also by request. A portion of it is constantly in our minds when awake and not crowded out by the excitements, or care and duties of life, and it runs in this wise: that we "be honest, industrious, forbearing, and forgiving in disposition; liberal and just in our opinion, and correct in our conclusions; also to be free from error, ignorance, conceit, bigotry and every form of superstition." Now if you desire to be remembered in this prayer, or in any part of it, make it manifest in some manner, otherwise we should not feel justified in presenting your care. As regards our family we would say that all that are present with us have identified themselves with the religious movement here, which has our full consent and approval, for we consider it a matter of conscience with which we have no right to trifle or interfere with. As to the matter of Joshua, that has been quite a knotty question for some time with both commentators and astronomers. But it is quite evident by the language used that Joshua believed that both sun and moon performed a daily circuit around the earth. Now as we are pretty certain that Joshua was greatly mistaken in this particular, why not, to relieve Joshua entirely, call it all a mistake, for certainly there appears no great display of wisdom in an event of so inferior a nature, that should require the aid of an intervening power, to interrupt the harmony and equilibrium of the universe. Then again the act would look like trying to put a half-bushel into a peck measure, which I believe is the view taken of the matter by a large proportion of the thinking minds of both church and state of the present day. We extend our sympathy to "Free Lance" in his poetic dilemma and would suggest, that by way of trial out of the difficulty, he substitute shoe in place of wood-pile; not because it rhymes better, but because it seems to be a favorite with "H. A." and as we know him to be very choice in his selection of language, it must possess some hidden attraction that is very nice. To "Tug Button" we would say, that your venture in relation to the great number of stars that we should behold when we next encountered the Rev. N. L., of Johnsville, has been a safe investment, for we have witnessed the fulfillment of your prediction to a most remarkable degree, and that without the aid of a telescope either. Neither were the bodies of Heaven or Heavenly, but decidedly of an opposite nature, and we kept our seat, and listened and viewed the display for an hour or more with feelings better imagined than described. Now in conclusion we would request that if you, by chance, may meet "H. A." before we have the opportunity to do so, kindly persuade him not to be too hasty in discarding his little school astronomy and multiplication table, for we would assure him that when thoroughly studied, and well understood, they will be found to contain a good deal of information that is truly valuable in the course of human life.

"ANDREW."

#### West Olive.

The flood has nearly subsided, falling wells replenished, and in some instances cellars have been converted into cellars. Roads have been made impassable and bridges ruined. Mr. Tuttle, who lives about 1½ miles southeast of here, started to bring a load of wood to town. Upon reaching the bridge near the "Doane place," which had settled about two feet, he attempted to cross it and in consequence went down man, bridge, team, wagon, wood and all into the dark and raging water below. It took the people, living in that vicinity sometime to fish him and his team out. The next day he secured his wagon, but the wood had flown. Wood, bolts, and logs are again being shipped in large quantities from this place. Mr. Gokef is buying green wool at a lively rate paying 70 cents per cord. Thomas Burton, of Grand Rapids and Mrs. Julia Avery, of Holland,

visited friends here over Sunday. Mr. C. Verwey returned from Muskegon Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Garbecht spent Sunday in Grand Haven. Clarence Irish, who has been sick so long is slowly recovering, a babe in the same family is quite sick. Mr. Morley, who lives on the Lake Shore west of Johnsville, sent for Dr. Reynolds last Monday. He returned the next day and reported a case of rheumatism of the heart and that the patient was in a dangerous condition. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stone left last Wednesday for the "land of the hoosier." What a lot of inspired correspondents the News has got. Some are manufacturing poetry, other quoting it, and still another who writes in riddles. We are much obliged to "Tug Button" for his prescription given us gratis. We shall not take it. We are at a loss to know what the "appropriate title" is that he refers to. It must be some slang term which our friend is an adept in using. There was a party prowling around this place Saturday night between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock disturbing peaceable citizens and claiming that he was looking for Mr. Trumble. Wonder if he was? Mr. Keppel, Jr., of Holland, was in town Saturday looking after the interests of his father here. Four cars of wood have been shipped him this week. "H. A."

#### Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufactures. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Boschee'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.

### Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic County Convention for the County of Ottawa will be held at the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, on Saturday, February 26th, 1887, at one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of selecting thirteen delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Detroit, March 1st, 1887. The several election precincts of the county will be entitled to the following delegation, viz: Allendale, 5; Blendon, 3; Chester, 6; Crockery, 6; Georgetown, 6; Grand Haven City, 21; Grand Haven, 3; Holland, 11; Holland City, 11; Jamestown, 7; Olive, 6; Polkton, 12; Robinson, 2; Spring Lake, 10; Tallmadge, 7; Wright, 8; Zeeland, 10. Dated, Grand Haven, Feb. 16th, 1887. By order of Committee.

V. W. SKILLY, Chairman.

R. A. HYMA, Sec'y.

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.

### Our Markets.

#### Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 60c; Beans, \$1.00; Butter, 18 cts; Eggs, 16c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes 30 to 40c.

#### RETAIL.

Apples, 70c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter 20c; Eggs, 18c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, 50c

#### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, 50c; Clover seed, \$1.25; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, 30c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 35c; Timothy Seed, \$2.00; Wheat, white, 74c; Red Fultz, 74c; Lancaster Red, 76c. Corn ear, 35c.

#### RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.25; Clover seed, \$1.25; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$1.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, 35c; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 40c; Timothy, Seed, \$2.50; Corn, ear, 40c.

### New Advertisements.

#### Notice to Teachers.

The Ottawa County Board of School Examiners will meet at the following named places and places during the spring of 1887 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 special 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 LAHUIS, Sec'y

\$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.

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

Gold fields are scarce, but those who write to Sisson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$50 a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new.

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.

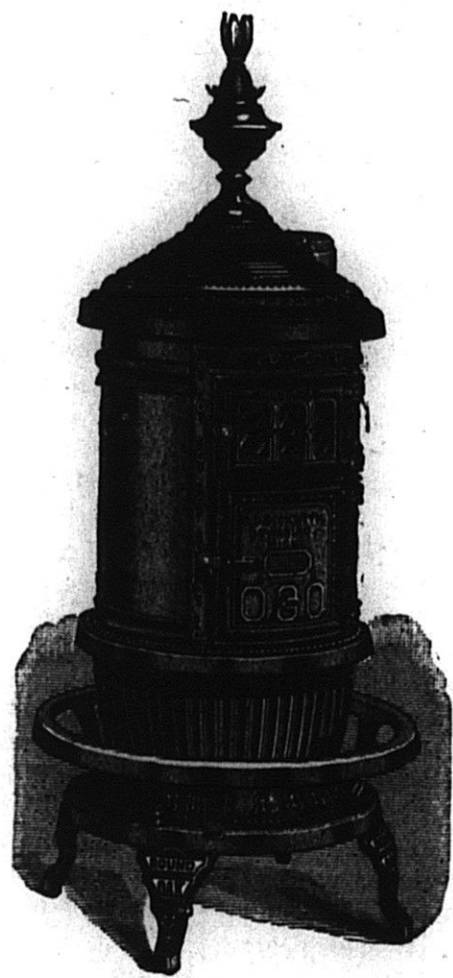
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"J. M."

HAVANA FILLED

CIGARS.

Price 5 Cents.



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and exchanging New Stoves for old ones.

I am still purchasing all kinds of

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GIVE ME A CALL.

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J. ALBERTI, UNDERTAKER,

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Will take charge of and manage Funerals, will furnish Hearse, Hack and Carriages; also keeps on hand a large and very fine lot of Caskets and Coffins. Embalming and preserving of corpses skillfully performed. Funerals in the country will be promptly attended to at the same rate as those in the city.

BURIAL SHROUDS, ALL SIZES.



## Good Words for the News.

Below we give a few of the many good words spoken for the News on entering its sixteenth volume and for which we desire to return our thanks. We are especially grateful to the Grand Haven papers for their courteous notices and return thanks for the copious extracts made from our "Facts and Figures," which show that Holland does more in manufacturing, building, and business in two months than our "county seat" does in twelve. These notices are given below and are easily distinguished from the rest, as we have double leaded them.

The enterprising Holland City News of last week devotes 12 columns to facts and figures of the last year's business in that place. The amount of building is set at \$150,000 and the manufacturing and trade at \$3,000,000.—*Plainville Enterprise*.

The Holland City News publishes a general review of the prosperity of Holland City for the past year. Its figures demonstrate that the building industry amounted to \$150,000, and that the manufacturing and trade amounted to \$3,000,000. The News assumes that the city is on the threshold of a prosperous career.—*Lake Shore Commercial*.

The Holland City News closed the fifteenth year of its successful career last week. Bro. Rogers runs a tidy paper with lots of local news.—*Plainville Enterprise*.

Alt \$1nq1 \$mdosno oman rrar us eluc cseee roent dnlldrl pp wyrrs cryt rywyp tpsr vwytr ytes try tr—*Grand Haven Tribune*.

The Holland City News in its issue of the 5th inst., contains a readable and elaborate description of its manufacturing interests, and statements of the business done during the past year. The total output for 1886 was valued at \$2,181,160.—*Plainville Independent*.

With its last issue the Holland City News closed its fifteenth year and commences its sixteenth with bright hopes for the future. With each succeeding year the News seems to grow gradually brighter and better, and it is a worthy representative of the growing community in which it is published.—*Allegan Journal*.

The Holland City News has just passed its sixteenth birthday. We congratulate its editor, Rogers, on the perfection reached by his very new and neat paper. We regard it as one of our most valuable county exchanges. May the News continue to prosper and grow in favor for many more one and a half decades.—*Coopersville Observer*.

The . . . . .  
\*—G. H. Herald.

The Holland City News publishes in its first number of volume sixteen a statement of the manufacturing, building and the amount of trade at Holland during the year from February 1, 1886, to February 1, 1887. The statement makes a good showing for the city, and shows a marked increase in all branches of trade and a healthy growth in manufacturing. The city has added about 300 persons to the population during the year; has erected 125 buildings at a cost of \$150,000; its manufacturing has amounted to \$1,800,000 in leather, flour, staves, fanning mills, wagons and buggies, and sash, door and blinds. The business of the city foots up nearly \$800,000. Holland is quite a railroad center, as the figures show. The passenger receipts of the station amount to over \$18,000 and the freight receipts over \$50,000. The prospects for the coming year are most flattering in all lines of trade, and the "building boom" promises to be greater than ever before.—*Detroit Free Press*.

The Holland City News publishes an exhaustive review of business in Holland during the past year. It shows \$150,000 spent for building and trade to the amount of \$2,000,000. Bright prospects are claimed for the future.—*G. R. Democrat*.

Holland City has been enjoying an exceptional boom for several years, and the last year exceeded all others. During the season \$150,000 were expended in new buildings and manufacture and trade amounted to \$2,300,000. Holland has ten miles of graded streets, public parks, an excellent system of water works, fine hotels, whose registers showed 15,000 guests in 1886, a well endowed college, and more than the usual amount of public spirit.—*Detroit Journal*.

Last Saturday the Holland City News entered upon its 16th year of publication and celebrated the event by giving a review of the manufacturing, business and building of the city for the year commencing February 1, 1886, to February 1, 1887. The facts and figures presented show that Holland is a prosperous and growing little city and the News is a neat and enterprising sheet.—*Kent City Herald*.

The last issue of the Holland City News contained an excellent review of the business and manufacturing interests of that growing city.—*Telegram-Herald*.

Holland is  
—G. H. Courier-Journal.

The Holland City News gives that place a "big write up" in its issue of the 5th inst., showing that Holland is booming right along.—*Whitehall Forum*.

Last Saturday the Holland City News entered upon its 16th volume and gave with the first number a review of the development of Holland during the past year. It shows that \$150,000 were spent in building; the manufacturing and trade represent a total of \$2,000,000 and everything shows a prosperous state, with a favorable outlook for the future. With so much prosperity it must be that the News is doing well, and the enterprise on the part of the publisher, in giving this issue to its readers, is deserving of the highest commendation from all citizens of Holland.—*De Standard*.

The Holland City News, the best local newspaper in Holland, Mich., of which Mr. W. H. Rogers is publisher, celebrated its 15th birthday last week. We wish the News continued success.—*Fredericks Danier*.

Last week the Holland City News closed its 15th volume, the last five years of which it has been under the management of W. H. Rogers. As our readers know sufficiently well our opinion of the News, it would be unnecessary to repeat it now, although we do not want to let this opportunity pass to wish Mr. Rogers and his paper a continued and well earned success.—*De Grandview*.

The Holland City News has just started Volume XVI and with the first issue of the volume gives a review of the trade and business of the city for the past year, devoting twelve columns thereto. As a journalistic enterprise there cannot be too much said in praise of this work. It is complete and gives in more than one way, perfect satisfaction. The De Hope will have to be content with making but a brief extract of the whole: Manufacturing, \$1,184,000; Trade, \$794,400; Building,

\$151,250; Railroad, \$32,761; Express, \$7,000; Post Office \$4,000. Total \$2,204,011. Those who are enough interested in the growth of the city, can procure a copy of this issue at the News office for five cents.—*De Hope*.

The Holland City News of Feb. 5th inst., has more than eleven columns of very great interest devoted to "facts and figures" pertaining to manufacturing, trade and other interests of that rapidly growing and important city, which amounted during the last year to \$794,400 in trade alone, and to \$2,204,011 in all its interests combined. What city of the state of equal size can make a more encouraging exhibit?—*Coopersville Observer*.

Number 1 Volume 16 of the Holland City News was an unusually readable number. It gave a general review of the prosperity of the city and distributed numbers far and wide. The distribution of such information will be of much benefit to the city and we thank our friend Rogers for this carefully prepared work. May his efforts be crowned with success and his subscription list largely increased. Later we will give our readers a few extracts.—*De Hollander*.

"I had rather be a kitten and cry mew" than groan all night and scold all day with neuralgia, when one little bottle of Salvation Oil would make me gentle and well. Pussy, wouldn't you?

Coughs, hoarseness, asthma or any irritation of the throat or bronchial tubes will be relieved by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It has cured thousands. Recommend it to your friend and neighbor.

## [OFFICIAL.]

### Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 12, 1887.

The Common Council met in special session and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Ter Vree, Harrington, Bangs, De Merell, Kramer, Bertsch, Kuite and the Clerk.

Reading of the minutes was suspended.

The Mayor stated the object of the meeting was to take into consideration certain propositions from the Highway Commissioner of the Township of Holland regarding the building of a new bridge across Black River to replace the one destroyed by the freshet on Tuesday, February 8th, 1887.

Mr. Geo. Souter, Highway Commissioner of Holland Township, being present, presented a draft of what is commonly called a low truss canal bridge and proposed that the City and Township jointly build a bridge of the kind proposed, of two spans seventy-five feet each in length and twenty feet in width.

On motion of Ald. Harrington the Council took a recess of fifteen minutes.

After recess, on motion of Ald. Harrington the style of bridge as recommended was adopted and the Committee on Streets and Bridges was instructed to act with the Highway Commissioner of Holland Township in procuring the necessary plans and specifications for building bridge and doing all other work necessary to a proper understanding of the same.

Ald. Kuite moved that the space occupied by the small bridge be filled in. Lost. Yeas, Harrington, 1; Nays, Ter Vree, Bangs, De Merell, Kramer, Bertsch and Kuite, 6.

On Motion of Ald. Harrington the Committee on Streets and Bridges were instructed to take accurate measurement of the length and width of the small bridge and the depth of water under same.

On motion of Ald. Ter Vree, Ald. Harrington was added to the Committee on Streets and Bridges to take measurements and soundings.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1887.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Ter Vree, Harrington, Bangs, De Merell, Kramer, Steketee, Bertsch, Kuite, and the Clerk.

Reading of the minutes was suspended.

The following bills were presented for payment: Meyer, Brouwer & Co., table for Hose Co. No. 1, \$4.00; Steketee & Bos, oil, matches, etc., for Hose Co. No. 1, 79 cents; Boot & Kramer, paid three poor orders, \$8.00; Van Duren & Van Oort, getting timber and lumber out of Black River, \$6.00; M. Beukema, use of boat and taking soundings, \$1.00.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The Committee on Ways and Means introduced the following entitled ordinance, viz: "An ordinance relative to the Protection of the Public Property of the City of Holland;" "An ordinance relative to saloons and saloon-keepers." Said ordinances were read a first and second time by their titles and placed on the general order of the day.

The Committee on Streets and Bridges reported the various depths of water, from twenty feet east and forty feet west of the small bridge, south of the Black River Highway Bridge. Also reported that they had had under consideration the petition of R. E. Werkman and recommended that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted as asked, but do recommend that the petitioner be permitted to lay a side track from the track of the Chicago & West Michigan Railway in Fifth street across River street and along the east or west side of Lake street so as not to interfere with Lake street as a highway. Provided such side track be free for the use of the public, said Chicago & West Mich. Railway Company and all other persons that may wish to use the same, without cost or charge for such use, the petitioner nor any other person to have exclusive rights or privileges in such side track; and further Provided, That before any such side track be commenced or laid the consent of all abutting property owners must be filed with the Clerk of the City of Holland in writing, and that that part of said side track at the opening of Fifth street on the west side of River street and that part which crosses River street shall be kept planked.

On motion of Ald. Harrington the report was adopted with the following amendments, to-wit: That, the lines "Said Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company and all other persons that may wish to use the same," be left out and the following added thereto: "And further Provided, That all such part of such side track as shall be laid in the public streets of the city shall be under the control of

the Common Council of the City of Holland. Yeas, Ter Vree, Harrington, Bangs, De Merell, Kramer, Steketee, Bertsch and Kuite, 8; nays, 0.

The Committee on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee, recommending 27 dollars for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending March 2nd, 1887, and having rendered temporary aid to the amount of fifteen dollars.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.

Ald. Bangs of Committee on Streets and Bridges presented a communication from the highway commissioner of Holland Township, stating that by advice of the Township board he proposed to erect a temporary bridge across Black River, the expense to be borne equally by the City and the Township.

Ald. Harrington moved that the Committee on Streets and Bridges be instructed to build the city's one-half of a temporary bridge across Black River on the Black River Highway Road, provided the Township build their one-half.—Adopted. Yeas, Ter Vree, Harrington, Bangs, De Merell, Kramer, Steketee, and Bertsch, 7; nays, Kuite, 1.

The Clerk reported having advertised for bids for re-building small bridge, south of Black River Bridge, but that no bids had been received by him.—Filed.

The following bills having been approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Common Council for payment, viz: E. L. Trowbridge, cartage, 30 cents; B. Crofoot, steam wood, \$23.36; D. Brink, steam wood, \$1.57; H. Van Aalsburg, steam wood, \$13.26; Nels Ogden, steam wood, \$5.47; O. Johnson, steam wood, \$12.31; M. Caswell, steam wood, \$10.19; J. Essenburg, steam wood, \$1.79; Wm. Lyons, steam wood, \$3.16; S. Boonstra, steam wood, \$1.64.—Allowed.

Ald. Bangs moved that the room in the north end of the first story of the new Engine House in the Second Ward, be and the same is hereby designated and established as the City Jail or Prison of the City of Holland, to be used for the confinement therein of all persons liable to imprisonment, or detained under the ordinances of the city.—Adopted; yeas, Ter Vree, Harrington, Bangs, De Merell, Kramer, Steketee, Bertsch and Kuite, 8; nays, 0.

On motion of Ald. Harrington the Committee on Streets and Bridges were instructed to place a temporary bridge where the small bridge was located.

On motion of Ald. Bertsch the Clerk was instructed to ascertain the number of cubic yards of earth required to fill in the opening at the small bridge and report same to the Council at their next meeting.

Ald. Harrington moved that the gap at the small bridge be filled up with earth, which said resolution was not adopted. Yeas, Harrington, De Merell, Kramer and Kuite, 4; nays, Ter Vree, Bangs, Steketee and Bertsch.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

## Another Art Craze.

The latest art work among ladies is known as the "French Craze," for decorating china, glassware, etc. It is something entirely new, and is both profitable and fascinating. It is very popular in New York, Boston and other Eastern cities. To ladies, desiring to learn the Art, we will send an elegant china plaque (size 18 inches,) handsomely decorated, for a model, together with box of material, 100 colored designs assorted in flowers, animals, soldiers, land-scapes, etc., complete, with full instructions, upon receipt of only \$1.00. The plaque alone is worth more than the amount charged. To every lady ordering this outfit who encloses the address of five other ladies interested in the art matters, to whom we can mail our new catalogue of Art Goods, we will enclose extra and without charge, a beautiful 30 inch, gold-tinted plaque. Address, THE EMPIRE NEWS CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

## Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Curley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this Great Discovery for consumption free at Yates & Kaue, Holland, and A. De Krul, Zeeland.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys and Justices.

DIKERMA 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. Pessink & 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 Parlor 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.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, Kremers & Bangs, Proprietors.

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

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

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

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

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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 Butter 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 Crockery in city, cor. Eighth and River streets.

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

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

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

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

### Fire and Life Insurance.

LAMBERT J. A., Fire and Life Insurance Agent. Good and reliable companies represented. Give me a call.

### 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 "Putty" 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. 58 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. 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.

PHOENIX 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.

FLEEMAN, 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, Notler & Bakelaar, proprietors. Pure Butter in packages. Fish street.

HUNTLEY A., Practical Machinist, Mill and Engine Repairs 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. Kleyen, 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 CAPTON & BERTSCH LEATHER CO., tanners of Hemlock, Blaguer Sole, Harness, Grain, Calf and Kip. Office, Grand Rapids.

TARKEN & DE SPELDER, Manufacturers of Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs. Sole owners of IXL Patent Wagon. Special attention to Horse-shoeing 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 Tube.

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. Havanna filled. Smoke them. For sale by all dealers.

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

### Merchant Tailors.

BROSSE 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. 38 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. Call.

### Physicians.

KREMERS, R., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Tenth 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 9 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. Spritsma.

### 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 Stoves, Tinware, etc., Eighth street.

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

### 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.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Val.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Grand Junction.....	10 30	1 15	12 10	4 45
Bangor.....	11 37	2 03	1 28	8 05
Benton Harbor.....	11 57	2 17	1 47	9 30
New Buffalo.....	1 23	3 00	3 10	12 00
Chicago.....	2 23	4 00	4 45	1 30
	5 13	6 40	7 43	
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLL



## THE SKULL.

This bony home that once contained  
The mystic seat of mind and will,  
And where through life the senses reigned,  
Is now dismantled, cold, and still.  
Where on the outposts ear and eye  
Stood guardian for night and day,  
There now are none to do or die,  
And slay the foes that on it prey.

Where once were laughter, joy, and mirth,  
And princely guests in bright array;  
Abandoned now, falls to the earth,  
The structure that by age was gray.  
Though years were needed to complete  
This book too grand for words to tell;  
In but a moment swift and fleet  
The labor of a lifetime fell.

Where daring schemes and plans were born,  
To make the world submissive bow,  
Now all is ruined and forlorn,  
With none to do its bidding now.  
Its watchmen gone the door stands wide  
And unopposed the foe walks in;  
And through it goes with rapid stride,  
His work of ruin to begin.

This citadel that none could shake,  
With battlements and towers around;  
Now when its sentinels forsake,  
Grows weak and totters to the ground.  
Its walls are crumbling back to dust,  
And even its foundations raze;  
Till in its strength not one will trust  
That once in admiration gazed.

Mysterious cell, that held a soul!  
That none could see, yet all could feel;  
What is thy guest, none can control,  
Nor bind in webs of hardest steel?  
O soul immortal! Where wilt roam?  
Or where thy habitation be?  
In what far sphere wilt be thy home,  
When from thy earthly mansion free?  
—Dr. W. M. Gray.

## REUBEN, THE JEWELER.

BY MARTHA DALZELL.

"I am a Jew of the Jews who reside in the city of Algiers; my name is Reuben, and I am rich. We Jews of Algiers are many of us, very wealthy. We deal in leather, in silk stuffs, in fire-arms, and in jewels. We are respected and well-liked. There are at least six thousand of us in the city, and we own much of the land there.

"I dealt in jewels. From my shop in the old, narrow street I could see the terraces of white houses upon the hill. For that reason I preferred it to the larger, lighter streets with arcades, which the French have built, and which remind one of Paris.

"My customers knew where to find me as well in the dark, old street, and when I had an idle moment I could look up at the window where I knew that Miriam sat at work, setting tiny, silken stitches side by side, or perhaps playing on her guitar, behind her shadowing blinds.

"Miriam was the daughter of Abraham, whose fire-arms were the best in the place. Abraham was rich, but he knew that I was not unworthy of his daughter, and Miriam had given her heart to me. We should have been already married had it not been for Abijah, the eldest son of old Abraham's eldest brother.

"There is a black sheep in every flock. Abijah was the black sheep in that one. He was a very wicked man, a profligate and a spendthrift; but for this he would, at her coming of age, have taken Miriam, his cousin, for his wife. For such was the custom of the family, that the fortunes should never pass away to strangers. Abraham's brother had died believing this would be, but as the youth grew older it became plain that he was beyond all reform. He spent his own gold, and was anxious to marry his cousin that he might refill his coffers.

"There are many ceremonies connected with a marriage, but the ancient customs of the Jews of Algiers make a marriage valid if once the woman has willingly received a gift from the young man, tendered with these words:

"I consecrate myself to thee with this." "Often had wild and wicked Abijah cried out to the elders of the family, 'It is my right to marry my cousin. The promise was given in our infancy to my father; and it needs only the gift and words of consecration to make her my wife. I will bide my time; but it shall come.'

"And the man was bold and insolent enough for any deed. "Miriam's mother watched her girl from dawn until dusk, and bade her refuse any gift her cousin Abijah offered her. And the girl loathed him even before we met. I shall never forget the day. I loved her on the instant. I went to her father. I proved that I was a good man and true, and that Miriam should have all that a queen could covet were she given to me. And then Abraham told me of Abijah.

"You are all I desire for my daughter's husband, Reuben," he said. "But the pledge was given to my dead brother, and Abijah only can break it. He can say to her, 'I set thee free!' And after these words she can wed another, but not before they are uttered.

"I have offered him money to do this, but nothing save my girl's whole fortune will content him. His extravagance and his necessities may bring him to terms some day. Meanwhile I never gave promise to my brother as to the hour in which Abijah should marry her. Better that she should never be a wife than that she should be given to such a scoundrel. But thou desirest a wife, Reuben, and the time may be long and thou mayest grow weary; perhaps it will be better for thee to seek some other maiden."

"But I said, 'No; in all the world there is but one woman for me, and her name is Miriam, and if I must serve for her seven years and still seven more as Jacob did for Rachel, they shall seem but a few days, for the love I bear her.'

"So it stood then. If ever Abijah said to Miriam, 'I release thee and my claim upon thee, and set thee free,' she might be mine.

"I went to the house of Abraham almost every day; I was a son to him. I waited a year, and another, and still another, and Abijah mocked me in the streets, and as I sat at the door of my shop, he cried out, 'Let other men's wives alone, Reuben the jeweler, or the gray hairs will be many in your beard, and still you will be waiting.'

"Sometimes it seemed best to me that I should slay him, but I restrained my hand. "I was a man of early middle age. My beard was long and black, my stature good, my shoulders straight; I was strong and not ill to look upon. I was rich.

"Abijah had the face of a drunkard, the evil eyes of one of impure heart, a slouching step, cheeks hollow, and a brow marked with wrinkles even in his early youth, because of his evil life. His clothes were ragged and stained with wine. Yet because of an old superstition, he could keep me from marrying my love who loved me, and who detested him.

"My patience was worn out at last, for the fellow laughed at all our offers and threatened loudly.

"I knelt to old Abraham, but he said, 'My promise to my dead brother is before all else.'

"I went to the rabbi; they said that Abraham was right. Then I implored Miriam to fly with me—to steal away at night and wed me in some distant land, whither I should bear her; and though she wept in my arms she only answered, 'I cannot disobey my father. I love thee—these only; but I will not bring upon my head the curse of dishonoring my parents.'

"Thus matters stood the fourth year of our love and our sorrow, when the birthday of Miriam's mother drew near, and it was also the anniversary of the marriage of her parents. On this day there was to be a feast, and gifts would be given, and addresses made, and songs sung, and there would be music of all kinds.

"Miriam desired to surprise her mother with a gift. I had myself prepared a necklace of jewels of great value. Silver and gold would be given in profusion. Something that her mother did not possess, something rare and strange was what Miriam searched for, and in vain, for a long while, so that it was the eve of the day of the feast, and still she was not provided with her gift. What happened that evening, I have from others.

"Miriam had been in her father's carriage into the city, and had despaired of finding anywhere what she sought. She had just resolved to send me the note we had agreed upon, if the day's search ended in this way, that I might bring her a beautiful chain I had shown her one day, when the gate of the garden of her father's house opened, and a man entered—a man bowed with the burden of many winters.

"His head was covered with a skull cap, from which hung long locks of snow-white hair; his white beard fell below his waist, and in his hand he bore a small box. "As he passed between the banana trees he leant upon his staff, and seemed to move more feebly. Miriam, who had been taught to respect age, believing that this was some old friend of her parents—perhaps of her grandparents—arose and opened the door, and as he entered, set a chair for him, and stood before him waiting for his bidding.

"The old patriarch sunk into the chair she placed, and bowed his head wearily upon his staff.

"The way is long, and the path steep, and my years are many," he said; "and I have come in haste lest I should be too late. Thou art Miriam, the daughter of Abraham, the maker of fire-arms, whose great wealth is known in the land, and whom men respect so greatly."

"I am Miriam," replied the girl; "and what thou sayest of my father all say." "I have been sent to thee by Reuben, the jeweler," said the old man. "I have a possession which, for want of gold, I must sell. It is a rare mosaic—such as cannot be found here. I brought it from afar. Now misfortune has befallen me, and I must sell it. See—is it not wonderful?"

"He opened the box as he spoke, and laid upon Miriam's knee a beautiful box, suitable for jewels, on which was a wonderful picture in mosaic work of the rarest kind—birds, flowers, fruit, human figures, all so wonderfully done that Miriam exclaimed with rapture, 'Name your price. If it is within my means, I will give it,' she said.

"The old man bent his head upon his staff. For a moment he was silent. Then he slowly shook his head.

"I cannot expect a fair price," he said, "but I will give it you for so much."

"He named a very large sum, but Miriam had ample means. In a moment more she had emptied her purse upon the table and counted out the broad gold pieces.

"And I thank thee also, good father, for bringing the beautiful mosaic," she said.

"The old man gathered up the pieces. They chinked together in his trembling hands.

"It is well for me that I have made this sale," he said. "Well for me; and now I have a favor to ask. That thou wilt receive a small gift from me. I am under a vow and an obligation to bestow a little gift upon the one to whom I sell this mosaic. It is but a little ring of chased gold, but perhaps thou wilt refuse to take it from a poor man like me, fair daughter."

"If thou art under a vow and an obligation, I must not refuse," Miriam answered. "And thou wilt take it willingly?" asked the old man.

"Most willingly," said Miriam.

"Her maid, standing beside her, heard the words. She saw the old man take from his fingers a curious old ring.

"May I put it on thy hand, daughter?" he said.

"You may," said Miriam. The old man took the white fingers in his own, held the ring above them, and dropped it over the taper tip.

"I consecrate myself to thee with this," he cried; "and thou art my wife, for I am thy cousin Abijah, to whom thou wert betrothed in thy infancy."

"So speaking, he flung off his cap, his false hair, the flowing white beard, and all his disguise; and Abijah, of the wicked, leering eyes, the cruel mouth, the evil brow, looked in Miriam's face and laughed at her.

"My poor Miriam! My love! My only love! She uttered one long cry, and fell to the ground. She was Abijah's wife by the old law of her people, and we were parted forever; but there is a law stronger than any other.

"Miriam lingered a week, and it was upon the day when the rabbi declared the marriage between herself and her cousin to be valid that she died—my name the last word upon her lips.

"Since then I have been alone. I go daily to my shop in the old, crowded streets of Algiers, and look up at the white walls of Abraham's home. The sycamores wave over it, and the banana trees grow green and tall. I can almost dream that Miriam still sits at her window, but I shall never love another, and no woman will ever call me husband."

### The Pumpkin Pie.

I don't know that one can find a pleasant appetizer than coming into a warm kitchen on a biting fall day and encountering a deck-load of pumpkin pies coming out of the oven and taking flight into the pantry. Life ceases to be a blank. One's faith in a divine Providence strengthens and grows tangible, and the world seems to be a good place to be in and stay in. While we are sure of such good pies in this world one hates to try another on uncertainties.—Elizabeth Cole, in Good Housekeeping.

THERE is no road so smooth but it has its stumbling places.

## SERVICE PENSIONS.

### The Dependent Parent and Indigent Soldier Bill Vetoed by the President.

### Full Text of the Executive's Message Objecting to the Measure.

In the National House of Representatives, 11th inst., a message was received from the President transmitting without his approval the dependent pension bill. The text of the message is as follows:

"To the House of Representatives: I herewith return without my approval House bill No. 10457, entitled 'An act for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support.'

"This bill, in its present form, is not sanctioned by Congress, and the close of the late civil war permitting a pension to the soldiers and sailors who served in that war upon the ground of service and present disability, alone, and the entire absence of any injuries received by the casualties or incidents of such service as a basis for a pension.

"While by almost constant legislation since the close of this war there has been compensation awarded for every possible injury received as a result of military service in the Union army, and while a great number of laws passed for that purpose have been administered with great liberality and have been supplemented by numerous private acts to reach special cases, there has not, until now, been an avowed departure from the principle that far from respecting Union soldiers, that the bounty of the Government in the way of pensions is generally bestowed upon grant to those military duty, have to a greater or less extent been disabled.

"But it is a mistake to suppose that service pensions, such as are permitted by the second section of the bill under consideration, are new to our legislation. In 1818, thirty-five years after the close of the Revolutionary war, they were granted to the soldiers engaged in that struggle, conditions upon service to the end of the war, or for a term not less than nine months, and requiring every beneficiary under the act to be one 'who is, or heretofore by reason of his reduced circumstances in life shall be, in need of assistance from his country for support.' Another law of like character was passed in 1828, requiring service to the close of the Revolutionary war, and still another, passed in 1832, provided for those persons not included in the previous statute, but who served two years at some time during the war, and giving a proportionate sum to those who had served not less than six months.

"A service pension law was passed for the benefit of the soldiers of 1812 in the year 1871—fifty-six years after the close of the war—which required only sixty days' service, and another was passed in 1878—sixty-three years after the war—requiring only fourteen days' service.

"The service pension bill passed at this session of Congress, thirty-nine years after the close of the Mexican war, for the benefit of the soldiers of that war, requires either some degree of disability, or dependency, or that the claimant under the act should be at least of the age of, and in either case that he should have served sixty days or been actually engaged in a battle.

"It will be seen that the bill of 1818 and the Mexican pension bill, being thus passed nearer the close of the wars in which their beneficiaries were engaged, than the others—one thirty-five years and the other thirty-three years after the termination of such wars—embraced persons who were quite advanced in age, assumed to be comparatively few in number, and whose circumstances, dependence, and disabilities were clearly defined and could be quite easily fixed.

"The laws referred to appear to have been passed at a time so remote from the military service of the persons which they embraced that their extreme age alone was deemed to supply a presumption of dependence and need.

"The number of enlistments in the revolutionary war is stated to be 309,791, and in the case of 1812, 576,622; it is estimated that the number of repeated enlistments in these wars and the other thirty-three years after the termination of such wars—embraced persons who were quite advanced in age, assumed to be comparatively few in number, and whose circumstances, dependence, and disabilities were clearly defined and could be quite easily fixed.

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their own vicious habits or gross carelessness." "Such disability must be such as 'incapacitates them for the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support.'

"They must be 'dependent upon their daily labor for support.'

"Upon proof of these conditions they shall be 'placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive for such total inability to procure their subsistence by daily labor \$12 per month.'

"It is not probable that the words last quoted, 'such total inability to procure their subsistence by daily labor,' at all qualify the conditions prescribed in the preceding language of the section. The 'total inability' spoken of must be 'such inability' that is, the inability already described and constituted by the conditions already detailed in the previous parts of the section. It thus becomes important to consider the meaning and the scope of these last-mentioned conditions.

"The mental and physical disability spoken of has a distinct meaning in the practice of the Pension Bureau, and includes every impairment of bodily or mental strength and vigor.

"Such disabilities there are now paid \$131 different degrees of pensions, ranging from \$1 to \$100 per month. This disability must not be the result of the applicant's 'vicious habits or gross carelessness.' Practically this provision is not important. The attempt of the Government to escape the payment of a pension on such a plea would, of course, in a very large majority of instances, and regardless of the merits of the case, prove a failure. There would be that strange but nearly universal willingness to help the individual, as between him and the public treasury, which goes very far to insure a state of proof in favor of the claimant.

"The disability of applicants must be such as to 'incapacitate them for the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support.' It will be observed that there is no limitation or definition of the incapacitating injury or ailment itself. It need only be such a degree of disability from any cause as renders the claimant unable to earn a support by labor. It seems to me that the 'support' here mentioned is one which cannot be earned in a complete and entire support, with no diminution on account of the least impairment of physical or mental condition. If it had been intended to embrace only those who by disease or injury were totally unable to labor, it would have been very easy to express that idea instead of recognizing, as it has done, a 'degree' of such inability.

"What is a support? Who is to determine whether a man earns it, or has or has it not? Is the Government to enter the homes of claimants for pensions and after an examination of their surroundings and circumstances settle those questions? Shall the Government say to one man that his manner of subsistence by his earnings is a support, and to another that the things his earnings furnish is not a support? Any such question, honest, to administer this law in such manner would necessarily produce more unfairness and unjust discrimination, and give more scope for partisan partiality, and would result in more perversion of the Government's benevolent intentions than the execution of any statute ought to permit.

"If, in the effort to carry out the proposed law, the degree of disability as related to earnings be considered for the purpose of discriminating, in any way, it curtails the support which the applicant, if entirely sound, would earn, and to which he is entitled, we enter the broad field long occupied by the Pension Bureau, and we recognize as the only difference between the proposed legislation and previous laws passed for the benefit of surviving soldiers of the civil war the inurrence in such laws of disabilities in military service, and in the other disabilities existing but in no way connected with or resulting from such service.

"It must be borne in mind that in no case is there any grading of this proposed pension. The degree of disability as related to earnings is the only basis for the award of a pension. The ability to earn such a support as the government determines the claimant should have, and by the application of the rule secondly suggested, if there is a reduction in any degree of the support which he might earn if sound, he is entitled to a pension of \$12.

"In the latter case, and under the provision of the proposed bill permitting persons now receiving pensions to be admitted to the benefits of the act, I do not see how those now on the pension roll for disabilities incurred in the service, and which diminish their earning capacity, can be denied the pension provided in this bill.

"Of course none will apply who are now receiving \$12 or more per month. But on June 30, 1888, the pension rolls 202,621 persons who were receiving fifty-eight different degrees of pension, from \$1 to \$117.75 per month. Of these 28,142 were receiving \$2 per month, 63,116 \$4 per month, 37,254 \$6 per month, and 50,274 whose disabilities were rated at \$8 per month.

"As to the meaning of the section of the bill under consideration there appears to have been quite a difference of opinion among its advocates in the Congress. The Chairman of the Committee on Pensions in the House of Representatives, who reported the bill, declared that there was in it no provision for pensioning any one who has a less disability than a total disability to labor, and that it was a charity measure. The Chairman of the Committee on Pensions in the Senate, having charge of the bill that body, dissented from the construction of the bill announced in the House of Representatives, and declared that it not only embraced all soldiers totally disabled, but in his judgment all who are disabled to any considerable extent, and that the construction was substantially given to the bill by another distinguished Senator, who, as a former Secretary of the Interior, had imposed upon him the duty of executing pension laws and determining their intent and meaning.

"Another condition required of claimants under this act is that they shall be dependent upon their daily labor for support. This language, which may be said to assume that there exists within their reach the persons mentioned 'labor' or the ability in some degree to work, is more aptly used in a statute describing those not wholly deprived of this ability than in one which deals with those utterly unable to work.

"I am of the opinion that it may fairly be contended that under the provisions of this section any soldier whose faculties of mind and body have become impaired by accident, disease, or age, irrespective of his service in the army as a cause, and who by his labor only is left incapable of gaining the fair support he might with unimpaired powers have provided for himself, who is not so well endowed with this world's goods as to be able to work, may claim to participate in its bounty; that it is not required that labor should be necessary to his support in some degree, nor is it required that he should be now receiving support from others.

"Believing this to be the proper interpretation of the bill, I cannot but remember that the soldiers of our civil war, in their pay and bounty received such compensation for military service as has never been received by soldiers before since mankind went to war; that never before, on behalf of any soldiers, have so many and such generous laws been passed to relieve against the incidents of war; that statutes have been passed giving them a preference in all public employments; that the rebellion have been, to a large extent provided for at soldiers' homes, instituted and supported by the Government, where they are maintained together, free from the sense of degradation which attaches to the usual support of charity, and that never before in the history of the country has it been proposed to render Government aid toward the support of any of its soldiers based alone upon a military service so recent, and where age and circumstances appeared so little to demand such aid.

"Hitherto such relief has been granted to surviving soldiers, few in number, venerable in age, after a long lapse of time since their military service, and as a parting benefaction tendered by a grateful people. I cannot believe that the vast powerful army of Union soldiers who, having contentedly resumed their place in the ordinary avocations of life, cherish as sacred the memory of patriotic service, or who, having been disabled by the casualties of war, justly regard the present pension roll, on the ground of their military service, as a roll of honor, to be confounded with those who, through such a bill as this, are willing to be objects of simply charity and to gain a place upon the pension roll through alleged dependence.

"Recent personal observation and experience constrain me to refer to another result which will inevitably follow the passage of this bill. It is said, and not without truth, that already in the matter of procuring pensions there exists a widespread disregard of truth and good faith, stimulated by those who as agents undertake to establish claims for pensions, heedlessly entered upon by the expectant beneficiary, and encouraged by a selfish and unscrupulous class, unwilling to obstruct a neighbor's plan.

"In the execution of this proposed law, under any interpretation, a wide field of inquiry would

be opened for the establishment of facts largely within the knowledge of the claimants alone, and there can be no doubt that the race after the pensions offered by this bill would not only stimulate weakness and pretended incapacity for labor, but put a further premium on dishonesty and mendacity.

"The effect of invitations to apply for pensions, or of new advantages added to causes for pensions already existing, is sometimes startling. Thus in March, 1879, large numbers of pensions were allowed to be added to all claims filed prior to July 1, 1880. For the year from July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880, there were filed 110,678 claims, though in the year immediately previous there were but 36,892 filed, and in the year following but 18,455.

"While cost should not be set against a patriotic duty or the recognition of a right, still, when a measure proposed is based upon generosity or motives of charity, it is not amiss to meditate somewhat upon the example which it involves. Experience has demonstrated, I believe, that all estimates concerning the probable future cost of a pension act are uncertain and unreliable, and always fall far below actual realization.

"The Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions calculates that the number of pensioners under this bill would be 34,105, and the increased annual cost \$4,707,410. This is upon the theory that only those who are entirely unable to work would be the beneficiaries. Such was the principle of the revolutionary pension law of 1818, much more clearly stated, it seems to me, than in this bill. When the law of 1818 was upon its passage in Congress, the number of pensioners to be benefited thereby was thought to be 374, but the number of applicants under the act was 22,327, and the number of pensions actually allowed—20,485—costing it is reported, for the first year, \$1,847,900, instead of \$40,000, the estimated expense for that period.

"A law was passed in 1853 for the benefit of the surviving widows of revolutionary soldiers who were married after Jan. 1, 1800. It was estimated that they numbered 300 at the time of the passage of the act, but the number of pensions allowed was 3,472, and the amount paid for such pensions during the first year of the operation of the act was \$180,000, instead of \$4,000, as had been estimated. I have made no search for other illustrations, and the above, being at hand, are given as intending to show that estimates cannot be relied upon in such cases.

"If none should be pensioned under this bill except those utterly unable to work, I am satisfied that the cost stated in the estimate referred to would be many times multiplied, and with a constant increase from year to year; and if those partially unable to earn their support should be admitted to the privileges of this bill, the palpable increase of expense would be almost appalling.

"I think it may be said that at the close of the war of the rebellion every Northern State and a great majority of Northern counties and cities were burdened with taxation on account of the large bounties paid our soldiers; and the bonded debt thereby created still constitutes a large item in the account of the tax payers against the people. Federal taxation, no less borne by the people than that directly levied upon their property, is still maintained at the rate made necessary by the exigencies of war. The bill should become a law, with its tremendous addition to our previous obligations, I am thoroughly convinced that further efforts to reduce the Federal revenue and raise some part of it to our people will and perhaps should be seriously questioned.

"It has constantly been a cause of pride and congratulation to the American citizen that his country is not put to the charge of maintaining a large standing army in time of peace. Yet we are now living under a law which has been tolerated in peaceful times to meet the obligations incurred in war. But for years past, in all parts of the country, the demand for the reduction of the burdens of taxation upon our labor and production has increased in volume and urgency.

"I am not willing to approve a measure presenting the objections to which this bill is subject, and which, moreover, will have the effect of disappointing the expectation of the people and their desire and hope for relief from war taxation in time of peace. In my last annual message the following language was used:

"Every patriotic heart responds to a tender consideration for those who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to destitution and dependence, not as an incident of their service, but with advancing age or through sickness or misfortune. We are all tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief, and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty. Yielding to no one in the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration, I cannot to indulge this feeling of consideration, I cannot rid myself of the conviction that if these ex-soldiers are to be relieved, they and their care are entitled to the benefit of an enactment under which relief may be claimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of law, not in evasion of it; nor should such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled, be reduced to an unequal operation of sympathy or of the tender mercies of social and political influence, with their unjust discriminations."

"I do not think that the objects, the conditions, and the limitations thus suggested are contained in the bill under consideration. I adhere to the sentiments thus heretofore expressed. But the bill, as amended by this bill, is in my opinion such that, charged with a great responsibility in behalf of the people, I can not do otherwise than to bring to the consideration of this measure my best efforts of thought and judgment, and perform my constitutional duty in relation thereto regardless of all consequences, except such as appear to me to be related to the best and highest interests of the country.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.  
"Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 11, 1887."

### For Strong Minds Only.

SOME claim that the pulley is the oldest mechanical invention, but probably the crow-bar has a pryer claim.

The altitude of an orchard in California is over six thousand feet. No wonder, then, that California apples come high.

AS HER father was hanging around, he merely said, "I will see you in dew time," and she knew he meant in the evening.

A MAN having fallen down in a fit in a tailor's shop, an envious rival said: "That's the only fit ever seen in that establishment."

CANTER HARRISON says when he is running for office he would accept the devil's vote. But the devil has never been naturalized, and accepting his vote is an impossibility.

"THE boys have an appropriate name for the pastry cook at our boarding-house," remarked the snake editor. "What is it?" asked the horse editor. "She's a ducky from Virginia, and they call her the old dough minion."

SHE was looking for pieces for a crazy quilt. "Could you tear off a few little pieces from those silk patterns?" "I should be delighted to do so," replied the clerk, "but you see this house is in favor of a tear-off for revenue only."

UNCLE JACK (from whom Bob has expectations)—Very enjoyable, Bob. Wish I didn't live so far away, so that I could have the pleasure of dropping in to have a snack with you and Mary offener. Bob—Quite so. But then, my dear uncle, the less frequent your visits are the more we appreciate them.

### The Ruling Passion.

"Well, old boy, you seem in good spirits," said Jones to his friend Jollyboy, who was in the last stages of consumption. "You are determined to keep up your heart, live or die, I take it."

"You bet! I'm bound to prove one of those confounded old sayings false, anyhow."

"Which one?" "Laugh and grow fat. I laugh enough to weigh a ton."

"How's your appetite? Here's some California grapes. Can you digest them?" "I'll try it once for luck. Just hand over that pepsin bottle."

"What's that for?"

"Like all that blasted bad-tasting 'pothe-cary stuff there, merely to help a poor chap to die-jest."



## Poison from Drains.

In the present state of knowledge it may be assumed as proved that typhoid fever and poisoning from drains or vaults are inseparably connected, and a man who lives in a town supplied with good sewers is, on an average, less than half as likely to be afflicted with this dreadful disease as one who is obliged to dwell among cesspools. Even after the soil of a city has become irreclaimably foul, as it is in nearly all large towns, a change in the system of disposal of refuse, by which the addition of new pollutions to those already existing is avoided, is always, as it seems, followed by an abrupt diminution of the death rate from typhoid fever and kindred diseases. The compilation of health statistics, with their relation to circumstances of drainage and ground water, is as yet hardly begun, but the *Revue Scientifique* gives a few data in relation to the larger European towns which are interesting. According to these, the abolition of the system of depositing house wastes in large fosses or cesspools, to remain there until removed by public authority, which was until within about twenty years almost universal in continental cities, has been already followed by surprising results in diminishing the mortality from all causes, but more particularly from typhoid diseases. In Berlin, where the first attempts to improve upon the old system were made in 1875, the total annual mortality has been reduced by nearly one-fourth, while that from typhoid fever is now about one-half the average of the years preceding the change. In Brussels, where cesspools were replaced by sewers in 1870, the mortality from typhoid fever fell at once to about one-third of its former proportion, and the improvement continued, perhaps by some gradual amelioration of the condition of the soil, so that the rate now is little more than one-fourth of the old average. At Frankfurt nearly similar results were obtained, and in London, which as a sewerage city is usually compared with Paris, where most of the house wastes are still received into cesspools, the annual number of deaths from typhoid fever, out of each 100,000 of the population, is twenty-six, and from diphtheria eighteen; while out of the same number of persons in Paris, seventy die every year from typhoid fevers and seventy-five from diphtheria.—*American Architect*.

A SINGLE fact is worth a ship load of argument. This may well be applied to St. Jacobs Oil, which is more efficacious than all other liniments. Mr. John Gregg, a well-known citizen of Watsonville, California, found it to be indispensable as a cure for rheumatism. Price, fifty cents.

A NEW alloy, melting at the low temperature of moderately hot water, and considerably below that at which the magic spoons of long ago were fused in a cup of tea, consists of forty-eight parts of bismuth, thirteen of cadmium, nineteen of lead and twenty of tin. It resists considerable pressure, and is especially adapted to many important uses.

AN ounce of discretion is better than a pound of knowledge. Why not spend twenty-five cents for a bottle of Red Star Cough Cure, and save a large doctor's bill?

## Lincoln's Childhood.

Of all these years of Abraham Lincoln's childhood we know almost nothing. He lived a solitary life in the woods, returning from his lonesome little games to his cheerless home. He never talked of these days to his intimate friends. Once, when asked what he remembered about the war with Great Britain, he replied: "Nothing but this. I had been fishing one day and caught a little fish which I was taking home. I met a soldier in the road, and having always been told at home that we must be good to the soldiers, I gave him my fish." This is only a faint glimpse, but what it shows is rather pleasant—the generous child and the patriotic household. But there is no question that these first years of his life had their lasting effect upon the temperament of this great mirthful and melancholy man. He had little schooling. He accompanied his sister Sarah to the only schools that existed in their neighborhood, one kept by Zachariah Riney, and another by Caleb Hazel, where he learned his alphabet and a little more. But of all those advantages for the cultivation of a young mind and spirit which every home now offers to its children, the books, toys, ingenious games, and daily devotion of parental love, he knew absolutely nothing.—*Century*.

## The Beginning of the End.

The beginning of disease is a slight debility or disorder of some of the vital organs, the stomach, the liver or the bowels usually. There are dyspeptic symptoms, the liver is troublesome, the skin grows tawny and unhealthy looking, there are pains in the right side or through the right shoulder blade. The climax is often an utter prostration of the physical energies, perhaps a fatal issue. But if the difficulty is met in time with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is always effective as a remedy, and it should be resorted to at an early stage, there will be no reason to apprehend those injurious subsequent effects upon the system often entailed by entirely cured diseases. Far better is it, also, to employ this safe remedial agent in fever and ague, and other malarial complaints, than quinine and other potent drugs, which, even when they do prove effectual for a time, ruin the stomach and impair the general health.

## Artists Are Matter-of-Fact.

Artists are not considered matter-of-fact people, but in reality they are. Art is something more than trick, more than feeling—a thing of calculation. In short, an intelligent process, a putting together of certain qualities in right proportion, as one makes a pudding; distributing the treasures of the palette so that no light, shade, or color shall conflict with any other or encroach upon its domain.—*Boston Transcript*.

## 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 cars, 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.

## The Influence of Cheerful Homes.

See to it, then, that their homes compete with public places in their attractiveness. Open your blinds by day and light bright fires at night. Illuminate your homes. Hang pictures upon the walls. Put books and newspapers on your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish demons and dullness and apathy, that have so long ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in various directions. While you make home their delight, fill them with higher purposes than mere pleasure. Whether they should pass happy boyhood and enter upon manhood with refined tastes and noble ambitions depends on you. Believe it possible that with exertion and right means a mother may have more control over the destiny of her boys than any other influence whatever.—*Omaha Daily Republican*.

## A Family Story Paper

is now a necessity in every household. You may pay \$3 for one of the Eastern periodicals, or get something equally as good by subscribing for the **Chicago Ledger** for \$1.50. Send for a sample copy, free, of the **Chicago Ledger**, and compare it with others that cost more. Don't take our word for it. Send name and address to THE CHICAGO LEDGER, 271 Franklin street, and a copy will be sent at once.

PROCRASTINATION is the thief of a good time," was the lament of the small boy who got up too late to take the excursion train.

A RETIRED dramatic performer would make a good tax-collector, because he's an ex-acting man.

## Don't Read This

If you have a sufficiency of this world's goods; but if you have not, write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive, free, full particulars about work that you can do, and live at home, wherever you are located, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards. All succeed; both sexes; all ages. All is new. Capital not required; Hallett & Co. will start you. Don't delay; investigate at once, and grand success will attend you.

## A Tribute to American Genius

were the recent awards at Liverpool and Edinburgh of silver medals to Seabury & Johnson, Pharmaceutical Chemists, and proprietors of Benson's Capsule Plasters. These plasters are endorsed by 5,000 physicians and pharmacists as the only reliable external remedy for coughs, colds, rheumatism, etc. Beware of nostrums advertised by quacks.

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Is failing to provide the proper means to expel from the system those disease germs which cause scrofula, indigestion, diphtheria, rheumatism, and sick headache. The only reliable means is Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

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For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferrophosphated Elixir of Calava," made by Casswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever and other sickness it has no equal.

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of this country use over thirteen million cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?

Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

THOUSANDS of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, inflammation, or ulceration. By druggists.

It's very curious, but doctors never seem to know anybody well.—*Burlington Free Press*.

DR. PIERCE'S "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

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THE Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has published a Pronouncing Dictionary containing 320 pages, 32,000 words, and 670 engravings. It teaches everybody how to pronounce correctly. Send sixteen cents in stamps to PAUL MORTON, G. P. and T. A., C. R. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill., and get a copy of the Dictionary—the cheapest book issued.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

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Probably no form of disease is so generally distributed among our whole population as scrofula. Almost every individual has this latent poison coursing his veins. The terrible sufferings endured by those afflicted with scrofulous sores cannot be understood by others, and their gratitude on finding a remedy that cures them, astonishes a well person. The wonderful power of

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in eradicating every form of Scrofula has been so clearly and fully demonstrated that it leaves no doubt that it is the greatest medical discovery of this generation. It is made by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass., and is sold by all druggists.

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For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.  
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A positive cure for Scrofula and all Blood and Skin Diseases.  
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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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R. T. HAZELTINE,  
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FRANK MCKELVY.

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C. N. U. No. 8-87

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Do not put your baby to sleep with laudanum when restless, if you want it to look bright, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

Take a dose of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills when you have a coated tongue, or a bad breath.

Day's Horse Powder sells for twenty-five cents a pound package. Tell it to your friends.

'Tis sweet to sing of Drexel's Bell Cologne.

UP around Allegan they say everything looks lovely for the new court house, but from the opinions we hear people express there will be a tremendous opposition from this section of the county. There seems to be a strong supposition that Allegan county will sooner or later be subdivided, and people are adverse to building a new court house until they are more certain about the size of the county it is to accommodate. Ottawa, which only has fourteen townships against Allegan's twenty-four, would like to get from us the four northern towns which border on her territory. It is quite likely that Representative Diekema will introduce a bill in the present legislature to accomplish the carving act, for Diekema has the interests of his native city at heart, and with the southern boundary line of Ottawa county removed six miles, it would be dollars to doughnuts that Holland would soon be the county seat of that county. This matter has been agitated for the past two years and as long as there is any probability of its coming to pass the people of the townships in question and the people of this part of the county will not want to vote for a new court house.—Saugatuck Commercial.

**Bargain in Music.**  
This Favorite Album of Songs and Ballads, containing thirty-two pieces of choice and popular music, full sheet music size, with complete words and music and piano accompaniment is finely printed upon heavy paper with a very attractive cover. The following are the titles of the songs and ballads contained in the favorite Album:—As I'd Nothing Else to do; The Dear Old Song of Home; Mother, Watch the Little Feet; Oh, you pretty Blue-eyed Witch; Blue Eyes; Katy's Letter; The Passing Bell; I Saw Esau Kissing Kate; Won't You tell Me Why, Robin; The Old Garden Gate; Down Below the Waving Lindens; Faded Leaves; All Among the Summer Roses; Touch the Harp Gently, My pretty Louise; I really don't think I shall marry; Dreaming of Home; The old Cottage Clock; Across the Sea; A Year Ago; Bachelor's Hall; Ruth and I; Good Night; One Happy Year Ago; Jennie in the Orchard; The Old Barn Gate; Jack's Farewell; Polly; Whisper in the Twilight. This is a very fine collection of real vocal gems, and gotten up in very handsome style. Published in the usual way and bought at a music store, these 32 pieces would cost you \$11.20. We bought a job lot of this music at a great sacrifice and as the holidays are past, we desire to close out our stock at once. Will send you the entire collection well wrapped and postpaid for only 40 cents. Send immediately. Address, THE EMPIRE NEWS CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

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For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Parous 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.

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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

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,  
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,  
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**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.

**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.

### Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Wednesday, the ninth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. Present, Charles E. Soule, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Michael J. Clapper, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth Clapper, widow of said deceased, and sole legatee in said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in said court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, and for her own appointment as executrix thereof as named in said will. Thereupon it is ordered, that

**Tuesday, the Eighth day of March,** next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) Attest.

## 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.

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, 1886.

## THE STAR

A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Democratic Administration.

Published in the City of New York.

**WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,**

EDITOR.

Daily, Weekly, and Sunday Editions.

**THE WEEKLY STAR,**

An Eight-page Newspaper, issued every Wednesday.

A clean, pure, bright and interesting FAMILY PAPER.

It contains the latest news, down to the hour of going to press.

Agricultural, Market, Fashion, Household, Financial and Commercial, Political, Poetical, Humorous and Editorial

Departments, all under the direction of trained journalists of the highest ability. Its columns will be found crowded with good things from beginning to end.

Original stories by distinguished American and foreign writers of fiction.

**TERMS OF THE WEEKLY STAR TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

Free of Postage in the United States and Canada, outside the limits of New York City.

**ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR.**

Clubs of 10 to the same P. O. address, with an additional copy to organizer of Club, \$10.00

FOR THREE MONTHS, on trial, 25 cents

Special terms and extraordinary inducements to agents and canvassers. Send for Circulars.

## THE DAILY STAR.

THE DAILY STAR contains all the news of the day in an attractive form. Its special correspondence by cable from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Dublin, is a commendable feature.

At Washington, Albany, and other news centers, the ablest correspondents, specially retained by THE STAR, furnish the latest news by telegraph.

Its literary features are unsurpassed. The Financial and Market Reviews are unusually full and complete.

**TERMS OF THE DAILY STAR TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

Free of Postage in the United States and Canada, outside the limits of New York City.

Every Day, for one year (including Sunday), \$7.00

Daily, without Sunday, one year, 6.00

Every Day, six months, 3.50

Daily, without Sunday, six months, 2.50

Sunday, without Daily, one year, 1.50

Address, **THE STAR,**

Broadway and Park Place, New York.

**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, 1886.

## 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.

**HIGGINS & HANSON,**

Manufacturers of the

**"ANCHOR" BRAND**

—OF—

**Water-Proof Horse & Wagon**

**COVERS,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Coats, Leggings, Aprons.

—ALSO—

**AWNINGS,**

Tents, Overalls, Etc.

Factory over Harrington's

Store, Eighth St.

HIGGINS & HANSON.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 4, 1887. 1-8t.

**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.

**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.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 13, 1887.

**NEXT!!**

—AT—  
**BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS**

you can get a

**A Good Clean Shave.**

**A Scientific Haircut or**

**Invigorating Shampoo**

at any time.

**HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.**

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

**FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE**

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

**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.

## The Great Pioneer Newspaper.

The proud distinction of being the oldest newspaper in the State of Michigan is enjoyed by The Detroit Free Press. Established more than fifty years ago, its career has been one of uninterrupted success.

The history of the Free Press is the history of Michigan. Published while this commonwealth was yet a Territory, The Free Press was recognized as a power in the land at the time of her admission into the sisterhood of States. From that day to this, the energies of the paper have always been directed to, and identified with, the advancement of the state's best interests; it has grown with its growth and shared in its prosperity. It is no wonder then that The Free Press claims the right to add to the glory of being the oldest, the even more honorable title of being THE BEST paper—the best for the Merchant, Mechanic, Farmer, the best for the Family, and, when quantity and quality of matter is considered, beyond question THE CHEAPEST.

In the Daily is published in compact readable form, in addition to its own special dispatches, all the Associated Press News, Quotations of the Produce, Stock and Money Markets, congressional, Legislative and State News, and all the News of the World, besides a splendid selection of current Literary matter. The Free Press is issued every day in the year, 8 pages Daily, 12 to 16 pages Sunday and is delivered by Local Agents in all the cities and towns of the state that can be reached on the day of publication. The price is 15 cents a week. It is also sent by mail to any address for 60 cents a month or \$7 a year.

### The Weekly Free Press.

To those who for any reason cannot arrange to take the Daily, is offered the Weekly edition, a fifty-six column paper—brim full of magazine-newspaper reading matter, crisp, attractive, interesting and instructive. ORIGINAL STORIES; both short and continued; TOPICS OF THE TIMES; THE HOUSEHOLD, contributed by women readers; LETTER BOX and PUZZLES; POINTED EDITORIAL COMMENT; SPECIAL ARTICLES on thousands of subjects, and a complete summary of the news of the WEEK are among its attractions. It numbers among its regular contributors a larger number of the best known authors and writers than any other journal. Its circulation is enormous—exceeding one hundred thousand copies per week. If money, industry and enterprise can keep it so it will continue to be regarded as one of the leading weekly newspapers of America. Price, One Dollar per year.

Every family in Michigan ought to take The Free Press.

## 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.**

**SMOKE**

**"LATEST NEWS"**

Havana Filled

**CIGARS.**

Price 5 Cents.