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### Holland City News, Volume 15, Number 5: March 6, 1886

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XV.—NO. 5.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 706.

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

W. H. ROGERS, Editor and Publisher.

### Terms of Subscription.

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

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

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

## Business Directory.

### Commission Merchant.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

### Furniture.

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

### General Dealers.

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

### Hotels.

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

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

VAN DER VEN, J. M., Manufactures the best 5 cent cigar made. Havana filled. Smoke them. For sale by all dealers. 2-ly.

### Physicians.

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

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

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

## Societies.

### F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evenings, Jan. 20, Feb. 17, March 17, April 14, May 12, June 16, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 27.

D. L. BOYD, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

### Knights of Labor.

Harmony Assembly, No. 3,719, of Holland City, meet in Odd Fellows' Hall every week. All communications should be addressed to HARMONY LOCK BOX, 27-y, Holland, Mich.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

#### (WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 40c; Beans, \$1.00; Butter, 14, 15 cts; Eggs, 14c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes 30c.

#### RETAIL.

Apples, 50, 60c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 15@16c; Eggs, 15c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, 40c.

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

#### (WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 45c; Bran, \$9 100 lbs., 75c; Barley \$9 cwt., \$1.10; Clover seed, \$9 bu., \$5.40; Corn Meal \$9 cwt., 95c; Corn, shelled, old, 42c, new 38; Flour \$4.50; Fine Corn Meal, \$9 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed, \$9 ton, \$19.00; Feed, \$9 100 lbs., \$1.00; Hay, \$8.00, \$9 Middling, \$9 100 lbs., 30c; Oats, 30@32c; Pearl Barley, \$9 100 lbs., \$6.00; Rye, 35c; Timothy Seed, \$9 100 lbs., \$6.00; Red Fultz, 35; Lancaster Red, 35. Corn, ear, 35c.

#### RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 55c; Bran, \$9 100 lbs., 85c; Barley, \$9 100 lbs., \$1.25; Clover seed, \$9 bu., \$5.40; Corn Meal, \$9 100 lbs., 1.00; Corn, shelled, 50c; Flour, \$5.00; Fine corn meal, \$9 100 lbs., \$1.50; Feed, \$9 ton, \$19.00; Feed, \$9 100 lbs., \$1.00; Hay, \$8.00, \$9 Middling, \$9 100 lbs., 30; Oats, 35c; Pearl Barley, \$9 100 lbs., \$6.00; Rye, 40c; Timothy seed, \$9 100 lbs., \$6.00; Corn, ear, 35c.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

OUR officers had six tramps in custody one night this week.

GEO. H. SOUTER has a word to say in our special notices.

Mrs. D. KRUIDENIER, of Pella, Ia., is visiting relatives in this city.

Jos. FIXTER's stove factory started running last Thursday morning.

THE only thing that can make money without advertising—the mint.

BORN:—To and Mrs. P. Boot, on Tuesday, March 2, 1886, a daughter.

THE Macatawa Park Association have an advertisement in this issue. Read it.

MARCH was ushered in like a lamb. Let us hope it will go out the same way.

MR. LINCOLN MISNER, of Traverse City, has become an attache of the News office.

ICE boating on Macatawa Bay has furnished amusement for the boys this week.

Miss NELLIE WHITE, of Grand Haven, is visiting Mrs. R. A. Kanters of this city.

MR. L. VAN PUTTEN was fortunate enough last Saturday evening to draw a bicycle at a raffle.

LAST night the Macatawa Social Club held the last of a series of ten receptions in the Opera House.

If you want to enjoy a boom in business and want to boom your business advertise in the News.

KIN POTTER who recently started a laundry here has an advertisement in this issue. Read it.

WM. G. SMITH, with the firm of Marder, Luse & Co., type founders, of Chicago, called Wednesday.

Mrs. D. M. GEE & Co. will have a special sale of Holiday Goods on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

THIS has been a busy week in the entertainment line. Nearly every evening the Opera House has been used.

REV. JOHN VAN DER MEULEN, of Ebenezer, will preach in English in the Third Church to-morrow, Sunday, evening.

LAST Saturday evening the friends and neighbors of Mr. Jas. Huntley gathered at his home and spent the evening very pleasantly.

THE Life Saving Station at our harbor is nearly completed. The boats will arrive and the crew go on duty about the middle of May.

THE train men on the Chicago & West Michigan R'y donned their new uniforms last Monday. The suit is complete and very becoming.

SINCE the Third Church have held services in the English language on Sunday evenings there has been large congregations in attendance at that church.

A PIE social will be given at the residence of Mrs. Daniel Bertsch on next Wednesday evening. All interested in the Methodist church are invited.

DR. R. A. SCROUTEN who lately moved to this city from Grand Rapids intends going back again in a few weeks. He wants to rent his house on the corner of Ninth and Fish streets. See Special Notices.

PROF. TOWNSEND's entertainments will be given at low prices same as last year, which will no doubt secure large audiences. He has just concluded a long series of entertainments in Boston, Mass., and comes direct from there to Michigan.

M. NOTIER has purchased the site for his creamery. It is the same as we mentioned in our last issue, the lot just east of the Water Works Pump house on Fish street. Ice houses are being erected and filled with ice and the work will be pushed rapidly forward.

THROUGH the courtesy of Supervisor Van Duren we have received a copy of the printed proceedings of the October, 1885, and January, 1886, sessions of the Board of Supervisors. The book, while answering every purpose expected of it, is set up to the one of a year ago in a mechanical point of view. It is, however, a creditable job, all things considered.

A SUIT for the recovery of one hundred dollars was brought this week against A. B. Bosman by Mrs. Dan Doyle. The suit grew out of the purchase of household goods from Dan Doyle by Bosman. The trial was before Esquire Post. The jury disagreed after being out several hours.

A CATECHISM class of girls of the First Church gave their pastor, Rev. E. Bos, a glad surprise last Monday evening. They spent the evening with the reverend gentleman and his family and departed at an early hour but not before they had presented them with some very fine and costly presents.

A GAME of Polo between the Hartford's, of Fennville, and the Stars of Holland will be played at the Star Rink next Wednesday evening. This will be the first match game of Polo ever played in the city and as both clubs have uniforms and play well it will be very interesting to spectators. The admission will be as usual.

Two boys living near the depot pilfered two or three dollars from a bureau in a neighbor's house last Wednesday. The boys' teacher discovered them with more money than is usually carried by youths of tender years and finally made them tell where they got it. The marshal took them in hand and after a good scare they were released.

AN exchange thinks an editor is a good deal like a preacher. When he writes a good thing the people asks who wrote it for him. When a preacher says a good thing the people wonder where he stole it. No wonder that preachers and editors have to swear a little occasionally about the way the members of the church and subscribers talk about him.

NEXT week Prof. Townsend the funny Psychologist will be at Lyceum Opera House and give two of his amusing meretric entertainments. The simple mention of the name of Prof. Townsend will be sufficient to remind many of our people of the amusing scenes and hearty laughter at his entertainments last year. He is expected to arrive here on Wednesday.

MONDAY afternoon next the masonic fraternity expect to dedicate their new hall in Post's building on the corner of River and Tenth streets. The dedication ceremonies will take place at 2:30 p. m. and will be conducted by Deputy Grand Master R. C. Hatheway, of Grand Rapids and an able corps of assistants. In the evening a ball at the Opera House and a banquet at the city hotel will conclude the ceremonies.

LAST TUESDAY, March 2, Mr. John E. McLane, who is employed in the telegraph office at this station, was married to Miss Mary A. Garvey, an estimable young lady of Muskegon, by Father Van Pammel in St. Mary's Church. They left immediately for the East on a bridal tour and on their return will make Holland their future home. We wish "Mack" and his wife abundant success and happiness on their journey together through life.

MANY of our readers will be called upon by P. F. Collier's agent, who is selling "Waverly Novels," Abbotsford edition. The original price of this edition was \$150. It is now sold for \$12 in nine volumes, same plates, same type, and historical notes, giving an autograph letter from Sir. Walter Scott in relation thereto. The nine volumes will be delivered on payment of \$2.00 down and \$1.00 each month afterwards. Don't fail to subscribe for this work. Dickens, Thackeray, and Washington Irving's works sold on same payments. All these works are elegantly bound and contain good illustrations. The payments are so easy every one can purchase them.

### F. M. Fogg's Address.

IN accordance with announcement the distinguished labor agitator, Hon. F. M. Fogg, of Lansing, addressed the workingmen of this city on last Tuesday evening. The Opera House was filled with a good audience which consisted of nearly every laborer in the city. The speaker spoke of the evils existing between capital and labor and which were the prime cause that led to the combining of labor in trades' unions and in labor organizations. The Knights of Labor, he said, had one of the most honored causes to work in that had ever been known on this earth. He then defined the objects and purposes of the Knights fully and completely. He read their platform and layed great stress upon

their cardinal principles,—the upbuilding of the laborer himself. Mr. Fogg was heartily applauded during the address and his listeners remained until fully 10 o'clock when the audience dispersed.

### Wendling's Lecture.

THE fourth entertainment of the lecture course occurred with the lecture of Hon. Geo. R. Wendling on last Wednesday evening. We are safe in saying that no man ever spoke in Holland who so thoroughly captivated his audience as Mr. Wendling. The subject of his lecture, "Saul of Tarsus," was handled only as a great orator and scholar can handle a subject. It was addressed to all classes. It was rare in rhetorical finish and in its wide learning and graphic delineation of ancient and modern heroes and orators, and in its superb declamation and splendid oratory. The rendition of Paul's great speeches was a striking feature of the lecture. We hope to hear Mr. Wendling again in Holland. The next and last lecture of the course will be given by Wallace Bruce, an orator that is highly spoken of. Mr. Bruce comes in the place of Senator Van Wyck, who was obliged to send word this week that it would be absolutely impossible for him to be here this winter. It was also announced that a musical entertainment would be given here between now and Mr. Bruce's lecture. The entertainment will be given by members of the Philharmonic Society of Grand Rapids.

### THE FRUIT GROWERS.

#### A Very Pleasant and Successful Meeting.

THE meetings of the West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society held in this city during the present week have been, as we are told, and have reason to believe, of unusual interest and importance, both as to the attendance and matters discussed.

On Wednesday afternoon the arrivals at this city of gentlemen for the purpose of attending these meetings were: Judge J. G. Ramsdell, of Traverse City, Messrs. Geo. La Fleur and W. B. Andrews, of Allegan, Walter Phillips, A. S. Kedzie, E. W. Branch and E. D. Andrews, Grand Haven, Senator C. J. Monroe and Messrs. Joseph Lannin, Norman Phillips, of South Haven, Senator H. G. Sherwood, Watervliet, Levi Loomis, Wm. Conner, Ganges, C. L. Bissell, Grand Rapids, J. S. Hopkins, Benton Harbor, and others whose names we could not get. These several gentlemen, as they arrived with the trains, were waited upon by the committee of reception, who escorted them to the office of A. Visscher, Esq., where an informal meeting was held, when the society was informed that Geo. R. Wendling was to lecture that same evening in this city, and in part to prevent any possible confusion, which might occur on this account, an invitation was extended to the West Michigan Society to attend the lecture. The invitation was accepted with thanks and the meeting adjourned to meet in the morning at Lyceum Opera House.

On Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the president of the society, Walter A. Phillips, of Grand Haven, and in behalf of our citizens Dr. O. E. Yates delivered the address of welcome, in which, after briefly touching upon some of the more important and ennobling features of fruit culture, and the worthy mission of the organization holding their meeting in this city, he bade them a hearty welcome and extended the hospitality of the place. Dr. A. S. Kedzie, of Grand Haven, on behalf of the society, made a very happy and cordial response in which he alluded with great satisfaction to the entertainment already afforded them the previous evening in the lecture of Geo. R. Wendling, which by him and the society had been listened to with great enjoyment. Now E. W. Branch, of Grand Haven, both greatly amused and interested the society by his address on "The Love of Fruit," giving various instances, in part drawn from personal experiences, demonstrating to full satisfaction that he was a lover of fruit, even of "wild plums." Chas. A. Dutton, of this city, read a well prepared paper on "How to Protect the Vineyard Against the Cut-worm," and this was followed by a very general and highly interesting discussion. In a later issue we will give some of the ideas which were here advanced. A highly interesting paper was now read by A. D. Botsford of Otsego, in which by word of introduction he gave a high tribute of praise to the early settlers of our city for their true religion, habits of temperance, frugality, and enter-

prise. The subject of his paper was the "Culture of Celery" and this he treated very exhaustively and to entire satisfaction, whereupon the society gave him their votes of thanks.

The arrivals on Thursday of gentlemen from abroad attending these meetings were: Ex-Lieut-Gov. Holt, of Muskegon, A. D. Botsford, of Otsego, Messrs. H. O. Shumaker, Geo. A. Nye and Daniel Falconer, of Saugatuck, G. W. Humphries, of South Haven, Byron Markham, of Laketown, and others.

The afternoon's session was opened by a paper by Dr. A. S. Kedzie on "Marketing Fruit." This greatly denounced our present system of marketing fruit through commission merchants and offered some new ideas as to what might be a suitable substitute for it. It was followed by a discussion and then referred to a committee. Hon. H. H. Helt entertained and benefited the meeting by a paper on "Can Sandy Soils be made Profitable." He took the position they could be by proper treatment and fertilizers. A long and instructive discussion ensued to which we will also refer to in another issue. Byron Markham, of Laketown, closed the exercises of the afternoon by reading a very good and practical paper on "Mistakes of New Beginners in Fruit Culture."

Thursday evening the Opera House was well filled by our citizens who took an interest in the meetings of the Society and who had a curiosity to see the exhibits of fruits displayed. The exercises of the evening were opened by Lambert's band which rendered a pleasing Andante and Waltz. Prof. Kollen then read a paper on "Pomona's Suggestions." The subject was handled in an able manner and was listened to with great interest by the audience, which tendered him a vote of thanks. On the completion of the address, Gilmore's quartette rendered a vocal selection entitled "Star of Descending Night," which was heartily applauded. Mr. Joseph Lannin, of South Haven, then read an address on "Are cold Waves more frequent and severe than formerly? and why?" Mr. Lannin stated that he was not a scientist and laid no claims to being one. He dealt with the subject in a good practical manner. The address was followed by a piece of music by the band, and the question was then discussed for some time by Profs. Scott and Kollen and Senator Sherwood. After which the meeting adjourned to the next morning.

On Friday morning the committees appointed during the previous sessions reported: The Committee on Resolutions by Senator Sherwood, as chairman, reported resolutions of appreciation and thanks for the generous hospitality awarded the society during its stay in this city by the local Fruit Growers' Society, and the citizens generally. The Committee on Fruits reported that there was a fine display of fruit on exhibition, both of apples and grapes, mentioning as the largest exhibitors Mr. Andrews, of Allegan, and Senator Sherwood, of Watervliet, as other contributors worthy of special mention were C. A. Dutton and J. J. Van Dyke, each of whom presented some fine grapes in a good state of preservation, and also G. Van Den Belt, G. Humphries, Geo. S. Harrington, John A. Kooyers, G. J. Boone, A. Van Der Haar and several others. The Committee appointed by the Society to confer with our S. O. & W. A. Agricultural Society to effect a union for the purpose of making its exhibitions of fruit in connection with our Agricultural Society, if deemed mutually advantageous, reported that it had a conference with the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society, and that the committee reported favorable to such a union, and the terms upon which such a union can be effected would be as follows:

First—The West Michigan Fruit Growers' Society to have absolute control over the Pomological Department at the annual exhibition.

Second—The Society to have the privilege of making out the premium list and awarding premiums.

Third—Our Society to guarantee the sum of \$500 for premiums and incidental expenses.

Fourth—Our Society to take into its treasury and own all gate money and admission fees from exhibitors.

Fifth—Our Society to hold the amount guaranteed until after exhibition then to pay the premiums awarded and other moneys held by us for them on the orders of the President of said Society countersigned by its Secretary.

The committee further reported that a committee of three be appointed by this Society to prepare the premium list for the fruit department and that the chairman of said committee be superintendent of said department. The report was unanimously adopted. As such committee were appointed Joseph Lannin, of South Haven, Walter A. Phillips, of Grand Haven, and Daniel Falconer, of Saugatuck. After the reading of an interesting paper on "Fertilizers and their Application" by C. Company, of Norton, followed by an instructive discussion the Society adjourned to meet in June at South Haven.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

FREDERICK WHITE, a Wall street banker, died in his carriage on Staten Island, as he was starting for his office. . . . The second volume of James G. Blaine's book has been issued. It begins with the administration of Andrew Johnson, and deals with that period in a particularly clear and interesting manner. Mr. Blaine's treatment of this subject is a qualified defense of Johnson and a denial of the justice of the impeachment proceedings. . . . Samuel Brigham, cashier of the Wyndham National Bank of Norwich, Conn., has been held in \$15,000 bail on charges of abstracting a \$5,000 note from the bank, of misappropriating bank money, and of embezzlement. . . . James K. Winters killed himself at Reading, Pa., by fastening a rubber hose to a gas-burner, placing the other end in his mouth, and turning on the gas.

GENERAL HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer, has sued George Jones, the proprietor of the New York Times, to recover \$100,000 damages for alleged libel, it being charged that the newspaper published libelous statements concerning the plaintiff's character as a signal-service officer, and also concerning his connection with the recent arctic expedition.

ONE year ago, says a New York dispatch Gen. Grant signed a contract for the publication of his memoirs, by which it was agreed that he should receive 70 per cent. of the profits of the work, \$1,000 being paid in advance. An edition of 325,000 of the first volume has been printed, and less than 12,000 copies remain on hand, while forty presses are banging away turning out a complete book at every revolution of their cylinders. Last week Mrs. Grant received a check for \$200,000 on account. The publisher expects to give Mrs. Grant a check for a similar amount before July 1, and is confident Mrs. Grant will receive in all \$500,000 from the book.

### THE WEST.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, of Salt Lake, makes haste to repudiate all connection with the assault recently made by his sons and nephews upon District Attorney Dixon. . . . The Probate Court at Cincinnati has removed Martin Brockman and Fred Hermann from directorships in the City Infirmary. They last week sent in their resignations and fled to Canada and Cuba. . . . Frank Smith, a desperado confined in the penitentiary of Minnesota, was killed in self-defense by Deputy Warden Reed. . . . Officials of the Wisconsin Central Road claim that by April they will have their track laid to the suburbs of Chicago. . . . Chicago elevators contain 14,356,669 bushels of wheat, 2,754,529 bushels of corn, 379,979 bushels of oats, 279,302 bushels of rye, and 144,241 bushels of barley; total, 17,914,720 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 17,668,694 bushels a year ago.

AT Niantic, Ill., Joseph Phillips, aged 70, of Illinois, attempted to elope with Flora Chambers, 15 years old, but the uncle of the girl interfered with their plans. Phillips was locked up. . . . At Milwaukee, Assistant Cashier Abbott Lawrence, of the National Exchange Bank, was shot and dangerously wounded by George A. Wardner, until recently city bookkeeper in the same bank. Wardner gave himself up, and appears to be unconcerned as to the results. . . . Father Betts, the St. Louis champion of the dead and disgraced Jardine, has been asked by the vestrymen of Trinity Church to withdraw his resignation. He is assured of their entire allegiance and that of the whole congregation, and is strongly urged to remain with them and carry out his work in the parish. . . . Swedish railway laborers attacked the cooks and waiters in a boarding-house near Centralia, Iowa, wounding some of them with knives. Another party attempted to "clean out" a saloon, but were scared off by the bar-keeper, who shot one of the rioters in the leg. . . . George Smith, a colored railway porter, of Independence, Mo., who had written love letters to a white girl of thirteen, was taken by the girl's father and a number of others to a barn, strung to a beam, and scourged with a cowhide. . . . Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, and Miss Mina, daughter of President Lewis Miller, of the Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly, were married at the residence of the bride's parents at Akron, Ohio. . . . A gun which is being tested at Kalamazoo is said to have sent a huge steel ball through fourteen thicknesses of boiler plate. Its inventor claims that he can propel a ball fifteen miles.

ON a ranch near Deming, New Mexico, General Crook and the Apache Chief Geronimo held a conference, in which the latter asked leave to return to his reservation. Crook demanded an unconditional surrender, but the Indian leader rode away with a white flag flying. . . . Three ranches at Wheatland, Cal., were visited by masked men, who drove out the Chinese, marched them to Wheatland, and then set them at liberty. At one ranch the Chinese quarters were fired and destroyed.

COUNTY CLERK DALTON was again arrested at Cincinnati for failing to comply with a legislative order to take certain election returns to Columbus. Judge Robertson granted his release, however, on a writ of habeas corpus. Dalton was unable to comply with the order, as the Senate committee still holds the returns. . . . Presiding Elder Lugg, of the Janesville (Wis.) District, vouches for the cure by faith of two men after fervent prayers in their behalf. One, who was pronounced incurable, arose from his bed and walked to church the following Sunday, and the other, a veteran soldier, who had used crutches since the war, was enabled to dispense with their use. . . . The Attorney General of Minnesota has filed in the Supreme Court a suit to forfeit the charters of the Central and Southern Minnesota, the Hastings and Dakota, and the St. Paul and Sioux City Roads, on the ground that they have executed none of their franchises, but are kept in existence to hold their land grants. . . . Dr. Edward H. Coates shot and killed Dr. A. B. Keith at St. Louis. Both men were dentists. Coates had unsuccessfully tried to get divorced from his wife, and regarded Keith as the

cause of his marital misery. Keith was sixty-five years old.

A TWELFTH son of Carl Detloff, christened Grover Cleveland Detloff by permission of the President, was baptized at the German Lutheran Church at Detroit. Congressman Maybury acted as sponsor for the President, and when the question was asked, "Do you, Grover Cleveland, renounce the devil and all his works?" Congressman Maybury responded "Yah" with the other sponsors, in decidedly poor German. The child, after this ceremony, began to cry, and Maybury decided to leave the kissing of it to the President himself. . . . Commenting on the recent decision of the Indiana Supreme Court, in upholding the legislature's right to control telephone rates, Mr. Edison says if the law is to prevail universally, the Patent Office might as well be closed, for capitalists will not take up inventions. He believes that the doctrine is fatal to progress, and thinks the United States Supreme Court will declare the Indiana statute to be unconstitutional. . . . A schedule of the defunct Ritzinger Bank, Indianapolis, shows: Assets, \$267,827.74; liabilities, \$455,868.53. There were 1,400 depositors, and the assignee says he thinks he can pay 45 cents on the dollar. The live stock on Ritzinger's farm will be sold March 10. . . . Weiborn Wartena, a Hollander, was hanged at Rensselaer, Ind., for the murder of a neighbor named Dreger in 1884. Wartena confessed his crime soon after his arrest, but upon the scaffold declared his innocence. . . . T. C. Dutro, a St. Louis capitalist, while examining the Col. Sellers mine at Leadville, fell into an eight-foot stoep and suffered injuries which resulted in his death.

THAT fine actor, Mr. W. J. Florence, appears this week at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, as Bob Brierly in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." Mr. Florence was the original of this character in this country, and played it for nearly six months in the East when it was first brought over. Mr. Florence is probably the most versatile artist now on the stage; equally at home in high or low comedy, an Irish brogue, a French or German dialect fits his tongue as well as his native vernacular. In English dialect parts he has also been successful.

THE Rev. Sam Jones, the evangelist, preached three times, in Chicago, last Sunday. Fifteen thousand people heard him during the day, and he seemed to hold the audiences spellbound.

### THE SOUTH.

JUDGE JACKSON, of the Federal Court at Charleston, West Virginia, in sentencing George J. Williams for pension frauds, embodied an order for his perpetual banishment from the State, to take effect sixty days after his release from jail. . . . The Houston Savings Bank, of Houston, Texas, has closed its doors, and D. F. Smith has been appointed receiver. The total amount of money deposited with the bank is \$250,000. Its failure is due to the heavy run upon it at the time when the Houston City Bank failed recently. The bank had a paid-up capital of \$100,000.

THE Missouri and Arkansas division of the Texas and St. Louis Railroad has been sold to representatives of the bondholders for \$7,401,000. . . . The Louisiana Board of Pardons has refused to yield to the petition of 26,786 citizens to release Ford and Murphy, the murderers of Captain Murphy. The Governor fixed March 12 as the date for their execution.

### WASHINGTON.

Senator Van Wyck has introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing the use of the proceeds of the sinking fund created by the Thurman act in the construction of branch railroad and telegraph lines. It creates a board to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Presidents of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads, which shall convert into money the securities now on deposit in the Treasury as a sinking fund to pay the matured indebtedness of these companies, and to use the same to construct branch railroad and telegraph lines to connect with the lines of said companies. It provides in detail for the manner of construction, the rates to be charged, and for other matters connected with the construction and operation of such roads and lines.

SECRETARY MANNING has written a letter to Chairman Morrison, of the Ways and Means Committee, in which he estimates that Mr. Morrison's tariff bill will reduce the public revenue about \$12,000,000. The clauses of the bill limiting the maximum of duties to certain ad valorem rates will give rise to controversies over values which will have to be approximately ascertained by customs officers, and he advises that the decisions of officers in such cases be made final. The Secretary calls attention to the necessity of making definite classifications, so as to avoid troublesome litigation. Provisions fixing the rate of duty according to the component material of chief value leads to litigation, he says, because of the uncertainty of the meaning of that term when applied to a manufactured article. Attention is also called to the uncertainty of the term "broken or granulated rice," and a suggestion is made that a maximum size be stated, so as to avoid controversy. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend that Congress provide specific duties on silk.

REPRESENTATIVE SANBURN has reported to the House Committee on Agriculture that he finds on thorough examination a strong analogy between cholera in the human race and the so-called Texas plague in cattle, in the manner of its mode of propagation and spread among cattle, as well as very many conditions and symptoms in common with yellow fever. He thinks that the disease, like cholera, is spread by the excretions of the infected cattle, and considers a board fence separating well from diseased or exposed cattle a sufficient quarantine. Dr. Swinburne of the committee expresses the opinion that the infected northern or western cattle do not transmit the disease one to the other, and recommends an appropriation for a scientific commission to investigate the plague, the enactment of laws governing the transportation of cattle, and the enforcement of quarantine.

CONGRESSMAN LAWLER has a bill to present to Congress providing for the closing of the Chicago River, between the lake and Twelfth street. . . . A ship canal is proposed from the river at Sixteenth street to the lake. The House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed on bills granting

right of way through Indian Territory to the Fort Scott and Kansas, Fort Worth and Denver, Kansas and Arkansas Valley, and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Companies. . . . The House adopted a resolution empowering the Post-office Committee "to ascertain whether additional legislation is necessary to prevent the monopoly of telegraphic facilities, and to secure to the Southern, Western and Pacific States the benefits of competition between telegraph companies, and to protect the people of the United States against unreasonable charges for telegraphic services."

### POLITICAL.

THE special election in the Fifth Wisconsin Congressional District to choose a successor to the late Representative Rankin resulted in favor of Thomas R. Hudd, the Democratic nominee.

A Washington special says: "The Senators who attended the Michigan Club banquet in Detroit called upon Senator Jones, of Florida, who has been absent during the present session, and invited him to return to Washington with them. He replied that he was not yet ready to return, and did not see why he should hurry back. He had devoted himself assiduously to his senatorial duties for ten years, and could not understand why he should not now spend some time in relaxation and recreation without criticism. Senator Edmunds once went away with his family, Don Cameron went to Europe, and Sharon was rarely ever in the Senate, yet nobody criticized them. Senator Jones admitted that he had received Florida papers condemning him for his absence, but he thought the criticisms were unjust. Mr. Jones is a poor man. The woman with whom he is said to be infatuated is enormously wealthy. Mr. Jones' colleagues say that he is not losing his mind, as has been reported, but that there is method in his madness."

THE Supreme Court of Ohio upholds the Governor in removing the Police Commissioners of Cincinnati. The Mayor alone has power to fill the vacancies. . . . The Senate Judiciary Committee at Washington has decided to report adversely on the nomination of Zachariah Montgomery, of California, as Assistant District Attorney General for the Interior Department. The sentiments entertained by the nominee with respect to the public-school system, which were publicly expressed in a pamphlet issued by him several years ago, form the grounds for objection.

### GENERAL.

WORK has been commenced on the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge across the St. Lawrence at Lachine Rapids. It is to be 3,550 feet in length, of steel imported from Scotland, and will next year be in readiness for trains.

EX-SENATOR WILLIAM H. BARNUM has retired from the position of general manager of the Iron Cliff Mining Co., and succeeded by John Abeel, of New York. . . . Reports have reached Canada that six mounted policemen were killed by Indians near Regina, and that the police at Edmonton and Saskatchewan bid defiance to their officers.

IT is not true that the Chinese Consul General has advised Chinamen to quit America and return home. The report originated from arrangements being made with steamship companies to carry back poor sick, and unemployed Chinese at half rate. . . . The Circuit Court at Columbus, Ohio, affirmed the judgment in the Dalton contempt case, and the matter was at once referred to the Supreme Court of the State for final settlement.

THE Rochester American Rural Home has received crop reports from over five thousand correspondents, and, reviewing the situation, says: "Owing to strong foreign competition and the decrease of exports, farmers who have been growing spring wheat largely ought to consider very carefully the amount of wheat they put out. The winter-wheat outlook is uncertain, alternate freezing, covering, and uncovering being likely to injure the crop. The Pacific coast reports are favorable. The winter wheat crop coming out from under its blanket of snow is generally reported to be in fair condition; but at the same time it will be subjected to the freezing and thawing weather which is due at this season of the year. Very little grain is moving, and there is no prospect of any large increase."

THE Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers proposes to establish a Pittsburgh an extensive depot or store from which supplies of provisions, clothing, tobacco, etc., will be distributed to subordinate shops throughout the country, either at minimum wholesale prices or on commission, to be resold at cheap rates for the benefit of organized labor. . . . N. C. Ford & Co., distillers and general merchants at Simcoe, Ont., have failed for \$100,000.

### FOREIGN.

THE appointment of Mr. John Morley as Chief Secretary for Ireland is received with moderate friendliness by the papers of the Green Isle. In the event of Morley's defeat for re-election at Newcastle, Mr. Parnell offers to find him a constituency in Ireland.

THE British minister at Athens has telegraphed to London that Greece will submit to superior force and enter her protest against the demands of the powers. . . . Prince Jerome Napoleon has published a letter in which he protests against the contemplated expulsion from France of pretenders to the throne.

AT Monte Carlo a young commercial traveler who was on his bridal tour and had stopped for a few days at Monaco, committed suicide after ruining himself at the gaming table. . . . The cable announces the death of the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, the famous Baptist preacher of Liverpool, who in early life ran a locomotive on the London and Northwestern Road.

AN officer of the French army, named Poierier, went into the Chamber of Deputies, fired a revolver twice, and threw a letter toward Mr. Clemenceau offering to give to the Government the names of the betrayers of Metz. Poierier claimed to have been refused justice by his superiors. . . . The Associated British Chamber of Commerce sitting at London have adopted unanimously the resolution recently offered to the effect that the grant of home rule to Ireland would prove disastrous to trade.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

J. V. LEWIS, of Cincinnati, has organized a cotton-seed oil pool or corporation having a capital of \$20,000,000, to be known as the Cotton Oil Trust Company, and controlling 60 per cent. of the mills of the entire country. It is said the syndicate is besieged by applications for admission of mills not yet in the pool. . . . Explorers in Nebraska found within three miles of Chadron an ancient stone wall extending for seven miles. It is over a foot in thickness, from three to four feet high, and laid in cement with great regularity. . . . The bursting of a boiler resulted in the explosion of 12,000 pounds of powder in the Miami Powder Company's works near Xenia, Ohio, killing three men and blowing the dry house and its machinery to pieces. . . . The Illinois Central Road, in its report for 1895, shows an increase of \$464,485 in the earnings of the Illinois and Southern lines, and a decrease of \$34,054 in the Iowa leased tracks. The gross earnings per mile were \$6,108.90. . . . A masked mob expelled the Chinese working at East Portland and Albina, Oregon, displaying revolvers to menace the Chinese, who were driven to a ferryboat and then carried to Portland.

THE issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ended Feb. 27 was 305,060. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was 186,497. The shipments of fractional silver coin during the month of February amounted to \$230,089. . . . The United States Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the lower courts in favor of the defendant in the case of the State of Tennessee against the Pullman Car Company, brought to recover taxes on the cars of the company passing through the State.

THE Canadian Pacific Railroad depot at Winnipeg, Manitoba, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$200,000, with insurance of but \$40,000.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent to the Senate, on March 1, a special message declining to furnish unofficial documents relating to suspensions from office, and claiming the right to destroy them. When the message had been read Mr. Edmunds said it reminded him of the communication of King Charles I. to the Parliament. He also said that the President, unintentionally, no doubt, had entirely mistaken the question involved between himself and the Senate. It was ordered printed. The Senate, in executive session, rejected the nominations of Messrs. Pillsbury and Chase to be Collectors of Internal Revenue at Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me., respectively. The nomination of John H. Shaffer to be Postmaster at Kankakee was confirmed. The nomination of Surveyor General Dement, of Utah, was reported adversely. In the House of Representatives a member from South Carolina introduced a bill for the distribution of the surplus moneys in the Treasury during the next four years, among the respective States in proportion to their representation in the Senate and House. Mr. Brumm asked unanimous consent of the House to have printed in the Record a memorial signed by J. P. Brigham and others, asking for the impeachment of Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, for high crimes and misdemeanors in the execution of the silver law. Mr. Beach objected.

THE chaperon system is getting a foothold in the large American cities. In Paris this plan is used to the exclusion of all others; but in America it was almost unknown down to a quite recent date. A lady writer contends that the chaperon is becoming a necessity in the larger cities on account of the exclusion of so many young men from society through inability to meet the necessary expenditure of a society man. The larger the city the greater becomes the necessary expense. This state of affairs puts the society ladies in an uncomfortable majority over the society men, and recruits the ranks of "wall-flowers" to an alarming extent. So the chaperon becomes a beneficent institution, and young ladies will enjoy a greater independence of movement than ever before.

RICHARD WINEHALL, of South Egremont, Mass., recently sold his wife for three dollars. There appears to be a very gratifying boom in the wife market. Only recently a man sold his wife for five cents, and this sudden advance in price to three dollars shows that there is at least one industry that is not languishing.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	Choice to Prime Steers	5.75 @ 6.25
HOGS	Good Shipping	4.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	Common	3.50 @ 4.00
No. 2 Red	Choice Winter	4.00 @ 4.50
CORN—No. 2	Choice Spring	4.75 @ 5.25
OATS—White	Choice Winter	4.50 @ 5.00
PORK—Mess.	WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.81 @ .82
	CORN—No. 2	.36 @ .38
	OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .31
	RYE—No. 2	.53 @ .60
	BARLEY—No. 2	.64 @ .65
	Butter—Creamery	.18 @ .22
	Butter—Farm	.11 1/2 @ .12 1/2
	CHEESE—Full Cream	.06 @ .07
	Skimmed Flats	.17 @ .18
	EGGS—Fresh	.55 @ .56
	POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	10.50 @ 11.00
	PORK—Mess.	
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 2		.50 @ .52
CORN—No. 2		.35 @ .38
OATS—No. 2		.28 @ .30
RYE—No. 1		.53 @ .60
PORK—New Mess.		10.25 @ 10.75
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—No. 2		.92 @ .93
CORN—No. 2		.38 @ .40
OATS—No. 2		.32 @ .33
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.91 @ .92
CORN—Mixed		.35 @ .36
OATS—Mixed		.29 @ .30
PORK—New Mess.		10.75 @ 11.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.94 @ .95
CORN—No. 3		.38 @ .39
OATS—No. 2		.32 @ .33
PORK—Mess.		11.00 @ 11.25
LIVE HOGS		4.25 @ 4.75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red		.91 @ .92
CORN—New		.39 @ .38
OATS—No. 2		.29 @ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best		5.00 @ 5.50
Sheep		4.50 @ 5.00
HOGS		4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP		3.00 @ 3.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard		.98 @ .99
CORN—Yellow		.42 1/2 @ .43
CATTLE		4.50 @ 5.25

### CONGRESS.

#### What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

A BILL appropriating \$250,000 for the relief of settlers in Nebraska and Kansas who have been deprived of their lands by a prior grant to the Northern Kansas Railroad, and a bill allowing one or more officers of the army to accept temporary service under the Korean Government, with compensation therefor, passed the Senate Feb. 24. The Senate also passed the bill permitting national banks to change by a vote of two-thirds of their shareholders, and with the consent of the Comptroller of the Currency, the names, capital stock, and location, provided the location shall not be changed to another State nor to a place more than thirty miles distant from the original location. The bill gave rise to considerable debate, during which Senator Beck (Ky.) insisted that the control of the matter should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of the Comptroller of the Currency. He charged past Comptrollers with having sought to drive out of business every bank that was not a national bank. They had always done the work of the national banks, and when they resigned they went into those banks. One of them had no sooner left the Government service than he became President of a national bank, and another became Vice President of a national bank. The House passed the bill half-gallon by a vote of 219 to 191. Mr. Buttrick offered a substitute in the shape of a bill amending the Carlisle bill by requiring the minimum capacity of the packages into which spirits may be drawn to be thirty gallons; instead of ten, but the substitute was rejected. The House passed also the bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands in Iowa, and the bill annexing a portion of Idaho to the Territory of Washington. The Committee on Public Lands reported favorably the bill forfeiting certain grants to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, called up the Hennepin Canal bill and made a speech in its support. By means of the proposed canal, he said, the wheat of six Western States could be transported to the seaboard at a saving of six cents a bushel. If the canal were built in one year to build the canal in two or three years over. The United States had formidable competitors in the Liverpool market, and if the rates of transportation were not reduced it would soon find itself without that market.

The bill granting lands in severalty to certain Indians passed the Senate Feb. 25. Mr. Edmunds introduced the bill reported last year from the Foreign Affairs Committee providing for the inspection of meats for exportation, prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food and drink, and authorizing the President to prohibit by proclamation in his discretion products of countries unjustly discriminating against American products. Mr. Frye, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Staten Island Sound, known as Arthur Kill, and to establish the same as a post-road. This is the measure in which the Baltimore and Ohio is interested in obtaining entrance into New York City. The Bland educational bill was debated. The House indulged in a warm partisan debate over the pension appropriation bill. Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, said that the bill appropriated \$75,743,000, or about \$15,000,000 more than appropriated last year—a fact due to the accelerated work being done in the Pension Office. Mr. Henderson of Iowa took issue with Mr. Townsend, declaring that the average appropriation for pensions in the last six years was \$77,449,000. He then began a long partisan speech, in which he criticised the letter of Commissioner Black on the subject of arrears of pensions, which, he said, had been telegraphed all over the country twenty-four hours before it was sent to the Appropriations Committee, "with a \$93,000 lie in its stomach." Mr. Henderson defended ex-Commissioner Dudley's administration of the pension office, and in speaking of the charges of partisanship Messrs. Warner, of Ohio, and Randall, of Pennsylvania, replied briefly to Mr. Henderson. The former renewed the charges of partisanship and neglect of duty to conduct political campaigns made against ex-Commissioner Dudley. Mr. Randall thought that the Southern members had shown a wonderful, full-hearted disposition to pension veterans and widows of veterans. Mr. Browne, of Indiana, defended Mr. Dudley. The postoffice and military academy appropriation bills were reported to the House. The latter appropriates \$297,805, or \$114,270 less than the estimates. The Hennepin Canal bill was up in the House again. Messrs. Murphy, of Iowa, and Howell, of Illinois, made speeches in its support.

SENATOR MITCHELL, of Oregon, spoke in the Senate, on the 26th inst., in support of his anti-Chinese bill. The Blair educational bill was debated, after which the Senate adjourned. The House had a lively session. Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution that a select committee of nine members be appointed to inquire into the Pan-Electric telephone matter and report whether any officer of the Government has been improperly influenced. Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, bitterly criticised Mr. Pulitzer, whom he accused of shrinking behind the columns of his newspaper to attack men instead of attacking them on the floor of the House. Mr. Morrison said: "As a friend of the officer supposed to be most affected (if anybody is to be affected by this investigation), having unlimited confidence in his honor and in his personal and official integrity, I want this resolution to pass and I want this investigation to go on." Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, welcomed the resolution and hoped the investigation would be made thorough and searching. Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, said he was proud to call the Attorney General his personal friend. He defended his course, declaring that his efforts were perfectly clear of any wrong-doing, and hoped the whole case would be investigated. The resolution was adopted without division. Mr. Burmes, of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the immediate deficiency bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. The House, at its evening session, passed twenty-eight pension bills.

REPRESENTATIVE WOLFORD, of Kentucky, who was a Colonel in the Union army, made a speech in the House on the 27th ult., giving credit to the Southern members for voting for all the pensions asked. He then gave notice that he would introduce a bill to give every Confederate soldier in need of it an artificial leg or arm. Mr. Weaver, of Nebraska, discussed the silver question, and predicted that the effort of the money oligarchy, assisted by the Executive officers of the nation, to double the people's burdens and cripple the business of the country by the suspension of the silver coinage, would prove unsuccessful, now the attention of the people was attracted to the subject. He favored unlimited coinage, and asserted that if the whole yield of the mines was coined annually it would be twenty years before the per capita circulation of the United States would be equal to that of France, and this calculation, he said, had been made without taking into account any increase in the population of the country. Mr. Candler, of Georgia, submitted an argument against the suspension of silver coinage, and contended that there was no sound basis for the prediction made by the "goldbugs" that the continued coinage of silver would have the effect of driving gold out of the country. Mr. Clements, of Georgia, thought that the true test of the value of silver was not the gold standard as established in countries where the value of gold had been enhanced by the demonetization of silver, but the purchasing capacity of silver. Tested by its purchasing capacity, silver was now worth as much as it ever had been, and there was no ground for the assertion that the standard dollar was a dishonest dollar. Mr. Jones, of Texas, advocated the free coinage of silver, and earnestly opposed the proposition to suspend the operation of the Bland act. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, opposed the suspension of silver coinage, and denounced the demonetization of silver in 1873 as the dishonoring of American silver, and as bringing in its train business disaster, which had continued until the passage of the Bland act, in 1878. There was no division of the Senate.



## PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

### He Will Not Furnish Certain Papers Regarding Suspensions from Office.

### In a Message to the Senate He Maintains His Right to Withhold Them.

The President sent to the Senate, on the 1st of March, a message stating his position in relation to the suspensions of officials, and defending his action in refusing to send to the Senate papers on file in departments upon which it is assumed by the Senate that the suspensions of certain officials are based. The message was read in the open session of the Senate. It is as follows: To the Senate of the United States:

Ever since the beginning of the present session of the Senate the different heads of the departments attached to the Executive branch of the Government have been plied with various requests and demands from committees of the Senate, from members of such committees, and at last from the Senate itself, requiring the transmission of reasons for the suspension of certain officials during the recess of that body, or for the papers touching the conduct of such officials, or for all papers and documents relating to such suspensions, or for all documents and papers filed in such departments in relation to the management and conduct of the offices held by such suspended officials. The different terms from time to time adopted in making these requests and demands, the order in which they succeeded each other, and the fact that when made by the Senate the resolution for that purpose was passed in executive session, have led to a presumption of the correctness of which, I suppose, be candidly admitted, that from first to last the information thus sought and the papers thus demanded were for use by the Senate and its committees, in considering the propriety of the suspensions referred to.

Though these suspensions are my executive acts, based upon considerations addressed to me alone, and for which I am wholly responsible, I have had no invitation from the Senate to state the position which I have felt constrained to assume in my acts and motives in the premises. In this condition of affairs I have forborne addressing the Senate upon this subject lest I might be accused of thrusting myself unbidden upon the attention of that body.

But the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, lately presented and published, which censures the Attorney General of the United States for his refusal to transmit certain papers relating to a suspension from office, and which also, if I interpret it aright, evinces a misapprehension of the position of the Executive upon such suspensions, will, I hope, justify this communication.

The President refers to the resolution of the Senate calling for the Dustin papers and the reply of the Attorney General thereto, and says:

Upon this resolution and the answer thereto the issue is thus stated by the Committee on the Judiciary at the outset of the report:

"The important question, then, is whether it is within the constitutional competence of either house of Congress to have access to the official papers and documents in the various public offices of the United States created by laws enacted by themselves."

I do not suppose that "the public offices of the United States" are regulated or controlled in their relations to either house of Congress by the fact that they were created by laws enacted by themselves. It must be that these instrumentalities were created for the benefit of the people and to answer the general purposes of government under the Constitution and the laws, and that they are unincumbered by any lien in favor of either branch of Congress growing out of their Constitution and unimpaired by any obligation to the Senate as the price of their creation. The complaint of the committee that access to official papers in the public offices is denied the Senate is met by the statement that at no time has it been the disposition or the intention of the President or any department of the executive branch of the Government to withhold from the Senate official documents or papers filed in any of the public offices.

While it is by no means conceded that the Senate has the right in any case to review the act of the Executive in removing or suspending a public officer upon official documents or otherwise, it is considered that documents and papers of that nature should, because they are official, be freely transmitted to the Senate upon its demand, trusting the use of the same for proper and legitimate purposes to the good faith of that body. And though no such paper or document has been especially demanded in any of the numerous requests and demands made upon the departments, yet, as often as they were found in the public offices, they have been furnished in answer to such applications.

The letter of the Attorney General in response to the resolutions of the Senate in the particular case mentioned in the committee's report was written at my suggestion and by my direction. There had been no official papers or documents filed in his department relating to the suspension of the case intended by the resolution. The letter of the Attorney General in the resolution of the papers and documents remaining in the custody of the department, to convey the idea that they were not official; and it was assumed that the resolution called for information, papers, and documents of the same character as were required by the requests and demands which preceded it. Everything that had been written or done on behalf of the Senate from the beginning pointed to all letters and papers of a private and unofficial nature as the objects of search, if they were to be found in the department, and provided they had been presented to the Executive with a view to their consideration upon the question of suspension from office.

Against the transmission of such papers and documents I have interposed my advice and direction. This has not been done, as is suggested in the committee's report, upon the assumption on my part that the Attorney General or any other head of a department or the servant of the President, and is to give or withhold copies of documents in his office according to the will of the Executive and not otherwise," but because I regarded the papers and documents withheld and addressed to me or intended for my use and action purely unofficial and private, not infrequently confidential, and having reference to the performance of a duty exclusively mine. I consider them in no proper sense as upon the files of the department, but as deposited there for my convenience, remaining still completely under my control. I suppose, if I desired to take them into my custody, I might do so with entire propriety, and if I saw fit to destroy them no one could complain.

The papers and documents that are now the objects of the Senate's quest consist of letters and representations addressed to the Executive or intended for his inspection; they are voluntarily written and presented by private citizens who are not in the least instructed thereby by any official authority or at all subject to official control. While some of them are entitled to executive consideration, many of them are so irrelevant, or in the light of other facts, so worthless, that they have not been given the least weight in determining the question to which they are supposed to relate. Are all these, simply because they are preserved, to be considered official documents, and subject to the inspection of the Senate? If not, who is to determine which belong to the class? As the motives and purposes of the Executive are day by day developed, such as would be satisfied with my selection? Am I to submit to theirs at the risk of being charged with making a suspension from office upon evidence which was not even considered? Are these papers to be regarded official because they have not only been presented but preserved in the public offices? Their nature and character remain the same whether they are kept in the Executive mansion or deposited in the departments. There is no mysterious power or sanctification in the undusted and sacred solemnity of department files. If the presence of these papers in the public offices is a stumbling block in the way of the performance of senatorial duty, it can be easily removed.

The papers and documents which have been described derive no official character from any constitutional, statutory, or other requirement making them necessary to the performance of the official duty of the Executive. It will not be denied, I suppose, that the President may suspend a public officer in the entire absence of any papers or documents to aid his official judgment and discretion. And I am quite pre-

pared to avow that the cases are not few in which suspensions from office have depended more upon oral representations made to me by citizens of known good repute, and by members of the House of Representatives and Senators of the United States, than upon any letters or documents presented for my examination. I have not felt justified in suspecting the veracity, integrity, and patriotism of Senators, or ignoring their representations, because they were not in party affiliation with the majority of their associates; and I recall a few suspensions which bear the approval of individual members identified politically with the majority in the Senate. While, therefore, I am constrained to deny the right of the Senate to the papers and documents described, so far as the right to the same is based upon the claim that they are in any view of the subject official, I am also led unequivocally to dispute the right of the Senate, by the aid of any documents whatever, or in any way save through the judicial process of trial on impeachment, to review or reverse the act of the Executive in the suspension during the recess of the Senate of Federal officials.

I believe the power to remove or suspend such officials is vested in the recess of the Senate by the Constitution, which in express terms provides that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America," and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The Senate belongs to the legislative branch of the Government. When the Constitution by express provision superadded to its legislative duties the right to advise and consent to appointments to office, and to sit a court of impeachment it conferred upon that body all the control and responsibility of executive action supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people; and this express and special grant of such extraordinary powers, not in any way related to or growing out of general Senatorial duty, and in itself a departure from the general plan of our Government, should be held, under a familiar maxim of construction, to exclude every other right of interference with executive functions.

In the first Congress which assembled after the adoption of the Constitution, comprising many who aided in its preparation, a legislative construction was given to that instrument in which the independence of the Executive in the matter of removals from office was fully sustained. I think it will be found that, in the subsequent discussions of this question, there was generally, if not at all times, a proposition pending in some way curtail this power of the President by legislation, which furnishes evidence that to limit such power it was supposed to be necessary to supplement the Constitution by such legislation.

The first enactment of this description was passed under a stress of partisanship and political bitterness, which culminated in the President's impeachment. The law provided that the Federal officers to whom it applied could only be suspended during the recess of the Senate when shown by evidence satisfactory to the President to be guilty of misconduct in office, or crime, or incapacity, or inability to perform their duties, and that within twenty days after the next meeting of the Senate, it should be the duty of the President "to report to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case." This statute passed in 1867, when Congress was overwhelmingly and bitterly opposed, politically, to the President, may be regarded as an indication that even then it was thought necessary by a Congress determined upon the suspension of the Executive to supplement the Constitution by a law for that purpose, instead of attempting to reach the object intended by an invocation of any pretended constitutional right.

The law which thus found its way to our statute-book was plain in its terms, and its intent needed no avowal. If valid and now in operation it would justify the present course of the Senate and command the obedience of the Executive to its demands. It may, however, be remarked in passing that under this law the body which assumed to review his executive acts has reasons therefor, instead of being excluded from explanation or judged by papers found in the department.

Two years after the law of 1867 was passed, and within less than five weeks after the inauguration of the President in political accord with both branches of Congress, the sections of the act regulating suspensions from office during the recess of the Senate were entirely repealed, and in their place were substituted provisions which, instead of limiting the causes of suspension to misconduct, crime, disability, or disqualification, presently prescribed that suspension by the President "in his discretion," and completely abandoned the requirement obliging him to report to the Senate "the evidence and reasons" for his action. With these modifications, and with all branches of the Government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentive to capricious discussion, the law, as it was left by the amendment of 1869, was much less destructive of executive discretion; and yet the great General and patriotic citizen who, on the 4th day of March, 1869, assumed the duties of civil executive, and for whose freer administration of his high office the most hateful restraints of the law of 1867 were, on the 5th day of April, 1869, removed, mindful of his obligation to defend and protect every prerogative of his great trust, and apprehensive of the injury threatened the public service in the continued operation of these statutes, even in their modification, in his first message to Congress advised their repeal and set forth their unconstitutional character and harmful tendency in public opinion to state whether or not this recommendation for a repeal of these laws has been since repeated. If it has not, the reason can probably be found in the experience which demonstrated the fact that the necessities of the political situation but rarely developed their vicious character.

And so it happens that after an extension of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous desuetude, these laws are brought forth, apparently repealed as well as the unrepealed, and put in the way of an executive who is willing, if not anxious, to improve in the methods of administration. The constitutionality of these laws is by no means admitted. But why should the provisions of the repealed law, which required specific cause for suspension and a report to the Senate of "evidence and reasons," be now, in effect, applied to the present executive instead of the law, afterward passed and unrepealed, which distinctly permits "suspensions by the President" in his discretion, and carefully omits the requirement that evidence and reasons for his action in the case shall be reported to the Senate?

The requests and demands which by the score have for nearly three months been presented to the different departments of the Government, whatever may be their form, have but one complexion. They assume the right of the Senate to sit in judgment upon the exercise of my executive function, for which I am solely responsible to the people from whom I have so lately received the sacred trust of the Constitution; my duty to support and defend the Constitution; my duty to the people who have chosen me to execute the powers of their great office, and not to relinquish them, and my duty to the Chief Magistracy, which I must preserve unimpaired in all its dignity and vigor, compel me to refuse to comply with these demands. To the end that the service may be improved, the Senate is invited to the fullest scrutiny of the persons submitted to them for public office, in recognition of the constitutional power of the Senate to advise and consent to their appointment, and to continue, if I have thus far done, to furnish, at the request of the confirming body, all the information I possess touching the fitness of the nominees placed before them for their action, both when they are proposed to fill vacancies and to take the places of suspended officials. Upon a refusal to confirm I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the Senate, nor question its determination. I cannot think that anything more is required to secure worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and careful selection by the Senate, and respective duties within their well-defined limits. Though the propriety of suspensions might be better assured if the action of the President was subject to review by the Senate, yet if the Constitution and the laws have placed this responsibility upon the executive branch of the Government it should not be divided nor the discretion which it involved relinquished.

It has been claimed that the present Executive having pledged himself not to remove officials except for cause, the fact of their suspension implies such misconduct on the part of a suspended official as injures his character and reputation, and therefore the Senate should review the case for his vindication. I have said that certain officials should not, in my opinion, be removed during the continuance of the term for which they were appointed solely for the purpose of putting in their place those in political affiliation with the appointing power; and this declaration was immediately followed by a description of official partisanship which ought not to entitle those in whom it was exhibited to consideration. It is not apparent how an adherence to the course thus announced carries with it the consequences de-

scribed. If in any degree the suggestion is worthy of consideration it is to be hoped that there may be a defense against unjust suspension in the justice of the Executive.

Every pledge which I have made by which I have placed a limitation upon my exercise of Executive power has been faithfully redeemed. Of course the pretense is not put forth that no mistakes have been committed; but not a suspension has been made except it appeared to my satisfaction that the public welfare would be improved thereby. Many applications for suspension have been denied, and the adherence to the rule laid down to govern my action as to such suspensions has caused much irritation and impatience on the part of those who have insisted upon more change in the offices.

The pledges I have made were made to the people, and to them I am responsible for the manner in which they have been redeemed. I am not responsible to the Senate, and I am unwilling to submit my actions and official conduct to them for judgment. There are no grounds for an allegation that the fear of being found false to my professions influences me in declining to submit to the demands of the Senate. I have not constantly refused to suspend officials, and thus incurred the displeasure of political friends, and yet willfully broken faith with the people for the sake of being false to them.

Neither the discontent of party friends nor the allurements constantly offered of confirmations of appointments conditioned upon the avowal that suspensions have been made on party grounds alone, nor the threat proposed in the resolutions now before the Senate that no confirmations shall be made unless the demands of that body be complied with, is sufficient to discourage or deter me from following in the way which I am convinced leads to better government for the people.

GROVER CLEVELAND.  
Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1886.

#### THE MESSAGE IN THE SENATE.

Edmunds Likens It to One of King Charles I.—Referred to a Committee.

When the message had been read in the Senate, Mr. Edmunds arose and said that it reminded him of the communications of King Charles I. to the British Parliament. The President, he said, had, unintentionally, no doubt, entirely mistaken the question involved between himself and the Senate. Continuing, the Senator said:

"I think I am safe in saying that it is the first time in the history of the Republic that any President of the United States has undertaken to interfere with the deliberations of either House of Congress on questions pending before them otherwise than by messages on the state of the Union, which the Constitution commands him to make from time to time. This message is devoted solely to a question for the Senate itself, in regard to itself, that it has under consideration. That is its singularity. I think it will strike reflecting people in this country as somewhat extraordinary, if, in these days of reform, anything at all can be thought extraordinary. The Senate of the United States, in its communications to the heads of departments—not his heads of departments, but the heads of departments created by law directed to them, transmit certain official papers, and that is all. The President of the United States undertakes to change the question into a consideration by the Senate of his reasons or motives for putting a civil officer, as it might be called, 'under arrest'—with which the Senate has not undertaken in any way to make any question at all. By every message he has sent to this body—and they are all public—he has asked the Senate to advise and consent to the removal of one officer and the appointment of another. That is what he has done, and the Senate has refused to do those papers to say nothing of wider considerations about any deficiencies in the Department of Justice—is asked to remove these officers, without knowing the condition of the administration of their offices."

Mr. Edmunds moved that the President's message be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, remarked that, for reasons to which he could not then refer, he had no desire to discuss the matter involved, and moved that the message be printed and laid on the table. Notwithstanding the fact that the President's motion of Senator Edmunds was agreed to and the message was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

#### SENATOR PUGH'S REPORT.

The Minority Report of the Judiciary Committee Replies to the Majority.

Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, submitted to the Senate, on the 1st of March, the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the removal from office of United States District Attorney Dustin of Alabama. It is very long, and contains no resolutions. It says that when President Cleveland came into office 95 percent of the offices were filled by Republicans. Notwithstanding the fact that the demand of his supporters for offices and the fact that good reasons for the removal of Republicans were abundant, removals from office have been sparingly made.

In the case of Dustin the report says that Dustin has made no complaint that he was wronged. The whole point at issue is the right to the possession of a single document relating exclusively to the removal of Dustin. The decision of the President that this document was not a public one must, the report says, be accepted as conclusive. The minority admits that all public documents relating to any subject over which Congress has power are subject to call, but denies the right to demand documents relating exclusively to removals or suspensions. The only rightful custodian of such papers is the President.

The minority expresses surprise at the appearance in the majority report of the proposition relating to the presence of appointing officers, soldiers, sailors, and sailors, and asks by what authority such a resolution was reported, and what it has to do with the Dustin case. The information of the minority is that Dustin never was a Union soldier, but on the contrary was either a Confederate soldier or sympathizer, and they believe the intent of the resolution was to secure political and partisan advantage. In conclusion, the report denies the right of the Senate to try the President for every alleged violation of his public pledges. It admits that the President did declare that he would not remove officials merely because they were Republicans, but says he at the same time declared that he would deprive officeholders who had been guilty of offensive partisanship. The President, it says, declines to submit voluntarily to the decisions of a tribunal having no jurisdiction over the question, the sufficiency of such cause for suspensions, especially when his fear is that such conduct on the officer might be regarded by the Republican majority as a reason for the retention of the incumbent in office.

In relation to the reasons of the President for removing officials the report says that the documents in nearly every case contain only a partial statement of the causes, facts, and reasons, while in a large majority of the cases the President relied on oral testimony, which it would be impossible for him to remember or reproduce in every case, so as to enable the Senate to review of all the facts which he set him in the suspension, even if the Senate had the authority under the Constitution or laws of the United States to call him to an account.

#### FOR LOVE OF ADVENTURE.

Four Thousand Five Hundred Miles in a Canoe.

[New Orleans dispatch.]

Two brothers, from Pittsfield, Mass., W. E. and H. F. Hermance, aged respectively twenty-three and eighteen years, arrived in the city yesterday from Livingston, Mont., having traveled the distance of 4,500 miles in an open, light canoe, since July 4, 1885. The trip was made purely for love of adventure. The hardships of the trip have a romantic color, but beyond a little spell of sickness, they have made the long voyage in safety, although they had unwelcome adventures with Indians and blizzards. The Eds is fifteen feet long, thirty-four inches beam, is made of yellow pine, and is provided with dry storage compartments. They are provided with a gun and cooking utensils, and camped out every night.

The cable cars in Kansas City carry weather signals.

## THE TWO SAMs.

### They Open Their Batteries Upon the Chicago Sinners—Sam Jones' Opening Sermon.

### He Has a Big Audience, and Creates an Excellent Impression Among His Hearers.

Rev. Sam Jones, assisted by the Rev. Sam Small, began his revival work in Chicago on Sunday, the 28th ult. He spoke to more than 15,000 people, delivering three discourses during the day. The following is a report of his afternoon sermon, addressed to an audience of 6,000, in the Casino Skating Rink:

Mr. Jones stood for a moment glancing over the throng before him, and then launched at once into his discourse. He said:

"I want to get as close to you all as I can. I am a man just as you are. I have as many infirmities, as many trials, as many cares, as you have. There may be many here who have weak consciences, and we want to treat them tenderly. I am always for the bottom dog in the fight, and when we find a weak brother we want to do all we can to hold him up and support his hands."

Mr. Jones then read his text, it being St. Paul to the Galatians, vi. 9: "Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." He said the first duty of every Christian man was to crucify and ignore himself, and that if there was anything that Christianity would not tolerate it was selfishness. "I am sorry," said Mr. Jones, "for a man whose only work is to look after 170 pounds of concentrated selfishness. The grandest man in Chicago to-day is the most unselfish man, the one who cares the least for himself and the most for God and others."

Mr. Jones here made a digression to tell of "a little old preacher in a little circuit in Georgia," who, he thought, was the grandest man he ever saw, because he did not care for himself any more than he did for a dog, and his sole object each day was to try to do something for others. "If you make it your object to look after everybody else to keep them straight you will find that you are keeping yourself straight," said Mr. Jones, and continued:

There isn't much difference in members of the church. There is Brother A, who wears an outrageous appearance, so to speak, regarding dances. He kills the preacher he must not allow them, or he will leave the church. Yet this sanctimonious old brother is loaning his money at 30 per cent. Brother B has no money to loan, but strike in a trade and he'll clean you up in short order. Now don't offend these brothers, for if you do they won't come back any more and we'll miss so much—in a horn. There is another brother of whom I may say you can take a demijohn and tow him to hell with it. Take your church members, put 'em in a bag, shake 'em up, and it is hard to tell which will come out first. As long as one sins as we do we put up with him first-class, but when he goes and does something different we want to jump on him right away. One of your ministers said to me only this afternoon: "You don't believe in this, you don't believe in that; now, how do you expect to be saved?" I told him that I expected to be saved as a penitent sinner, and that was the only route I knew to the good world."

Mr. Jones thought it was no wonder that more souls were not converted in Chicago when the churches did not care for those they already had.

Don't you know that God could convict every man in this city at four o'clock this afternoon? Why doesn't He do it? Why doesn't He strike every sinner stone blind at four o'clock? It is God's mercy. Why there would not be enough men who could see to lead the others home. I know preachers who marry the living and bury the dead, and that is about all they do out of the pulpit.

The evangelist said he never saw a church which had revivals at stated periods but that it was on the road to the burying-ground. On any of the railroads an engine, after a trip, was taken into the round-house and rubbed and oiled, and the machinery and bolts tightened up. He had ridden on an engine in Georgia and had remarked to the engineer that it seemed kind of rickety. The engineer replied that the engine would have to be sent into the shop, and that all engines were sent to the shop to be overhauled from head to foot whenever they could not make schedule time. That was the way with some church members. They went to church Sundays and to prayer-meetings week-days, but finally they got so they could not make schedule time. If God did overhaul them from head to foot the devil would overtake them while they were putting on their boots. Some of the Methodist brethren he knew of could not make schedule time, but could only blow a whistle. He told of a little steamboat he had seen on a Georgia river which had a whistle as big as those on double-deckers; and whenever the whistle blew the boat stopped, as there was not enough steam to blow it and propel the boat. "The trouble with the large majority of Christian people," said Mr. Jones, "is that they not only can't make schedule time, but that the devil has side-tracked them and torn up the track at both ends." He went on to say that they turned the new members over to the pastor, but it was impossible for one man to take care of 500. "I have often seen a poor, little, old preacher between the shafts, with his tongue lolling out," said Mr. Jones, "and the whole congregation in the wagon going to the charity ball, others to the base-ball, but all driving the minister." He hoped that the ministers would get some of their congregations hitched up some day. The preacher couldn't do the work; he must have help.

Mr. Jones told of a drunkard who had been taken into the church, and some of the members had expressed the fear that he would disgrace them. Temptation had come in his way and he had yielded. Two of the brethren had passed him as he lay in the street and remarked that they knew that he would bring reproach on the church. Continuing, Mr. Jones said:

That man lying soak-d with rum was a better man than those who passed him by and reviled him. What we need in this world is sympathy between men and men. May God help us there. Strong to bear the infirmities of the weak; want a gospel full of the milk of human kindness and of brotherly love. Tear down the fences between the denominations and let the Methodist browse on the tough Presbyterian grass, and let the Presbyterian feed on the tender Methodist grass, and let all of the lambs get down in the Baptists' pool.

Mr. Jones told the story of a poor young man in Rome, Ga., who, when dying, had requested the minister, in preaching his funeral sermon, to say to the members of the church that in all the time he had been a member they had never said a kind word to him, and to urge them in future not to treat in that way other poor souls like him.

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Frank Fuller, of Corunna, has sold his news and stationery business to Mrs. C. F. Billings.

—A prominent Saginaw lumberman says that sixty days hence a dry draft would be as difficult to find as a snowball.

—The barn of E. L. Cadwell, Lansing, and residence of D. Mevis, adjoining, have been badly damaged by fire. Four horses were burned alive.

—Corunna Commandery, K. T., No. 21, has decided to attend the triennial convocation of the Grand Encampment of the United States, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11 next.

—At a meeting of the Adrian College faculty, Saturday morning, Miss Lettie A. Heberling, of the Wallace School, Sterling, Ill., was elected Preceptress in the place of Miss Dotson, resigned.

—Wesley Smith, a well-known conductor, had a narrow escape from death. While eating at the Antrim depot hotel, a piece of meat lodged in his throat. Dr. Abe Stephenson, who was near by, saved him by vigorous measures.

—Lee Corey, suicided at Putney's Mill, by hanging. Corey used a large rope, fastened it to the harness lines and secured it to the gable of the barn roof, then made a slip noose in the rope, which he placed around his neck and jumped into the hay mow.

—A young man named Amasa Hubble stole a horse of Mrs. Ellen Culbertson, living one mile south of Saranac, and was tracked to Middleville by her son and Deputy Sheriff Dodge, of Saranac, and captured with the horse at the Dibble House.

—The Knights of Pythias had a splendid ball and banquet at Hastings the other night. At the close of the exhibition drill Sir Knight P. T. Colgrove, on behalf of the Hastings Division, presented Commander Ed Y. Hogle with a magnificent sword, and, though a surprise, he responded fittingly.

—Greenly Masonic Lodge, Adrian, founded many years ago by Grand Master and ex-Gov. Wm. L. Greenly, has merged its identity with Adrian Lodge, No. 10. The occasion was celebrated by a banquet. Representatives of lodges from Manchester, Clinton, Tecumseh, Blissfield, Palmyra, Clayton, and Chelsea were present.

—A German farmer of Blissfield is deeply worried in consequence of a note for \$200 which he gave for twenty bushels of Bohemian oats. "I no care so much about mine-self, but I feels sorry for de man vot buys my note, for they don't can collect some-tings out me." This is a rare case of disinterested sorrow. Time may perhaps assuage it.

—The Common Council made a tender to the Government of the lower floor of the new City Hall, at the annual rent of \$800; but an injunction issued by Commissioner George L. Bennett, upon the prayer of fifteen citizens, was served upon Mayor Kimball restraining the Council from fitting up or leasing this city property for post-office purposes.

—Robert Berry's well at Corunna was drugged with paris green, and next morning Mr. Berry's entire family were taken ill shortly after partaking of the water. A number of others who use the water from the Berry well were also taken sick. Officers followed a clew, which led to the residence of a neighbor with whom they had been at sword's points for some time, and they were arrested and taken to jail.

—At the session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Bay City, the Grand Master reported thirteen lodges instituted during the year and one reinstated. Two lodges at Grand Rapids were consolidated. Lodges Nos. 85 and 166 surrendered their charters during the year. The Grand Master rendered thirteen decision on important questions during the year. Three lodges were burned out during the year. Three dispensations were granted. The Grand Lodge sustained two appeals against lodge decisions—one against Sprague Lodge, No. 13, which expelled Johnston Parsons for slander, and the other against Fairfield Lodge, No. 269, which expelled Robert Johnston. The committee appointed on endowment or insurance reported that the Grand Lodge had no authority to adopt any scheme of insurance or endowment, and that the Sovereign Grand Lodge steadily refused to permit it. The Committee on Appeals reported six cases of appeal, all adversely to lodges. Grand Secretary E. H. Whitney submitted his report: Number of members in December, 1884, 17,183; gained during the year, 2,202; lost during the year, 2,017. Membership in December, 1885, 17,423; number of working lodges, 357; amount paid during the year for the relief of the sick and burial of the dead, \$19,182.86. The Grand Secretary reported the number of members in Rebecca degree lodges in December, 1885, as 2,790; additions during the year, 388; losses during the year, 126; net gain, 262; number of lodges, 83; number not reported, 29. The resolution to relieve the lodges which suffered because of the Patriarchal Circle was referred to the Committee on Legislation. A communication complaining of the "soft snap" of the Representatives of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and asking a reduction of mileage and per diem, was referred to the Committee on Legislation. The Grand Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$11,145.



## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SAURDAY, MARCH 6, 1886.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., March 4th, 1886: Charles Conrad and Conrad Neiley. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

### OUT AROUND.

#### Lake Shore.

A little over one year ago Miss Irena Relan, grandchild and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Lawrence, of this place, married a young man by the name of Haines, of Shiawassee County. The happy couple returned there immediately. On the 19th inst. the aged couple received a telegram stating that their daughter was dead. It was sad news to them as they had received a letter about two weeks before from the young couple stating that they were well. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence started for Shiawassee that same evening to attend the funeral. Deceased left a baby boy about one week old. Our singing school term closed Tuesday evening last. We understand that the scholars have advanced very rapidly under the efficient tuition of Mr. Harrington. The school in district No. 8 closed the winter term on Thursday of this week. We have had an excellent teacher and a remarkable good school this winter. We should be pleased if the school board would engage the same teacher for our summer term. I see that "Teacher" feels very much out of sorts with "Benny" and the spelling school business. Well, we should think that he would feel blue the way things have turned out. There was a spelling match arranged at the Van Dyke school house on the Grand Haven road. "Teacher" had two or three sleigh-loads of young people come over from south of Holland City. "Manus" was there also. I believe Harrington's speller is in use there so they did not have to take their book along this time. When they began to spell they went down like the frost before the morning sunshine. "Teacher" and "Manus" with the rest, until Master Johnny Decker and the "boy that bragged" were left standing—they both went down on the same word. In the second bout at spelling "Manus" and the "boy that bragged" felled all others and the spelling school closed without either spelling the other down. By the way, Mr. Editor, it looks as though "Teacher" had improved very much in spelling since the letter of two weeks ago. Mr. Albert Hungerford arrived here on the 27th inst. from Dakota where he has resided for the last two years. We see that Silas Horton is home again from Kalamazoo County where he has been working this winter. Geo. Scott has returned from his rambles; Uncle Mike went to see him and made a proposition to his folks about his future. George is a good hearted boy, but is an odd genius. "Free Lance," don't you tackle Albert. He would crush you to a jelly. I think you might let him alone this winter. He works for his board, does chores, etc. You could not expect "Deal" to do her chores, especially in the winter time. Doc.

[We have another letter from "Sister Sellista" of the Lake Shore, which is crowded out; also one from "Jack Ran."—Ed.]

#### Lake Shore Rumblings.

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth." That good old scriptural proverb has been fully exemplified by that worthy scion of our good old Methodist evangelist and war-horse, Mr. Clapper, who has moved into and fortified a small vacant house near the dwelling of Mrs. Hughes. Report has it, that in addition to some light artillery, he regularly sleeps with two axes by his bedside, while an old musket rests near his pillow. It is ridiculous to suppose that we, a law-abiding citizen, should ever molest or help to mob that "fragrant couple" as intimated by "Zeke." Our age and infirmities forbid. Our winter term of school closes this week. Mr. Albert Hungerford, formerly of this place, but now of Dakota, is spending a few days visiting old friends here. We understand he is on his way to New York. A petition to our highway commissioner was in circulation last week asking for an appropriation to repair the road along Black Lake from Bosma's Dock to the government pier. It should receive immediate attention, as that part of the road has been impassable over a year, all travel to the harbor being through Mr. Bosma's fields. Saugatuck parties are buying large quantities of steam wood delivered on the docks near the harbor. Mr. Thos. McClellan, formerly of this place, but now of Norfolk, Nebraska, is visiting old friends here. He has permanently located there and thinks Nebraska offers superior advantages to any other western state. "FREE LANCE."

#### West Olive.

The sun is shining brightly to-day. It would be pleasant out but for a steady north wind which is very cold. Although sleighing is very poor, teamsters are making use of it as though this was the last chance. Mr. Albert Irish, of Ingham county, has been visiting with his brother Chester and family here for a few days. The railroad auditor made a business call here, saying, we believe, that we were to have a new depot at this place, a much needed improvement. The place is worthy of it, the present one being a disgrace to West Olive. Mr. Frank Marsh, who has been stopping for several months here with friends, has returned to Battle Creek. Mr. O. Trumble spent Sunday with Mr. Wm. Avery, who lives several miles northwest of Holland City. He returned on Monday and reported having had a good time. Fred Trumble is learning telegraphy. Rev. Mr. Rible, of this place, is still holding evening meetings at Olive Centre, being assisted by Rev. Mr. Brockway, of Johnsville. The former preached at Robinson last Sunday, at which place he has organized a Methodist class. He reports a lively religious interest there. God speed to the good work begun. We are glad to see your paper devoted in a measure to the temperance cause. It would be a grand thing if both the old parties would make prohibition one of the issues. What glorious results might follow. They, who are espousing the cause of temperance, should have

all the encouragement possible. That they will make mistakes is probable. It is human to err. The greatest mistake would be to allow the cause of temperance to continue to be a foul stench in our land, without any effort to do away with it. When years have elapsed, who would not rather have history record that they had contended against so gigantic and destructive a monster, the saloon? It is intimated by a West Robinson, correspondent of the Grand Haven Herald, that either the old county poor house is to be repaired or a new one built, and that the taxpayer will be obliged to pay only 7 cts. on \$1000 more for a new one than for repairing the old one. In the same issue is a letter from Geo. D. Gillespie, chairman Board Corrections and Charities, who has visited the present one a number of times, testifying to the effect that it is unfit for use. Let us hear more. ANNOUNCEMENTS—Sabbath School, 11:30 a. m. Preaching by Rev. Mr. Rible, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. March 2nd, 1886. G. W.

#### Olive Center.

The school closed in District No. 3 last week Saturday. J. W. Marshall, of Sand Lake, was visiting old friends in Olive. The young people enjoyed a social dance at Mr. Bosch's last Friday night. The young people here are very fond of dancing and their parties are largely attended. C. H. Pierce, the head sawyer in the mill, met with a very bad accident last Monday. He was fastening a log on the carriage, it was a very large log. One of the blocks gave way and falling he fractured one of his ribs. It would have killed him if Mr. E. Lyon had not let the dogs down just as he did. Dr. Kremers, of Holland, attended him. Rev. Mr. Brockway, of Johnsville, is holding meetings at this place. The Grangers at Ottawa have been holding interesting meetings for some time past. Mr. J. Owens is a member of three different societies. He says it is nothing to ride the goat after you get used to it. G. B. Coopersville.—The North Ottawa Teachers' Association meets here Saturday March 20. A very interesting program has been arranged. A dressed hog, weighing 573 pounds, was marketed recently. The realistic war drama, "Blue and Gray," was presented to residents under the auspices of the G. A. R. Post this week. It netted the soldier boys a handsome thing.

Grand Haven.—Postmaster Sanford lost an infant child last week by death. The project of establishing a knitting factory is stirring the people. Hon. D. Cutler, H. W. Buswell, and Mayor Levi Scofield were appointed at a recent meeting of citizens to confer with the Ypsilanti company about locating here.

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

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

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Morning, Communion and Sacramental Address. Subject: Evening, "Not turning to the right or left." Congregational singing. Opening Anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 8:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subject: Afternoon, A preparatory sermon. In the evening a sermon will be preached in the English language.

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. Sunday school at 3:45. Subjects: Morning, "Signs of time." Afternoon, "Who shall stand." Evening, "Sparks from the mission field."

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

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Class-meeting at close of morning service, and at 7 p. m. Teachers meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All the seats are free, and everybody is welcome. Subjects: Morning, "Christian perfection." Evening, "Christ seeking the lost."

#### A Novel Feature in Investments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery the same as if fully paid. In

addition to which the Company give as a Bonus, Free, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of \$25.

Those desiring to buy their Bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent discount in \$100, \$500 or \$1000 Bonds and receive one, five or ten shares of stock Free. The Bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the Company, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, and this money received from sale of Bonds will be invested in Cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent upon the stock after paying 6 per cent on the Bonds.

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

The first American inscription upon the obelisk, now standing in Central Park, New York, will be: "Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents."

#### These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Heber Walsh.

Ladies suffering with sick headache will find a certain cure in West's Liver Pills. Sugar coated. 30 pills 25c. All druggists.

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

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer heals every disease peculiar to the scalp, and keeps the scalp cool and clean.

Always keep West's Cough Syrup in the house for sudden attacks of colds, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases. Best in use. All druggists.

#### An Enterprising Firm.

H. Walsh can always be relied upon not only to carry in stock the best of drugs, but have secured the agency for Dr. Pet's 35 cent Cough Cure, which they warrant. It will cure all Throat, Lung, and Chest diseases, and has the reputation of being the best Cough cure ever discovered for Consumption. 2-4t

#### A Card.

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

#### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

#### Special Notices.

Remember that Geo. H. Souter sells the best and cheapest fruit and ornamental trees.

#### Special Sale!

Next Tuesday and Wednesday, March 9 and 10, Mrs. D. M. Gee & Co. will sell all Holiday Goods remaining in stock at cost. Don't fail to attend special sale. They must dispose of goods to make room for spring stock. D. M. GEE & Co. HOLLAND, Mich., March 4, '86. 5-1t

#### To Rent!

A large residence on the corner of Ninth and Fish street opposite Park Hotel. The residence is supplied with all necessary conveniences. Apply to DR. R. A. SCOUTEN. Holland, Mich., March 4, 1886.

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Paul Steketee, of Grand Rapids, Kent county, Michigan, and Andries Steketee, of Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan, under the firm name of P. & A. Steketee, at Holland, Michigan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness of said firm will be paid by Andries Steketee and all credits due to said late firm must be paid to said Andries Steketee who will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand. PAUL STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich. ANDRIES STEKETEE, Holland, Mich. 4-3t

Dated, February 11, 1886.

#### For Sale or to Exchange.

The property in Grand Haven known as the Flietstra House will be sold at a reasonable figure or will exchange for an 80 acre farm of good farming land. For further information apply to A. FLIETSTRA. 4-1m Grand Haven, Feb. 24, 1886.

#### Notice!

I, the undersigned, desire pupils, in the art of Laundry polishing on Tuesdays and Thursdays, of each week. Also desire to thank patrons for past favors and soliciting trade in the future will guarantee to do work satisfactory and for fair compensation. Laundry and office opposite City Hotel on Market street. Mrs. M. MARKEE. Holland, Mich., Feb. 10, 1886.

Try Kremers & Bangs' condition powders. 15c per package or 25c per pound. 1f

#### New Advertisements.

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

## MACATAWA PARK.

Proposals will be received for transporting passengers from Holland to Macatawa Park during the season of 1886 at the office of Secretary until March 15, 1886. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Proposals must be accompanied by name of responsible party as surety for performance of contract.

H. D. Post, Sec'y M. P. A. Holland, Mich., March 5, '86.

## REMEMBER!

### POSTAL CARD

Dropped in the Post Office to Box 436 will bring a man to your house for you!

## Laundry Work,

which will be delivered when done.

All Work Guaranteed First-Class or no Pay.

A. K. POTTER, Prop. Star Laundry. Holland, Mich., March 4, 1886. 5-1f.

## THE DETROIT

## FREE PRESS

The Representative Michigan Newspaper.

The Best, Largest, Cheapest, and Most Enterprising.

A Paper For Every Day in the Year.

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

## THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS

One Dollar Per Year

## SPLENDID PREMIUMS FOR CLUES!

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

Address THE FREE PRESS CO.

Detroit, Mich.

## BRUSSE BROS.

Have on hand a larger and more complete stock of

### CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

than ever before. The latest manufacture and importations in

### CHECK AND PLAID

Cassimeres and which are very popular at present. Also staple

### DIAGONAL AND CORKSCREW SUITING

which are always fashionable for dress purposes. In the cheaper grade of suitings we have an assortment which we can make up at low prices. All our goods were bought early at low figures and we can make up and sell

### CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE,

while in the matter of fitting and making up we shall aim to improve continually.

BRUSSE BROS.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 25, '86. 4-1f

## 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. BAUNGARTEL, HOLLAND, Mich., March 19, 1886.

## LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

MY DAUGHTER WAS VERY BAD OFF ON ACCOUNT OF A COLD AND PAIN ON HER LUNGS. DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL CURED HER IN 24 HOURS. ONE OF THE BOYS WAS CURED OF A SORE THROAT. THE MEDICINE HAS WORKED WONDERS IN OUR FAMILY.

ALVAH PINCKNEY.

"ITS SPECIALTIES." DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, SORE THROAT, CATARRH, AND BRONCHIAL TROUBLES GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

THE MOST VIOLENT ATTACK OF NEURALGIA WILL RECEIVE IMMEDIATE AND PERMANENT RELIEF. IN FACT, AS A CURE FOR NEURALGIA IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

## THE STAR

A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Democratic Administration, Published in the City of New York.

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, Editor and Proprietor.

Daily, Sunday, and Weekly Editions.

## THE WEEKLY STAR,

A Sixteen-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, Political, Financial and Commercial, Poetical, Humorous and Editorial

Departments all under the direction of trained journalists of the highest ability. Its sixteen pages are full of crowded with good things to read, and nothing but the best.

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

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[OFFICIAL.]

Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., March 2nd, 1886.

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

Members present: Mayor Kanter, Alderman Ter Vree, Burgess, De Roo, Kanter, Bertsch and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

The following petition signed by Jacob Kuit, L. Sprietsma, John Kramer, M. Jonkman, E. J. Harrington, W. H. Beach, A. Steketee, O. E. Yates, T. Kappel, J. C. Post and forty-six others was presented, viz: We the undersigned hereby petition the Honorable Mayor and Council of Holland. That we request, that instead of expending a large sum of money in building a brick engine house and jail, that your Hon. Body will have the jail built in connection with and at the rear of the city building in the first ward; further, that the present engine house be cut down to one-story and retained as the engine house, the tower for drying hose to remain; third, that a resolution be at once passed offering a suitable reward for the apprehension of "fire bugs" and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

On motion a recess of five minutes was taken.

After recess on motion of Ald. Bertsch, the petition was referred to a special committee of three to be appointed by the Mayor.

W. W. Noble petitioned, that as street lamps were continually being added, his pay for lighting said lamps be increased two dollars per lighting.—Granted.

The following bills were presented for payment: P. H. McBride, salary as city attorney, \$6.25; C. Verschure, city treasurer, \$22.93; Ed. Vaupell, city marshal, \$83.34; Geo. H. Sipp, city clerk, \$33.33, for express, postage, freight, and drayage, \$2.92; J. De Boer, freight and cartage, \$9.33; Yates & Kane, ink and covering 95 books of library, \$5.15; E. Lanting, 12 iron rods and repairing 6 chairs, \$1.50; H. Vaupell, wood, \$10.03; Holland City News, printing, \$5.55; C. Verschure, expense settling with county treasurer, \$1.50; J. A. Ter Vree, 2 days team work, \$5.00; H. D. Post, justice of the peace, fees in the suit of People vs. John Nylund, \$6.95; Six jurors fees in same suit, \$6.00; two witnesses fees in same suit, \$1.70; H. D. Post, justice of the peace, fees in the suit of People vs. Henry Lubbinga, \$6.25; Six jurors fees in same suit, \$6.00; two witnesses fees in same suit, \$1.70; H. D. Post, justice of the peace, fees in the suit of People vs. Elias Becker, \$3.25; Charles Scott, 8 weeks rent of house for Mrs. Juffer, \$6.00; C. De Jongh, paid four poor orders, \$7.50; Bont & Kramer, paid three poor orders, \$7.50; John Krusenga, paid four poor orders, \$10.00; Peter Prins, paid one poor order, \$3.00; P. A. Steketee, paid two poor orders, \$5.00.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The committee on poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee, recommending \$23.00 for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending March 16th, and having extended temporary aid to the amount of \$22.50.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The marshal reported the collection of \$2.50 water rent and receipt of the city treasurer.—Filed.

The clerk reported the collection of \$80.75 license money and receipt of the city treasurer.—Filed.

The Mayor reported receipt of city treasurer for \$17.05, from sale of thirty-one empty gasoline barrels.—Filed.

The city treasurer reported for the month of February.—Filed.

The following bills having been approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Common Council for payment, viz: P. Winter, salary as engineer of water works Feb. 1886, \$83.34; Holland City News, books, \$12.00; Mr. V. D. Brink, 31 feet of steam wood @ \$1.25, \$1.21; R. E. Werkman, 28 7/32 cords steam wood @ \$1.25, \$35.56.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

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

The city physician reported having treated seven cases in the month of February.—Filed.

Justice H. D. Post, reported the number of cases tried before him since his last preceding report.—Filed.

By Ald. Bertsch—Resolved, that a reward of two hundred dollars be paid by the city of Holland for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons that set off or caused to be started the incendiary fires or any of them that have occurred in the city of Holland since June 15th, 1885, or for any incendiary fires that may hereafter occur that shall be deemed by this council to be of equal importance to those. Which said resolution was adopted a majority of all the aldermen elect concurring therein by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, Ter Vree, Burgess, Bangs, Kanter, and Bertsch. Nays, De Roo.

Places for registration and election were designated for the next charter election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1886, to-wit: In the first ward at the Common Council rooms; in the second ward at the office of H. D. Post; in the third ward at the meeting room of Hose Co. No. 1; in the fourth ward at the residence of Geo. H. Sipp.

The Mayor appointed the following named aldermen as a special committee on petition against a new engine house, viz: C. J. De Roo, J. A. Ter Vree and L. T. Kanter.

The committee on claims and accounts with Ald. Bangs were instructed to make the annual settlement with the city treasurer.

Council adjourned.

Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk.

A Bad Poor House.

Geo. D. Gillespie, chairman of the state board of corrections and charities, writes as follows regarding our dilapidated, old poor house situated near Eastmanville: "I notice that there is a move in your county for a new poor house. I have visited your poor house for several years, and have always been impressed with the necessity which it is now thought to meet, after each visit, I have called attention of the county papers to the condition of the house. Originally I think a tavern, had it not been adapted to the purpose, it is now too old, and dilapidated to admit of repair. I recall the wretched hole I found at my last visit crowded with over smoking. And the garret where two creatures—women, were kept, owing to their habits, and where in event of a fire they would in all probability have been consumed. The whole place was a dismal abode for any human being. If the state charges herself with the care of those who are incapable of their own support, she ought to discharge her duty so as to secure to them safety, cleanliness, decency and proper nourishment. Why should asylums, with people many of whom are incapable of appreciating comfort, be so well built and ordered in all their appointments, and persons who are sound of mind, and some of whom have known good abodes, be assigned to the poor houses as it ordinarily is? We believe that Ottawa county, with its 35,000 or more inhabitants, will relieve itself from the painfulness to all good citizens of such an establishment. If any man doubts the necessity or favors delay let him go to Eastmanville and judge for himself. I trust that the mistake will not be followed of building a house of more than two stories, and that the dining room will not be in the basement. A third-story is hard on feeble, lame people, and never safe in case of fire. The former difficulty attaches to the basement dining room. Allegan has a good house. Van Buren has improved on it, but both have these objections. With land cheap it is far better to spread the building on the soil. Good sewerage, ventilation, separation of the sexes, and securities against fire are what nearly all our poor houses need. Let Ottawa have a model house."

dated, old poor house situated near Eastmanville: "I notice that there is a move in your county for a new poor house. I have visited your poor house for several years, and have always been impressed with the necessity which it is now thought to meet, after each visit, I have called attention of the county papers to the condition of the house. Originally I think a tavern, had it not been adapted to the purpose, it is now too old, and dilapidated to admit of repair. I recall the wretched hole I found at my last visit crowded with over smoking. And the garret where two creatures—women, were kept, owing to their habits, and where in event of a fire they would in all probability have been consumed. The whole place was a dismal abode for any human being. If the state charges herself with the care of those who are incapable of their own support, she ought to discharge her duty so as to secure to them safety, cleanliness, decency and proper nourishment. Why should asylums, with people many of whom are incapable of appreciating comfort, be so well built and ordered in all their appointments, and persons who are sound of mind, and some of whom have known good abodes, be assigned to the poor houses as it ordinarily is? We believe that Ottawa county, with its 35,000 or more inhabitants, will relieve itself from the painfulness to all good citizens of such an establishment. If any man doubts the necessity or favors delay let him go to Eastmanville and judge for himself. I trust that the mistake will not be followed of building a house of more than two stories, and that the dining room will not be in the basement. A third-story is hard on feeble, lame people, and never safe in case of fire. The former difficulty attaches to the basement dining room. Allegan has a good house. Van Buren has improved on it, but both have these objections. With land cheap it is far better to spread the building on the soil. Good sewerage, ventilation, separation of the sexes, and securities against fire are what nearly all our poor houses need. Let Ottawa have a model house."

Wanted—A Friend.

One who will recognize me when I am compelled to wear patched breeches; who will take me by the hand when I am sliding down hill, instead of giving me a kick to hasten my descent; who will loan me a dollar without requiring \$20 worth of security; who will come to see me when I am sick; who will pull off his coat and fight for me when the odds are two to one; who will talk of me behind my back as he talks to my face. Such a friend is wanted by ten thousand times ten thousand human beings throughout this broad earth.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

INTELLECTUAL and bodily activity are rarely found in men of great age; but when so combined add to the chances of prolonged life. Witness three men who have played a great and active part in the world and who combine these rare gifts of nature and will, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the great humanitarian Cardinal Newman, and the Emperor William.

SCAN THESE CLOSELY.

Adolf Lalloz, carriage manufacturer, 119 Carroll Street, Buffalo, N. Y., states: "I was troubled with nausea of the stomach, sick headache and general debility. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."

West's World's Wonder is the marvel of healing, superior to all other liniments. Always keep it in the house. All druggists.

In Seaport, Me., are 131 sea captains—one to every three voters.

It is with pleasure that we recommend our readers to try West's Cough Syrup. You will find it especially useful at this season of the year to cure sudden colds, check coughs and lung and throat troubles. All druggists.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It is Golden Seal Bitters. It is to be found at your drug store. It makes wonderful cures. Use it now. It will cure you. It is the secret of health.

IMPORTANT.

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

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to one dollar and upwards per day on European plan. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse car, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. 15-17

A great blessing. West's Liver Pills will always be found a great blessing to those afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion, and sick headache. Thirty pills 25c. All druggists.

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the invalids of every community, if, instead of calling in a physician for every ailment, they were all wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and Liver, such as Scrofula in its various forms, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Female Irregularities, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Exposure and Imprudence of Life. No person can take these Bitters according to instructions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a great celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine. Sold by H. Walsh & Son. 2-4t

West's World's Wonder, or Family Liniment. Useful in every house for cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, neuralgia, rheumatism. Always gives satisfaction. All druggists.

Special Notices.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For Sale by Yates & Kane.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

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

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it.

CATARH CURED. Health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. For sale by Yates & Kane.

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

We Are Selling!

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

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

Cloaks Below Cost.

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

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

FOR LAME BACK, Side or chest use Shiloh's Porus Plaster. Price 25 cents.

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

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. For sale at Yates & Kane.

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, Nov. 29, 1885.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.

TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.
Holland.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Grand Junction.....	10 25	1 30	11 50	5 00
Grand Rapids.....	11 37	2 30	1 10	8 05
Bangor.....	11 55	2 37	1 31	9 20
Benton Harbor.....	12 27	3 23	2 35	10 00
New Buffalo.....	2 25	4 25	3 55	2 35
Chicago.....	5 45	7 10	7 00	

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.

Chicago.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
New Buffalo.....	11 55	5 35	12 30	7 25
Benton Harbor.....	12 42	6 35	1 50	10 15
Bangor.....	1 55	7 31	2 55	11 36
Grand Junction.....	2 29	7 55	3 17	2 55
Holland.....	3 30	8 40	4 40	5 20

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.

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

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.

Grand Rapids.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zeeland.....	9 58	11 25	3 10	
Holland.....	10 10	12 01	3 25	

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKOGEE.

Holland.....	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Grand Haven.....	11 15	4 20	6 30	9 30
Ferryburg.....	11 20	4 25	6 35	9 35
Muskegon.....	11 55	4 55	7 15	10 05

FROM MUSKOGEE TO HOLLAND.

Muskegon.....	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Ferryburg.....	1 45	11 40	7 00	8 50
Grand Haven.....	2 30	12 25	7 35	9 27
Holland.....	2 35	12 30	7 43	9 33

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.

Holland.....	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fillmore.....	3 45	10 25	10 40	
Hamilton.....	3 55	10 50		
Allegan.....	4 40	11 25		

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.

Allegan.....	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Hamilton.....	9 10	4 10	11 25	
Fillmore.....	9 45	5 05	12 15	
Holland.....	9 50	5 18	12 30	

† Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. All trains run by Central Standard time. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

J. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

F. G. CHURCHILL, Station Agent.

Michigan and Ohio Railroad.

Taking effect Jan. 18, 1885.

GOING WEST. (Central Time) GOING EAST.

Pass.	Mix'd	Pass.	TOWNS	Pass.	Pass.
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
10 10	5 45	L Toledo	11 10	5 10	
11 02	6 40	Dundee.	10 10	4 15	
11 24	7 04	Britton.	9 46	3 52	
11 29	7 09	Ridgeway.	9 42	3 47	
11 39	7 19	Tecumseh.	9 34	3 37	
11 55	7 35	Tipton.	9 17	3 22	
12 08	7 48	Ousted.	9 03	3 08	
12 30	8 09	Addison.	8 43	2 45	
12 48	8 25	Jerome.	8 26	2 28	
12 55	8 32	Moscow.	8 20	2 21	
1 06	8 42	Hanover.	8 09	2 10	
1 17	8 53	Polaski.	7 57	1 59	
1 33	9 15	Homer.	7 38	1 38	
2 05	9 44	Marshall.	7 08	1 14	
2 17	9 57	Ceresco.	6 49	1 02	
2 36	10 15	Battle Creek.	6 30	12 44	
2 56		Angonia.		12 27	
3 04		Yorkville.		12 20	
3 10		Richland.		12 15	
3 45		Monteth.		11 43	
3 53		Flisk.		11 35	
3 59		Kellogg.		11 30	
4 10		A Allegan L.		11 20	
p.m.				a.m.	

Train Connections.

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

New Advertisements.

Chancery Sale.

State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa.—In Chancery. Alexander W. Hox, Complainant.

Pieter De Vries and Johanna De Vries, Defendants.

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

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

AREND VISSCHER,

Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for Ottawa County, Mich.

P. H. McBRIDE, Complainant's Solicitor. 52-7t

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Albert Thompson and May Thompson of Westford County, Me., to Mary A. Phillips of Kent County, Michigan, dated April twenty eighth, A. D., 1879, and recorded on August twentieth, A. D., 1881, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber 14 of mortgages on page 203, (and which mortgage was afterwards assigned by said Mary A. Phillips, by assignment dated May thirteenth, A. D., 1880, to Ernest G. Weinmann of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and which assignment was duly recorded in said Register's Office on August twentieth, A. D., 1881, in Liber 30 of mortgages on page 91, and which mortgage was afterwards assigned by said Ernest G. Weinmann, by assignment dated June fifteenth, A. D., 1880, to Henry Havens of Dallas, Clinton County, Michigan, and which last named assignment was duly recorded in said Register's Office on August twentieth, A. D., 1881, in Liber 30 of mortgages on page 50, and which mortgage was afterwards assigned by Henry Havens to Wilson Harrington of Holland, Mich., by assignment dated December tenth, A. D., 1885, and which last named assignment was duly recorded in said Register's Office on December twelfth, A. D., 1885, in Liber 30 of mortgages on page 255) by which default the power to sell in said mortgage contained has become operative; and upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of Three Hundred Ninety Three Dollars (\$393.00); and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the same, or any part thereof. Notice is, therefore, hereby given that on April twenty eighth, A. D., 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the premises described in said mortgage will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Ottawa County Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and costs of fore-closure and sale. The premises described in said mortgage and to be sold, being: The east half of the north east quarter of section twenty five (25) in town six, north of range sixteen west, in Ottawa County, Michigan. Dated January 26, 1886.

WILSON HARRINGTON,

Assignee of Mortgage.

J. C. Post, Attorney. 52-13t.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Herman A. Wiegman and Minnie Wiegman, his wife, of Blenden township, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Gilles Wakeke, of Zeeland, Ottawa County, Michigan, dated December third, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the fourteenth day of December A. D., 1881, in Liber 17 of mortgages, on page 67, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, and the legal attorney's fee provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on (Sunday), the 3rd day of May, A. D., 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Grand Haven, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa county is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with the legal attorney's fee covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The north west five-fourths (5/4) acres of the west fractional half (W. 1/2, N. 1/2) of the north west quarter (N. W. 1/4) of section thirty (30) township numbered six (6) north of range fourteen (14) west. A. D., 1886. Dated, Holland, February 5th, A. D., 1886.



# AT CHURCH.

BY THOS. W. FREDRICK.

Reverberating through the nave,  
To every corner stealing,  
The mighty organ, deep and grave,  
Sends forth its sombre pealing.

And slowly up the long, soft aisle  
The varied throng comes streaming;  
Old people nod and maidens smile  
On lovers' faces beaming.

But why this stir among the crowd?  
This sudden, strange commotion?  
And who is that with steps so proud  
And haughty, regal motion?

With sparkling jewels that would start  
A diamond merchant's passion;  
Rich purple robes of priceless art,  
And that of latest fashion?

The stranger turned unto his friend  
With eager intonation;  
Who is this nymph with queen-like bend,  
Creating such sensation?

"Is she not daughter to a sire  
Of most exalted station?  
A Senator or something higher,  
Who towers above the Nation?"

"Is she not of an ancient line,  
With many a grand ancestor?  
Or is her father in a mine  
Of silver an investor?"

The friend repressed an infant smile;  
Said he: "This noble lady,  
Who moves in such stupendous style,  
Her name is Miss O'Grady!"

"Her parent made his awful wealth,  
Or most of it, in water;  
For she, this girl of gold and health,  
Is a lager brewer's daughter!"

## EPITAPHS.

ON A PUGILIST.

In his last round this noted pugilist  
Received a blow that quickly stopped his  
breath:  
No wonder, for his grim antagonist  
Was death.

ON A DYER.

A very worthy man lies here,  
His cares are doubtless past,  
He dyed for others many a year  
And died himself at last.

ON AN ANGLER.

He's gone the way of small and great,  
And rests secure here from life's storms;  
He often dug up worms for bait,  
Now he is bait for worms.

ON A HORSECAR CONDUCTOR.

Of misery he had his share,  
His life was one of worry;  
Death came along, took up his fare  
And passed him on to glory.

ON A TERMAQANT.

Of bitter tongue and countenance severe,  
No other woman earth so well could spare;  
If where she's gone, she talks as she did here  
She'll surely make things mighty lively there.

ON A THROBONE PLAYER.

The turf is heaped upon his breast;  
He's ceased his labors;  
He plays no more, he is at rest,  
So are his neighbors.

## MAX CRAMER'S SECRET.

A Strange Story.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD

I.

A hand was laid upon my shoulder as I stood upon the platform of the little country depot, waiting for the train. I turned, and found myself face to face with Mark Graham. Something in his countenance startled me.

"Why, Mark, old fellow, how are you?" I said, shaking hands with him. "I didn't expect to see you here. What's happened to you since I saw you last? You look as if you had seen a ghost."

"Do I?" he said, with a ghastly kind of a smile, and I fancied his voice had changed as much as his looks. He was usually one of the jolliest fellows to be found anywhere.

"Yes, you do," I answered. "What's the trouble? The train isn't due for half an hour yet. Let's go somewhere and sit down, and you can tell me all about it; that is, if there's anything to tell."

We went across the track to where some stunted pines grew, and found a seat under them quite free from all intrusion.

"So you think I look as if I had seen a ghost, eh?" said Mark. "Well, I haven't, but I feel about the same as if I had. You know I was at Melrose when that terrible affair happened, I suppose."

"What terrible affair?" I asked. "I have just come from the North Woods, and haven't had a letter or seen a paper for a month."

"Then you didn't know that Alice Leith was dead?"

I turned a shocked and startled face upon my friend.

"That doesn't seem possible, Mark. I left her two months ago the picture of perfect health. When did she die?"

"About two weeks ago. She died very suddenly. For the last two weeks, ever since the night after her death, in fact, we have been hunting for her body."

"My God, Mark, what do you mean?" I cried, startled by his words and look. "Was she drowned?"

"No, she died at home, but—and here my friend's voice was low, as if he hardly liked to speak the strange truth aloud—"her body was stolen the night after her death, and we have been searching for it ever since, and have found not a single trace of it."

I think my face must have told Mark how horrified I was, for he gave a nervous little laugh and said:

"It's your turn to look as if you had seen a ghost. But I suppose you'd like to hear the particulars of this most mysterious affair, and I will give them briefly. Miss Leith was taken suddenly ill, and died on the second day. Several of us were visiting at Melrose, and her illness was so brief that none of us had gone away when it ended in death. Being there at the time it happened, we of course were expected to stay until after the funeral. On the night after she died there were four of us 'watching with the dead,' as they say in the country. Her body was in the library, and we occupied a small parlor opening off it. Once in half an hour we went in to wet the cloth that covered her face, and see that everything was as it should be. It was a very wild and stormy night, and the rain fell in torrents. The wind blew so that nothing could be heard save the dash of the rain against the house, and the hours, as we sat there next to the room in which lay the always awful mystery of death, seemed as long as days ought to. As the clock was striking midnight, we went in for the last time to wet the face-cloths. When we crossed the threshold of the room at half past twelve, it was empty. From that time to this no trace has been found of the body of Alice Leith."

I could not speak, my friend's story horrified me so. I half believed he was trying to impose on my credulity.

"We roused the household and began a fruitless search. In the soft earth, under one of the library windows, we found what seemed to be a track, but the rain had almost washed it out, and it gave us no clue. If there had been other tracks on the paths, or in the highway, either of man, horse, or vehicle, the heavy rain had entirely obliterated them. The window was open, and we could be sure of but one thing, and that was that the body had been taken through it. Where, or by whom, we knew then, and know now, no more than you do. We searched the grounds. We roused the neighbors, and all the remainder of that terrible night we wandered hither and thither, seeking a clue but finding none. No one had heard anything like the sound of passing wheels. In the storm they could have come and gone, and made no sound above that of the wind and rain. When morning came we began the search again. Her father summoned aid from the city, and the matter was put in the hands of expert men who are skillful in unraveling mysteries. But, as I have said, not a single clue has been found. It is the most mysterious and horrible affair I ever had anything to do with. What motive one could have in stealing the body, who could have stolen it, and where it was taken to—these are the questions that have perplexed us, and they seem unanswerable by any information we can hope to obtain. The excitement has been intense. I have been wandering about, hoping to find some thread that would lead to a solution of the mystery, and trying to shake off by a change of scene the nightmare horror of the affair. But it clings to me, and haunts me. I don't wonder that you thought I looked as if I had seen a ghost. I seem to live in a world full of them."

"It is one of the most awfully mysterious occurrences I have ever heard of," I said, as I thought over what he had told me. "It hardly seems possible that such a thing could happen here, and among people who occupy the position the Leiths do."

The whistle of the coming train sounded sharply down the track, and we rose and went back to the depot.

"Where are you going now?" I asked.

"I don't know," he answered. "I would go back to work if I could shake off the incubus that is on me, but I can't do that. I hope to get over this haunted feeling by and by. You can't understand how it has affected every one of us who were there at the time. We seem to be searching for something in another world than the one we used to live in. Good-bye, old fellow, take care of yourself," and Mark Graham wrung my hand, and so we parted.

II.

In the first flush of spring I was near Melrose, where the mysterious affair of which my friend Graham had told me occurred. I had long been a friend of the Leiths, and I concluded to call on them. Living under a shadow which had never been lifted, and through which no light had ever penetrated, they would be glad to see me, I felt sure.

And they were. I was grieved, but not very much surprised, to see the change a year had wrought in them. They looked old and broken in health when they should have been in the prime of life's early fall.

"You have never heard anything that threw light on the mystery?" I asked, as Mr. Leith and I sat on the veranda.

"Not a word," he answered. "The mystery is the same to-day as it was at first."

Just then I heard a slow, languid step in the hall, and presently a man with the most unearthly face I ever saw came out and joined us. It was more like a shadowy outline of flesh and blood than like flesh and blood itself. Have you never held your hand before a candle in a dark place, and seen how transparent it seemed? It was so with this man's face. The soul, the spirit, or whatever it is that is the center and source of intelligence, seemed to shine through it.

"My nephew, Max Cramer," Mr. Leith said, and wheeled an easy chair forward for him. "Max, as you see, is in feeble health, and I have urged him to come out and breathe the spring air."

Max Cramer sat down and leaned his head wearily back against the crimson cloth of the chair. His face against such a background looked fragile as frost-work. The blue veins showed startlingly on his thin hands and almost fleshless temples. He might be of the earth, earthy, but I could not make it seem that he was flesh and blood, like myself.

And such a sorrowful face as it was! It haunted me when I looked away, and some kind of strong fascination in it would draw my eyes back to it. Was that shadow in the far-seeing eyes one of regret, remorse, or repentance? It was one, or all, and he made me think of some fallen angel who pines for his lost estates, and is fading out of life because the consciousness of the sin by which he fell cannot be shaken off, and he is haunted night and day by the specter of dead hopes and dreams. It was a face that had once been fair to look upon. It had been a strangely powerful face in days gone by. A mind that had been intense in action had looked out through those dreary eyes which now seemed to see nothing but shadows upon to others. I saw at a glance that before me was the wreck of a strong intellect.

He sat there for perhaps an hour, never once looking at or speaking to me. Indeed, he did not seem to be conscious of my presence.

By and by he rose and walked unsteadily toward the door. Mr. Leith sprang up to assist him, but he waved him back.

"Do not come with me," he said, and though Mr. Leith insisted on being allowed to help him up the stairs, he resolutely refused all assistance.

"Poor Max," the old man said, coming back and sitting down by me. "His life is in the same shadow that has fallen so darkly about myself and family. He was to have married Alice. He came back on the day after her body was stolen. He has never been the same person since that he was before. He was always different from other people. He was educated at Heidelberg, and I think German metaphysics took too strong a hold of him for his own good. He came back to us a dreamer. Alice loved him, and studied with him, and took a deep interest in his strange fancies, but I never cared to trouble myself about them. He has a laboratory in the tower you see at the corner of the house, and no one ever sets foot in it save himself. Under it is his study, and there he remains from morning till night, busy over his wild theories. I go there but seldom. The atmosphere seems too heavily charged with uncanny elements to be agreeable to me. What

wonderful experiments he has tried in that workshop of his none of us know. If Alice had lived she might have won him from his unhealthy books and work, and made him more like the Max he used to be. But he is nearly done with it all now. Poor Max!"

I was very much interested in this strange person. So much so that I hung about the house all next day, fearing that he might come down when I was away and I should fail to see him.

About sunset he came down the stairs, slowly, weakly, often stopping to rest. I went to him, and asked if I might not be allowed to help him.

"If you please," he said. "I would like to walk about the garden a little, if you will let me lean upon your arm."

His weight upon me was like that of a child. Our walk about the paths was so slow that it tired me.

"I think this is for the last time," he said by and by, pausing beneath the windows of his tower, and looking up to them as they gleamed like crimson fire in the light of the setting sun. "For the last time! Some would be glad of that, because they had no fear of what was to come after, but I—am I glad? Am I afraid? Can what is to come be worse than what I suffer here? Somewhere in that book they call the Bible it says something about dying daily. I die daily." He repeated the words slowly, seeming, all the time, to be talking to himself, as if unmindful of my presence. "Have I not suffered the pangs of death? Have I not prayed to die and been refused my plea? But the end men call death is near—and after death, what?"

Suddenly he seemed to recollect my presence.

"I have something here I want you to read if—if anything happens to me," he said, drawing a roll of manuscript from his pocket. "You are not going away for a day or two?"

"I shall stay till the end of the week," I answered.

"I feel that something will happen very soon, perhaps to-night," he said. "If I die, read this after the discovery of my death, but not before. Promise me this."

I promised.

"If I am alive when you go away, you can give it back to me. You will not believe it when you read it. You will think it the ravings of a madman, but it is true, all true."

Presently he signified his desire to return to the house. He allowed me to assist him as far as the stairs. Farther than that he would not let me go.

"When you know all, pity me, pity me," he said. "I have sinned, and for that sin I have paid a fearful penalty. Oh God! and the penalty goes on forever and forever."

Then he turned away, and went slowly up the stairs. That was the last time I ever looked upon the living face of Max Cramer.

We were sitting at the breakfast table next morning, when a servant came in saying that the door of Max's room was open, and he was lying on the floor. She had spoken to him, but he had not replied. Becoming frightened she had come to find Mr. Leith.

We hurried to his room. Max Cramer had been dead for hours.

He was lying at the foot of the stairs leading to the tower. It seemed as if he had been attempting their ascent when the springs of life had given out and he had fallen at the bottom of them to die.

III.

In my room an hour later I sat down to read the manuscript he had given me.

And this is what I read:

"I am accused. I have attempted the work of a God, and lost my soul!"

"I am dying slowly. Every day I feel myself growing weaker. Slowly, but surely, my life is being drained away, and soon the end will come. And then—oh God! I dare not say my God!—then—"

"Before I die I must make confession of my awful crime. I dare not die with it untold."

"I loved my cousin Alice. To me, she was the one woman of the world. She was more to me than God, or my soul. For love of her I have lost her, and my soul!"

"I went away from her, leaving her in the flush of rosy, beautiful health. I came back to find her dead. Dead! The woman I loved had left my world and gone away somewhere into the hereafter."

"I came back on a night of storm and darkness. Coming near the house, I saw lights moving in the library, and looking through the half-closed shutters, I saw a long, grim shape lying in the center of the room, about which some men and women stood. When they lifted the cloth that covered the face I saw that the woman who was lying there dead was my Alice."

"Oh, the anguish of that awful moment! Had I lost her? In the land to which her feet had wandered would I ever find her again? Oh, God, not my God! If I had left it all to Thee, I might have found her, somewhere, sometime in the after world, but not now, not now! For her soul, one world, and for mine another."

"Standing there outside the window, a thought came to me like a lightning-flash. I remembered that once she had said to me that if she were dead, and I would that she should come back to me from the other world, she believed she would come in answer to the call of soul to soul. Was she really lost to me, after all? Could I not call back soul and breath to this form of clay?"

"Instantly my mind was absorbed by that one idea. To think was to act. I climbed into the room through one of the windows, took the body in my arms; and bore it by an unused stairway leading from the rear of the library to my room, and through that to my tower-chamber, where I knew it would be safe."

"I laid the body down in the solitude of that lonesome room. Then I lighted a lamp, and set it at her head, trembling in strange excitement, yet feeling a strength I had never felt before. I almost felt myself a God in that awful moment. Ah, if I could have died then! God of heaven and earth, why didst thou not smite me with a shaft from thy strong bow of vengeance?"

"I knelt down beside her. I took both her hands in mine and held them fast. Then I called up all the energy of my will, and bent it upon the awful task I had undertaken. 'Alice,' I cried, with the voice of my soul, 'come back.' I willed that life should start to action again in the form before me. My whole power was concentrated in that one idea. If earth had gone to wreck about me then I should not have known it. 'Come back, spirit called life,' I kept saying over and over. Time went by, and I heeded it not. I fancied that I felt a warmth stealing into the hands I held, and that I saw a faint color coming into the face I watched with such terrible intensity. A wild thrill of exultation leaped like fire

through my veins. I would work a miracle no other man had ever wrought!"

"At last, at last! There came a flutter of the eyelids, and then they lifted, and the eyes of Alice looked into mine. I felt the breath coming and going over her lips, and then I fell forward in the gray light of dawn, and lay beside her on the floor, weak as a little child. The tension was removed from my brain, and the reaction was almost like death. For hours I did not stir. But the wild triumph of a work accomplished beat back and forward in my brain like a tide. I had brought back life to the woman I loved. I had conquered death!"

"The sun was high in the heavens when I rallied strength enough to rouse myself from the lethargy that had fallen upon me. I raised myself to a sitting posture, and touched the hands I had held in mine so long. They were warm and moist, but there was no response to my clasp in them. The eyes were wide open, but they seemed staring into vacancy. There was color in the cheeks, but the face seemed to lack light, and the subtle play of mind on matter was not to be seen in the features of the woman before me."

"Alice," I cried, 'Alice, speak to me.' But there was not so much as a movement of lid or lip. A statue would have been no more unresponsive than was the form before me."

"A wild fear began to creep over me, but I shook it off. The ordeal had been so terrible that I had no right to expect much at first. By and by she would rouse from the trance of soul and sense."

"I went down to the rooms below and my friends supposed I had just come home. I was always unlike other men. They had become used to my strange ways. They knew what Alice and I had been to each other, and the fact of her death, and the mysterious loss of her body explained to them any strange conduct on my part."

"I got away from them as soon as possible and went back to the room in which I had hidden my secret."

"Alice lay there still in the attitude of death. I knelt down beside her and called her name. No answer."

"I flung back the curtains with a swift, unutterable terror at heart. I came back and looked at the face lifted dumbly to mine. There was no look of intelligence in it. The eyes stared up at me with not a thought in them."

"Then I knew what I had done. I had called back the breath of life, but the soul of Alice—that which was the Alice I loved—had not come back. I had triumphed over matter, but not mind. I had attempted the work of a God. I had dared to rebel against the fiat of fate. I had meddled with the mysteries of the infinite world, and here was my punishment. Before me lay a breathing form, but the principle of life only was in it. The soul had passed beyond my power."

"Can you who read this understand the awful anguish of the moment when I realized what I had done? No. It would be useless for you to try to. The thought may be terrible to you, but you will fail to comprehend the intensity of my remorse. I prayed to die. A thousand fiends seemed laughing at and mocking me. 'You have dared to interfere with the will of God,' they cried. 'You have lost your soul, and the woman you loved. Oh, lost, lost, lost!'"

"Oh, my punishment! Day after day I crept to the motionless form and called it by the name it had used to bear. No answer ever came. It lay there, a human form, that breathed—a thing from which soul and sense had forever gone away—and nothing more. Nothing more! Oh, God, could anything be more terrible than the sight of it to me?"

"Days went by. I felt a strange weakness creeping over me. My vitality was leaving me."

"Do you guess the truth?—that the life I had called back was a vampire one, living upon my vitality, draining away from me daily my strength and my life? Such was the case. I have grown weaker and weaker slowly but surely, and some day the last drop of the vital element will be drained from me, and then the thing upstairs will turn to dust, at last, and I—God, God! have mercy upon me, and blot me utterly out of existence—let it be as if I had never been!"

"I have written this for someone to read when the end comes. The end, say I? The beginning, rather, of an eternity of remorse for my sin. I sought to baffle God. I dared to raise my voice against the decree of Omnipotence, and terrible has the punishment been. Pity me! I was mad. I knew not what I did. But I know now—I have lost Alice. I have lost my soul. Oh pity me! But I ask no one to pray for me. Prayers would avail nothing, for my punishment is just."

The manuscript dropped from my trembling hands as I finished reading it. A strange terror took possession of me. I caught sight of my face in the glass as I went to the door. It was white as the face of the dead man up stairs.

I went to Alice's father and put the strange narrative in his hands. Somehow I could not feel that it was not true, and yet, could such things be?

When he had read it he rose up from his chair, but his limbs shook so that he could hardly stand. His face was pale as I felt my own to be.

"It reads like a madman's fancies, but it impresses me with an awful sense of having been written by a man whose conscience forced him to tell the truth," he said. "Of course, though, he was insane and imagined these things," he added. "This story cannot be true. Experience, reason, everything is an argument against it. But—with a sudden start—he says he stole her body on the night of his return. We do not know what became of it. There may be some truth in this, at least. Shall we go up to his room in the tower, and see what evidence that has to give?"

I bowed—I could not speak. The spell of an indescribable terror was upon me.

We went up stairs, and through Max Cramer's room. I dared not look at the white shape that I knew was lying on the bed in the corner. We seemed to be in the chamber of an awful mystery, a mystery of the invisible world more than of this. It was not the idea of death that terrified us, but the strange and improbable story we had read had been powerful enough in its influence to make us feel, in a measure, as its writer must have felt. It had taken possession of our senses with its weird unreality."

We paused in silent dread at the door of the tower-room. We felt as if we stood before the door of the other world. What lay beyond its threshold?

A gust of wind came shrieking up the stairway as some door below was opened, and the door before us swung open as if by invisible hands. With frightened eyes we

looked in. The room was in shadow, and at first we could but dimly discern anything in it. Gradually a shape in the center of the room seemed to emerge from the gloom, as our eyes became accustomed to the dim light—a long, awfully suggestive shape lying on a low couch, and covered over with a white sheet. Beneath that drapery was distinctly outlined a human form.

We never once looked at each other. The shape before us held our eyes captive. It drew them to it in awful fear and fascination.

Suddenly my companion stepped forward, and, with shaking hands, lifted the cloth. Instead of the skeleton face we had expected to see, we saw a face from which the blood seemed to have but recently receded in the ebb-tide of life. The body of Alice Leith was before us, seemingly but a few hours dead!

## A Patriotic Poet.

Francis Scott Key is famous for just one thing; he wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," which has been sung for twenty years, and is still our noblest patriotic song. Mr. Key was born in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 1st of April, 1779, and died in Baltimore the 11th of January, 1843. He was a lawyer, and he wrote a good many poems, which were published in a book in 1857; but the only one of them good enough to be remembered or even read by people generally is "The Star Spangled Banner."

During the years from 1812 to 1815 this country was at war with Great Britain, and in 1714 a British fleet entered Chesapeake Bay. A force landed and marched to Washington City. The city fell into the hands of this force, and the public buildings were burned. It was a gloomy time for Americans, for when the capital of the country was taken it seemed likely that we were to be conquered, and lose the liberty that Washington had won for us in the Revolution.

After taking Washington City the British land force marched against Baltimore, and the war ships in the Chesapeake sailed up at the same time to bombard the town from the water. The town was held by a small body of American soldiers, and its principal defense on the water side was Fort M'Henry, which was held by Major Armstrong, with about 1,000 men, mostly volunteers. Its guns were small ones, which could not throw their shot very far; but the men in the fort were brave fellows, who meant to do their best to save the city with such cannon as they had.

A few days before the attack the British had captured a well-known citizen, Dr. Beanes, and carried him to their ships, where they held him prisoner. Mr. Key, who then lived in Georgetown, near Washington, was sent under a flag of truce to ask for Dr. Beanes' release, and he succeeded in persuading the British admiral, Cochrane, to set the good doctor free. But as the ships and land forces were about to attack Baltimore, it would not do to let the Americans go until the fight was over, lest they should carry information to their countrymen. So it came about that Mr. Key was on board one of the British ships while the battle was going on.

The fleet moved up on September 19, and at sunrise on the 23rd the ships opened fire on the fort. The fight that followed was a fierce one, which lasted till midnight, and the Americans on board the British ship could not make out in the darkness which side had the best of it. Even after the firing ceased, Key paced the deck of the ship in an agony of fear for his native city. He knew that a British land force had made an attack on the other side of the town, but he could not learn what the result had been. He had seen the bombardment of the fort, but he could not see whether it had fallen under the fire of the ships or had beaten them off, as the vessel he was on was at some distance in the rear and the night was dark.

It is easy to imagine what his feelings were as he waited through the long hours from midnight till morning for the first light of dawn to show him whether or not the star spangled banner still floated over the fort. It was during that anxious time of waiting that he wrote on the back of an old letter the stanza:

"Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through  
the clouds of the light  
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly  
streaming?"

And the rocket's red glare, the bomb bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was  
still there!"

Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the  
brave?"

When the long-looked-for morning came, the patriotic poet at last learned the joyous truth that "our flag was still there," that the British were beaten both by land and by sea, that the city of his birth was saved, and that he still had a country free, strong and unconquered. When he went ashore he wrote out the whole of his poem and read it to Judge Nicholson, one of the men who had fought to defend the fort. The Judge took it at once to a printer, and had it printed as a hand-bill and distributed among the glad citizens of Baltimore. The song was set to music, and sung in the theaters, in private houses, and on the streets, and everywhere throughout the country, men, women and children joyfully took it up. From that day to this "The Star Spangled Banner" has been the song that can most quickly and deeply stir the hearts of Americans.—Harper's Young People.

DOUGLASS JERROLD observed: "My notion of a wife at 40 is that a man should be able to change her, like a bank note, for two twenties."

THE King's palace in Corea is now lighted with electricity.







# Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 1, 1886.

Regular meeting. Members present: Kanter, Kremers, De Roo, McBride, Beach and Harrington. Ins. Harrington was elected chairman pro-tem.

The minutes of Dec. 7th, '85, Jan. 4th, Jan. 11th, Feb. 1st, Feb. 8th, and Feb. 18th, were read and approved as read.

The Committee on Teachers reported that they had engaged Miss Lizzie Van der Meulen as teacher for Ward School at \$225.00 per annum.—Report adopted.

The Committee on Claims and Accounts recommended to allow the following claims: R. E. Werkman, 1500 feet lumber and dressing same, \$16.60; R. Kanter, paid for wood for Ward School, \$4.87; Yates & Kane, books, \$1.63; M. Kiekintveld, ink and 1/2 gross erasers, \$10.50.—Allowed.

The visiting committee for February reported that they had visited all the rooms and found that fair work was done in nearly all.

The Committee called attention to the fact that the light in room No. 9 seemed to shine too strongly into the children's eyes; also that a few of the seats in room No. 18 were in poor condition; further that there was an echo in the Ward school caused by the absence of deadening in the floor.—Adopted upon motion of Ins. McBride.

Moved by Ins. McBride that the matter of the light in room 9 be referred to Dr. Kremers and the Superintendent as a committee, with power to act.—Carried.

Moved by Ins. McBride that the matter of stopping the echo in the Ward school be referred to the committee on Buildings and Repairs with power to act.—Carried.

The secretary reported that pursuant to orders from the Committee on Fuel an order for \$95.74 was issued on Feb. 10th to C. Ver Schure for wood delivered by H. Kenyon.—Report adopted.

A communication from H. D. Post was received stating that the policies in the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Co. and the Lancashire Insurance Co., each being for \$3,000 expired March 3rd, 1886. The rates were established at 1/4 for one year and 1 1/2 for three years. Further that his companies were willing to join in the settlement for the damage done to the chimney cap by the recent fire.—Communication accepted and placed on file.

Moved by De Roo that H. D. Post be instructed to write out policies for \$2,000 in each company named, and that P. H. McBride be instructed to write out a policy for \$2,000; said policies to run for three years and that the secretary be instructed to so inform above named parties.—Carried.

The Superintendent being present upon request stated: that in his opinion the lessons in drawing ought to be continued and expressed it as his conviction that they would be of greater value in the future than in the past.

Moved by Ins. Kanter to reconsider the motion of Feb. 8th, dispensing with Mr. Horner's services.—Carried.

Inspector Beach now offered an amendment to said motion that the matter be held in abeyance for one month and the visiting committee for March be instructed to investigate the matter further.—Carried.

Moved by Inspector McBride that the Committee on Claims and Accounts be instructed to make the annual settlement with the treasurer.—Carried.

Adjourned sine die.  
O. J. De Roo, Sec'y.

## JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

There are two forms of chronic rheumatism: one in which the joints are swollen and red without fever, and the appetite and digestion good, in the other the joints are neither red nor swollen, but only stiff and painful. In either form Salvation Oil may be relied on to effect a cure. It kills pain. Price 25 cents a bottle.

**A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.**  
Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at H. Walsh's Drug Store.

The people of this country paid last year more than \$9,000,000 for imported precious stones.

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

West's Cough Syrup, the household remedy for coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, influenza, whooping-cough, consumption and all throat and lung diseases. 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. All druggists.

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

Doctors are men of much feeling the pulse.

The best spring medicine is one of West's Liver Pills taken every night on going to bed. Just what you need. Sugar coated. 30 pills 25c. All druggists.

One hundred years ago humanity was to be pitied, for it did not have Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers, the great cough cure. 25c.

We are sorry to hear that Prince Bismarck is suffering with rheumatism. What he deserves is trichinosis.

Chilblains and frosted feet and hands cured with a few applications of West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment. All druggists.

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

Fifty white elk were recently seen in the mountains at the head of Green and Snake river, Wyoming.

There is nothing to equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, and as a spring medicine.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure.**



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

## GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 259, 21 and 23 Vesey St., New York.

## By All Means Purchase Nimrod PLUG TOBACCO!

**PREMIUM GOODS.**

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

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

## THE ACME PENETRATIVE.

**POSITIVELY BURNS STUMPS.**

No crude petroleum, sulphur, saltpeter or explosives, but is a compound, which, if put in the stump and set fire to, will turn it, ROOTS AND ALL, GREEN OR DRY. Sent \$1.00 for enough Penetrative to burn 12 large or 18 small stumps. Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded. Send for illustrated circular, &c. Agents Wanted. Address: The Acme Penetrative Co., New Carlisle, O. Lock Box E.

## P. H. WILMS

Manufacturer of

Wilms' Celebrated Wooden Drive Wells! AND WOODEN PUMPS.

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



Dealer in the leading class of agricultural implements, such as Engines, Threshers, Saw Mills, Wind Mills, Self-binding Reapers, Mowers, Buggies, Wagons, Plows, Spring Tooth Harrows, all that Farmers need except money, and that you can make by buying of me as I will sell very reasonable. Fair dealing and good goods. COME AND SEE ME. PETER H. WILMS. 12-17 Holland, April 22, 1886.

# DE LAND & CO'S



## CA SODA

**Best in the World**

## PHOENIX Cheap Cash Store!

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

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

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

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

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

**Give me a Call.**  
R. E. WERKMAN.  
HOLLAND, Mich., July 23, 1885.

## Cigar Manufactory.

H. POSTMA, PROP.

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

**Give me a call and try my Cigars.**  
H. POSTMA.  
Holland, Mich., Feb. 3, 1886.

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Photograph Gallery of B. P. Higgins in the First Ward has been leased by

## E. S. WATKINS

a first-class photographer of St. Thomas, Canada, and is prepared to do the FINEST WORK on short notice.

## GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

E. S. WATKINS.  
Holland, Mich., Feb. 25, 1886.

## James M. Van der Ven, Cigar Manufacturer, Van der Veen's Block.

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

**GIVE ME A CALL,**  
JAMES M. VAN DER VEN,  
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 14, 1886.

## ALBERT CURTIS, Resident Veterinary Surgeon.

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada.

Will professionally attend to all diseases of

## HORSES AND CATTLE!

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

## Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

## Dry Goods & Groceries,

at the store of

## B. WYNHOFF,

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

A full and complete line of

## CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

## Needle Gas Lamp.

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

Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF.  
Holland, June 14, 1886.

## JAS. HUNTLEY, BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

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

Planing and Re-sawing done on short notice.

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

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

JAS. HUNTLEY.  
HOLLAND, May 27, 1885.

## THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

**SWIFT SURE**

**PERFECT SATISFACTION**

New Home Sewing Machine Co.  
—ORANGE, MASS.—  
30 Union Square, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

## Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,

DEALERS IN  
Furniture, Wall Paper, CARPETS, ETC.  
Holland, - - Michigan.  
50-6m

## Health is Wealth!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

**WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES**

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

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

## Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

## Jewelry, Watches, DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

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

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

## SPECTACLES

and a

FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

O. BREYMAN.  
HOLLAND, Mich., May 13, 1886.

## CUTTERS and SLEIGHS.

The popular wagon manufacturer

## J. FLIEMAN

has in stock a number of the

## CUTTERS

made by the

Northwestern Sleigh Company

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

**Strength and Durability**

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

I also have a lot of

Sleighs of Every Description.

on hand which I propose to sell at COST.

**FARMERS and OTHERS**

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

Wagons, Buggies and Trucks

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

Call and examine and give me a trial.

J. FLIEMAN,  
HOLLAND, Mich. Oct. 23, 1884.

## A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other antidote expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:—

"I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

## AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,**

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

## E. HEROLD,

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

## BOOTS & SHOES

among which are the celebrated

## GROVER HAND SEWED SHOES.

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

**CUSTOM WORK.**

Repairing promptly and neatly done

**CALL AND SEE US.**

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 4, 1885.

## Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

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

MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.  
has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading medical classes of the world.

A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.  
Solely Druggist. Price \$1.00.

For sale at the drug store of H. Walsh.