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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 5.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 758.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

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

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes. Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2 per annum. Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers. All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums to suit on productive Real Estate.

L. S. PROVIN.

Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agent.
Office Lovett's Block, opp. Sweet's Hotel,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Walsh, De Roo & Co's

"SUNLIGHT"

Fancy Roller

Patent Flour,

Reduced to \$5.10 per
bbl. at retail.

For Sale by all Grocers

and Flour Dealers.

Business Locals.

House and Lot for Sale!

House and lot on Eighth street, near depot. Suitable for small family. Has a well of soft water and a yard hydrant connected with city water works.
5-ft. FRED WADE, Saugatuck, Mich.

Wood Wanted!

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

Stamped Goods.

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

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

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

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects: Morning, Communion; Reception and Baptism of members; Evening, "Jesus inviting the thirsty." Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Gospel meetings during the week in connection with other Churches. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "Divine Providence;" Afternoon, "The new heart."

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

Holland Christian Ref. Church.—Rev. E. Van Der Vries, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m. 2:00 and 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Class-meeting at close of morning service, and at 7 p. m. Teachers meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All the seats are free. Subjects: Morning, "The Straight Gate;" Evening, Temperance and the Amendment.

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

LOCAL ITEMS.

Was the "backbone of winter" broke last Saturday and Sunday?

WINTER, according to the almanac, is a thing of the past. What do you think of it?

DIVINE Services to-morrow, Sunday, both morning and evening at Lyceum Hall.

TUESDAY, March 4, dawned bright and beautiful. Look out for the last week of the month.

H BOONE shipped nineteen fine, muscular looking horses to the eastern market on last Monday.

LAST year's maple sugar is now being brought into the market as a product of remarkable freshness.

Misses Cora and Lena Vette, of Grand Haven, were visiting their young friends of Holland this week.

MR. WILL GARROD, of Allegan, visited his parents and relatives in Holland on Saturday and Sunday last.

THE Pentwater train was an hour late last Monday morning owing to huge snow drifts blocking the road up north.

F. O. NYE, attended the meeting of the Michigan District Train Dispatchers' Association, held in Toledo recently.

Mrs. W. A. HOLLEY, of this place, left last Saturday for a three or four weeks' visit to her parents at Armada, this state.

REPRESENTATIVE Diekema and wife spent the Legislative recess, from Friday until Tuesday, at their home in this city.

MR. WALTER BAKER, of the firm of J. Baker & Sons, of Grand Haven, was visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. Kleyn this week.

R. E. WERKMAN has leased the foundry of W. H. Deming and will make all the castings for the Vindicator Fanning Mill at that institution.

OUR merchants are beginning to display their spring goods. The News has advertising space to sell and we should like to have a good patronage soon.

THE Douglas Record has just completed its second year, and next week will appear "blooming as the rose" in a new dress of type. Success, Bro. Winslow.

OUR wood pile has dwindled down to almost nothing and we should like to have some of our subscribers, who promised to pay in wood, do so now while we need it.

TO-MORROW evening Mrs. H. D. Jordan will lecture on Temperance in the Methodist Church. Opportunity will be given others to express an opinion on the subject.

OUR city readers will remember that Hon. Geo. L. Yapel will lecture in the Opera House on Friday evening, March 4. Give the "Boy from Mendon," a large audience.

PETER KONING, of this city, in attempting to board a freight train at New Holland last Thursday morning, made a misstep and fell, bruising his face in a terrible manner.

THE Land and Labor Club have made many improvements to their hall on River street opposite Meyer, Brouwer & Co.'s furniture store. The rooms are now very pleasant and cozy.

THE family of Mr. John Nyland moved to Grand Haven this week. Mr. Nyland, it will be remembered, is now one of the largest stockholders of the Metz Leather Company of that place.

MR. G. VISSCHERS, the genial and pleasant editor of *De Standaard*, of Grand Rapids, was in Holland last Wednesday attending the temperance mass meeting in the "old First Church."

In this issue appears a small advertisement of W. Vorst, the River street tailor, who repairs and cleans old clothes, and makes new ones. His work is done promptly and cheaply. Give him a trial.

THE last issue of *De Hope* contains a lengthy article on the prohibition question from the pen of President Scott, of Hope College. This article will be followed by others from prominent clergymen in this section of Michigan.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., March 3, 1887: Brewster's Rein Holder Co., Mrs. O. Finn, C. H. Haines, John Horten, John Moulton, Elmer E. Shoop.

WM. VERBEKE, P. M.

A TERRIFIC wind storm struck this locality last Saturday and raged with unabated fury until Sunday afternoon. About two inches of snow fell and was blown into huge drifts here and there making north and south roads nearly impassable.

In our issue last week there appeared an item stating that twenty-two persons between the ages of ten and sixteen years had joined the First Church. We learn that this was a mistake as to the ages of the persons. It should have been between twelve and twenty-seven years of age.

At a meeting recently held of the Executive Committee of the S. O. and W. A. Agricultural Society the time of holding the next annual fair of the Society was fixed, being September 27, 28, 29 and 30, just one week after the Grand Rapids, and one week before the Allegan Fairs are held.

TUESDAY morning last the Allegan local, a freight train on the Chicago and West Mich. R'y, met with a mishap near North Holland. A car of stove bolts were derailed by a bolt falling off the car onto the track. The accident delayed the passenger train from Pentwater for some two hours.

NEXT Tuesday, March 8, a public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Theological Seminary in the basement of the First Reformed Church, by Rev. E. Winter, of Grand Rapids. The subject is "The Messianic Kingdom." The lecture begins at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE Hon. John B. Finch, of Nebraska, will lecture in the Opera House, on Monday evening, March 21, on the prohibition amendment. The gentleman comes under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Admission 15 cents. Let all who are interested in this matter attend and hear one of the greatest temperance orators on the American stage.

AN accident occurred at Grand Haven early last Saturday morning which resulted in the smothering of the 4 months-old child of Henry Verhoeks. Mrs. Verhoeks had attended to the babe several times during the night, and toward morning, to shelter it from the cold, used some extra bed-clothing and fell asleep. Upon waking up about three hours later she found the babe in the same position, dead.

MR. H. L. ROSIN very kindly presented us with a dozen of his fresh and tender celery stalks last Wednesday. Mr. Rosin has this winter been supplying the home market with celery which he raised last season, and has also shipped several hundred dozen abroad. Next year he intends to embark in the business of celery raising to a much larger extent and we trust he will find a ready market for all his product.

A DISPATCH to the Grand Rapids *Democrat* last Monday says: The high water for the past few weeks has so filled the mouth of the Kalamazoo River with sand that it will be impossible for the deep-draft boats to leave the port until the river has been dredged out. There is now only three feet of water, and some of the largest boats draw over eight feet. The shallow water extends nearly one-half mile from the end of the pier up the river. The fish house and pier belonging to H. Donley was undermined and carried out into the lake.

THIS week lovers of the drama, and of comedy, were regaled by the appearance, for the first time in nine years, of the old-time popular actor and actress, and particular favorites with the people of Michigan, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Miller. On Tuesday evening they appeared in "Over the Hills to the Poor House," a pretty little piece which has been dramatized by Mr. Miller from Will Carleton's poem of that name. Wednesday evening the "Three Widows," which is filled with comical situations and abounds in fun, was presented. We are sorry to say, however, that on both nights the entertainments were very poorly attended.

LAST Wednesday was a busy day in Holland. A temperance mass meeting, the Judicial Convention, and a prosecution under the existing liquor law, occupied the attention of citizens. As we have given an account of the two former events we will briefly state that a complaint was lodged with Justice Fairbanks that one Gerrit De Bruyn, a saloon-keeper of Zeeland, had been guilty of selling liquor to minors. The defense was represented by Sam Clay, prosecuting

Attorney of Kent County. The jury returned a verdict of "no cause of action" after but a short deliberation. Moral: Employ a good lawyer.

THE Democratic State Convention met in Detroit last Tuesday and nominated for Judges of the Supreme Court, for long term—Chas. H. Camp; for short term—Levi T. Griffin, of Detroit. Regents of the State University,—Bartley Breen, of the Upper Peninsula, and Rufus S. Sprague, of Greenville. The ticket is of the straight Democratic persuasion, the Fusion movement failing of consummation. The Greenbackers held their convention and nominated for Judge, short term—O'Brien J. Atkinson, of Port Huron; Regent State University, W. H. Miller, of Gaylord. The balance of the ticket was left to be filled by the State Central Committee.

TRAINMASTER P. Conley on Tuesday returned from an extended trip through Indiana and Kentucky. Mr. Conley reports having had a very pleasant trip. He visited Indianapolis and saw the belligerent legislators of Hoosierdom. In his opinion the renowned John L. Sullivan is nowhere in a fist battle with Senator Smith, the presiding officer, by force, of the Upper House of that body. In Louisville he was astounded at the walking evidences of the evils of one of the principal products of Kentucky—whiskey. Red-nose, corpulent "men of honor" abounded everywhere in society, much to the disgust of our friend Conley. We would suggest that "P. C." run a train into that city and import a few thousand into this State. But don't start the train until after April 4, next.

THE Gospel Meetings, despite the fact that they had been in progress three weeks, were well attended the past week. Hope Church being filled nightly with interested and anxious people. The majority of those who are converted at these gatherings are young people and on Monday evening, Rev. Dosker, who led the meeting, opened with a few well chosen remarks on the fact that all young people should become members of the church. As one of the results of the meetings, some forty-eight young men and twenty-seven years, have done so, twenty-two joining the First Church on Sunday, Feb. 20, and on last Sunday twenty-six were taken as communicants into the Third Church. The young men who first started this work have every reason to feel gratified at the result of their labor.

The Judicial Convention.

The usual punctuality of Republican statesmen was shown last Tuesday morning in assembling at the Council Rooms, in the City Hall of this city, for the nomination of a Judge for the Twentieth Judicial Circuit. The hour for calling the convention to order was 11 o'clock. The delegates from Allegan county and those of Ottawa county who live in this place, were obliged to perfect the temporary organization, owing to the fact that the delegates from Grand Haven and Spring Lake were detained by a railroad accident at New Holland. The temporary organization as perfected, consisted of J. H. Padgham, Chairman; J. C. Post, Secretary. The committees appointed by the chair were as follows:

On Credentials—W. B. Williams, of Allegan, P. H. McBride, Holland, Ogden Tomlinson, Plainwell.

On Permanent Organization and Business—F. T. Ward, of Allegan, Geo D. Turner and C. E. Soule, of Grand Haven.

As soon as the appointment of the committees was made the Convention adjourned until after dinner when it was expected the balance of the Ottawa delegates would arrive, and be enabled to take part in the proceedings.

It was 1:10 when Chairman Padgham called the delegates again to order and when assembled and in working trim the convention showed a fine body of representative men. The young republicans were conspicuous by their absence, while the grey and silver-haired veterans were in the majority and inspired youth with reverence for their political battle-scarred forms and their much-at-home demeanor.

The first report called for was that of Committee on Credentials which showed that the following delegates were present and entitled to seats in the convention. Allegan County—W. B. Williams, P. A. Latta, F. T. Ward, L. P. Smith, H. H.

Hodge, J. A. Beemer, S. S. Dryden, O. Tomlinson, N. Gilbert, W. Hay, L. F. Solendine, A. W. Sherwood, P. C. Whitbeck, H. C. Beverly, J. H. Padgham.

Ottawa County—C. E. Soule, J. C. Robart, I. Marsilje, P. H. McBride, J. C. Post, S. S. Rideout, Jas. Koeltz, Dr. C. P. Brown, G. W. McBride, W. Phillips, H. Pelgrim, Geo. D. Turner.

The report was accepted and adopted. The Committee on Organization reported recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent with the substitution of Mr. Geo. D. Turner as Secretary, in place of Mr. Post who was absent. The report also recommended that a Judicial Committee of five be appointed, all of which was accepted and adopted.

Judge W. B. Williams then moved to proceed to the nomination of a Judge for the Twentieth Judicial Circuit. The motion being carried, he proceeded to place the name of Dan J. Arnold, the present incumbent, in nomination. He said that Judge Arnold had made a Circuit Judge who was pains-taking, wise, and judicious in all his official acts, and he but voiced the desire of the people when he said that he thought it would be no more than a just tribute to him if the nomination was made by acclamation. The suggestion was promptly acted upon and the nomination made.

The Judicial Committee for the next six years was appointed as follows: G. W. McBride, Dr. C. P. Brown, Ogden Tomlinson, W. B. Williams, I. Marsilje, P. A. Latta. Mr. McBride's name having been added to the committee, on special motion.

After the transacting of minor business the convention adjourned.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The visitors were all well pleased with Holland and its evident prosperity.

Dr. C. P. Brown, of Spring Lake, brought the convention down from its dignified position, and created much hilarity, by a witty and appropriate speech. The other speakers before the convention were: W. B. Williams, G. W. McBride, Ogden Tomlinson, and P. A. Latta.

As an amusing circumstance in connection with the convention and one which brought out a full delegation, and to spare, from Allegan County, was a rumor which was circulated in Allegan, a day or two previous to the convention, that the Ottawa County delegates were to bolt the name of Arnold and were to attempt to place G. W. McBride in nomination. This caused a commotion in the camp of the "Alleganders" and for once brought out a full delegation from that county to the Judicial Convention which might have resulted otherwise had they known that the Ottawa delegates were duly instructed for the Hon. Dan J. by the county convention.

The Prohibition Mass Meeting.

Last Wednesday afternoon a very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in this city in the church edifice of the Reformed Church on Ninth street, Rev. E. Bos, pastor. This was in response to a call by a number of our citizens for the purpose of giving an opportunity for a free discussion, in the Holland language, of all the questions involved in the submission to the people of the prohibition amendment. The large and representative assembly, especially from our surrounding towns and cities, gave the strongest evidence that the Hollanders feel deeply interested in this question, and will not let the opportunity of exercising their right of suffrage go by default. After a few well chosen introductory remarks, briefly stating the object of the meeting, by Prof. G. J. Kollen, of Hope College, Rev. E. Bos was called to the chair, and G. Van Schelven, Esq., was elected secretary.

The discussion was opened by the Rev. P. Lepeltak, of Overisel. He very happily stated that this building was the most appropriate place for holding such a people's mass meeting. It was the historical building, the place where, under the leadership of Dr. Van Raalte, the people were in the years 1880 and 1881 inspired with love for country and for home, and from which place so many of our brave boys had gone forth to defend our country with their blood and lives. We now were assembled to consider the best method of rooting out the great evil of intemperance, and to be successful in this campaign it would be necessary to act unitedly against the common foe.

The question was raised by a following speaker whether the proposed amendment

(Continued on fourth page.)

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

AN Altoona (Pa.) dispatch says a terrible accident happened at Bellefonte. A gang of bricklayers employed by the firm of Wentering & Dixon, of Pittsburgh, were engaged in lining the stacks at Valentine's furnaces, when the scaffolding on which they stood gave way, precipitating twelve men to the bottom of the stack, a distance of sixty-five feet. Five men were killed and two others fatally injured. The scaffolding had been weighted down with some eight thousand bricks. All the men killed were single, and were residents of Pittsburgh.

AN unknown three-masted schooner struck on the wreck of the English steamship Brinkburn, on Fenwick's Island shoals, near Philadelphia, rolled over and sunk. The wreck of this English craft, which has been lying on the shoals for a year, having become detached from its original position, has drifted up and down the island, to the terror of all kinds of shipping. The loss occasioned by the sunken steamer this winter will amount to \$300,000 to American vessels alone.

THE Marquis de Mores publishes in New York a prospectus of his Co-operative Meat Supply Company, and offers stock in the enterprise to laboring men. The capital stock is \$10,000,000 divided into \$10 shares, payable in five monthly installments of \$2 each. Basing the calculation on the assertion that an average family eats five pounds of meat daily, he figures for the holder of one share a daily profit of 5 cents, or at least \$18.25 a year, and a cash dividend besides of 21 per cent., or \$2.10 a year. He estimates that \$2,500,000 is necessary to start a business of twenty-five car loads daily. ... Carl Schurz slipped and fell in New York City and dislocated his hip. ... Gen. B. F. Butler dislocated an arm in alighting from a car in Philadelphia. ... Six lads walking on the railroad track near Easton, Pa., were killed by a coal train.

THE WEST.

THE Ohio Supreme Court has decided that County Treasurers must, according to law, expend sums collected under the Dow liquor tax law, and that the fact of the money being paid under protest is of no avail. ... The widow of Gen. Logan has selected Jackson Park, near the southern limits of Chicago, for the final burial-place of her husband's remains. ... Jacob Schaefer's challenge to George F. Slosson for games of balk-line and cushion-carom billiards for \$500 a side has been accepted, and they will be played in Chicago next month. ... Ira D. Sankey informs his friends at Pittsburgh that, on the completion of the training school for Christian workers, to be erected by wealthy Chicagoans, Mr. Moody will make a desperate attempt to evangelize the western metropolis. ... Hon. Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington, Ill., died at his home in that city last week, aged 78 years. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, and at one time owned 300 acres of land, on which a part of Chicago now stands. He became a resident of Bloomington in 1833.

A BED of red hematite iron ore, sixteen feet thick, was recently uncovered near Tuscaloosa, Alabama. ... Commodore William T. Truxtun, United States Navy, retired, died last week at Norfolk, Va. ... The six-story candy factory of Darby & Co., in Baltimore, was burned, causing a loss of \$150,000.

MISS GENIEVE WARD will be seen as Stephanie in "Forget-Me-Not" at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, this week. The operatic concert to be given by Mme. Patti at McVicker's Theater will be three in number. On Monday evening, March 7, the first act of "The Barber of Seville" and the second act of "Semiramide" will be given; on Thursday evening, March 10, the programme will comprise the first act of "La Traviata" and the second act of "Linda di Chamounix"; on Saturday afternoon, March 12, the third act of "Martha" and the second act of "Lucia" will be performed.

AN engine on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road, when passing Taylor street, Chicago, exploded with a deafening crash, and Engineer Gus Weinzer and Fireman Clarence Lowe were, with the locomotive, literally blown to pieces. The two unfortunate men were blown hundreds of feet in opposite directions, and their bodies, when found, were absolutely unrecognizable. The cause of the disaster is supposed to have been a too high pressure of steam. ... An Atlantic and Pacific passenger train went through a bridge near Needles, Cal. The engine, baggage, mail, and express cars caught fire and were consumed. E. L. Gilbert, a brakeman, was burned to death, as were also two Indians and one tramp. The engineer, E. J. Hodgdon, is not expected to live. E. L. Peppin, the mail agent, and J. K. Dickinson are seriously hurt. Dr. M. J. Chase, of Galesburg, Ill., was burned about the head. W. Marsh, of Quincy, Ill., had his leg hurt. Very little express, baggage, or mail was saved. ... A Bismarck (D. T.) dispatch reports Representative Ely, of the committee which went to Montana to confer with Montana legislators about pleuro-pneumonia, as saying that the cattle losses between Miles City and Billings will be 10 to 25 per cent., and east of Billings 50 to 75 per cent. The losses around Fort Benton are very heavy.

THE SOUTH.

THREE murderers in the jail at Clarksville, Georgia, believed to be the most desperate criminals in that State, made their escape, after locking the jailer in a cell. One of them was shot down and captured after traveling two miles.

BEULAH MAY MOORE, aged 17, shot and killed Henry Allen, aged 50, at Memphis, Tenn., sending five bullets into his body. Miss Moore's father emptied the contents of a double-barreled shot gun into Allen's body as he lay writhing in death. The young woman, who will soon become a mother, alleges that Moore outraged her last June.

AN Indianola (Texas) dispatch says the Southern Pacific Company is about to remove its track from Indianola to Port Lavaca, a small village ten miles above on the Matagorda Bay. This means a total abandonment of Indianola on account of the disastrous storms which have swept over the town during the last twelve years. During that period 400 persons have been drowned and enormous damage has been done to property.

WASHINGTON.

THE report of the Director of the Mint, containing statistics of the production of the precious metals in the United States for the calendar year 1886, shows that the production of gold during 1886 exceeded that of any previous year since 1880, and almost equaled the production of that year. This amounted to \$35,000,000 in 1886, against \$31,800,000 in 1885, an increase of over \$3,000,000. The production of silver, as nearly as can be ascertained, was \$49,895,930. The amount of gold bullion imported into the United States was \$17,947,518, and the exports \$27,862,637. The importations were made almost exclusively since August last. There was also imported gold coin of the value of \$23,361,663, and gold coin was exported to the value of \$13,393,863. The total exports of gold bullion and coin was \$41,281,276, which corresponds almost exactly with the amount imported into the United States; so that there has been a slight gain by the movement of gold to and from the United States during the calendar year.

THE widow of Dr. Pavy, a member of the late Arctic expedition, appeared before the Senate Military Committee and opposed the confirmation of Captain Greeley as chief signal officer, asking permission to submit important documents.

JOSEPH ABBOTT, formerly employed in a hotel at Chicago, has applied to the Treasury Department to issue a bond for \$1,000 to replace one he ate for fear of being robbed of it. Comptroller Durham thinks he can not authorize the issue of a new bond.

MR. MONTGOMERY, Commissioner of Patents, has tendered his resignation to the President, giving as a reason that he desires to return to the practice of his profession.

T. S. DARLING, a prominent citizen of Detroit, was arrested in Washington for passing a counterfeit \$50 note, which he had received at the Grand Union Hotel in New York. The Postmaster of Detroit secured his release.

POLITICAL.

THE female suffrage bill pending in the Maine Legislature has received a serious setback from the action of the women themselves, who object to its passage. Prominent and influential ladies all over the State are sending in their remonstrances. Their protests set forth that the responsibilities of elections will involve them in the ambitious intrigues of politics, impair the integrity of their devotion to their domestic duties, and deteriorate the character and consideration which give them the influence they now exert in society.

COL. ROBERTSON was refused admittance to the Indiana Senate Chamber, when he presented himself at the door on the 25th ult. Counsel for Green Smith filed a petition for the rehearing of the injunction case. A resolution was adopted to investigate the conduct of Senator Johnson, charged with striking Senator McDonald during the melee of the previous day. Senator McDonald made a speech, in which, referring to the trouble between him and Senator Johnson, he said that nobody would have made such an assault except a coward and a crazy fool. He declared that he was personally responsible for what he said, either inside or outside the Senate. The Republican members of the Senate were present during the session, but refused to vote on any question presented by Smith as presiding officer. A resolution was introduced by a Democratic member proposing to submit the lieutenant governorship contest to the Supreme Court judges as a board of arbitrators, and to abide by their opinion as citizens, instead of as judges, as to who should preside over the Senate. The resolution was adopted by the Democrats, the Republicans refusing to vote on the proposition. ... Ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, telegraphed President Cleveland, declining to allow the use of his name in connection with the formation of the commission under the interstate commerce act. ... A favorable report on a bill establishing a railway commission has been made to the Nebraska House.

GOV. LEE has called an extra session of the Virginia Legislature. ... The Texas Senate has passed the House joint resolution ordering a general election to vote on a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution on the first Thursday in August next. ... The United Labor party of Chicago met in convention, and placed the following ticket in the field: Mayor, Robert Nelson; City Clerk, John M. Dollard; City Treasurer, Frank G. Stauber; City Attorney, Jesse Cox. Full town and aldermanic tickets were also selected. ... The Ohio Legislature was polled on the Presidential and gubernatorial preferences of the members of both parties. The Republicans stood: Sherman, 82; Blaine, 10; non-committal, 2. Democrats: Cleveland, 49; Thurman, 1; non-committal, 2; anybody to beat Cleveland, 5. Gov. Foraker is the almost unanimous choice of the Republicans for a renomination, while the Democrats are divided between Congressman Campbell and Foran and Gen. T. C. Powell. A few favor Thurman, Gedder, McMahon, and Wilkins.

GOV. CHURCH of Dakota and the Republican members of the Council are at war, and it is likely to result in the "hanging up" of the nominations made by the Governor. ... The West Virginia Legislature adjourned without making the annual appropriation bill, and also without electing a United States Senator. The Governor will appoint a Senator and call a special session to attend to other matters. ... Three members of the Nebraska Legislature were offered \$15,000 by Dr. Bailey to secure six votes for C. H. Van Wyck for Senator. ... Both houses of the Texas Legislature have passed a bill to prohibit dealing in futures, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. ... A bill before the Senate of Minnesota provides that an

assault by bludgeon or pistol upon an editor, reporter or correspondent for malicious libel shall not be considered a violation of the penal code.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

IN the case of Quinn, McKenna, and other leaders of the 'Longshoremen's Association at New York, held at the suit of the Old Dominion Company for \$20,000 each, arising out of the recent strikes and boycott, Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, decided that the company had legal cause for action and refused to discharge the defendants.

THE Central Labor Union, of New York, adopted without a dissenting voice resolutions denouncing T. V. Powderly for his refusal to countenance any official expressions of sympathy for the eight anarchists now under sentence of death at Chicago. The resolution says that his action in the matter is unjust, despotic, and unworthy of the leader of the great order of the Knights of Labor. ... A rich vein of Bessemer ore has been discovered on Mount Menard, just outside of Marquette, Mich., by two young men who have been exploring in that vicinity all winter. ... The strike of silk operatives at Paterson, N. J., now involves more than five thousand men. ... Another oil well has been struck at Findlay, Ohio. A great find of coal is also reported from Texas, being in Young and Jack counties.

THE RAILWAYS.

THE railway managers have informed the Committee of arrangements for the G. A. R. National Encampment, to be held at St. Louis next September, that the interstate commerce bill will prevent the granting of reduced rates. Senator Cullom writes that the bill is not prohibitory in cases of this kind.

A MEETING held in Chicago by the general managers of the Western railways resulted in the passage of a resolution that the tariffs be corrected and the methods of doing business be revised to conform to the requirements of the interstate commerce law.

THE statement of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for the year 1886 shows the gross earnings were \$8,060,639, an increase of \$67,470 over those of the previous year; operating expenses, \$4,650,955, an increase of \$40,807; net earnings, \$3,409,684, an increase of \$26,663.

THE Directors of the Boston and Maine, the Lowell, and the Fitchburg Railroads are considering plans for a union depot in Haymarket Square, Boston, to cost \$5,000,000. There are to be sixteen tracks and room for 200 coaches.

GENERAL.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TAYLOR, lecturer and literateur, died at Cleveland, Ohio, aged 65.

THE American residents of the City of Mexico, joined by one hundred tourists, celebrated Washington's birthday by a picnic, and contributed freely toward the proposed American Hospital. ... Dr. E. Schmidt von Taverna, Counselor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at Berlin, has been appointed Austrian Minister at Washington in the place of Baron von Schaefer, who has for some time been absent on leave.

IT is stated that fully \$500,000 has already been put up on the great ocean yacht race, with the Dauntless as the favorite. ... Sir Alexander Campbell has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, vice the Hon. John B. Robinson, whose term has expired.

FOREIGN.

THE result of the German elections for members of the Reichstag, says a Berlin dispatch, "shows the election of thirteen new German Liberals (including two who favor the septenate), seventy-five Conservatives, thirty-one Imperialists, eighty-nine National Liberals, ninety-two Centerists, including three who will support the army bill, fifteen Poles, fifteen Alsatiens, two Guelphs, one Dane, and six Socialists. Re-elections will be necessary in sixty districts. Exactly one-half of the members so far elected are distinctly pledged to the support of the septenate, without counting the rebellots. Although a majority of the districts in which new elections are to be held are certain to be carried by the opposition candidates, the total result will give Prince Bismarck a working majority independent of the center members, many of whom will vote for the septenate or abstain from voting. The total vote of Alsace-Lorraine is: French, 72,480; German, 16,022. Herr Bulach, who was defeated in Alsace, was unopposed until he declared himself in favor of the septenate. The Socialists' failure in Alsace-Lorraine is noteworthy. Their best man, Hoeckel, at Mulhouse, only polled 410 votes. The new German Liberals lost 28 seats, the Centerists 6, the Democrats 9, and the Guelphs 9." Dispatches from Rome assert that negotiations have been satisfactorily concluded for a renewal of the alliance between Italy, Germany, and Austria, which expires next May. ... Richard Reabecker some years ago took out naturalization papers at Shelbyville, Ill. On returning to Germany to secure an estate which he inherited he was arrested for having evaded military duty. ... Estimates of the loss of life in Italy by the earthquake shocks place the number at 2,000.

ACTIVE preparations for war are being made in France, and it is regarded as probable, should the present Ministry remain in power a fortnight more, that there will be an open declaration of hostilities. The feeling is, however, that Gen. Boulanger will be out of the Ministry within the next two weeks. German preparations are not so apparent, but the concentration of troops at Metz, Strasburg, Metz, and Coblenz goes steadily on. ... The trial of the 110-ton gun, the most powerful piece of ordnance ever fired in England, has taken place successfully at the Government butts, Woolwich. The gun measures 44 feet and weighs 111 tons. The caliber is 16 inches. It was loaded with 600 pounds of powder and a conical cylinder shot weighing 1,800 pounds. Two more shots were then fired successfully with charges of 700 and 800 pounds. ... Cardinal Jacobini, the Pope's secretary, died of rheumatic gout. He was consoled by the Pope in person in his dying hours.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

MRS. ROXALANA DRUSE, who murdered her husband, beheaded him, and boiled the remains, was hanged at Herkimer, N. Y. At the last moment she shrieked in a fearful manner, but death was almost instantaneous. The Druse family consisted of Mr. William Druse, a farmer of moderate means, his wife, Roxalana, her daughter, a son named George, and a nephew named Frank Gates. Dec. 18, 1884, Druse asked the boy Gates to get up and build the fire, which he did, Mrs. Druse and her daughter arising at the same time. After breakfast Mrs. Druse sent George, her son, out of the house, and then calling the nephew handed him a revolver and told him to shoot Druse or she would shoot him. The boy then fired at Druse, and the woman, snatching the pistol from him, fired at her husband until it was empty. She then took an ax and pounded him on the head, afterward decapitating the body. The boy and George Druse were then compelled to build a large fire in both stoves and were set on watch at the windows while the body was being burned. The flesh, after being boiled and burned off the bones, was given to the hogs. The boy stated that the next morning all he saw of Druse's body was a large bone, and even that was eventually placed in the stove by the daughter Mary. The ashes and few remains were then put into a bag and a tin box and thrown into a neighboring swamp, the ax and pistol being consigned to a pond, where they were afterward found. The daughter, Mary, is in the penitentiary on a life sentence. The boys were acquitted on account of their tender age.

JAMES M. TROTTER whom the President has appointed Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia in place of James C. Matthews, who was twice rejected, is 48 years old. His early life was spent in the State of Ohio, where he began his education in the public schools. For the last thirty-five years he has resided in Massachusetts, where, prior to the war, he was a teacher. He enlisted as a private in the 55th Massachusetts regiment of colored troops, and was promoted for acts of bravery on the battlefield until he became a Lieutenant. Upon his return to civil life he was appointed and filled for eighteen years the position of assistant superintendent of the registered letter department in the Boston Postoffice. From this position he was retired in 1884 on account, it is said, of his independence in politics and his avowed purpose of supporting President Cleveland. During the campaign of 1884 he was appointed one of the secretaries of the "committee of one hundred" of Boston, and was active in support of the nominees of the Democratic party. He is the author of a volume entitled, "Music and Musical People of the Colored Race." ... D. B. Lucas, one of the Democratic legislators of West Virginia who opposed Camden, has been appointed United States Senator.

FIRE at the Morgan Line steamship pier at New York destroyed 4,000 bales of cotton and the steamer Lone Star, the total loss being about \$400,000.

THE Senate passed the pleuro-pneumonia bill on the 25th ult., with an amendment extending its application to the swine plague and other contagious diseases. A proposition to require the assent of the authorities of a State before the Commissioner can expend any of the appropriation therein was lost. The Senate also passed a bill for the adjustment of railroad land-grants and for the forfeiture of unearned lands. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: H. R. Harris, of Georgia, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice Abraham D. Hazen, resigned; James M. Trotter (colored), of Massachusetts, to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, in place of James C. Matthews, resigned; James M. Adams, of Yakima, Washington Territory, Register of the Land Office at Spokane Falls, Washington Territory; Reuben A. Reeves, of Palestine, Texas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. Postmasters—William McCruden, Nevada, Mo.; Joseph B. Willis, Richmond, Ky.; Frank L. Clark, Augusta, Wis.; Hattie M. Anderson, Havelock, Ill.; Thomas S. Murphy, Zanesville, O.; Louis Hoeckel, Clyde, O.; S. L. Hunt, Warren, Ohio. Both houses passed the bill to prevent the employment of convict and alien labor upon public works and of convict labor in the preparation of materials for public works. An arbitration measure also passed both bodies. The House of Representatives agreed to the conference report limiting to \$1,100,000 the cost of a public building at Detroit. The President vetoed an act for a postoffice building at Lafayette, Ind., since the Government has leased a new structure for five years.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	\$4.40 @ 5.30
HOGS	5.50 @ 5.85
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.92 @ .93
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.88 @ .89
CORN—No. 2	.41 @ .50
OATS—White	.37 @ .42
PORK—New Mess.	15.00 @ 15.25
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.25
Good Shipping	4.10 @ 4.45
Common	3.30 @ 3.70
HOGS—Shipping Grades	5.25 @ 5.75
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.73 @ .75 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.35 @ .36
OATS—No. 2	.21 1/2 @ .24 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.25 @ .27 1/2
Fine Dairy	.18 @ .20
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.13 @ .13 1/2
Full Cream, new	.13 1/2 @ .14
EGGS—Fresh	.15 @ .15 1/2
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.49 @ .52
PORK—Mess	15.75 @ 16.25
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.74 @ .74 1/2
CORN—No. 3	.35 1/2 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .30 1/2
RICE—No. 1	.54 @ .56
PORK—Mess	15.75 @ 16.25
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.82 @ .82 1/2
CORN—Cash	.30 @ .30 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .30 1/2
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.50 @ 5.00
HOGS	4.50 @ 5.75
SHEEP	5.00 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.81 @ .82
CORN—No. 2	.39 @ .40
OATS—White	.33 @ .33 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.77 @ .78
CORN—Mixed	.33 @ .34
OATS—Mixed	.27 @ .28
PORK—Mess	15.25 @ 15.75
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	.83 @ .83 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.39 @ .39 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.30 @ .30 1/2
PORK—Mess	15.25 @ 15.75
LIVE HOGS	5.25 @ 5.75
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Northern	.88 1/2 @ .89 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.44 @ .44 1/2
CATTLE	4.50 @ 5.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.00 @ 5.00
HOGS	4.50 @ 6.00
SHEEP	2.50 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79 @ .80
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .37 1/2
OATS	.28 @ .29
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	5.00 @ 5.25
Fair	4.65 @ 4.80
Common	4.00 @ 4.50
HOGS	5.75 @ 6.25
SHEEP	3.00 @ 5.25

CONGRESSIONAL.

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A BILL to regulate the pay of officers of the army and navy who refuse or neglect to provide for the support of their families was favorably reported to the Senate on Feb. 22. The military academy appropriation bill was passed. An adverse report was made on the act to authorize the sale of the barracks at Newport, Ks., and the purchase of another site, John Sherman tendered his resignation as President pro tem of the Senate. John F. Norrish was confirmed Surveyor General for Minnesota, and Thomas C. Manning as Minister to Mexico. The President approved the act for the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River near Dubuque, Iowa. The House of Representatives, notwithstanding a personal appeal from Mr. Bland, of Missouri, refused to pass over the President's veto a bill increasing the pension of John W. Farris.

The bill to create a Department of Agriculture passed the Senate Feb. 23. The bill creates an executive department to be known as the Department of Agriculture and Labor, with a Secretary and Assistant Secretary, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Secretary is to receive the same salary as the heads of the other executive departments, and the assistant the same salary as the Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department. The Bureau of Labor and the Weather Service Bureau are to be transferred to the Department of Agriculture. The Senate passed the pension bill of Thomas S. Hopkins over the President's veto. The President transmitted to the Senate the correspondence with Mexico in the Cutting case. The House of Representatives passed a substitute for the Senate bill authorizing the Senate to retaliate upon the Canadians for shutting out American fishing vessels. One section of the new measure makes liable to forfeiture any foreign ship found taking fish within three marine miles of our coasts or harbors.

BILLS authorizing railroad bridges over the Mississippi at Grand Tower, Ill., and Sioux City, and granting a railroad right of way through the Crow reservation in Montana, passed the Senate on the 24th inst. A House bill was reported favorably for a right of way through Indian Territory for the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Road. Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, was nominated by the Republican Senatorial caucus to be President pro tempore of the Senate, vice Senator Sherman, resigned. The House of Representatives refused, by a vote of 159 to 133, to concur in the Senate amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill without compensation. Mr. Matson called up the dependent-pension bill, with the veto message of the President thereon. Mr. Conger thought that the report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions was a complete answer to the President's hyperbolic criticisms on that measure. He commented upon the action of the President in vetoing the pending measure, yet signing the Mexican pension bill. The only protests against the bill had come from the southern cities and the money centers. Mr. O'Hara favored the bill, and criticized the ruling of the Pension Office. A young aid to colored women who had lost their sons in the war. When the bill was introduced, fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment composed exclusively of colored men went out, and the Paymaster offered to pay them less than other regiments because they were black, they spurned the money, and said: "No; we are in the cause of liberty, and if you cannot pay us what you pay other soldiers we will fight for our flag and country without compensation." Mr. Briggs, of Wisconsin, said it was time for the members of the House to look after the interests of the real soldier and the business interests of the country. They had drifted along, impelled by a species of sympathetic influence, regardless of reason or judgment, until the period was reached when culminated in the presentation and passage of one of the most scandalous bills which had ever been sent to a President for his signature. The people of the country, without regard to party, had every reason to be thankful that this bill had been presented to an executive who had backbone enough to meet the situation. In a few years the bill would be a country—not the burners—would have arrived at an age when he could come to Congress and demand as a right—not ask as a charity—that provision be made for them. Let not Congress bankrupt the treasury before that time arrived by yielding to the demands of deserters, coffee-cookers, and bounty-jumpers. The men who advocated the bill were not the friends of the true soldier. They advocated this bill, many of them, simply because the men could vote whom they expected to buy by this bill. Mr. Briggs said the press opposed the bill and sustained the President. That gallant soldier, the Governor of Maine, Chamberlain, stood by the President. The great soldier, Palmer, of Illinois, stood by the President. Gov. Cox of Ohio stood by the President. Old Dan Sickles of the Third Army Corps said that the veto was a most glorious deed. Brave men of all parties stood by the President. It was only the little minds that went buzzing about like insects that opposed him. It is only the class of gentlemen who hang around the Grand Army posts, who crowd themselves in to get \$5 a week and to live upon their comrades, who are making this grand hue and cry." Mr. McKinley did not believe with the gentleman from Wisconsin that the beneficiaries were either shirkers or vagabonds or good-for-nothing scoundrels. He believed that there were thousands scattered over the country who fought as bravely as the gentlemen from Wisconsin, though they were not here to tell of their deeds of courage and glory. These men generally did their fighting on foot. Mr. Hepburn said: "The statement of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Briggs] that the Grand Army has repudiated this bill is as untrue in word and essence as the greater portion of all its diatribes of abuse against his own comrades. It is not an uncommon thing for a skilled huntsman to use decoys. So it is that the Solid South that opposes this bill, and that stimulates this veto, puts forward all of these Northern gentlemen to represent it. Not one of them, for political reasons, has had the courage of his conviction and has bravely spoken here as he will vote. Why? Because it would challenge attention to this conspiracy between those that once were opposed to us and who are now our friends, and the wealth of this country and the metropolitan press of this country." The question was then put: "Will the house, upon reconsideration, pass the bill, the President's objection to the contrary, notwithstanding?" And it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 175; nays, 125—not the Constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative.

MR. EDMUNDS' substitute for the pleuro-pneumonia bill was adopted by the Senate on the 25th ult. It appropriates \$1,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the President, and, in his discretion, through the Commissioner of Agriculture, to aid the proper authorities of the several States in preventing the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, the appropriation to expire at the end of two years. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Edmunds substitute was adopted was pending when the Senate adjourned. Senator Ingalls was elected President pro tem of the Senate. The House passed, under a suspension of the rules, the Senate bill providing for agricultural experiment stations. The general deficiency appropriation bill was reported to the House. It makes a total appropriation of \$3,573,504, while the estimates aggregated \$7,553,914.

ON the assembling of the Senate, on the 26th ult., Mr. Ingalls was sworn in as President pro tem. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate after a long discussion. A bill from the Committee on Library appropriating \$20,000 for the completion of the monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va., was also passed. The Senate bill reimbursing the depositors of the Freedmen's Saving & Trust Company passed the House. The Naval bill was also passed by the House after being subjected to some amendments.

Studies in Names.

Texas has a newspaper called the *Bedbug*. The *Deer Creek Rip Saw* is the name of an Ohio newspaper. Farmer Wheat, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, has a son named Buck Wheat. Preserved Smith was the name of a prominent gentleman who died recently in Ohio.

TINY TOKENS.

The murmur of a waterfall
A mile away,
The rustle when a robin lights
Upon a stray,
The lapping of a lowland stream
On dipping boughs,
The sound of grazing from a herd
Of gentle cows,
The echo from a wooded hill
Of cuckoo's call,
The quiver through the meadow grass
At evening fall;
Too subtle are these harmonies
For pen and ryle;
Such music is not understood
By any school;
But when the brain is overwrought
It hath a spell
Beyond all human skill and power
To make it well.
The memory of a kindly word
For long gone by,
The fragrance of a fading flower
Sent lovingly,
The gleaming of a sudden smile
Or sudden tear,
The warmer pressure of the hand,
The tone of cheer,
The hush that means "I cannot speak,
But I have heard,"
The note that only bears a verse
From God's own Word;
Such tiny things we hardly count
As ministry;
The givers deeming they have shown
Scant sympathy;
But when the heart is overwrought,
Oh, who can tell
The power of such tiny things
To make it well?

ETHEL'S FLAME.

BY EDMOND E. EVERSON.

Well, yes, ma'am; as you say, we nurses do sometimes see very romantic stories under our eyes. If I could write down all the family histories that I have seen, and heard, dear, dear! what a book it would make, to be sure! But you were asking me about Miss Ethel Sunderland.

I was sent for to nurse her through a dreadful attack of lung fever when she was only 17. Her father was pretty nearly out of his mind about her, for she was the only child, and her mother was dead. They had relatives, like other people, but none living with them, and the house was under the care of a regular housekeeper. But Mr. Sunderland was very rich, and entertained a great deal of company, so that Mrs. Wood, the housekeeper, had not time to regularly nurse Miss Ethel, who needed constant care.

She was the prettiest little creature, with big, soft, brown eyes, and a crop of brown curls, and as sweet and patient as she was pretty. All the winter she was kept in her room; but when the spring opened the doctor ordered her to have a drive outside the town every fine day, especially ordering that she was to be carried down the stairs, as she was very weak and still short of breath.

Mr. Sunderland, though he was a rich man, did not keep a carriage. He had waited for that, he said, until Miss Ethel was a young lady. So he went to a livery stable and ordered an open barouche for every fine afternoon, being particularly to speak for a very careful driver, and one strong enough to carry his daughter down the stairs.

Of course I was to go with Miss Ethel. She was so weak the first day that it was hard work to dress her.

As soon as she was rested after being dressed, I went down and called the driver to carry her to the carriage. As he came up the front steps, I thought he was one of the handsomest men I ever saw in my life, tall and strong, with dark curling hair, and big black eyes.

But, strong and tall as he was, no woman could have been more gentle. He lifted Miss Ethel as tenderly as a mother lifts a baby, and settled her on the pillows in the carriage so nicely that she looked the picture of comfort.

When she thanked him, he said, "This carriage was built for Mrs. Elberston, and is hung very low, on easy springs. I was accustomed to carry her as I have carried you, so Mr. Elberston sent me to-day."

Mr. Elberston was the man who kept the livery stable. Certainly no carriage could be more comfortable, and the driver's seat was on the same level as the back one where Miss Ethel was settled, while the driver and I sat in front.

He did not talk much the first day, but it was beautiful to see how careful he was in driving, and I could tell by his eyes that he was very much amused at Miss Ethel's chatter. How her tongue did run! Everything gave her something to laugh or talk about, and just the faintest pink came into her pale cheeks, making her prettier than ever.

Well, we went to drive every day, and very soon the handsome driver chatted away with us as merrily as Miss Ethel herself. His name, he told us, was Mark, and somehow, while he was perfectly respectful to us, you could see that it was not exactly in a servant's way, but that respect every gentleman gives a lady, or even a woman in my position.

And then, although I never had much education myself, I've been amongst ladies all my life, and we nurses have a great deal of time for reading, so I can tell when any one has school learning as well as anybody, and Mark had. He would tell Miss Ethel many things that she only knew a little about, but he had studied, and they would often use foreign words or whole sentences, as if they were just the same as English.

It all came about so easily, that we did not stop to think then how odd it was for her to be chatty with the driver, but after awhile I got uneasy. She was, in some respects, you see, my charge, and if ever two young people were falling in love with each other these two were.

But what could I do? Mr. Sunderland was high and mighty with people under him, and never spoke to me except about Miss Ethel's health, and, you see, it was a delicate matter to speak about.

All through April, May, and June we drove out every day. Mark knew every pleasant drive within miles of the town, and as Miss Ethel grew stronger we spent whole afternoons in pleasant, shaded places, bringing home great bunches of wild flowers, and better than all, bringing health to the dear child.

Indeed, she was so much better that I proposed several times to leave her, but was persuaded to stay.

"My daughter is accustomed now to your care," Mr. Sunderland said to me, in his grand way, "and when she goes to the seaside she must have an attendant who understands her health. You can name your own price, but, if possible, I should like to you remain with her."

So I stayed, and easy enough I found it. No night-nursing, no menial work, for there were plenty of servants, and one to wait especially upon Miss Ethel's room. She was really fond of me, too; and, indeed, her own mother could not have nursed her more lovingly and faithfully.

In July we went to the seaside, to a quiet place, where we had a furnished cottage and two servants. Mr. Sunderland came down often, always for Sunday, but we were alone most of the time, and then I knew the mischief those drives had done.

Miss Ethel did not whine and repine, because her whole nature was bright and sunshiny, but her talk was all day about Mark. She wore dresses he had admired, she read book they had talked about together, she "wondered" always if he missed her, what he was doing, what he would think of little things that we saw or heard.

Once, when I laughingly proposed that she should ask her father for her own carriage, and engage Mark for coachman, she flushed deeply, then grew white as death, and ran away from me, crying as if her heart would break. I knew then that she loved him.

But she was very young, and it was not likely we should meet Mark again.

Well, when we went back to town I had no excuse for staying, and reported at the hospital for duty. I was very busy all winter, and could only call once or twice to ask for Miss Ethel. Her aunt had come home from Paris in the autumn, and Miss Ethel was having a gay winter, but she did not look strong nor happy.

I did not see her then for nearly a year, for she traveled all the next summer, but in November Mr. Sunderland came for me. The old trouble on the lungs was threatening again, and the doctor had ordered Miss Ethel to Italy. Her father was going with her, but she wanted me, too, and I was glad enough to go. I really loved her, and I was sure if she was ill that nobody could nurse her better than I could. I was shocked when I first saw her, she was so frail-looking; but she told me she danced herself to a shadow at Scarborough and Brighton, and would not own to being very ill.

It was certainly not my duty to discourage her, and so I only watched her carefully, and nursed her as much as she would let me. The greatest change in her was her irritable restlessness. She was naturally active, but this was not natural, for her temper had always been very sweet. Even then, when she was cross one minute she was sorry the next, but I had never seen her cross or impatient before.

One day she asked me if I had ever seen Mark again.

"Old Mr. Elberston, who kept the livery stable, is dead," she told me, "and papa says he left a large fortune. But a stranger has the stable, and sent us a strange driver. I asked for Mrs. Elberston's carriage, but he said there was nothing answering my description in the stable."

I could not tell her anything about Mark, for the last time I had seen him was when he bade us a respectful good-bye the day before we went to the seaside.

Now, ma'am, comes the romantic part. Mr. Sunderland found out something. I cannot tell how or where, and a fine rage he was in. He was too fond of Miss Ethel to storm at her, but he did talk to her about the disgrace it would be for her to marry a common hack-driver, and he was just in a panic to get away from town, though Miss Ethel told him she had never seen Mark excepting in the drives.

"Papa," she said, "you need not be afraid. He never made love to me as you have been told—never! I never spoke to him alone, and probably I shall never see him again."

She was very dignified about it, though she was such a little mite, not taller than many a child of fifteen.

We started in the Mediterranean steamer the very next day after this. Miss Ethel was comfortably seated on deck, when up walked Mr. Sunderland and another gentleman.

"My dear," he said, "let me introduce—"

And then Ethel cried out, "Mark!"

As soon as she spoke her face grew crimson, and Mr. Sunderland fairly gasped with amazement.

Then Mark said: "Please allow me to explain, Mr. Sunderland. You have known me, recently, as a rich man, whose father made money, as so many Englishmen do, by honest work. I was his only child, and no money was spared upon my education, it being the strongest desire of the dear old man's heart to see his son a gentleman. But after I left the university I found my father, advanced in years, very dependent upon what assistance I could give him in his business. He kept a livery stable, and one day there came an order for a careful driver for an invalid. My dear mother was an invalid for years before she died, and one of our carriages was built especially for her.

"Will you go, for once?" father asked me. "I do not like to have you drive, but you were used to your mother, and know just how to drive an invalid."

"So I went to your house, Mr. Sunderland, not only once but many times, and I became so deeply attached to your daughter that my whole life's happiness was in her hands. It was my intention to speak to you at once, but my father was stricken down suddenly with illness, and as he seemed recovering, was ordered to Italy, to die there, as perhaps you know. I remained abroad for a short time, returning only last week, and, as you know, being introduced to you by our mutual friend, Mr. Hartman, a few days ago.

"When I called to see you I learned that you would sail to-day in this steamer, and at once secured a cabin for myself. My affections require a winter in Italy, unless you bid me return in this same steamer."

But he did not! Having heard the story, Mr. Sunderland, who had been watching Miss Ethel's face, only said, "Settle it between yourselves! I made my money in ham and bacon, your father made his in horses. Young people now-a-days generally arrange these matters to suit themselves."

Then he strolled off. I wondered if he would have been quite so accommodating if young Mr. Elberston had been a poor hack-driver, even if he was quite as much of a gentleman. I had to go down to see about the luggage in the cabin, and so Mr. Elberston and Miss Ethel had their first long talk alone. There was a new diamond ring on the dear child's finger when I came up, and the winter in Italy did her worlds of good.

For my part, I thought her lover was too sure of her to suit most young ladies, but, after all, she was such a child that her secret was told when she saw him, and cried "Mark!" with her whole heart in her voice and eyes.

Married? Oh, yes, ma'am, nearly five years ago, and as happy as possible. They live with Mr. Sunderland, and I am sure he could not love a son of his own more than he does Mr. Mark Elberston.

LIFE is a short day, but it is a working day.—Hannah More.

THE IRISH TRIALS.

Result of the Traversers' Trial in Dublin--Disagreement of the Jury.

Notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the British Tories to obtain the conviction for conspiracy of Mr. John Dillon, Mr. O'Brien and the other Irish gentlemen who have for six months made heroic efforts to



JOHN DILLON.

save Irish tenants from the exactions of heartless landlords, they have failed. The jury at Dublin refused to agree and were discharged. The disagreement is equivalent to a verdict of acquittal. The Government will hardly undertake to put the accused gentlemen in the dock again. At the trial just closed the chances were entirely in favor of the Crown. The venue was changed to Dublin County from Dublin City that a jury of landlords might be obtained. All the leading members of the Irish bar were employed by the Crown to prosecute. The presiding Judge, a son-in-law of the infamous Judge Keogh, and a bitter partisan landlord, presided, and in effect ordered the jury to convict. All this did not avail,



WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

and the Irish "campaigners" stand virtually acquitted and the so-called plan of campaign has received a quasi-legal indorsement. The result is a staggering blow to the Tory Government and policy, and will be disastrous to the Irish landlords. Tenants who have hitherto held back from adopting the plan of campaign, which is no more than a strike against unjust rents and pooling of issues by tenants, so to say, will be emboldened to adopt it now, and the landlords will have to meekly surrender or go without any rents whatever.

Irish Agitations.

During the past few months a new form of agitation has arisen in Ireland. The autumn and winter have been a season of distress to the Irish tenants of land, who have found it hard to pay the rent due by them to their landlords. The chief cause of this is the fact that the prices of the products raised on Irish soil have fallen during the past year, while the amount of rent, on many of the estates, has remained at the same figure. While, then, the tenants have received less for their labor, they have been expected to pay the same as before for their land. Rents on very many Irish estates have been lowered during the past five or six years by the land courts, appointed under the land act of 1881. But these lowered rents were fixed at a time when products brought higher prices than they do now.

The difficulty which the tenants have had in paying their rents suggested a new plan to some of the Irish Nationalists, especially to two members of Parliament, Mr. John Dillon and Mr. William O'Brien, and they organized what is now notorious as "the plan of campaign." It was the purpose of this plan to protect the tenants from paying to the landlords a rent which the organizers of the movement regarded as too high. In brief, it was proposed that the tenants should pay into the hands of certain designated members of the National League—among others Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien—what was considered a fair rent for the lands they tilled. Money thus received was to be held as a trust. The trustees were to proffer to the landlords what they regarded in each case as fair rent; and if the landlords refused to accept it, the trustees were to hold the money for the benefit and support of the tenants who had paid it in.

The "plan of campaign" was carried on successfully in many cases. Mr. Dillon and others went from place to place and called meetings of the tenants, who docked in and paid into their hands the sums agreed upon as fair rents. At the same time inflammatory speeches were made, and the agitation became an excited and serious one. But the Government would not allow it to go on. Mr. Dillon was arrested and arraigned, and one of the Irish Judges declared the plan of campaign to be a conspiracy against the law, and therefore a crime. But Mr. Dillon, when set free on his own recognizances, continued his speeches and efforts, until he was again arrested. Several other prominent movers in the plan were also arrested at the same time.

PITH AND POINT.

A DESIGNING man—The architect.
A GLOWING account—A burning bill.
BEEF on the range—Hotel steak, cooking.

LARGE revolvers—The earth and the moon.

A REAL Knight of Labor—The night before Christmas.

MAN was created first. Woman was a sort of recreation.

WHAT is it which can be right but never wrong. An angle.

QUOTATION by the victim at the dentist—How happy could I be with either!

MANY a young man who has been too bashful to propose to a girl has had her father come into the parlor about 11 o'clock and help him out.

THE "sweets of matrimony" doubtless consist of honeyed words for the first month and of candid expressions for the rest of life.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A PETRIFIED Indian has been exhumed in Arizona. The savage is supposed to have been petrified with astonishment on discovering an honest Indian agent.—*S. F. News Letter.*

MR. STANLEY, the explorer, says that the greatest difficulty encountered in building railroads in Africa is that the ostriches eat up the rails as fast as they are laid.—*Norristown Herald.*

"How is it that you have never kindled a flame in any man's heart?" asked a rich lady of her portionless niece. "Suppose aunt, it is because I am not a good match," replied the poor niece.

WIFE—I don't see how you can say that Mr. Whitechoker has an effeminate way of talking. He has a very loud voice. Husband—I mean by an effeminate way of talking, my dear, that he talks all the time.—*Harper's Bazar.*

VALERIE VILLEMER (Vassar '87)—But, auntie, all the researches of modern science convince us that evolution is the only theory to which we attach any confidence. Amiable aunt—Well, my dear, if you won't disturb my ancestors in the Garden of Eden I will promise not to feed peanuts to yours at the zoological garden.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"SECRETARY EVARTS uses some remarkably long sentences, doesn't he?" said a traveler to his seat-mate, with whom he had been discussing the various prominent statesmen. "Yes; but I don't think any of his can compare in length to a sentence that I heard Judge Bromley get off last week." "What was it?" "Twenty-five years."—*Merchant Traveler.*

"Has the Prince of Wales ever run after you?" asked the manager of an important actress. "No," was the regretful reply, "but my name has been coupled with those of a Duke and two Lords." "I'm afraid," said the manager, shaking his head, "that I can't offer you any inducements. The Lord business has become so common that the American public has drawn the line at the Prince of Wales."—*Judge.*

EASTERN railway superintendent—Some delay up the road, I hear. Telegraph operator—Yes, two passenger trains going at the rate of sixty miles an hour came together at Cliff Crossing. "Cliff Crossing! There's a big embankment at that point." "Yes, both trains went over the precipice." "Well, it won't take long to get the track cleared, then. I was afraid it might be something serious."—*Omaha World.*

SIR FRANCIS HASTINGS DOYLE put the following good story into his lately published book of reminiscences: James Allan Park was a worthy old judge, a believer in special providences and extremely eccentric. He was in the habit of talking aloud to himself without knowing it. In one case that came before him the prisoner was accused of stealing some fagots, and Park, on the bench, was heard to mutter something to this effect, that he did not quite see his way to a verdict, one fagot being as like another fagot as one egg is like another egg. The quick-witted barrister retained for the defense caught these murmurings from above, and instantly made use of them. "Now, witness," he cried out, "you swear to those fagots; how dare you do such a thing? Is not one fagot as like another fagot as one egg is like another egg?" Immediately the judge, who, though a good man, had certainly no claim to be an angel, rushed in without any proper apprehensions. "Stop the case," he shouted, "stop it at once; the coincidence is quite miraculous. I vow to God that very same thought in the very same words passed through my mind only a few seconds ago. Heaven has interfered to shield an innocent man. Gentlemen of the jury, you will acquit the prisoner."

Something Else That Needs Checking.

It is a delighted innovation on the part of the lady visitors to a popular theater in this city to check their hats before entering the auditorium. If they will go still further and check their conversational habits for the same period, theater-going will become quite a pleasure.—*Life.*

"COMPETITIVE preaching" is what the Scotch call it. A candid phrase that tells about what it usually comes to. By the time a church has tried forty or fifty candidates the competition becomes such that, apparently, Providence quits the scene, and leaves the issue to caprice and chance.

"I KNOW a victim to tobacco," said a lecturer, "who hasn't tasted food for thirty years." "How do you know he hasn't?" asked an auditor. "Because tobacco killed him in 1850," was the reply.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—There are now 466 boys confined in the Lansing Reform School.

—In a quarrel about a woman at Iron Mountain Louis Pankarey was stabbed to death.

—John English, a hermit, who for forty years had lived alone in a house near Romeo, died recently.

—A woman of Emmet County stole a dressed hog weighing 160 pounds, carried it off, and hid it in a snowdrift.

—The Democratic State Convention, which will be held at Detroit, March 1, will be attended by nearly 761 delegates.

—Fire recently destroyed the clothing store of J. M. Lenhoff at East Saginaw, damaging his entire stock, valued at \$20,000; insurance, \$13,000.

—While sitting at his desk in a school-room at Marquette, a lad named Mitchell was dangerously wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his pocket.

—Senator Stockbridge has purchased an old church edifice and lot in Kalama, and presented it to the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. The gift is valued at \$7,000.

—The two doctors in Maybee are bitter foes. One of them went to the office of the other, locked the door behind him, and began to flourish a knife and a revolver. The frightened proprietor of the office called assistance, and thus escaped with his life.

—A dog that was supposed to be mad bit seventeen sheep near Highland. The owner of the animals caused them to be killed and skinned. His hired man got some of the sheep's blood in a wound on the back of his hand and the next day died of terror, thinking that he had the hydrophobia.

—The Sterling mine at Clarksburg will start up again soon and work actively during the summer. The Sterling mine has been idle since 1882, when it produced about 20,000 tons of ore. Several other smaller mines in the Marquette County iron district which have been closed down for several years will be opened again before May 1.

—A daring daylight robbery was committed at Iron Mountain, by which the City Treasurer was robbed of \$5,000 cash. Treasurer A. E. Kendley kept the money in a safe in his store. Late in the afternoon two strangers entered the store ostensibly to buy goods. During the temporary absence of Kendley the two men rifled the safe and fled.

—The Bad Ax Democrat says: "Several months ago an agent for a safe company meandered into Bad Ax and concluded several sales. Last week the agent for another safe company took in the town, and astonished the purchasers by convincing them with jack-knife and gimlet that they had safes with a lining of wood, a filling of a sort of mud, and an iron covering outside as thick as a knife-blade."

—At Grosse Point, Detroit's aristocratic residence suburb on Lake St. Clair, a great deal of damage has been done by the recent storms. Ice from the lake is piled up twenty to forty feet high along the shore, and for three miles pretty much everything is wrecked. Boat-houses and docks are torn completely away and destroyed or so badly damaged as to spoil all hopes of future usefulness. The great cakes of ice driven on the shore by the storm of last week caused the damage. The loss will be not less than \$12,000.

Report of the Fish Commission.

The seventh biennial report of the State Board of Fish Commissioners is just out, and it is a clear, comprehensive and valuable statement of all details of the management and results of the State's work in fish culture during the past two years. An idea of the progress made is well presented in the sub-report made by Lyman A. Brant, the Statistical Agent of the Commission, which is published as a portion of the main report. Mr. Brant shows that from September 6, 1885, to March, 1888, he visited all the fishing stations on the coast of each peninsula of Michigan falling only to visit the stations on Isle Royale. A gratifying result of these labors has been a largely increased number of reports received last year from fishermen. In 1883 eighty reports were made; in 1884 but fifty reports were received by mail; while last year the number received footed up 427. The number and class of fishermen report are as follows: Pound net fishermen, 139; gill net fishermen, 198; gill and pound net fishermen, 57; seine and fyke net fishermen, 33; total, 427.

From the partial returns furnished the Commission has been able to glean the following statement, which is submitted, not as an accurate showing, but as calculated to convey a faint idea of the monetary importance of the industry: Value of nets, \$501,142; value of boats, \$319,746; value of docks and buildings, \$256,392; value of other apparatus, \$53,650; total, \$1,130,970. The above figures do not embrace the value of lands for fishing, coast and few of the returns from which the table is made were complete in all the items mentioned. The item of "docks and buildings" especially is incomplete and falls far below the actual value of that class of improvements.

Returns from 427 fishermen show their total catch to have been as follows during the year 1885: Whitefish, 7,994,459 pounds; trout, 4,531,573 pounds; herring, 4,568,135 pounds; pickerel, 876,899 pounds; sturgeon, 617,449 pounds; black bass, 35,813 pounds; other kinds, 3,181,435 pounds; the total value being \$673,893.45.

To the above figures, received in formal reports, are added estimates based upon the most reliable information obtainable, thus presenting a carefully estimated and reasonable approximation of the total catch of Michigan fishermen the grand total of 26,381,874 pounds, nearly 13,190 tons, which, at the average price of three cents per pound (about what the fisherman receives), would realize a monetary value of \$791,456.25.

Exhortation.

BY H. S. HOLLAND, MICH.

To all within whose breast is beating
A human heart, I send this greeting!
'Tis now within your power to do
An act so kind, that you'll not rue
The doing o' it when life's fleeting.
O hear ye not sad voices calling.
In accents of despair appalling.
Come, voters come! O come! O come!
And vote away the scourge of rum.
Yea, countless voices thus are calling.
In mother's heart-faint hope is springing;
To this same home, fond wives are clinging;
Their prayers henceforth your lives will bless.
If at the polls ye vote but "Yes,"
E'en drunkards, too, this plea are bringing.
Then through the State in each direction;
Work for the cause in every section:
Glad bells that hang in every steeple
Will ring the joy of all good people
If the law is passed at next election.
Then shall no more, life's pale flame flicker
And at last go out through means of liquor:
Then shall no more the falling clouds,
Hide drunkards' bodies 'neath the sods,
Nor shall men more to rum power dicker.
—The Germ.

For the Holland City News.

Why Should we vote for the Prohibitory Amendment?

Because the liquor traffic is a great evil,
A detriment to the best interests of society.
It destroys enough in money sunk,
In labor wasted, in taxes to support officers
of the law, paupers, and criminals, and to
pay for prosecutions, to wipe out the national
debt in one year.

Because it is a great moral evil, it has
made one million drunkards in the United
States; it sends one hundred thousand of
them to an untimely grave every year,
and Michigan has her four thousand deaths
from alcohol annually. The deaths are
not all truly reported by the report of the
State Board of Health as President Hitchcock
said a few years ago: "that in Kalamazoo
county he knew of nine deaths from
alcohol alone that were not reported
as such, but as apoplexy, heart disease,
consumption, and so forth, when alcohol
was at the foundation of the whole. Count
up the deaths from drink in this county
the last year and you will not think that
four thousand is too high for Michigan.

No man has a right to take his own life,
either with a revolver, strychnine, or alcohol,
and no man has a right to furnish
these means by which he knows this will
be the result.

We should vote for the amendment because
society has a right and should protect
itself against any pest or thing that
endangers our health, peace, and happiness,
and all are agreed that there is nothing
in the Universe that is such a fearful
source of poverty, disease, crime, and
death, as alcoholic drinks. Therefore, let
us say next April this curse must cease.
The signs are hopeful, all parties are beginning
to see that it is a sin in the sight
of God and man to license an evil, and
are advocating the amendment. Ministers
are seeing eye to eye, and from the pulpits
are crying against this terrible curse and
saying it must stop. The religious press
are a unit on the question, and the secular
press are opening their columns for the
discussion of this subject, or openly advocating
the amendment.

Victory is in the air and God is in this
movement, let us trust in Him and right
will triumph.
H. D. JORDAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 3rd, 1887.

[OFFICIAL.]

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 1, 1887.

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

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

Minutes of the last six meetings were
read and approved.

Ald. Harrington here appeared and
took his seat.

William Verbeek petitioned for
permission to enlarge his building on Lot
No. 1, Block No. 37.—Granted, provided
the work is not commenced before the
17th day of March, 1887.

The following bills were presented for
payment: Charles Odell, salary as
deputy marshal, \$4.17; C. Ver Schure,
salary as treasurer, \$22.91; Edward Vau-
pelle, salary as marshal, \$29.16; Geo. H.
Sipp, salary as clerk, \$37.50; D. Meeboer,
work on bridge, \$3.50; H. Schaftnaar,
work on bridge, \$2.50; J. De Feyter,
team work, 50 cts.; P. Steketee & Co.,
paid one poor order, \$3.00; S. Sprietsma,
paid one poor order, \$2.50; H.
Vaupeil, paid one poor order, \$1.50; J.
Kruisenga, paid six poor orders, \$18.00;
M. Beukema, ferrying across Black River,
sixteen days, at \$2.00 a day, \$32.00; J.
Van Appledorn, timber for bridge, \$15.50;
A. De Feyter, timber for bridge, \$12.63;
Chris De Jonge & Co., pine plank for
bridge, \$20.25.—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 com-
mittee, recommending twenty-five dollars
for the support of the poor for the
two weeks ending March 16th,
1887, and having extended temporary aid
to the amount of twenty dollars.—Ap-
proved and warrants ordered issued on
the city treasurer for the several amounts
as recommended.

The marshal reported the collection of
\$350 water fund moneys and the receipt
of the city treasurer.—Filed.

The following bills having been ap-
proved by the Board of Water Com-

missioners, were certified to the Common
Council for payment, viz: P. Winter,
and J. Beukema, salaries as engineers
each \$50; T. Van Laudegend, material
and labor, \$12.48; F. De Neff, steam
wood, \$39.03; L. Nichols, steam wood,
\$7.39; Wm. Kordux, steam wood, \$39.21; J.
De Wit, steam wood, \$2.19; A. De Feyter,
steam wood, \$10.63; J. Marks, steam wood,
\$2.07.—Allowed and warrants ordered
issued on the city treasurer for the several
amounts.

The Clerk reported that, according to
measurements of the Committee on Streets
and Bridges, it will take twenty-nine hun-
dred cubic yards of earth to fill the gap at
the small bridge, south of Black River
highway bridge, to the width and level of
the present roadway.—Filed.

The Street Commissioner reported for
the month of February, 1887.—Filed.

The City Physician reported having
treated five cases in the month of Febru-
ary, 1887.—Filed.

Ald. Harrington moved that the gap at
small bridge be filled with earth to the
level of the present embankment.—Carried.
Yeas, Ter Vree, Harrington, Bangs,
Kramer, Steketee, and Bertsch, 6; nays, 0.
On motion of Ald. Harrington the clerk
was instructed to give notice, by having
one hundred posters printed and posted
up, that the Committee on Streets and
Bridges would let the job of filling the
gap in the embankment of the roadway at
the small bridge, south of Black River
highway bridge. The letting to be done
on the grounds, on Saturday, March 5th,
1887, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The Committee
to have the right to reject any and all bids.
The job to be completed on or before the
26th day of March, 1887. Bonds in the
sum of five hundred dollars, with two good
and sufficient sureties, will be required.

Places for registration and election were
designated.

On motion of Ald. Kramer the sum of
three hundred dollars loaned to the poor
fund, from the general fund, was directed
to be paid into the general fund, from the
poor fund.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Note the rapid and beneficial effect
when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is given the
little sufferer.

Lamb and peas are good. To get lambs
fat give them Day's Horse Powder occa-
sionally.

We desire to say to the myriads of suf-
ferers from indigestion that there is noth-
ing better for their condition than
Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. 25 cents.

Duexel's Bell Cologne, sweeter than
honey.

Declaration of Principles.

The principles of the Land and Labor Club of
the City of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan,
organized under a charter granted by the Central
Committee, No. 28 Cooper's Union, New York,
are as follows:

I. Holding that the corruptions of government
and the impoverishment of labor result from neg-
lect of the self-evident truths proclaimed by
the founders of this Republic that all men are created
equal and are endowed by their Creator with un-
alienable rights, we aim at the abolition of the
system which compels men to pay their fellow-
creatures for the use of God's gifts to all, and per-
mits monopolizers to deprive labor of natural
opportunities for employment, thus filling the
land with tramps and paupers and bringing about
an unnatural competition which tends to reduce
wages to starvation rates and to make the wealth
producer the industrial slave of those who grow
rich by his toil. And believing that the old
political parties have done nothing to remedy this
evil, we do dissolve the political bands which have
connected us with them.

II. Holding, moreover, that the advantages
arising from social growth and improvement be-
long to society at large, we aim at the abolition
of the system which makes such beneficent inven-
tions as the railroad and telegraph a means for
the oppression of the people and the aggrandizement
of an aristocracy of wealth and power. We
declare the true purpose of government to be
the maintenance of that sacred right of property
which gives to every one opportunity to employ
his labor and security that he shall enjoy its fruits;
to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak
and the unscrupulous from robbing the honest;
and to do for the equal benefit of all such things as
can be better done by organized society than by
individuals; and we aim at the abolition of all
laws which give to any class of citizens advan-
tages, either judicial, financial, industrial or political,
that are not equally shared by all others.

III. We further declare that the intermeddling
of armed forces, (Pinkerton men, the tools of
monopolists), with peaceful assemblages should
be stopped; that in public work the direct em-
ployment of labor should be preferred to the
system which gives contractors an opportunity to
defraud and grind their workmen, and that in
public employment equal pay should be accorded
to equal work without distinction of sex.

IV. We hold that all that is produced by labor
whether of hand or head belongs to the producer
and should be secured to him. We hold that the
value which attaches to the surface of the earth by
reason of the growth of population belongs to
society at large, and we propose, therefore, to
abolish all taxation upon buildings, improvements
and all other things of human production, and by
taxation on the value of land alone to provide for
purposes of common necessity and benefit. In
this way we propose to make it unprofitable for
monopolizers to hold lands, mines, forests or city
lots which they are not putting to use, and thus to
throw open to citizens who wish to make them-
selves homes, or employ their labor in producing
wealth, the abundant opportunities which our
common Father has provided for all his children.
We are desirous of purging our political system
of its corruptions and of carrying into full effect
the great principles of individual liberty pro-
claimed in the Declaration of Independence. We
are upholders of social order, defenders of the true
right of property and advocates of that equal
justice between man and man, which is the
essence of all true religion. We believe in the
Fatherhood of God and assert the brotherhood of
man, and by aiming at the abolition of wrongs
which promote thievery and compel beggary, we
desire to do away with all class distinctions by
securing equal access to natural opportunities and
such an equitable distribution of the products of
labor that all men shall be workmen and each
shall be free to enjoy that leisure, which is neces-
sary for the full development of his whole nature.

V. We demand that election days shall be made
legal holidays and the secret (Australian) ballot
shall be adopted in place of the present system.

VI. We demand at the hands of Congress:
The establishment of a national monetary system

in which a circulating medium in necessary
quantity shall issue direct to the people, without
the intervention of banks; that all the national
issue shall be full legal tender in payment of all
debts, public and private, and that the govern-
ment shall not guarantee or recognize any private
banks, or create any banking corporations.

Free Trade.

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

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schooner 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 con-
sumption. 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 Cole-
man household and on board the schooner.
Free trial bottles of this standard remedy
at Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De
Kruif, Zeeland.

Almost miraculous are some of the
cures accomplished by the use of Ayer's
Sarsaparilla. In the case of R. L. King,
Richmond, Va., who suffered for 47 years
with an aggravated form of scrofula,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected astonishing
results.

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

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured,
by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents.
Nasal Injector free. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Boils and sores indicate bad state of the
blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla eradicates
four humors.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Consti-
pation, loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all sym-
ptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bot-
tle. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis im-
mediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure.

CATARRH CURED.

Prof. Curtis has thoroughly demonstrated by
his great discovery of "IOZONE," that this
dreadful disease can be quickly and permanently
cured. It makes no difference if the case has be-
come chronic, or medicines have failed, the
"IOZONE TREATMENT," will cure it every time.
It is neither drugs nor snuff, and should not be
classed with patent nostrums. To introduce this
new treatment on its merits, we will deliver,
charges prepaid, one regular \$5 Treatment free to
any catarrh sufferer in the United States, who
sends us at once both express and postoffice
address, and 50 cents to cover charges, boxing and
delivery. In ordering ask for Treatment "C."
Address Curtis Iosone Co., Writing
Block, Syracuse, N. Y. 5-4mos.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)
(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)
Apples, 60c; Beans, 75 to 1.00; Butter, 18 cts;
Eggs, 12c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes
35 to 40c.

RETAIL.

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

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)
(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Ranch.)
Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00;
Corn, 90c; Clover seed, 75c; Corn Meal,
\$1.00; Corn, shelled, new, 35c; Flour,
\$4.20; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00;
Hay, \$9.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, 30c;
Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 60c; Timothy, 75c;
Red Fultz, 74c; Lancaster Red, 78c; Corn
ear, 35c.

(RETAIL.)
Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00;
Corn, \$1.25; Clover seed, 75c; Corn Meal,
\$1.00; Corn, shelled, new, 35c; Flour,
\$4.60; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00;
Hay, \$9.00; Middlings, \$1.00; Oats, 35c;
Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, 60c; Timothy, 75c;
Seed, \$2.50; Corn, ear, 45c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

CITY BAKERY, J. Pessink & Bro., Proprietors,
Fresh Bread and Bakers' Goods, Confection-
ery, etc., Eighth street.

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

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

Bank.

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

Clothing.

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

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

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, E. Kremers & Bangs,
Proprietors.

DESBOURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Arti-
cles and Perfumes, Imported Havana, Key West,
and Domestic Cigars.

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

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

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

BOOT & KRAMER, dealer in Dry Goods, No-
tions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth
street next to Bank.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fire and Life Insurance.

LANBERT J. A., Fire and Life Insurance
Agent. Good and reliable companies rep-
resented. Give me a call.

Furniture.

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

Flour Mills.

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

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

Hardware.

KANTERS R. & SONS, dealers in general hard-
ware, steam and gas fittings a specialty.
No. 52 Eighth street.

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

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

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor.
The only first-class hotel in the city. Is lo-
cated 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, lo-
cated near depot of C. & W. M. R. Y. A well
apportioned Hotel. Rates reasonable.

Livery and Sale Stables.

HARRINGTON, E. J. Jr., proprietor of Hol-
land City Sale and Exchange Stable. Gen-
eral teaming done, cor. Market and Seventh sts.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manu-
factory and blacksmith shop. Also manufac-
turer of Ox Yokes. River street.

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

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

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

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

HUNTLEY, JAS., Architect, Builder, and Con-
tractor. Office in New Mill and Factory on
River street.

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

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

THE CAPPON & BERTSCH LEATHER CO.,
tanners of Hemlock slaughter Solo, Harness,
Graft, Calf and Kip. Office, Grand Rapids.

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

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

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

VAN RAAITE, B., dealer in Farm imple-
ments and machinery. Cor. River and
Ninth streets.

VAN DER VEEN, J. M., Manufactures the best
5 cent cigar made. Havanna filled. Smoke
them. For sale by all dealers.

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

Merchant Tailors.

BUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Marble Works.

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

Meat Markets.

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

KUITE J., wholesale and retail dealer in fresh,
salt and smoked meats. No. 38 Eighth St.

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

Millinery.

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

Photographers.

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

THE NEW PARTY.

Proceedings of the Convention Called at Cincinnati to Form a New Party.

A Number of Women Delegates in Attendance—The Platform Adopted.

FIRST DAY.

The Industrial Labor Conference was called to order at Cincinnati on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by B. S. Heath, of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee, with all the States represented except six. Ten women were delegates, among them Miss Marion Todd of Battle Creek, Mich., Mrs. Heath of Chicago, and Mrs. Dr. Severance of Milwaukee.

The conference was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lockwood, Baptist. Mr. Richard Trevellick was chosen temporary Chairman. The Rev. Mr. Lockwood made an address of welcome, in which he said he favored labor organization. The riot at Pittsburgh was the result of labor unorganized—the peaceful strike in New York was the result of labor organized. [Applause.] The convention by a rising vote gave thanks to the "minister who had the courage to speak as this minister had done."

At the evening session a letter was read from Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, regretting his inability to be present. He suggested that the platform should chiefly relate to land, money, and transportation. He favored the election of Senators of the United States by direct vote of the people of the States. He begged the convention to not put any new and startling principles in the platform. In conclusion he said: "Go ahead; strike hard. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God shall be my God." Mr. E. E. Haaf urged the conference to declare for prohibition. If that was done the party would have the prayers of every woman in the whole country, and of every man and child who has felt the sting of the curse of the open saloon. His address was frequently and heartily applauded. E. P. Smith, in reply, said if this party should kill the Prohibition party it would drive 300,000 votes back into the Republican party.

These permanent officers were chosen: President, A. J. Streeter, of Illinois; Vice Presidents, Richard F. Trevellick of Michigan, M. J. Kane of Iowa, B. S. Heath of Illinois, J. H. Allen of Indiana, and others; Secretary, M. D. Shaw of Missouri; Assistant Secretary, W. D. P. Bliss of Massachusetts; Reading Clerk, George H. Lennon of New York. Mr. C. A. Power of Indiana asked the conference to favor the repeal of the present pension laws and the equitable adjustment of the soldiers' claims, by which soldiers should be paid the difference between the paper they received and the value of gold, every soldier's discharge to be his pension certificate.

A resolution favoring eight hours as a day's work in all Government, State, and municipal employment was referred.

Miss Marion Todd of Michigan made a speech in which she said that the laboring man had been disfranchised by the machinations of grinding monopolists and by the gross evils of the wages system of this country. Plunder was not obtained through special legislation, through officials, through the militia, through the Pinkertons—"what shall I call them?" she asked. [Cries of "Assassins," "Murderers," "Murdering thieves."] "I leave the saying of the bad words to the gentlemen," said the speaker. She thought Henry George did not go far enough; that he did not see the evil of the money system. She was heard with intense gratification and given a rousing vote of thanks.

SECOND DAY.

The business not being pressing, a delegate moved that a gavel be procured for the use of the chairman, and the vote was formally taken and carried.

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, Mr. G. L. Jones, of Wisconsin, got the floor by consent, and said the main question before the country was to get rid of the public and corporate indebtedness of this country. He supported his proposition by citing facts to show the great burden on the people caused by the interest-bearing debt. The remedy he proposed was by law to reduce and to remove that debt. This included a graduated income tax, the lending of money by the Government to the States; the States to lend to the counties, and the counties to lend to the smaller municipalities; the Government to lend at 1 per cent. the States at 2 per cent., and the counties at 3 per cent.

On motion of Mrs. Severance, of Wisconsin, the rules were suspended and Mr. Crocker, of Kansas, was permitted to explain the Oklahoma movement, and to present a preamble and resolution in regard to that matter. Mr. Crocker proceeded to read a preamble reciting the action of Congress with reference to the acquiring of that ground, its grant to the railroad company, and its subsequent forfeiture, and declaring that this land is now in the possession of a vast cattle syndicate by undue influence of the United States courts, the army and other officers, and closed by a resolution severely censuring the action of the present administration, and demanding the passage of the now pending Oklahoma bill, and if this Congress does not pass this bill, then requesting the President to convene the next Congress in extra session to pass the bill.

Mr. Crocker then, in an impassioned manner, went on to speak of the wrongs of the Oklahoma colonists. His point was that the railroad corporation and the cattle syndicate were holding possession of that country by the power of a military mob. He would not call it an army; it was a military mob. He pictured the peaceful purposes of the settlers, anxious to get homes, and the gross outrages inflicted on them—arrested, subjected to indignities; in one case resulting in death to the wife of one of these men seeking a home. He closed with the hope that his resolutions, when presented for action, would be adopted without a dissenting vote.

Under the rules the resolution went to the committee, but Mr. Ridgely, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions, but upon vigorous protests he withdrew the motion.

Mrs. Severance, of Milwaukee, by request, addressed the convention. In her view, the condition in this country had produced two classes—the moneyed class and the wage slaves. She prophesied shortly the further slavery of the denial of free speech, unless the power of the great king monopoly is curtailed. Our Government now, she declared, was one of money—by money, for money. In conclusion,

she outlined the platform which should be adopted.

Calls were made for Jesse Harper, of Illinois, and he appeared and made a ringing and characteristic speech, the chief burden being the wrong caused by the watered stock of the railroad and telegraph monopolies. He declared that the coming child of promise would swear by all the gods that there shall be no freight or passenger rates on watered stock.

Mr. Waters of Illinois offered a motion that the chair shall appoint a committee of five on permanent organization, to take charge of the organization of the new party throughout the country. The chair declared the motion out of order.

Mr. Eaton of Illinois, by unanimous consent, offered a scheme for the organization of the new party, outlining a plan for local club organization, and accompanied it with explanations.

Mrs. Elizabeth Culbertson of Michigan, and Mrs. E. V. Emery, also of Michigan, made addresses.

Chairman Robert Schilling, of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the report of that committee. He explained the long delay in preparing it by saying that the many interests involved and the suggestions made, amounting to more than two hundred in all, necessitated much time in agreeing upon a platform. The reading was vociferously applauded. Following is the platform:

The preamble: 1. The delegates of various industrial and reform political organizations have assembled from thirty-one States and Territories on this anniversary of the birth of "The Father of his Country" to view the situation of public affairs and advise proper action.

A general discontent prevails on the part of the wealth-producers; farmers are suffering from a poverty which has forced most of them to mortgage their estates and prices of products are so low as to offer no relief except through bankruptcy. Laborers are sinking into greater and greater dependence; strikes are resorted to without bringing relief, because of the inability of the employers in many cases to pay living wages, while more and more are driven into the streets. Business-men find collections almost impossible; meantime hundreds of millions of idle public money, which is needed for relief, is locked up in the United States Treasury in grim mockery of the distress; land monopoly flourishes as never before, and more and more owners of the soil are daily becoming tenants. Great transportation corporations still succeed in extorting their profits upon watered stock through unjust charges. The United States Senate has become an open scandal, its seats being purchased by the rich in open defiance of the popular will. A trifling bribery dispute is seized upon as an excuse for squandering public money upon unnecessary military preparations, which are designed to breed a spirit of war, to ape European despotism, and to empty the Treasury without paying the public debt.

Under these and other alarming conditions we appeal to the people of this whole country to come out of old party organizations, whose indifference to the public welfare is responsible for this distress, and help us to organize a new political party, not sectional but national, whose members shall be called Commoners, whose object shall be to repeal all class laws in favor of the rich, and to relieve the distress of our industries by establishing the following principles:

1. Land—Every human being possesses a natural inalienable right to have sufficient land for self-support, and we desire to secure to every industrious citizen a home, as the highest result of free institutions. To this end we demand a graduated land tax on all large estates, especially those held for speculative or tenant purposes; the reclamation of all unearned land grants; the immediate opening of Oklahoma to homestead settlement; the purchase of all unoccupied Indian lands, and the settlement of the various tribes upon lands in severity; also laws preventing corporations from acquiring real estate beyond the requirements of their business and alien ownership of land. The systems of irrigation in the States and Territories where necessary shall be under such public control as shall secure the free and equitable use of the waters and franchise to the people.

2. Transportation—The means of communication and transportation should be owned or controlled by the people, as is the United States postal system, and equitable rates everywhere established. While we have free coinage of gold we should have free coinage of silver. We demand the prompt payment of the national debt, and condemn the further issue of interest-bearing bonds either by the national Government or by States, Territories, counties, or municipalities.

3. Labor—Arbitration should take the place of strikes and other injurious methods of settling labor disputes; the letting of convict labor to contractors be prohibited; the contract system be abolished in public works; the hours of labor in industrial establishments be reduced commensurate with the increase of production in labor-saving machinery; employees be protected from bodily injury; equal pay be given for equal work for both sexes, and labor, agricultural and co-operative associations be fostered and incorporated by law.

4. Foundation of a republic is the intelligence of its citizens, and children who are driven into workshops, mines, and factories are deprived of education, which should be secured to all by proper legislation. We desire to see labor organizations extend throughout all civilized countries until it shall be impossible for despots to array the workingmen of one country in war against their brothers of another country.

5. Soldiers and sailors—In appreciation of the services of United States soldiers and sailors, we demand for them justice before charity. The purposely depreciated money paid them during the war should be made equal in value to the gold paid the bondholders. The soldier was promised coin or its equivalent, and was paid in depreciated paper. The bondholder loaned the Government depreciated paper and contracted to take it back, but was paid in gold.

6. Income tax—A graduated income tax is the most equitable system of taxation, placing the burden of Government on those who can best afford to pay, instead of laying it on the farmers and producers, and exempting millionaire bondholders and corporations.

7. United States Senate—The capture of the United States Senate by millionaires and tools of corporations who have no sympathy with free institutions threatens the very existence of the Republic. We demand a constitutional amendment making United States senators elective by a direct vote of the people.

8. Chinese—State and National laws should be passed that shall effectually exclude from America the Mongolian slave and Asiatic competition.

9. Armed men—The employment of bodies of armed men by private corporations should be prohibited.

10. Equality—The right to vote is inherent in citizenship, irrespective of sex.

11. Temperance—Excessive wealth, resulting in luxury and idleness on the one hand and excessive toil and poverty on the other, lead to intemperance and vice. The measures of reform here demanded will prove to be the scientific solution of the temperance question.

THIRD DAY.

The election of a National Executive Committee was the principle, and about the only work accomplished by the Convention on the third and last day of its session. The Committee is constituted as follows:

Alabama—J. J. Woodall.
California—R. E. Davis.
Dakota—J. O. Dean.
Illinois—J. B. Clark.
Indiana—Thomas Gruelle.
Iowa—W. H. Babb.
Indian Territory—M. N. Lovin.
Kansas—W. D. Vincent.
Kentucky—L. A. Wood.
Maryland—Charles A. Mettie.
Massachusetts—M. Johnston.
Missouri—J. Nolan.
Nebraska—E. Hull.
New Hampshire—George Carpenter.

New Jersey—W. D. Dubois.
New York—J. I. Hoyt.
North Carolina—J. R. Winston.
Ohio—Charles Jenkins.
Oregon—E. W. Pike.
Pennsylvania—John P. Zane.
Rhode Island—Holmes W. Merton.
Tennessee—J. R. Mills.
Texas—Capt. Sam Evans.
West Virginia—J. K. Thompson.
Washington Territory—George N. Smith.
When the committee was being selected, Col. Winston, of North Carolina, said his delegation and that of Mississippi and Arkansas could not name members unless the convention would delegate to the States the adoption or rejection of certain parts of the platform. His desire was to make the sections of the platform relating to land, transportation, money, labor, income tax, and Chinese labor the national platform, and all of the different States to adopt or reject the other sections as they chose. His plan was adopted by the convention, thus relieving the Southern States from being committed to woman suffrage, which they had fought unsuccessfully hitherto.

The convention elected Thomas M. Gruelle, of Indiana, Chairman of the National Committee; J. F. McDonald, of Springfield, Ohio, Secretary; and President Streator, of Illinois, Treasurer.

The convention adjourned sine die.

The Delegates Highly Elated at the Outcome of Their Labors.

[Cincinnati special to Chicago Times.]

A mass ratification meeting was held at night in Music Hall, and was addressed by a number of the delegates. Less than two hundred delegates remained to-day, but they were, with very few exceptions, quite jubilant over their labors, and expressed themselves as most hopeful of the future. Mrs. Culbertson, of Michigan, declared that the platform was the best ever adopted by a political party, and predicted that it would surely carry in Michigan next fall. A Kansas delegate was certain it would have a majority there inside of two years. An Illinoisan and an Indianan felt sure the platform would take like wildfire in their sections. In fact, all the Western delegates were wildly enthusiastic. The Greenbackers are happy. Chairman E. H. Gillette, of the Greenback National Committee, said: "We will favor the uniting with the Union Labor party, but our National Committee will not disband. We will hold our organization, but I favor uniting heart and soul with the new party."

A Western delegate said: "The bringing of the farmers into the Knights of Labor is looked upon with a great deal of favor by the leaders of that organization. Now, every district in the Knights of Labor is entitled to one representative in the general conference. It takes but ten members to make an assembly, and but five assemblies to form a district. Powderly and the conservatives have organizers forming the farmers into small assemblies and these into districts, so that when the next general conference is held it will be found that a large part of the farming portion of the country is formed into districts and represented in the conference by a large majority of the delegates. This is Powderly's scheme to outgeneral the socialists who are in the cities and in large assemblies, but represented in the general conference by only one delegate each. In this way the anarchists will be robbed of power for harm."

.... The Executive Committee of the Greenback party held a conference and resolved to continue their organization, but will send an address to their party advising co-operation with the Union Labor party.

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HUNDREDS KILLED.

Severe Earthquake Shocks at Nice, Cervo, and Other Places on the Mediterranean.

Three Hundred People Perish at Cervo by Being Buried Beneath Falling Walls.

Two severe shocks of earthquake occurred along the Gulf of Genoa, on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 23, says a cable dispatch from Rome. Hundreds of people were killed and injured, and a vast amount of property destroyed. The first shock lasted fifteen seconds, and the second twelve seconds. The vibrations were from east to west. The whole of the Riviera is devastated. Nice was crowded with English and American tourists, who crowded the railway stations, anxious to leave on the first train. When the first shock occurred the streets of Nice were fairly thronged with maskers in ball-room costumes, returning to their homes from the last carnival of the winter season, worn and bedraggled by the night's exercises, and looking dull and dreary under the glare of the early morning sunlight. The women screamed in terror. There was a wild rush in all directions for safety from what every one thought an awful impending calamity. The barking of dogs and clanging of church bells added to the momentary terror. The people first rushed to the church of Notre Dame and besieged the confessionals, where the dramatic scene was presented of many strong men on their knees praying. Then came the second shock. Terror was depicted on every face, and the praying crowds hastened outside for safety. The troops were called out to keep order among the crowds besieging the railway stations throughout the city. To-day there was a blue, cloudless sky and warm sun. Technical inspection will be necessary to discover the extent of the damage to property. One lady jumped from a window in terror when the first shock came, and now lies in a precarious condition. The Mayor to-day expressed the opinion that no more shocks were likely to occur, and enjoined the people to remain calm. Many persons sought refuge on the shore of the sea. The Maison Bourke and two houses were destroyed, and three persons were buried beneath the ruins. Many other casualties are reported. Several slight shocks were felt at Rome, doing no damage.

At Cervo, near Diano-Marino, 300 persons were killed by being buried in the ruins of falling buildings. Railway traffic is suspended beyond Savona. The prisoners in the Government jail at Finalborgo, alarmed by the earthquake, attempted to escape, but were overcome by the guards. Many houses were wrecked at Savona and eleven persons were killed. At Noli, near Savona, several houses fell and five persons were killed. Six were killed and thirteen injured at Onegli. At Diano-Marino, near Onegli, scores of people were killed and hundreds injured. Fully one-third of the town was destroyed.

Three shocks were felt at Arignon, Cannes, Geneva, Leghorn, and Milan, though no damage is reported except the cracking of the walls of houses. There was a slight shock at Marseilles.

The news of the earthquake caused a great sensation at Paris. Slight shocks were felt at Vimes, Privas, Valence, Grenoble, and Lyons. The gendarmerie barracks at Cologne collapsed, and several persons were killed and injured.

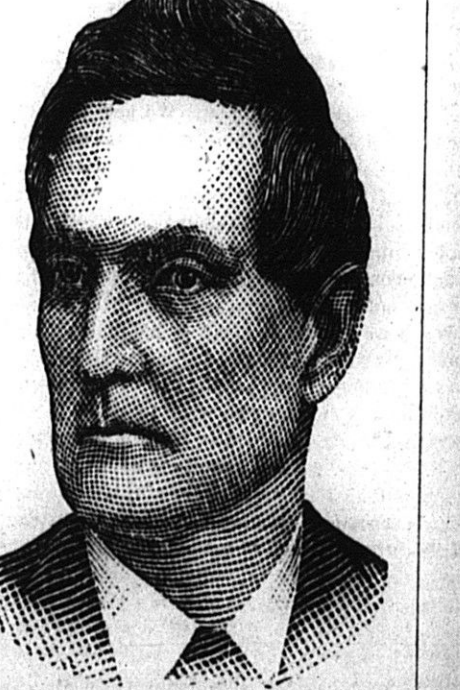
Two sharp shocks were felt in Corsica. Several persons were killed at Mentone, where St. Michael's Church was badly damaged and the postoffice wrecked.

HON. WM. A. WHEELER.

Precarious Condition of the ex-Vice President's Health.

A dispatch from Malone, N. Y., states that ex-Vice President Wm. A. Wheeler's health is in a precarious condition. His physicians say he cannot survive many months. Wm. A. Wheeler, L. L. D., was born on June 30, 1819, in Malone, Franklin County, New York. He entered the University of Vermont, and afterward commenced the study of law with Col. Asa Hascall. He was made District Attorney for Franklin County, N. Y., and was its Superintendent of Schools. In the

years of 1850 and 1851 Mr. Wheeler represented that county in the New York House of Assembly, and was a member of the Senate of New York in 1858 and 1859, and President pro tem. of that body. He was a member and the President of the New York Constitutional Convention in 1867 and 1868, and was elected a Republican in Congress to the Thirty-seventh, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses. He was elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States on March 2, 1877. Mr. Wheeler is a man of dignified, commanding presence, his manners are cordial, and his conversation is unusually interesting.



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Every Woman Knows Them.

The human body is much like a good clock or watch in its movements; if one goes too slow or too fast, so follow all the others, and bad results; if one organ or set of organs works imperfectly, perversion of functional effort of all the organs is sure to follow. Hence it is that the numerous ailments which make woman's life miserable are the direct issue of the abnormal action of the uterine system. For all that numerous class of symptoms—and every woman knows them—there is one unfailing remedy, Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the favorite of the sex.

NEVER attempt to handle a snow-shovel without gloves.

* * * Premature decline of power in either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Book for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

"LOVE is a beautiful blossom," affirms a line from a rejected contribution. Sort of a passion flower, we suppose.

THE Combination of Ingredients used in making Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are the best remedy in use for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases.

It is to be hoped the bonnet has about reached the height of its ambition.

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

MONEY MADE in Gorbic Stocks. Reliable information furnished. C. G. COX & CO., 164 New Insurance Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

\$5 to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Address Brewster's Safety Rein Holder, Holly, Mich.

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

MONEY MADE FAST in Gorbic stocks and new town lots. Security guaranteed. Maps etc. H. F. KIRK & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

FARMS On James River, Va. in Clear mont best lands in Nebraska. Illustrated Circular Free. J. F. MANCIA, Clark County, Va.

PATENTS R. B. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 17 years' experience.

HOMES FREE Government Land. Cheap wooded best lands in Nebraska. A mild and healthy climate. Send two stamps for full information and maps. SIMPSON & CARLEMAN BROS., Hay Springs, Neb.

WONDERS OF A HEDDER. The specialties of rural, shell, sea moss, and other marine curiosities, carefully packed, analyzed, and returned to any address for USE DOLLAR. HARRIS CURTIS SUPPLY CO., Box 15, Key West, Florida.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

The "Tansill's Punch" 5¢ cigars are booming. Never sold so many in so short a time. Will try and give you another order this month.

P. & A. L. MILLARD, Elliptical, N. Y.

Your "Tansill's Punch" 5¢ cigar is a good seller. W. D. CRAIG, Drugist, Alledo, Ill.

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

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MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The bill organizing the County of Lapeer, in the Upper Peninsula, passed the Senate Feb. 21. Bills introduced: To abolish the State Board of Health and provide for closing up its affairs; to require railroad companies not organized in the State to conform to the laws; to give the United States exclusive jurisdiction over territory to be used by the Portage Land and River Improvement Company; to authorize the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad to change their line from Palmyra to Adrian; to regulate rates of railroad and other transportation companies; to organize a military corps in connection with the Michigan State troops. In the House bills were introduced to amend the act authorizing the Board of Control of the Northern Michigan Insane Asylum to place it under homeopathic control; to provide for the appointment of a commission to mark the spots occupied by Michigan regiments at the battle of Gettysburg; to give minority stockholders in corporations power of representation; to collect taxes from insurance companies; to change the boundaries of the Congressional districts; to regulate saloons and discourage tipping; to prevent discharge of employees by corporations for expressions of opinion or for holding meetings without permission; to tax telephone companies at their actual cash value; to tax telegraph and street car companies; to provide for pensions to teachers in public schools in certain cases; to preserve the sacredness of the ballot and preserve the purity of elections and to provide for licensing engineers and steamboat inspectors. Bills passed: To amend the act in reference to hawkers and peddlers; to regulate the sale of oleomargarine and butterine, requiring in places where sold or used prominent signs to that effect; to authorize the Ingham County Agricultural Society to sell real estate.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate February 22: To revise the charter of Jackson City; to amend the laws relating to the inspection of illuminating oils; a joint resolution to amend the State Constitution relative to the duties of the Board of State Auditors; to eliminate from the statutes all absolute laws; to make an appropriation for lighting the Michigan Insane Asylum and the State Capitol building with electricity; to make an appropriation for the Upper Peninsula Mining School; to authorize the Trustees of the Michigan Insane Asylum to purchase additional land; to authorize the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad to change its route from Palmyra to Adrian; to authorize Judges of Probate to send insane persons to private asylums when the State asylums are filled; to provide for challenging jurors in justice courts; to make appropriations for the State Reform School and for the State Agricultural Society. The House was not in session.

The session of the Legislature, on the 23d ult., was devoted entirely to the introduction of new bills. The following were offered in the Senate: To prohibit the organization of boards of underwriters; to prevent the organization of millers against custom milling; to create a State Board of Railroad Commissioners; to provide for the extension of time for the completion of the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad; joint resolution to provide for the forfeiture of certain lands of the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad; to amend the law relative to mining and smelting companies; to establish State, district and other police officers; to prohibit the sale of opium except upon prescriptions from physicians; to establish a State Board of Arbitration; to require physicians to write all prescriptions in the English language; to provide for taxing property of railroad companies at the actual cash value on the same basis as other property; to amend the act relative to holding property by Roman Catholic churches; to fix the per cent compensation of Upper Peninsula members at 10; to establish a State Department of Banking; joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a general banking law; to create a dairy commission; to prohibit members of the State Legislature and State officers from attending cock fights and providing a penalty; to provide for the purchase of additional land for use of the State Public School; to regulate the collection of fares on railroads; relative to the prevention of contagious disease among live stock. The following bills were presented in the House of Representatives: To amend an act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors; to amend an act relative to the taxation of the liquor traffic; to require railroad companies to give notice at passenger stations whether trains are on time or not, and if late, how much; to provide separate prison for women; joint resolution declaring forfeited lands within the limits of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad; to provide for the taxation of real estate and chattel mortgages; to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State; to revise the laws relative to the organization of co-operative and mutual benefit associations; to amend Howell, 502, relative to Courts of Chancery; to amend an act relative to liens of mechanics for furnishing material for building; to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Attorney General, also an Assistant Deputy Attorney General; to regulate the taxes and conditions of chattel mortgages; to tax the property of railroad companies at actual cash value; to prohibit the killing of deer; to provide badges for tipplers, and prevent the sale of liquor to any others.

Both Houses have beaten all former records in the number of bills introduced. At the session of 1885 the House closed the fifty days with 740 bills and 45 joint resolutions, and the Senate with 412 bills and 36 joint resolutions, a total of 1,933. The present House adjourned at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult. with 923 bills and 22 joint resolutions, while the Senate received quite a number, closing the record at 502 bills and 28 joint resolutions—1,475 in all. This beats the grand total of two years ago by 242. The following bills were introduced in the Senate on the 24th ult.: To provide for the safe heating and lighting of passenger cars; to make the admission fee to the Department of Literature, Science, and Art at the State University not less than \$500 to non-residents; to provide for brigade and regimental encampments of the State militia; to provide for building a State armory; to require a rebate upon the advanced price of fares paid conductors on railroads; to compel public notice of the formation of co-partnerships. The Senate, after much wrangling, passed the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of the Soldiers' Home. It having been intimated that Senator Mayo, one of the Soldiers' Home Investigating Committee, had prematurely divulged some of the secret testimony taken by the committee, he demanded an investigation, and the committee was appointed. The House passed but one bill of more than local interest—that to incorporate the W. C. T. U.

The following bills passed the Senate on the 25th ult.: To divide the township of Breen, Menominee County, into two election districts; to authorize the incorporation of associations for improving the breeds of horses, and several minor acts which refer to incorporating villages. In the House bills were passed to restrict hydrophobia and glanders; to provide for a State live stock sanitary commission, and for a State veterinarian, and several local acts. The report of the joint Committee on Soldiers' Home was presented by Chairman Dickson. They recommended a system of weekly inspection of clothing, bedding, and quarters, as well as the providing of suitable printed rules and regulations for the guidance of inmates and employees; also that the management take such action in the case of Downes as they may feel warranted by the evidence, but they will leave all other punishment or censure regarding any irregularity of the other employees to the Board of Managers. They do not deem it their duty to further regarding the censure of any person connected with the House than to submit all the evidence for the consideration of the Legislature and the Board of Managers. While the committee ascertained that the newspaper reports given are vague, unfounded rumors, false and unreliable both in substance and in fact, a reading of the testimony clearly shows that the abuses of Private Moore by Downes, as well as all the others given in the account, are true. After a discussion lasting over an hour, in which considerable feeling was shown on both sides, the reports were ordered printed in pamphlet form. The Committee on Judiciary reported back without recommendation. The Senate joint resolution proposing that the State Senatorial term shall be extended to four years, but one-half of the Senate will be elected every two years. The bill failed to pass. Both houses adjourned until the 28th.

The Greatest Gift He Ever Made.

It has been stated in some of our exchanges that Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., in the last eight years, has, through his devotion to science, built an astronomical observatory at an estimated value of \$100,000, and given between \$4,000 and \$5,000 in prizes for astronomical discovery. This is all very well, if Mr. Warner seeks to divert his energies in this channel. But from all we can hear among the people, if he never gave anything to the world except his great remedy, Warner's safe cure, formerly known as Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, he would be conferring the most practical and far-reaching benefit that it is in the power of any one man to give the public. It is now conceded that he has the only specific for kidney disease and uric acid in the blood, and medical authorities of candor agree that if the blood is freed from uric acid by that great remedy, and the kidneys are kept in health, over ninety per cent. of human diseases disappear. The manufacturers evidently know, and if they do not, we would like to tell them, of the unanimity of public sentiment in favor of their great remedy; indeed, they seem to realize this, when they say: "If you do not believe the statements we make, ask your friends and neighbors, what they think of Warner's safe cure." Such evidence of confidence in the established character and worth of their preparation is unprecedented. Unless they know it has merit, and will do precisely what they state, they would not dare give such advice to the public. Such confidence ought to be infectious.

Tests for Butterine.

There is no way of telling good butterine, costing at wholesale eighteen cents a pound, from the bad butter at twenty-eight cents a pound, unless the microscope is used. In cheap grades of oleo it is sufficient to put a little on the stove, when the smell of burning tallow will become evident; but good butterine does not betray itself. The test most in use by Washington Market experts is to place a bit of fine dairy butter in the palm of one hand along with a piece of the suspected article; if it is not real butter it will not begin to melt until half a minute after the real butter.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

A Strong Endowment

Is conferred upon that magnificent institution, the human system, by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," that fortifies it against the encroachments of disease. It is the great blood purifier and alterative, and as a remedy for consumption, bronchitis, and all diseases of a wasting nature, its influence is rapid, efficacious, and permanent. Sold everywhere.

Telegraph Operators Rapid Writers.

During the great Boston fire an operator in New York received 248 messages between 7 o'clock and noon, and sent 216 during the afternoon of the same day. The messages, including the addresses, signatures, date lines and "checks," averaged thirty words. Thus during the five hours he was wielding the pen he copied over 7,500 words, or 1,500 words an hour.

Useful and Hurtful Medicines.

There is a certain class of remedies for constipation absolutely useless. These are boluses and potions made in great part of opodelanth, aloes, rhubarb, gamboge, and other worthless ingredients. The damage they do to the stomachs of those who use them is incalculable. They evacuate the bowels, it is true, but always do so violently and profusely, and besides, grip the bowels. Their effect is to weaken both them and the stomach. Better far to use the agreeable and salutary aperient, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the laxative effect of which is never preceded by pain, or accompanied by a convulsive, violent action of the bowels. On the contrary, it invigorates those organs, the stomach and the entire system. As a means of curing and preventing malarial fevers, no medicine can compare with it, and it remedies nervous debility, rheumatism, kidney and bladder inactivity, and other inorganic ailments.

The grumbler who occasionally finds himself at a loss for something to kick about is advised to purchase a foot-ball.

Important to All

Who are willing to work for the reward of success. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will mail you, free, full particulars about work that either sex, young or old, can do, at a profit of from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards, and live at home, wherever they are located. All can do the work. Capital not required; Hallett & Co. will start you. Grand success absolutely sure. Write at once and see.

Enviied by Her Sex,

Is the fate of every lady with a bright, glowing countenance, which invariably follows the use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

- "Rough on Pain" Plaster, porous, 10c. Best.
- "Rough on Pain," liquid, quick cure, 20c.
- "Rough on Catarrh." Cures all, worst cases. 50c.
- "Rough on Piles." Sure cure. 50c. Druggists.
- "Rough on Dirt" for the toilet, bath or shampoo. Perfectly harmless. Nice for washing infants, children, or adults. For miners, machinists, and others whose employment begrimes the clothing and hands. Invaluable in hospitals, asylums, and prisons as a disinfectant and purifier.
- "Rough on Bile Pills." Little, but good. 10c, 25c.
- "Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, tetter.
- "Rough on Worms." Sure cure, 25c.
- "Rough on Pain" Plaster, porous, 10c. Best.

CHAPPED hands, face pimples, and rough skin cured by using Juniper's "Far Soap," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

- "Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice. 15c.
- "Rough on Corns," hard or soft corns. 15c.
- "Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.
- "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 10c; Liquid, 25c.
- "Rough on Dirt" is unequalled for dish-washing, house and paint cleaning, cleaning windows, pans, knives, forks, jewelry, wash basins, bath tubs, sink, water closets, etc. Cuts the dirt without injury or discoloration. Keep it on the wash and toilet stands.

An Arctic Garden.

A curious geological phenomenon exists in the vicinity of Behring's Strait. At Elephant Point, Kotzebue Sound, a ridge two miles wide and two hundred and fifty feet high seems to be a vast mass of ice, thinly covered with clay and vegetable mold. In this soil birches, alders, and berry-bearing plants grow luxuriantly, with the stratum of perpetual ice as the underlying rock within less than a foot from their roots.

To be agreeable in society, it behooves one neither to see nor remember a great many things.

GERMANY has 28,000 miles of underground telegraph wires and France 7,200, all in successful operation.

Lincoln as a "Military Hero."

He never took his campaigning seriously. The politicians' habit of glorifying the petty incidents of a candidate's life always seemed absurd to him, and in his speech, made in 1848, ridiculing the effort on the part of General Cass's friends to draw some political advantage from that gentleman's respectable but obscure services on the frontier in the war with Great Britain, he estopped any future eulogist from painting his own military achievements in too lively colors. "Did you know, Mr. Speaker," he said, "I am a military hero? In the days of the Black Hawk war I fought, bled, and came away. I was not at Stillman's defeat, but I was about as near it as General Cass was to Hull's surrender; and, like him, I saw the place very soon afterward. It is quite certain I did not break my sword, for I had none to break, but I bent my musket pretty badly on one occasion. If General Cass went in advance of me picking whortleberries, I guess I surpassed him in charges on the wild onions. If he saw any live, fighting Indians it was more than I did, but I had a good many bloody struggles with the mosquitoes; and although I never fainted from loss of blood, I can truly say I was often very hungry. Mr. Speaker, if ever I should conclude to doff whatever our Democratic friends may suppose there is of black-cockade Federalism about me, and thereupon they shall take me up as their candidate for the Presidency, I propose that they shall not make fun of me, as they have of General Cass, by attempting to write me into a military hero."—*Nicoll and Hay's Life of Lincoln*.

What the Persians Think of Her.

Among the Persians even mothers-in-law have an agreeable position, and are the objects of affectionate regard on the part of their daughters and sons-in-law. A curious Old World custom is still kept up among the Christian Armenian subjects of the Shah, among whom, in strict households, no wife dare speak in the presence of her husband's mother. The bride is regarded as the slave of her mother-in-law, and as such may only make use of signs to communicate her wants or make answers to queries, and she must always stand in the august presence. A sad sign of the degeneracy of the times is to be found in the fact that the severity of this rule is becoming relaxed, and that it is reported that "many daughters-in-law now dare to whisper in the presence of their mothers-in-law."—*Saturday Review*.

Interesting Reading.

Subscribers for THE CHICAGO LEDGER can commence at any time, and receive back numbers from the beginning of whatever story they may wish to read, which is then running. Serials are begun about once a month, so that at least four are in progress at the same time. March 16 begins a charming story by M. C. Farley, entitled "Althorpe; or, The Newsboys' Ward," which will be found very interesting reading. Send for sample copy, free, to The Ledger Co., 271 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.

BENSON'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTER

Highest Awards of Medals in Europe and America.

The nearest, quickest, safest and most powerful remedy known for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, W. aches, colic, is in the chest, and all aches and pains. Indorse it by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plaster promptly relieves a cure where other plasters and greasy salves, liniments and lotions, are absolutely useless. Beware of imitations under imitations. As they are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. Ask for BENSON'S and TAKE NO OTHERS. All druggists, SEABURY'S and TAKE NO OTHERS. All druggists. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

OPIMUM HABIT

Wholly cured. Not a particle of pain or self-denial. Pay when cured. Handsome book free. DR. C. J. WEATHERBY, Kansas City, Mo.

GOEBEL'S IRON MINING STOCKS

Reliable information furnished. The Milwaukee Exch., Milwaukee, Wis. Telephone 134. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

MEN

WAKEN from Nervous Debility. Vital Waking, Ac. send stamp for Book of Remedies, and cure yourself at home. DR. J. BENNETT, Astoria, Ind.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES

For relief of all ailments. Price 25c. Sold by mail. Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY for ONE DOLLAR

By using COIT'S ONE-COAT BUGGY PAINT. Paint Friday, run it to Church Sunday. Six Fashionable Shades: Black, Maroon, Vermilion, Olive Lake, Brewster and Wagon Green. No varnish necessary. Dries hard with a high Gloss. Tip top for Chairs, Furniture, Baby Carriages, Front Doors, Store Fronts, etc. Will stand enough to paint your Buggy upon receipt of One Dollar, and warrant it to wear. Discount to the Trade. COIT & CO., 206 & 208 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

Don't Buy SEEDS, ROSES, PLANTS

FRUIT OR ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES OR ANYTHING IN THE NURSERY LINE, without first writing for our valuable FREE Catalogue, the 121 LARGE GREENHOUSES BEST we ever issued, containing the Earliest New and 33d Year. 700 ACRES. THE STORRS & HARRISON CO. PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the heaviest storm. The new FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

Why did the Women

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

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



March April May

Are the months in which to purify your blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, removing all trace of scrofula or other disease. It creates an appetite, and imparts new strength and vigor to the whole body. It is the ideal spring medicine. Try it.

"I have been troubled with poor appetite, and also had rheumatism. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now my appetite is the best, and rheumatism has left me." C. ARKNS, 3704 Emerald Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I have been in poor health several years, suffering from indigestion, restlessness in the night, and in the morning I would get up with a very tired feeling. After taking only a part of the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, I could rest well all night and feel refreshed when I woke up. I must say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is all it is recommended to be." Mrs. H. D. WINANS, 210 East Mason Street, Jackson, Mich.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has been our leading blood medicine. It gives good satisfaction, and we feel safe to recommend it to our customers." BAUER & CURTIS, 225 S. Division Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies. The combination, proportion, and preparation are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fail.

"Last spring I was troubled with boils, caused by my blood being out of order. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me, and I recommend it to others." J. SCHUCH, Peoria, Ill.

Best Spring Medicine

"During the spring and summer I was troubled with biliousness and loss of appetite. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and did so with the best results. I have recommended it to a great many of my customers, to whom it has given entire satisfaction." E. H. NOWLAND, Druggist, Indianapolis, Ind.

"My daughter had been ailing some time with general debility, and Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to us. After she had taken three bottles she was completely cured and built up. It is with great pleasure that I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." BEN M. MINNICKLES, Supt. Cincinnati & Louisville Mail Line Co., Cincinnati.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH AND VIGOR OF YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supports Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTE'S IRON TONIC a safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—get ORIGINAL AND BEST. (Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.) THE DR. HARTE MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Have been enjoyed by citizens of every town and city in the U. S. Marvelous Cures have been witnessed by thousands of people, who can testify to THE WONDERFUL HEALING POWER OF

Hamlin's Wizard Oil. Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, Catarrh, Croup, Sore Throat, Lame Back, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, RHEUMATISM, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Fever Sores, Wounds, Old Sores, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, and All Aches and Pains, are quickly relieved by this magical remedy. Try it once and you will never be without it. For sale by Druggists. Price, 50c. Our SONG BOOK free to all. Address WIZARD OIL COMPANY, CHICAGO.

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

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Finest BOOK ever Printed. Thousands of Engravings. Best SKED & cheapest ever given. Pts. 3c Cheap as dirt by ps. & lb. 100,000 pts. new sorts divided FREE to Customers. I give away more than some firms sell. Send for my Catalogue. R. H. Shumway, Rockford, Ill.

The Oldest Medicine in the World is Celebrated Eye Water

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the recipe is followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. John L. Thompson, Sons & Co., Troy, N. Y.

Plac's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 Cents.

C. N. U. No. 10-87

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

Strains and external injuries are the chief causes of weak ankles and joints. By the free use of Salvation Oil a cure will be effected in a short time.

"And there was a mask ball that night," yes, and they kept it up pretty lively until morning. You see they were not afraid of the early frost—knowing that all the druggists keep supplied with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the old reliable standby.

THE Kalamazoo Herald wails in this fashion: "Newspaper bustles are now made of back numbers. It is pretty tough to think that a man's best journalistic efforts shall thus be sat upon. It crushes all the glory out of the profession and if it were not that an editor can feel that he has not only brightened a woman's mind, but improved her shape, he might throw up the sponge in disgust and retire from the world of bustle and deception.

Bargain in Music.

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

Acknowledges its lack of Neighborly Courtesy.

"THE HOLLAND CITY NEWS sends up a direful wall of resentment, and we confess, with right good reason too. In its issue of the 3rd inst. it gave an elaborate and complete description of Holland City—its industries, wealth, resources, attractive features, its past growth and future prospects—a description which cost much hard work, time, and money, and for which the NEWS deserves a deal of praise and the hearty support of every citizen of Holland. Most of the papers in this corner of the state praised the NEWS for its enterprise. Grand Haven papers alone were silent, whereat the NEWS waxed very wroth, and eased its mind as follows:"

(Then appears what we published in our issue of Feb. 19, as extracts from the local press of Grand Haven.)

"To clear ourselves from the blight of the above dreadful sarcasm we wish to say to the NEWS that nothing, save lack of time, lack of space, and entire forgetfulness of the whole matter, could ever have kept us from making very favorable mention of the NEWS' enterprise. And at this our earliest convenience, we hasten to pat the NEWS on the back, and say, well done my good little fellow, go and howl no more."—Grand Haven Herald.

JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

A purgative medicine should possess tonic and curative, as well as cathartic properties. This combination of ingredients may be found in Ayer's Pills. They strengthen and stimulate the bowels, causing natural action.

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

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

Nothing equals Ayer's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, and as a spring medicine.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by Yates & Kane.

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

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

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

Indigestion.

Many persons lose appetite and strength, become emaciated, suffer, and die, because of defective nutrition, who might have been restored to health by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine acts upon the digestive organs, through the blood, and has effected many wonderful cures.

For years I suffered from Loss of Appetite and Indigestion, and failed to find relief, until I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this medicine

Entirely Cured

me, and my appetite and digestion are now perfect.—Fred G. Bower, 496 Seventh st., South Boston, Mass.

I have, for years, suffered acutely from Dyspepsia, scarcely taking a meal, until within the past few months, without enduring the most distressing pains of Indigestion. My stomach sometimes rejected all food. I became greatly reduced in strength, and very despondent. Satisfied, at last, that my trouble was of a serofulous nature, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and believe it has saved my life. My appetite and digestion are now good, and my health is perfect.—Oliver T. Adams, Spencer, Ohio.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

ABUSED WIVES,

Or maiden ladies suffering from any form of female complaint, sick or nervous headache, liver or kidney troubles, can be restored to perfect health by Prof. Curtis' "IOZONE TREATMENT," which is the greatest boon for women ever discovered. It makes no difference what you have taken, or who has failed to cure you, one trial of this Treatment will always convince an entire community. The more desperate the case, the more convincing are its merits. During the next thirty days one \$5 Treatment will be delivered to any lady in the United States free who sends both express and postage address, and 50 cents to cover charges, boxing and delivery. In ordering ask for Treatment "A." Address, Curtis Iozone Co., Wisting Block, Syracuse, N. Y. 5-4mos.

Not Selling Out!

But selling Goods

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

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

Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches, DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 20, 1886.

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, 1883.

THE FINEST

Boots and Shoes

E. HEROLD'S

Honest Goods

Honest Prices!

BEST \$3.00 SHOE

in the city, always on hand.

I have the Celebrated

GRAY BROS.' SHOE

for Ladies. Call and see them.

Repairing promptly and neatly done.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 20, 1886.

J. FLIEMAN

Manufactures and sells the

BEST WAGONS

AND BUGGIES.

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

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

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

I also manufacture

Ox Yokes

and have them constantly on hand.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich. Jan. 13, 1887.

Mackinaw & Marquette R. R.

"THE MACKINAW SHORT LINE."

Only Direct Route to Marquette and the Iron and Copper Regions of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Two Through Trains each way daily making close connections in Union Depots at all Points.

The territory traversed is famous for its

Unexcelled Hunting and Fishing.

Tickets for sale at all points via this route.

For Maps, Folders, Rates and Information, address

E. W. ALLEN,

Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.

G. Van Putten & Sons

Have on hand their Fall and Winter Stock of

Dress Goods,

FLANNELS

Woolen Blankets, Comforters,

LADIES' & GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

Yarns, Hosiery, Fur Caps,

Flannel Dress Shirts,

It will positively

PAY YOU

To examine our stock and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 25, 1886.

White Ash Bolts

WANTED

—AT THE—

Holland City Butter Tub Factory.

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

The Highest Price will be Paid.

J. VAN PUTTEN & CO.

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

HIGGINS & HANSON,

Manufacturers of the

"ANCHOR" BRAND

—OF—

Water-Proof Horse & Wagon COVERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Coats, Leggings, Aprons.

—ALSO—

AWNINGS,

Tents, Overalls, Etc.

Factory over Harrington's Store, Eighth St.

HIGGINS & HANSON.

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

J. D. WETMORE, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC

Physician and Surgeon.

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

OFFICE HOURS: 10.30 a. m. to 12 m., 2.30 to 4 p. m., and 7.30 to 9 p. m.

Office: In Rooms over News Office.

Bargains in Boots!

Men's and Boys'

BOOTS

CHEAP.

We wish to call the attention of every man and boy, who is in the habit of wearing

BOOTS, to the fact that we will for the next 60 days sell our entire stock of

Men's and Boys'

Calf and Kip Boots,

at greatly reduced prices in order to make

room for spring goods.

Come early and secure a fit.

VAN DUREN BROS.

Store, two doors west of Post Office.

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

A. C. Van Raalte

—Proprietor of—

Livery and Sale Stable,

MARKET STREET.

Hacks for Weddings, Private

Parties and Receptions.

The Best Livery in the City.

GIVE ME A CALL!

A. C. VAN RAALTE.

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

\$1 13 Weeks

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

ONE DOLLAR.

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

Address all orders to

RICHARD K. FOX,

Franklin Square, N. Y.

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BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.

A Scientific Haircut or

Invigorating Shampoo

at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest

fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE

W. BAUMGARTEL.

HOLLAND Mich., March 19, 1885.

The Great Pioneer Newspaper.

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

The history of the Free Press is the history of Michigan. Published while this commonwealth was yet a Territory, The Free Press was recognized as a power in the land at the time of her admission into the sisterhood of States. From that day to this, the energies of the paper have always been directed to, and identified with, the advancement of the state's best interests; it has grown with its growth and shared in its prosperity.

It is no wonder then that The Free Press claims the right to add to the glory of being the oldest, the even more honorable title of being the best paper—the best for the Merchant, Mechanic, Farmer, the best for the Family, and, when quantity and quality of matter is considered, beyond question THE CHEAPEST.

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

The Weekly Free Press.

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

Every family in Michigan ought to take The Free Press.

Real Estate.

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

CITY PROPERTY.

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

VACANT LOTS,

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

FARM LANDS.

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

1887.

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

Holland City Real Estate Exchange,

J. C. POST, Manager, HOLLAND, MICH.

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"LATEST NEWS"

Havana Filled

CIGARS.

Price 5 Cents.