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### Holland City News, Volume 17, Number 6: March 10, 1888

Holland City News

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# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## A DAY'S DOINGS.

Eventful Happenings in Every Hemisphere, as Transmitted by Telegraph.

Political, Social, Financial, Commercial, Industrial, Criminal and Other News.

## LATEST DISPATCHES.

### REDUCING THE REVENUE.

The Ways and Means Committee's Bill Which Proposes to Lop Off \$25,000,000.

THE new internal-revenue bill was submitted by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee to the full committee on the 6th inst. The following is a brief outline of the measure:

It begins by removing the tax from tobacco on July 1, 1888, after which date manufacturers of cigars will pay a special tax of \$3 annually each, and dealers in tobacco shall each pay \$1 annually as a special tax. Drawbacks and rebates to the full amount of the tax will be allowed on original and unopened packages held by manufacturers and dealers on July 1. The statute and all the laws imposing restrictions upon the sale of leaf tobacco are repealed. Wherever minimum punishments are laid down for infractions of internal-revenue laws in the statutes they are abolished, and it is left in the discretion of the court to fix the punishment, not exceeding the maximum limit fixed by the statutes. Warrants under the internal-revenue laws, upon affidavit making charges upon information and belief, shall only issue when the affidavit is made by a collector or deputy collector; with this exception warrants will only be issued on a sworn complaint setting forth the facts and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant. Fees to court officers in prosecutions under the internal-revenue laws shall only be paid in cases where a conviction is secured, or wherein the district approves of the prosecution, or wherein the prosecution began with information or indictment. Persons arrested upon warrants under the internal-revenue laws must be taken before a designated judicial officer in the county of arrest, or if there be none, in another county nearest the county of arrest, and this judicial officer shall have power to make the preliminary examination and discharge, admit to bail, or commit to prison the person arrested. This section does not apply to the Indian Territory. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may compromise civil or criminal cases and reduce or remit fines, penalties, or assessments under the internal-revenue laws. When the returns are not made or are made fraudulently, the Collector may enter the premises of any one having taxable property and prepare a tax return upon which the tax shall be assessed with a penalty of twenty-five per cent. and interest at ten per cent. All fruit brandies made from any fruit are brought under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887. When a distillery is seized the machinery and apparatus must be sold without being mutilated or destroyed. Distilleries which make less than twenty-five bushels of grain per day shall be taxed upon their capacity, and may be operated without storekeeper or gauger. Special warehouses may be established where the product of any designated number of these distilleries may be deposited, which product shall then become subject to the customary laws. All special taxes on manufacturers of stills, retail dealers in liquors, and retail dealers in malt liquors are repealed. The act providing that it shall go into effect July 1, 1888. The total reduction in revenue made by the act is about \$25,000,000, made up of \$20,000,000 on tobacco and \$5,000,000 on the special taxes removed.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have resolved to add this bill to the Mills tariff bill, making it an integral part of the scheme for revenue reduction.

### THE CRITICAL POINT.

The Burlington Road Refuses to Arbitrate—A Decision Regarding the Threatened General Tie-Up Must Be Reached at Once.

A CHICAGO special of Wednesday says the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway officials rejected an offer for arbitration which was sanctioned by the striking engineers and firemen. The dispatch further says:

By to-morrow evening it will be decided whether there is to be a general tie-up of all the Western railroads to assist the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strike or not, and if a strike is decided on it will occur Friday morning at break of day. There were some developments yesterday that tended to force the question to a point where a decision will have to be reached one way or the other. According to the reports at the headquarters of the strikers the Burlington has been forcing the other roads into a position where they must either violate their agreements of neutrality with the engineers and firemen, or else violate the laws regulating the exchange of freight between different railroads. It appears from their reports that most of the roads have been endeavoring to the best of their ability to preserve their neutrality. Under the interstate commerce law they are not at liberty to refuse to carry freight delivered to them by another road. Yet it is reported that in many cases this has been done in preference to offending the brotherhoods of engineers and firemen.

### Fatal Explosion of Giant Powder.

A TERRIFIC explosion of dynamite occurred Tuesday morning on the farm of David Hampton, at Williamsburg, Ind. The shock was felt fifty miles away. Hampton was loading a wagon with the stuff to shoot a well at Hagerstown when the crash came. Six tons of dynamite exploded. Man, wagon, and horse were shattered to pieces. Shards of Hampton's shirt were found, and so was the head of his horse, both far from the place where they were blown up. The farmhouse was wrecked, and a hole fifteen feet deep and twenty-five feet in circumference was found where the dynamite had been kept.

### The Work of Congress.

THE Grand Army pension bill gave rise to another heated partisan debate in the Senate on the 6th inst. in the course of which Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, made a bitter attack upon the President in particular and the Democratic party in general. The Senate agreed to a rule that a treaty may be made public or considered in open session whenever a majority vote is decided. The following was offered by Mr. Beck as an amendment to the Bond bill, reported from the Finance Committee: "That all laws and parts of laws requiring maintenance of a sinking fund and the purchase of bonds of the United States for said sinking fund as heretofore authorized, are hereby repealed." Mr. Sawyer reported back adversely the bill for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis. A minority report was presented. The House resumed consideration of the Alabama contested election case of McDuffie against Davidson, and after a long partisan debate it was decided in favor of Davidson by 144 yeas to 122 nays.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

### EAST.

JAY GOULD and Russell Sage will not be tried for their alleged larceny of the \$3,000,000 worth of Denver Pacific Railroad bonds, the grand jury having refused to find any indictment against them.

OSCAR F. BECKWITH was hanged at Hudson, N. Y., for the murder of Simon Vandercook, his partner in a gold-mining scheme, in Columbia County, Jan. 10, 1882. Beckwith had been tried twice, sentenced six times, had his case reviewed before twenty different judges, the last effort in his behalf being a fruitless appeal to the Governor for clemency.

A BOSTON dispatch announces the death of A. Bronson Alcott, the founder of the Concord School of Philosophy. He had a shock of paralysis several years ago, and he had been feeble ever since. This, with old age, had told especially seriously upon his strength. He had been at the point of death for several weeks.

THE new furniture factory of Portier, Stymus & Co. and the adjoining cigar factory of Powell, Wenigman & Smith, in Forty-second street, New York, have been destroyed by fire. The losses are nearly \$1,000,000.

DR. MCGLYNN was granted a permanent injunction at New York restraining Henry George and his followers from incorporating the Anti-poverty Society.

At Bangor, Me., the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree against David Stain and Oliver Cromwell for causing the death of Cashier Barron, found dying in the vaults of the Dexter bank ten years ago.

### WEST.

THE Manistee Salt and Lumber Company, of Manistee, Mich., has made an assignment. The liabilities are figured at \$864,086, and the assets are placed at \$1,260,641. Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit banks and various firms are interested. There seems to be no reason why the company should not pay its indebtedness in full.

In the United States Court at Chicago, on Thursday, Judge Gresham denied the application of Coy and Bernhamer, of Indianapolis, for release on a writ of habeas corpus. This compels them to remain in confinement pending a hearing by the United States Supreme Court.

A CYCLONE struck Newton, Kan., Friday evening. The north wing of the carriage works was unroofed and William J. Lacey, in attempting to run from the building, was caught by the falling roof and instantly killed. A cluster of nine dwellings in the southeast part of the city was struck by the storm and seven of them totally destroyed. Mrs. Smith and Miss Hobbell were caught in the wreck of one of these houses, and were seriously injured, while the latter was struck on the head and is still unconscious. Reports from the adjoining country say that several houses were destroyed. These were all the serious casualties. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

CERTAIN guileless farmers in Indiana have been talked into buying lightning-rods that will protect their buildings against cyclones. The fool-killer has never visited their neighborhood.

FLAMES destroyed the five-story candy factory of Fernecke & Bros., Nos. 351 and 353 East Water street, Milwaukee, and gutted the upper floors of Bernhard Goldsmith & Co.'s carpet-house. The losses will aggregate \$275,000. The heaviest loss falls on Goldsmith & Co., who carried a stock estimated at \$150,000.

WILLIAM B. TASCOTT, the Chicago murderer, has been seen at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Chicago detectives are on his trail.

A SHOCKING accident, in which five men were instantly killed, occurred in the Cleveland mine at Ishpeming, Mich. The men were engaged in blasting out an old diamond drill hole at the bottom of a shaft. They heated a piece of one and a half inch gas-pipe to straighten it in the blacksmith shop, charged it with dynamite, and inserted it in the drill hole. From the heat of the pipe or some other cause the charge prematurely exploded, killing all five.

### SOUTH.

A TRAIN on the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Railroad was looted by three bold highwaymen at Kingsland, Ark., on Thursday last. Bob Law, the engineer of the train, describes the robbery as follows:

"I had just put on the air brakes for Kingsland when a fellow came crawling over the tender toward me, and in an instant had his revolver pressing against the side of my head. He said, 'Pull out quick!' and I did it, you bet. After we had run about a mile and a half he told me to shut her off, and as soon as we stopped two other fellows showed up from behind the tender and ordered me and my fireman to 'come off that.' Hackett, my fireman, crawled down; but I told them that I wouldn't leave my machine. In about a second there were six revolvers pointed at me, and I concluded it was too warm in my engine anyway, so I got down, too. Then they told us to uncouple the mail and express car from the rest of the train, but we pretended not to be able to do it, and as Messenger Tom Calvin refused to open up the engine, commenced shooting in lively shape. Then they got a can of oil from the engine and a lot of waste, piled it against the car door, and set fire to it. Calvin began to beg then, and told them if they would agree not to hurt him he would open up. They told him to come ahead, and he threw open the door and jumped down to the ground. The robbers then helped themselves. I don't believe they got a great deal, as about nine-tenths of the money was hidden by the messenger. It was the easiest thing I ever saw. We stood there for about forty minutes and not a single man showed up out of the cars except a nigger who stood on the platform and cursed the robbers all the time they were at work. They just laughed at him, though, and went right on."

FOR the third time in three years the wife of James McElmore, living at Texarkana, Texas, has given birth to triplets. All are alive and doing well. Though married but three years, Mrs. McElmore is the mother of nine healthy children.

In the United States District Court at Louisville, Judge Barr remanded the West Virginia prisoners, the Hatfields, to the charge of the Pike County (Ky.) authorities. This is a victory for the State of Kentucky. An appeal to the United States Circuit Court from District Judge Barr's

opinion was taken by Hon. Eustace Gibson, attorney for the State of West Virginia.

AN affray between Mexican army soldiers and Sheriff's deputies at Eagle Pass, Texas, resulted in one death and several severe injuries. It is feared serious trouble will grow out of the affair.

### WASHINGTON.

THE bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Farwell to reorganize the Signal Corps provides that only such officers shall be retained as are found fully competent for their duties. The number of officers will be reduced from twenty-one to fourteen. Such reductions have been made in the force as to result in a net annual saving of \$120,000.

DURING February there was a net decrease of \$11,043,783 in the circulation and a net increase of \$9,033,743 in the money and bullion in the treasury. The decrease in the circulation was principally in gold certificates and United States notes and the increase in the treasury cash was principally in standard silver dollars and United States notes.

THE sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the Glover bill to vest in the Interstate Commission jurisdiction over interstate telegraph lines, has made a report to the full committee recommending the establishment of a new commission to have authority to regulate the telegraphs.

THE Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has had under consideration for some time and has finally agreed to report favorably a bill introduced early in the session by Mr. Pad-dock, of Nebraska, providing for the erection of a postoffice building in every city and town where the population brings to the Government a revenue of \$10,000 a year. An appropriation of \$2,000,000 from the surplus revenues of the Postoffice Department and \$3,000,000 from the Public Treasury is made by the bill.

REPRESENTATIVE SPRINGER, in behalf of the majority of the Committee on Territories, says a Washington special, has prepared a report recommending the passage of what is known as the "omnibus" bill to enable the people of Dakota, Montana, Washington Territory, and New Mexico to form State Governments and to be admitted into the Union on an equality with the other States. The report, after explaining the provisions of the bill, among which, it says, is a clause allowing the people to decide by vote on propositions to change the names of their respective Territories, gives a statement of the population and resources of each of the proposed States. Dakota, the report says, is fully prepared for admission, and if the population should become so great in the future as to make a single State government unwieldy, Congress may provide for its division into two States.

HAVING agreed upon a bill for the reduction of the tariff, the Democrats of the House Committee on Ways and Means will next give some attention to the reduction of internal-revenue taxation, says a Washington dispatch. They have already decided to remove the tax on tobacco except as to cigars and cigarettes, and to abolish tobacco licenses. In this way the revenue will be cut down about \$25,000,000. They will not touch the tax on spirits.

THE President sent the Senate the following nominations: John Lee Logan of New York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Charles C. Jones of Nebraska, to be Register of the Land Office at Neligh, Neb.; the Rev. John F. Dolphin of Minnesota, to be Post Chaplain, and George F. Hollis of Massachusetts, to be United States Consul at Cape Town.

### POLITICS.

THE experiment of allowing women to vote at municipal elections is in a fair way to be tried in Iowa, the lower house having passed such a bill.

THE protracted election contest between Messrs. Post and Worthington in the Tenth Illinois District has been decided unanimously in favor of Mr. Post, the Republican sitting member, by the House Committee on Elections.

A PORTLAND (Me.) telegram says that "Gen. Neal Dow, the Prohibition candidate for Mayor of Portland, was defeated in the election on Tuesday by Charles J. Chapman, the Republican nominee. Dow was endorsed by the Democrats. The contest was a very hot one, but there was little doubt of the result after the voting began. Chapman's majority was 1,500. In two wards alone the Republicans gained 800 votes over last year. The Prohibitionists attribute their defeat to the liberal use of money by the Republicans, charging that \$3,000 was contributed to the campaign fund from Boston and Portsmouth alone. The lax manner in which the Republicans have enforced the prohibition law would, it was thought, assist toward a Prohibition victory, and the reverse was not expected by that party."

### LABOR.

"THE Burlington strike, from appearances, is as far as ever from termination," says a Chicago telegram of Monday. "Eight hundred engineers and firemen are now working for the road. Passenger traffic is running regularly, and a few freight trains have been moved. Reports from Brookfield, Mo., are at hand to the effect that a striker has been shot by a guard. The strikers are hopeful. The brotherhood are contemplating a general strike, involving many lines."

### FOREIGN.

A CABLE dispatch from Paris says "the physicians now take a gloomy view of the Crown Prince's case, owing to the depression exhibited by him. It is reported that the sleeping-car company has been ordered to prepare a train to convey the Crown Prince from San Remo to Berlin."

A CABLE dispatch from London says: "The village of Valtorta, in the north of Italy, has been half buried by an avalanche. Many houses were wrecked and their occupants buried in the ruins. Troops from Bergamo have arrived to aid in disintering

the buried. Twenty-three corpses have been recovered. Several persons have been extricated alive, though more or less injured."

EX-PRESIDENT GREY's bad son-in-law, M. Wilson, has at last come to grief. His complicity in the sale of Legion of Honor decorations was whitewashed by the French Chamber's investigation out of respect for the then President of the Republic, but in a court of justice he fared no better than any common scoundrel. He is to be imprisoned two years, pay a fine of 3,000 francs, and be deprived of his civil rights for five years.

A CABLE dispatch from Berlin says: "Prince William has left Karlsruhe, where he went to attend the funeral of Prince Louis of Baden, for San Remo. The Emperor has commanded Dr. Bergmann to remain at San Remo until Prince William arrives. All the doctors have been forbidden to give information to reporters. The newspapers complain bitterly of this restriction, holding that it will give rise to exaggerated reports, which will disturb the public mind more than the truth would."

MR. DINGLE, a Dublin newsdealer, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment under the crimes act.

A DISPATCH from San Remo says that "persons who have seen the Crown Prince say that he looks many years older than he did when he left Berlin. His beard is white and he has become very thin, weighing now hardly 154 pounds. His handwriting, however, is as firm and clear as ever. He has written his will and a political testament for his son, Prince William. Dr. Bergmann has asked Dr. Lauer to prepare Emperor William for the worst."

A CABLE dispatch from San Remo says that "Dr. Waldeyer, the great Berlin cancer specialist, has concluded his report, which was forwarded to the Kaiser Sunday. Dr. Waldeyer is convinced the disease is cancer of the larynx of the most malignant type, and is incurable. All the doctors, even Mackenzie, now reluctantly agree with him. As to the time likely to elapse before death there is still some difference of opinion, but it is believed that unless some unexpected development of malignant character intervenes it is a question of weeks. It will be a miracle if the patient live a year."

SUAKIM was attacked by a large force of rebels on the 3d of March, says a dispatch from Cairo, Egypt. After four hours' fighting the rebels retired, leaving several hundred killed and wounded on the field. On the British side Col. Tap and five Egyptians were killed and fourteen wounded. The British gunboats Dolphin and Albacore assisted the garrison and poured a deadly fire on the retreating rebels.

### GENERAL.

J. P. DONALDSON & Co., ship chandlers, Detroit. Gustav Ranger & Co., cotton merchants of New York and Galveston; liabilities, \$150,000. John A. Dushane & Co., paper dealers, Baltimore; liabilities, \$200,000; assets, \$100,000. Church & Graves, sash, doors and blinds, Minneapolis; liabilities, \$75,000; assets, \$60,000.

THE French schooner Fleur de la Mer foundered off the island of Cayenne, and sixty passengers were drowned.

DISPATCHES from Llella des Caneles, Mexico, say: "This place and Picacho ranch were attacked by a party of nineteen or twenty men from Escandon, commanded by Braulio Cervantes. At both places bloody contests took place. At Llella, the first alcalde, Juan Sanchez, and his daughter were killed; also Mangoldo Ruiz, Epigenio Rodriguez, and C. Munoz. At Picacho they killed President Julio Acuna and his son, Pablo Bustamonte, Anadom Medardo, and Lopez and Nemecio Juarez. Of the attacking party Porfirio Zapata was killed. The loss on the part of Llella was nine men and one girl killed, and a number of persons were wounded. Gen. Stela at once ordered troops from various quarters to pursue the bandits. Two of them, Nicolas and Fernando Rogue, were captured at Jarmanave and at Hermanos ranch, near Las Presas. Francisco Sanchez was captured by a squad of the Thirteenth Cavalry under Cornet Canter."

### MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK.			
CATTLE.....	\$ 4.50	@ 5.50	
HOGS.....	5.25	@ 6.00	
SHEEP.....	5.50	@ 7.00	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.90 1/4	@ .91 1/2	
No. 1 Red.....	.93	@ .94	
CORN—No. 2.....	.60	@ .61	
OATS—White.....	.40	@ .45	
PORK—No. 1 Mess.....	14.50	@ 15.25	
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.25	@ 5.75	
Good.....	4.50	@ 5.00	
Common to Fair.....	3.75	@ 4.50	
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	5.00	@ 5.50	
SHEEP.....	4.75	@ 5.50	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.80 1/4	@ .81 1/4	
CORN—No. 2.....	.50	@ .50 1/2	
OATS—No. 2.....	.30 1/4	@ .31 1/4	
BARLEY—Choice Creamery.....	.75	@ .83	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.25	@ .27 1/2	
Fino Dairy.....	.21	@ .24	
CHEESE—Full Cream, flat.....	.11 1/2	@ .12	
EGGS—Fresh.....	.17	@ .18	
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.92	@ .97	
PORK—Mess.....	13.50	@ 14.00	
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—Cash.....	.85	@ .86	
CORN—Cash.....	.53	@ .54	
OATS—May.....	.33 1/2	@ .34 1/2	
CLOVER SEED.....	8.80	@ 8.85	
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE.....	4.25	@ 5.00	
HOGS.....	4.75	@ 5.50	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.78 1/4	@ .79 1/4	
CORN—No. 2.....	.42 1/4	@ .43 1/4	
OATS—May.....	.30	@ .31	
DETROIT.			
CATTLE.....	4.00	@ 5.25	
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.50	
SHEEP.....	4.50	@ 5.50	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.84	@ .85	
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.51	@ .52	
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.35	@ .35 1/2	
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—Cash.....	.78	@ .77	
CORN—No. 3.....	.47 1/4	@ .48 1/4	
OATS—No. 1 White.....	.32 1/4	@ .33 1/4	
RYE—No. 1.....	.58	@ .59	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.75 1/2	@ .76	
PORK—Mess.....	13.50	@ 14.25	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.81	@ .82	
CORN—Mixed.....	.46	@ .46 1/2	
OATS—Cash.....	.30	@ .30 1/2	
RYE.....	.58	@ .59	
BARLEY—Choice Creamery.....	.75	@ .76	
PORK—Mess.....	14.00	@ 14.50	
BUFFALO.			
CATTLE—Prime.....	3.75	@ 4.50	
HOGS.....	5.00	@ 6.00	
SHEEP.....	5.00	@ 6.00	
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	.57	@ .57 1/2	
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Prime.....	4.75	@ 5.25	
Fair.....	4.00	@ 4.75	
Common.....	3.75	@ 4.25	
HOGS.....	5.25	@ 6.00	
SHEEP.....	5.50	@ 6.25	
LAMBS.....	5.00	@ 6.75	

## NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

What Is Being Done by the National Legislature.

When the Senate resumed consideration of the Grand Army pension bill, on the 29th ult., Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved to insert the words "from the infirmities of age," so as to pension all ex-soldiers suffering "from the infirmities of age or from mental or physical disability." A long debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Wilson of Iowa, West, Plumb, Platt, Teller, and Wilson of Maryland. Mr. Sherman, from the Foreign Relations Committee, reported favorably the bill to amend the Chinese restriction act. Mr. Sherman also reported a resolution requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with China containing a provision that no Chinese laborers shall enter the United States. The bill for the compulsory education of children and the bill to establish a national art commission passed the Senate. In the House there was a warm debate on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds with the surplus revenue, in the course of which Messrs. McKinley and Weaver attacked and Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, defended the policy of the administration. The bill was finally passed. The House also passed the bill dividing the State of Minnesota into two collection districts, and making St. Paul a port of entry and St. Vincent a sub-port. Eulogies on the late Seth C. Moffat of Michigan were delivered by Messrs. Cushman, Ford, Ottes, O'Donnell, Whiting, Cannon, Hayes, Allen, Wade, Osborne, Chipman, Gallinger, and Conger. Resolutions reciting the past services and worth of the deceased were adopted upon motion of Mr. Burrows, and as a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

The resolution reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with the Emperor of China containing a provision that no Chinese laborer shall enter the United States, was adopted by the Senate on the 1st inst. The Senate resumed consideration of the Grand Army pension bill, the pending question being on Mr. Wilson's (Iowa) amendment to add the words "from the infirmities of age." Mr. Heck delivered a set speech against the bill, and without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned to the 5th inst. The House of Representatives passed the joint resolution, reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee, accepting the invitation to take part in the international exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889. The House also passed the joint resolution authorizing the President to arrange a conference to be held in Washington in 1884, for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and republics of Central and South America and the empire of Brazil.

A BILL creating the office of Assistant Superintendent of the railway mail service, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum, and fifty-four chief clerks at \$2,000, with allowances of \$3 per day for expenses while actually traveling, was favorably reported to the House of Representatives on the 2d inst. The bill, which provides for the payment of thirty old claims for supplies used for the army during the war. The House adopted a resolution providing for an evening session every Friday for the consideration of private pension and political disability bills. A bill granting right of way to the Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Railway Company through the Sioux reservation in Dakota was placed on the calendar. The Senate was not in session.

With extraordinary unanimity the House of Representatives, on the 3d inst., voted to attack the Western Union Telegraph Company at its most vulnerable point. Out of a total vote of 301 on the Pacific Railroad Telegraph bill there were 197 yeas and 4 nays. The effect of this bill is to nullify the existing contracts between the Union and Central Pacific railroads and the Western Union whereby the latter enjoys a monopoly of the wires along the line of the Pacific roads. It is claimed that these contracts are in violation of the law of Congress authorizing and extending Government aid in the construction of the Pacific railroads, and are therefore void. The Pacific roads are obligated to construct a telegraph line as well as to lay railroad tracks, and have no power to either sell or lease the telegraph part of the plant.

A BILL to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company was reported to the Senate on the 5th inst. A resolution was agreed to instructing the select committee on Indian traders to inquire into the methods of allotting lands in severalty to Indians on reservations in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and as to the sale of timber on those lands. Mr. Culum bill to confirm certain Mississippi River lands to the Adolph County, Illinois, on payment of \$1.25 per acre, was favorably reported. Mr. Sherman presented thirty-two petitions for the passage of the per diem service pension bill. Mr. Reagan reported adversely from the Postoffice and Post Roads Committee the Edmunds and Culum postal telegraph bills, and reported favorably an original bill to regulate interstate commerce, carried on by telegraph, cable, and subject telegraph companies to the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Culum insisted that this bill should be referred to the Interstate Committee. A sharp conflict between the two committees followed, and the matter finally went over without action. The President transmitted to the Senate the remaining documents in the protocols relating to the fishing treaty, together with a letter from Secretary Bayard. The Alabama contested election case of McDuffie against Davidson was discussed in the House without action. Mr. White, of Indiana, offered a resolution providing for a special committee of five to investigate the Burlington strike. Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution for promotion of commercial union with Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, for a public building at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to declare trusts unlawful; by Mr. Thomas, of Wisconsin, to define trusts and to prohibit trusts from carrying on interstate commerce; by Mr. Rutting, of New York, for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls in New York; by Mr. Farquhar, of New York, for the better protection of the northern and northwestern frontier; by Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, to anticipate the payment of interest on the bonded debt and to provide for the special deposit of public money; by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, for the erection of public buildings at Ottumwa and Oskaloosa, Iowa.

### Hints on Health.

It is a mistake to labor when you are not in a fit condition to do so. To think the more a person eats the healthier and stronger he will become. To go to bed late at night and rise at daybreak, and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To imagine that if little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better. To conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. To eat as if you had only a minute to finish the meal in, or to eat without an appetite, or continue after it has been satisfied, merely to satisfy the taste. To believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more hours they study the more they learn. To imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better (as alcoholic stimulants) is good for the system without regard to the after effects. To take off proper clothing out of season, because you have become heated. To sleep exposed to a direct draft in any season. To think any nostrum or patent medicine is a specific for all the diseases the flesh is heir to.

FOR an ulcerating tooth, take a piece of old, thin muslin, about one and one-half inches wide and as long as desired, wet some ground flax seed in cold water, place in the cloth and fold and baste it together. Place this upon the outside of the gum; it will soothe the pain in a short time and draw the ulcer to that spot, where it can be easily lanced.



## TO REDUCE THE SURPLUS

### A Lively Discussion of the Question in the House of Representatives.

#### Gen. Weaver Insists That the Country Is in the Hands of a Gigantic Money Trust.

[Washington special.] In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds with the surplus revenue was the subject of a lively debate. Mr. McKinley contended that under existing laws the President might purchase or redeem bonds, and charged that his failure to do so was due to a desire to pile up the surplus in order to scare the country and break down the protective tariff. The President had based his refusal to apply the surplus to the redemption of bonds on the fact that the law was an independent section of an appropriation bill. On the same grounds the President could characterize as suspicious at least one-half the public statutes. Everybody knew that there would be a surplus revenue, but the President had declined to call an extra session of Congress, and thereby assumed the responsibility of managing the surplus revenue so as to do the least harm to the country.

He (Mr. McKinley) thought some friend of the administration should explain why it had not paid out the surplus upon the debts of the Government and thus stop the interest charge which rested so heavily on the people. Instead of doing that the administration preferred to use the banks as a means of putting the money in circulation, and fully \$50,000,000 that ought to be in the Treasury to-day was out among the banks without drawing interest. He charged here to-day that the President and his administration were solely responsible for whatever congested condition was found in the Treasury and the finances of the Government. [Applause on the Republican side.] The President might lecture the Democratic side as much as he desired, but there was some little responsibility resting upon him.

Mr. Weaver said the country was in the hands of a gigantic, cold-blood money trust. There were a score of banks in the country that had been literally stuffed with government money for the last quarter of a century. The Hamilton bank of Fort Wayne was presided over by ex-Secretary McCulloch, and he had to-day the use of \$1,000,000 of the people's money. The Chase National Bank of New York, presided over by Mr. Cannon, late Comptroller of the Currency, had \$1,100,000 of government funds. The same was true of the First National Bank of New York, the National Bank of the Republic of New York, presided over by Mr. Knox, and the National Bank of the Republic of Washington, presided over by Mr. Cresswell. The Western National Bank of New York, organized by three prominent treasury officials, was using \$1,100,000 of government funds without interest, and the Third National Bank of Buffalo—the Standard oil bank—had \$165,000. Granted that this money had been placed in the banks to avoid a panic and a financial stringency, if this bill should have the effect to recall that money it would bring far greater stringency than had existed in October last.

Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) said the difference between the 2 1/2 or 3 per cent. at which the Government could borrow its money, and the 4 1/2 or 4 per cent. it was paying on its bonds was the precise sum that the American people were annually paying for the glorious privilege of having had Mr. John Sherman as Secretary of the Treasury. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The President had delivered a message which had by its very uniqueness been taken out of the mere dull sequence of official documents and caused a discussion from one end of America to the other which would not cease until this protective iniquity had been reformed. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Now, the lesson of the President and the labors of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee were united for the purpose of giving manufacturers their fair protection, but doing it with just and equal law to the taxpayer who was to use the manufactured article. While the majority of the committee might not be very wise, while gentlemen might laugh at them for not taking their Republican colleagues into consideration, he assured the gentleman that if he would just wait he would have as much of a tariff bill as he was able to consider, and far more than he would be able to defeat. [Applause on Democratic side.] A tariff bill that would gather to its support every Democrat on the floor of this House, and every Representative who was not given over to a strong delusion, a tariff bill that would gather to its support all fair-minded manufacturers who only wanted what was just, and which, when it came into the House—modified it might be by the wise suggestions of the Republican members of the committee, and by Democrats who did not agree with all of its provisions—framed, not by dickers and barter, but with a strong desire to make the public good the first object of its legislation—when that bill came into the House it would be passed, and it would relieve the President, whether he was Mr. Cleveland or some one else, of the necessity of finding a disposition for the surplus by leaving the surplus in the pocket of the man who made the money. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

[Mr. Reed of Maine, after saying that the Secretary should have expended the surplus in the purchase of bonds, continued: "Why has not this been done? Because men have pursued the empty vision of a free-trade policy, to be accomplished, not by virtue of its merits, but by virtue of outside pressure, by fear of panic, and by means to mislead the reason, to control the feelings, and not to affect the judgment. I believe the present financial condition of the country is a part of the conspiracy against protection. I believe that this surplus in the Treasury has been accumulated with reference to its effect upon the people of the United States, so that they might, without investigating, without quite understanding, clamor for something to be done, they cared not what, which would lead to the impracticable condition into which Chairman after Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means had endeavored in vain to lead the House.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, offered the following amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Mills: "Provided, That the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be

canceled by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bill was then passed.

## PENSIONS.

### Spirited Debate in the United States Senate on the Grand Army Pension Bill.

#### Senator Vest Opposes, While Messrs. Plumb and Teller Advocate Its Passage.

[Washington special.] The Grand Army pension bill was up for consideration in the Senate on Wednesday, and gave rise to a warm debate. Mr. Plumb, of Kansas, led off in a speech favoring the measure. He adverted to the fact that when the war closed the army could have placed one of its leaders at the head of the Government and could have dictated its own terms, but had asked nothing except to be permitted to disband and return to peaceful avocations. He did not believe that any patriotic man, any man who looked with patriotic fervor on that portion of the country's history when 2,000,000 men sprung to arms to maintain the Government would ever be willing to oppose the enactment of any law whereby any of the men should be drawn from the ban of poverty, and given at least a decent livelihood. The bill as it came from the committee was not what it ought to be, and he had sought to make it better. There was to be, he said, no insinuation in the Senate or elsewhere that the Union soldiers were to be the beneficiaries under the bill in the sense of being supplicants or unworthy persons. He did not think that partisanship would go that far, and if it did he believed the main principle would refute it. Less than the pending bill proposed would not be just; more was not asked for.

Mr. Vest attacked the pending measure. Why, he asked, this talk that Congress had not done enough for the Union soldiers, when the country had paid out since 1865 \$883,000,000 for pensions—a liberality unparalleled in the history of the world? The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that when the arrears of pensions act of 1879 was passed there were some 30,000 applications for pensions pending. The very next year the number of applications jumped to 110,000. The claims agents invented that law and put a limitation on it, and the number of applications for pensions jumped in one year from 30,000 to 110,000, and the amount of disbursements from \$30,000,000 to \$57,000,000. Mr. Vest went on to say that of the 2,300,000 men enrolled as soldiers during the four years of the war there were applications from 1,200,000 for pensions on account of disability. Such military execution, he said, had never been known in the history of the whole world. The doors of the Republican party were now open and Presidential candidates were coming to the front without limit as to quantity or locality. The Senate had been engaged for some days past in a political auction for the soldiers' vote. First had come his friend from Nebraska (Manderson), backed by the Grand Army, and even that Senator's fling at the President of the United States had not detracted from the general merit of his bid for the soldier vote. That was the object of all the debate—bidding for the soldier vote of the country in the coming contest. When the Senator from Nebraska had taken his seat he (Vest) had thought that the bid was in his favor. But the present occupant of the chair, the Senator from Maine (Frye), had "caught the eye of the auctioneer"—the Grand Army of the Republic—and "had gone one better." That Senator was prepared to vote a pension to every man who had served a day in the Federal army.

He (Vest) was about to knock down the prize to the Senator from Maine, when his friend from Kansas (Plumb) came to the front and outbid the Senator from Maine by an amendment to the bill which would increase the expenditure under it \$50,000,000 or \$75,000,000. He (Vest) had then been strongly of the opinion that the auction should close and the prize be given to the Senator from Kansas, but then the Senator from Illinois (Cullom) had come to the front and made a bid from that great Prairie State which staggered his (Vest's) conviction as to the propriety of closing the sale. Since that time he has been in a condition of anxiety waiting to hear from other bidders in the great national auction.

The Senate had not yet heard from his dulcet-tongued friend from Iowa (Allison), nor from the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Sherman), nor from the presiding officer (Ingalls), who had been nominated by the District of Columbia, and every one knew that the District of Columbia only acted from the most disinterested and unselfish motives.

Mr. Teller replied to Mr. Vest. If there was some little diversity of opinion, he said, among the Republicans as to who was to be their standard-bearer, his Democratic friends were not in that position. Their standard-bearer was selected for them, whether they willed it or not. It was even said that arrangements had been made in the same interest for the nomination of the Governor of a certain State for Vice President. The Republicans were not disturbed by conflicting opinions and conflicting interests, even if they had a large number of prominent men who would make good Presidents; but the Democratic party was compelled to admit that it had but one man—of all the great body of men who had assembled at its last National Convention—who was a suitable and available candidate.

Mr. Platt here read an extract from Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance in 1884 against the policy of a second Presidential term, and intimated that it must be a mistake to consider Mr. Cleveland a candidate for the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Teller repeated that the great Democratic party had to-day no other man whom it would dare to put in nomination, and said that it went without saying that the Democratic convention would simply meet to ratify what had already been declared. The general horde of office-seekers had made themselves heard and the muzzumps brought up the rear. The Democrats had surrendered the liberty of choice.

Mr. Plumb said the Senator from Missouri was welcome to the position he had assumed. He had enlarged the scope of the debate, not for the special purpose of ridiculing Senators who were supposed to be Presidential candidates, but for the purpose of arguing against the whole idea of pensions to Union soldiers, whether disabled or otherwise.

## FEATS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Reminiscences of Some of the Achievements of "Old Ironsides."

[Philadelphia Times.] Captain Charles Stewart succeeded Bainbridge as commander, and signalized himself by capturing Cyane and Levant. It was a wonderful combat by moonlight, and the Constitution was maneuvered so skillfully that, while frequently raking the enemy, they were unable to return the compliment. Previous to departing upon that memorable cruise, Stewart had led to the altar the belle of Boston—the peerless Delia Tudor. When ready to depart in quest of the foe, he had asked his bride: "What shall I bring back to you?" "A British frigate," was the quick response. "You shall have two of them," was Stewart's rejoinder. After the capture of the Cyane and Levant, the two English commanders were sitting in the cabin of the Constitution commenting upon the various phases of the late engagement. A dispute ensued and words ran high, each imputing to the other the responsibility of bringing on defeat and disgrace. They declared that if such an evolution had been executed by one of them the Constitution would have been defeated. "Gentlemen," interrupted Stewart, who had been an attentive listener to the discussion, "it is useless to find fault with one another or to multiply words. It would have been all the same, whatever you might have done. If you doubt that I will put you all on board again, and you can try it over." Captain Stewart proceeded with his prizes to Fort Praya, arriving there on March 10, 1814. He was anxious to get rid of his prisoners, numbering over four hundred. While completing his arrangements a British squadron appeared off the harbor, their huge topsails visible above the dense fog resting upon the water. When the report was made Stewart was shaving, and without a moment's hesitation gave the laconic order to "cut," while he washed the lather from his face. In fourteen minutes from the time the first ship was seen, and ten minutes after the order to cut was given, "Old Ironsides," under her lower sails, was making for the open sea. Stewart knew that his adversaries would pay no heed to the rights governing a neutral port and he was right in his judgment. A chase ensued, but the Constitution evaded her pursuers, as did the Cyane, but the Levant was captured in the harbor and sent to Barbadoes.

Some time after the peace of 1815 a distinguished officer of the English Navy visited the Constitution then just fitted anew at Boston for a Mediterranean cruise. He went through the ship accompanied by the commanding officer. "Well, what do you think of her?" asked the American, after he and his guest had thoroughly inspected the frigate. "She is one of the finest frigates, if not the very finest frigate, I ever put my foot aboard of," returned the Englishman; "but as I must find some fault I'll just say that your wheel is one of the clumsiest things of the kind I have ever run across, and is unworthy to be part and parcel of this grand ship." The commander of "Old Ironsides" hesitated for a moment and then said: "I will explain why it is retained on board. When the Constitution took the Java the former's wheel was shot away, shattered into fragments. The Java's wheel was fitted in place of it, and although we think it anything but ornamental it is kept as a trophy." The English officer found no fault during the remainder of his stay on board. The Constitution was the first vessel docked in the fine granite basin attached to the Charlestown Navy Yard. Upon the formal opening of the structure, which had occupied six years in building, Commodore Hull assumed command of his favorite vessel, issuing orders from the quarter-deck with his accustomed promptness and animation.

In the spring of 1833 Captain Jesse D. Elliott, who had command of the Naval forces off Charleston, S. C., during the nullification troubles, was ordered to relieve Commodore Morris in command of the Charleston Navy Yard. While the Constitution was in the dry dock Elliott conceived the idea of providing the frigate with a new figurehead, representing a full length figure of Jackson. This led to much bitter controversy, and resulted in the head of the carving being sawed off under cover of a stormy night, but Elliott had the mischance repaired, and finally sailed on a cruise with his figurehead intact. In 1821, while the old frigate was in Mediterranean waters, Lord Byron visited the ship incognito, but he could not conceal his identity, and the officers received him in full uniform. In the cabin an elegant bound volume of the poet's works decorated the table, a compliment which Byron highly appreciated. On June 2, 1855, the old craft returned to Portsmouth, N. H., and, replete with honors and old age, enjoyed a respite well deserved and honorably earned from active duty. Carefully housed and tenderly cared for, "Old Ironsides" remained snugly moored in New England waters from 1855 to 1861, when she was again summoned to duty. Under the command of Lieutenant, now Admiral, David D. Porter, the frigate sailed for Annapolis, Md., and upon arriving there was moored off the Naval Academy.

### A Trying Experience of a Wife.

Robert S. Tarver, a prominent Texas lawyer, left Monterey, Mex., recently with his wife to return home. He was in the last stage of consumption, and when the train had passed Lampasas the doctor who accompanied them discovered that he was dead. The doctor imparted the sad news to Mrs. Tarver, who sat in the next seat behind him, but told her that if it was discovered the body

would be stopped in Mexico and \$500 export duty demanded before it could be taken into Texas. Her fortitude for the next three hours, which it took the train to cross into the United States, was very great. During all that time no sigh or sob escaped her, and the dead body of her husband came safely to this side without even a conductor or a passenger being aware that there was a corpse on the train.

### Puzzling a Linguist.

A majority of the inhabitants of Prinkipo, an island southeast of Constantinople, are Greeks, but many sojourners there belong to other nationalities. The Hon. S. S. Cox, late Minister to Turkey, thus gives his experience with a barber of Prinkipo, who was determined to discover his nationality. The barber himself might have been either a Greek, a Maltese, a Slav, Bulgarian, or Montenegrin, and had an extraordinary knowledge of tongues:

"You have been here long?" he asks.

I reply in Bohemian: "Ne."

"You are here for your health?"

I reply in Danish, affirmatively and negatively; "Ja, nei, min herre." This puzzles him.

"An army gentleman, perhaps?"

I reply in Hungarian: "Igen" (yes).

"Your vessel is at Constantinople?"

I answer in Italian: "Si, signore."

"You will bring your vessel to Prinkipo?"

It is the modern Greek in which I reply: "Nae vevayos." He is thunderstruck; it is evidently his mother tongue. When he asks me in French: "Will your vessel touch at Athens?" I respond in Polish: "Tak" (no).

"You will visit Egypt?"

"Sim, senhor." This is Portuguese for "Yes, sir."

"You have never been in Egypt?"

I respond in Swedish: "Ja," adding in Roumanian the affirmative: "Gie."

He believes he has fixed my nationality, and that I come from some Balkan province, and he asks:

"Have you been in Roumelia, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Herzegovina?" I gave him, in Roumanian, an emphatic negative.

"You have been quite a traveler?" This suggests Chinese as a fitting language, and I say "She."

"You like the Chinese, monsieur?"

"I answer promptly in the negative: "Puh!"

He then asks if I have visited Jerusalem. I responded in Arabic: "Na'am."

"You like Constantinople?"

I answer in a sweet Japanese accent: "Sama san!"

"Perhaps you have been in America?"

"Waal, yaas, I guess."

Then began a fusillade of questions and replies:

"You have lived in Paris?"

"Jamais."

"Been to Genoa?"

"Si, signore."

"Ah, you are English?"

"Yok!" an intense Turkish negative.

"French?"

"Non."

"German?"

"Nein."

"Well," said he, taking breath, "will you tell me, monsieur, where you do come from?"

"Don't you remember the only nation in the world where the barber is as good as a king?" I said, proudly.

"O, Switzerland!"

"No, I am not Swiss."

And so the matter rested, but next day the minister found that his identity had been discovered.—*Youth's Companion.*

### Official Life in the White House.

Many people look upon the office of private secretary to the President as one of the sinecures of political life. Few realize the fact that it can only be filled by a man of tact, intelligence, information, executive ability, and physical endurance. But a man who has all these is not apt to devote them to the Government for \$3,250 a year. The private secretary, since visits to the President have become more numerous than they formerly were, has become the President's medium of communication with the ever questioning press of the country. To him the President looks to be discreetly protected from men who would waste their own time as well as his. He stands guard at the entrance to the executive citadel against invaders of the White House who have carried all the approaches except the last. To do this effectively yet gracefully; to hold off the importunate without provoking hostility; to arrange meetings with the President for those whose business is important, and to keep a vast amount of such business moving methodically is a task that but few among the most ambitious aspirants for executive preference would like to undertake.

For a part of the time each day the exercise of precautions by the private secretary to protect the President from visitors are unnecessary. Until now—excepting on Sundays and occasionally Saturdays or Mondays—the President can be reached by almost any person who is clothed and in his right mind. A messenger at the door of the Cabinet room takes cards to the President, and they who present them will be seen if the President's engagements do not prevent. When the hour has passed for the general reception of business callers the cards of all except Cabinet officers and those who have had previous appointments go to the private secretary. He must discriminate in many cases; in some he consults with the President. The rule of exclusion after hours is one enforced by the President's command. He alone can break it, but if one greatly desires to have it broken, he is fortunate if he has in the private secretary an advocate.—*The Epoch.*

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Jackson's electric-light bill for January is \$460.

—There is a movement on foot to establish a battery of light artillery at Jackson.

—All but two of the typhoid patients at the Jackson prison are now said to be out of danger.

—N. E. Gridley and J. H. Mitchell are two Jackson men who are said to have recently drawn \$1,000 each in a lottery.

—The question of establishing a lodge of Elks in Jackson has been revived, but will probably end in smoke, as heretofore.

—The postoffice at Pittsford, ten miles east of Hilledale, was entered by burglars recently and the safe blown open and demolished. The burglars secured \$100 in money and a large lot of postage stamps. This is the second time the office has been entered by burglars inside of four weeks.

—The Central Michigan Agricultural Society has decided to build a new grand stand to seat not exceeding 5,000 people, and additional sheds, stables and buildings. The society will be bonded for an amount sufficient to cover the cost. Bonds will be issued of \$100 each, due in fifteen years, with interest at three per cent, to the amount of \$10,000, no indebtedness to be binding unless this amount is raised. Life members will be given the preference in the purchase of these bonds.

—James H. Call, who will be remembered as having been arrested at Belleville the 20th day of last January by the Sheriff of Barry County, has been discharged by the Prosecuting Attorney of that county. The evidence brought out at the examination more than satisfied that official that the charge was groundless. Mr. Call was arrested on a warrant sworn out by one J. L. Bogardus for the alleged forging of a wheat note of \$75. It is rumored that Call will have Bogardus arrested now that he is once more a free man.

—The Northwestern Transportation Company have decided to build their new boat for the Beatty line at Sarnia. The new boat will be of wood, and larger and finer than the United Empire. The building of the upper works will be completed during the winter, and she will be ready for the opening of navigation next year. It was the first intention to have her constructed of steel in Scotland, and brought over in sections, but the certainty of procuring sufficient quantities of oak timber here at reasonable figures decided the company upon the change.

—The following bulletin was issued from the State Board of Health recently. In accordance with the agreement entered into by the State and Provincial Boards of Health, the Michigan State Board of Health has been receiving notices lately of the occurrence of small-pox in different States of the Union. Although not prevalent except in California, this seems to be a year of its wide distribution, small-pox having been reported since Jan. 1, 1888, in Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, six places in California, Tennessee, and Louisiana. Vaccination and revaccination are preventives of small-pox, and if people keep thoroughly protected in this way no epidemic of the disease can occur. Now is the time for those who have not been vaccinated or revaccinated within the last five years to take the precaution.

—William Crawford, one of the old pioneers of Wayne County, died at his residence two miles north of Belleville recently. He was born in 1807. In the early times of the county he was honored and looked up to as one of the prominent men of Van Buren Township. He had been feeling quite well during the past year, but was taken sick a short time ago, at which time spasmodic symptoms began developing. This, together with his advanced age, caused his death. He was greatly respected and highly esteemed by the many that knew him. His wide circle of friends will greatly feel his loss. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Belleville. His name has long been on the church record as a faithful and zealous worker. He was well off in worldly possessions. He leaves a widow, aged 78, and two daughters to mourn his loss.

—The publication of the pitiable story of old John Fler, formerly coachman for Gen. Grant, whose gallant services in the Mexican and civil wars were thought to entitle him to a pension, has resulted in securing immediate relief for the veteran and his family, says a Detroit paper. Commissioner Black saw the account and telegraphed Pension Agent McKinstry at Detroit to verify the story. Mr. McKinstry investigated and answered that it was true, that Fler's war record was as represented, and that he was a pauper. Yesterday Mr. McKinstry received from the Pension Office a check for Fler for \$83.33, with instructions to pay Fler or his family \$8 a month hereafter as pension for his Mexican war services. It is also likely he will receive a pension for his services in the civil war. This will place him and his family above want. It transpires that Commissioner Black's attention was first called to the case by the publication of the story, and that a Washington attorney had bled Fler of all his money by representing that he was getting a pension for him. When the money was gone he notified Fler that his application had been rejected, when such was not the fact.



## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SAURDAY, MARCH 10, 1888.

TO-MORROW, Sunday, evening, Rev. Dr. Chas. Scott will preach the sermon at the Union meeting of the First and Third Reformed Churches.

FOUND:—A roll of money and some gold coin found between here and North Holland this week which the owner can have by addressing Simon Lievense, Holland City.

List of letters remaining in the post office at Holland, Mich., March 8, 1888: Mattie Brunett, Estella Seavers, Miss Mary McGinnies, A. R. Van Raalte. J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

REV. KERR B. TUPPER lectured to a large audience in the Opera House last Tuesday evening on the subject of "Robert Burns." The date of the next lecture of the Course has not been decided yet but it is expected that it will be some time before college closes for the spring vacation.

THERE were three separate and distinct kinds of weather last Sunday.—Holland City News.

That's nothing friend Rogers! We have had about sixteen kinds of weather here in fifteen minutes, more than once this winter, and we do not complain.—Owen County (Ind.) Journal.

When!!

On a farm of J. H. Defree, of Fillmore, Allegan county, a lamb was born having one head, two eyes, four ears, two lungs, two hearts, eight legs, and two tails. At its middle, backbone branches out in two parts. So says the Kalamazoo Telegraph. This story comes from a little too near the scene in which the Holland City News' famous hair-producing-spring was located to have an A 1 rating for authenticity; still, we submit it in deference to the demands of the sensation-loving portion of our readers, and recommend it to the careful and prayerful attention of Bro. Stewart of the South Haven Sentinel, who is "something of a story-teller himself."—Allegan Gazette.

How many of us are longing for the balmy, genial spring time, when all nature arrays herself in a new dress of beauty, and songsters of the feathered tribe make the echoes of the forests resound with their melodious carols? And yet were we now enjoying the delights of spring and summer tide, many of us would wish again for the season of the year when the earth is robed in a coloring of white, and the music of sleigh bells and merry laughter of the frolicking supplies the songs of the birds. 'Twas ever thus for poor weak human nature to wish for the impossible. It is much better to encounter the evils that are rather than fly to ills we know not of. In defiance to all rules of philosophy however, the small boy sighs for swimming in January, and skating in July.

The following is the list of jurors drawn for the next regular term of the Circuit Court for the county of Ottawa, commencing Monday next, March 12, in Grand Haven: Holland City—John R. Kleyn, Engbertus Van der Veen; Holland Town—John Kerkhof, Peter G. Van Tongeren; Jamestown—Henry Bosch, Herman W. Sneden; Olive—Orlando H. Robbins, Jacob Wabeke; Polkton—George Meade, Simon Baldus; Spring Lake—Henry B. Thorp, Geert Lang; Talmadge—Bradford Velzy, Wm. A. Quigley; Wright—Marshall B. Mills, Benjamin F. Hass; Zeeland—Jacob G. J. Van Zoeren, Henderick Rock; Allendale—Robert Pritchard; Chester—Phillip Miller; Crockery—H. K. Connell; Georgetown—Cornelius Andre; Grand Haven City, 1st and 2d Wards—Fred Pfaff; Grand Haven City, 3d and 4th Wards—Barney Boeyank.

### The Spanish Troubadours.

On Thursday evening the Royal Spanish Troubadours gave an entertainment in Kalamazoo of which the Gazette has the following to say: "Their program, consisting of Spanish melodies, and national airs, was nicely rendered, and some of the specialties were heartily encored. The Eolian harp solo of Senorita Tuval was the best thing on the program. This lady is possessed with the grace and ease that is essential for an artist such as she is. Her appearance is charming and her work was redemanded. Mr. Edmund A. Hall's act of 20 minutes in an artist's studio was quite amusing. He is a thorough master of his art, and some of the drawings he made, taking his subjects from the audience, caused a great deal of merriment. Miss Lucia Mead Priest's dramatic selection were nicely rendered. This lady acts and reads in a very artistic manner, and she too was heartily encored."

The members of the troupe were attired in Spanish costumes, the ladies wearing holiday attire, consisting of a short velvet jacket, a skirt of material brilliantly colored, the costume being finished off with a black lace mantilla. The gentlemen

wore suits of maroon velvet, gorgeously embroidered with gold lace, trousers slashed with yellow satin, and extensive sombreros heavy with silver lace.—Morning Call, San Francisco.

ONE of our lively fruit tree agents met with a rebuff a few days ago that took the starch out of his collar equal to a July day. The story has leaked out as follows: Coming to a house he knocked at the door, which was opened by a beautiful woman. The agent touched his hat and opened the conversation by inquiring if he could sell her a hedge fence, he was referred to her husband, who she said was splitting wood back of the house. The wood splitter proved to be a negro. After failing to make a sale, our gentlemanly agent again started for the road. In front of the house he again encountered the beautiful woman, and being rather curious he asked her how it happened that so beautiful and intelligent a woman married a colored man, when she informed him that she had a sister who married a great deal worse man than she had, as she had married a fruit tree agent. Tableaux.—Coopersville Observer.

One of our citizens has been in that part of the county, and we do not know but what he sells Hedge fence. Can it be him?

### The New Liquor Law.

The liquor law is unanimously held to be in the main constitutional. This is the effect of the decisions of the Supreme Court in the liquor cases last week. There are, however, several important provisions in the act which are declared to be unconstitutional. They are as follows:

1. The clause which permits arrest without due process of law.
  2. The provisions giving the Common Council power to determine arbitrarily whether the applicant for a license to sell liquor is or not a fit person to have a license.
  3. The provisions giving the Treasurer of the county the power of arbitrary determination of whether new bond is necessary or not.
  4. The provision which requires a dealer to forfeit the unearned portion of his license, if he quits business before the term of his license expires.
  5. The provision that dealers shall not engage in the same business for a given period of time, subsequent to conviction, under the act.
  6. The provision giving the metropolitan police force of Detroit jurisdiction over violators of the statute in certain suburbs of the city of Detroit.
- Chief Justice Sherwood did not concur, but has filed no dissenting opinion. The court adjourned until April.

### That Ship Canal.

Last Saturday the Telegram-Herald, of Grand Rapids, contained the following as a dispatch from Washington and dated March 2. "It may come to pass after all that Grand Rapids will be connected with Lake Michigan by a water route. The project which has aroused so much opposition in some quarters and even more ridicule in others, and which has been regarded by some people as an idea which could never be carried into effect, was today seriously and favorably considered by a committee of the House. Mr. Ford went before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to ask for a survey of a water route between Grand Rapids and Lake Michigan. He gave the committee a good many facts and figures in regard to the commerce of Grand Rapids and showed the amount of freight handled there and the value of imports. All that Mr. Ford asked was for a small appropriation, some \$10,000, to have a survey made to determine whether it was practicable to connect Grand Rapids with the Lake by water. He had talked only a few minutes when Chairman Blanchard, of the committee, interrupted him and said he need not continue any more as the Committee was satisfied. A board of engineer officers should be appointed to make the survey and that the committee would recommend to the House that an appropriation for this purpose be made. Mr. Ford is very much pleased at the Committee's action and indeed he has secured a very big thing.

Mr. Ford also argued before the Committee for the Saugatuck harbor appropriation. Captain Lockwood, at his request, had made a supplemental report showing that to establish a navigable width with a minimum depth of ten feet an appropriation of \$138,000 would be needed. He asked that whatever appropriation was made this year should be with a view of carrying out that plan. He suggested that \$30,000 be given to start the work.

Mr. Ford today presented a petition from the Womans' Christian Temperance Union, of Michigan, asking that laws be passed for the better protection of young girls.

At one time the Finlanders and Laplanders drove a profitable trade by the sale of winds. After being paid they knotted three magical knots and told the buyer that when he untied the first he would have a good gale, when the second a strong wind, and when the third a severe tempest.

## Societies.

### F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, Feb. 22, March 21, April 22, May 22, June 20, July 18, August 15, Sept. 19, Oct. 17, Nov. 14, Dec. 12. St. John's days June 24 and December 27th.

A. HUNTLEY, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

### E. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 63, meets in Odd Fellows Hall at 7:30 p. m., on Monday night next. All Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application.

C. D. WISS, Commander.

W. A. HOLLEY, R. K.

## New Advertisements.

### Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Mrs. D. M. Gee & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mrs. D. M. Gee, under the firm name of Mrs. D. M. Gee & Co., succeeds to the business and assumes all assets and liabilities of the late firm.

(Signed.)

Mrs. D. M. GEE, Miss NELLIE WALKER.

6-4t.

### Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Johannes Dykema, Maaike Hummer, (nee Pluiger) Wilhelmina Kruldenier (nee Pluiger), Jacob Van Putten, Jr., and Adriaan Van Putten, and doing business at Holland, Michigan, under the firm name of J. Van Putten & Co., in the manufacture of butter tubs and pails, has been dissolved by mutual consent of the partners, and that the business will be conducted by Jacob Van Putten, Jr., and Adriaan Van Putten, under the firm name of J. Van Putten & Co., and that all debts and liabilities of the old firm have been assumed and will be paid by the new firm of Jacob Van Putten Jr., and Adriaan Van Putten.

Dated, Holland, Mich., Feb. 28th, 1888.

MAAIKE HUMMER, WILHELMINA KRULDENIER, per G. H. Hummer, Ag't, A. VAN PUTTEN, J. VAN PUTTEN, JR.

5-1t

## J. H. Nibbelink,

Proprietor of Ninth Street

## Livery, Sale, and Feed STABLE,



I have added to my business that of

## UNDERTAKING

and keep constantly on hand

## CASKETS, COFFINS, ETC.

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

Attention and courteous treatment can be relied upon. Thankful for past favors I ask a continuance of same. J. H. NIBBELINK, Holland, Mich., January 20, 1887.

## A Model Newspaper

## THE NEW YORK MAIL AND EXPRESS

The Advocate of the Best Interests of the Home—The Enemy of the Saloon. The Friend of American Labor. The Favorite Newspaper of People of Refined Tastes Everywhere.

The New York MAIL AND EXPRESS, the favorite American newspaper of many people of intelligent and cultivated tastes, has recently made some noteworthy improvements, materially increasing its general excellence. It is in the broadest sense

## A National Newspaper,

most carefully edited, and adapted to the wants and tastes of intelligent readers throughout the entire country—North, South, East and West. It is a thoroughly clean paper, free from the corrupting, sensational and demoralizing trash, miscelean news, which daddies the pages of too many city papers.

### OUR POLITICS.

We believe the Republican party to be the true instrument of the POLITICAL PROGRESS of the American people; and holding that the honest enforcement of its principles is the best guarantee of the national welfare, we shall support them with all our might; but we shall always treat opposing parties with consideration and fair play.

## AGAINST THE SALOON.

The MAIL AND EXPRESS is the recognized National organ of the great Anti-Saloon Republican movement. It believes that the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in the United States is the enemy of society, a fruitful source of corruption in politics, the ally of anarchy, a school of crime, and with its avowed purpose of seeking to corruptly control elections and legislation, is a menace to the public welfare and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

## Send for Sample Copy

They are sent free to all who apply.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—WEEKLY, per year, \$1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. DAILY, per year, \$6.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50; one month, 50 cents.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS are given to all subscribers and agents. We want a good agent in every town and village where we have not one now at work. Send for our Special Circular to Agents and see our liberal offers.

## You Can Make Money

by accepting our Cash Commission offers or working for our valuable and popular premiums. Address the MAIL AND EXPRESS, New York.

## HO!

For the Clothing Store

OF

## JONKMAN & DYKEMA

Who have the largest and best stock of FALL AND WINTER

## CLOTHING

FOR MEN AND BOYS

In the City.

## -OVERCOATS-

In all grades, styles, and at all prices.

## HATS and CAPS,

We have the largest stock of Fur Caps in the City. A big line.

## Gent's Furnishing Goods

AND UNDERWEAR.

Everything sold at the closest possible prices. We are bound to sell to all.

Call and See Us!

JONKMAN & DYKEMA.

Holland, Mich., Sept. 15, 1887. 11-1y

### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage executed by Gerrit Ratering, (then a single man), of Holland township, Ottawa County, Michigan, party of the first part, to Nelson W. Northrop, of the City of Grand Rapids, Michigan, dated May Eighth, A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County on May Eleventh, A. D. 1886, in favor of the mortgagee on page 231, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Six Hundred and Sixty-one Dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law (or in equity) to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, (the said default in the conditions of payment of said mortgage having been the failure of said Gerrit Ratering to pay the interest due on said mortgage on May Eighth, A. D. 1887, and the failure of said Ratering for more than sixty days thereafter to pay said interest, whereby under the terms of said mortgage, the whole amount of said mortgage became due at the option of said Northrop, and said Northrop hereby expressly elects and declares his option to consider the whole amount of said mortgage due), Notice is, therefore, hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, to-wit, all of that tract of land situated in the Township of Olive, Ottawa County, Michigan, known and described as follows, viz: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirteen (13), in township six (6), north of range fifteen (15) west, forty acres, more or less. Sale to be held at the front door of the court house of Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, Michigan, on the Fourteenth day of May, A. D. 1888, at one o'clock, afternoon of said day, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs, including an attorney fee as provided by law.

Dated February 15, 1888.

NELSON W. NORTHROP, Mortgagee.

J. C. POST, Attorney.

3-13t.

## Van Duren Bros.

DEALERS IN

## BOOTS,

## SHOES,

ETC., ETC.,

Always have a large assortment of Goods on hand.

We make a Specialty of Custom Work.

## -REPAIRING-

Neatly and promptly executed.

VAN DUREN BROS.

Three doors east of Post-office.

Holland, Mich., April 13, 1887. 18-1t.

## Just Received

A Large Stock of

## DRESS GOODS,

Flannels, Blankets,

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

YARNS, FUR CAPS,

—AT—

## G. Van Putten & Sons.

Our Stock of

## -GROCERIES-

A full and complete kept fresh by frequent invoices.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Holland, Mich., Oct 15, 1887.



That Best of Family Papers, THE WEEKLY

## Detroit Free Press

No other paper is so well adapted to the wants of Michigan Readers.

### NINE REASONS WHY:

- 1.—Each issue consists of TEN LARGE PAGES—70 wide columns of solid reading matter. It is much the largest paper.
- 2.—It is the only paper in the Northwest which receives by direct wire at its own office, the dispatches of the Associated Press and the United Press; hence its completeness of its General News it far outstrips all others.
- 3.—Special attention is paid to Michigan News, all parts of the State receiving due attention.
- 4.—Its Market Reports and Quotations are always accurate and to be relied upon.
- 5.—A special feature is its splendid Agricultural Department, ably conducted and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners.
- 6.—It is a faithful exponent of public affairs; its editorial and news columns are written by brainy and progressive men.
- 7.—Its Literary features are unequalled. It abounds in serial and short stories, poetry, travels, wit and humor, pleasing miscellany, the Household, puzzles, etc.—something to interest every member of the family.
- 8.—Those who take it regard it as an ever welcome friend and companion, a paper that should be found in every home. We refer you to any of its 33,000 Michigan subscribers.
- 9.—It gives more for the money than any other paper, the price being only

### ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

If you do not take it, SUBSCRIBE NOW.

### A GREAT OFFER.

For \$2.00 you can have THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS and THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, each for one year, and your choice of one of two cloth-bound books, viz., "Profits in Poultry," 100 illustrations, or "Farm Appliances," 20 illustrations. The value of the three publications is \$2.50. Mailed post paid. Send for Premium List and Sample Copy.

Address THE FREE PRESS CO., Detroit, Mich.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Friday, the Seventeenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. Present, Charles E. Soule, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of George Metz, Sr., deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary Metz, widow of said deceased, and executrix in said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in said court purporting to be the last will and testament of said George Metz, Sr., late of Holland City in said county, deceased, and for her own appointment as executrix thereof. Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday, the Seventeenth day of March, next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) Attest.

CHAS. E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

4-3t.

## Invention

Has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal: any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Grand Outfit Free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

## PHOENIX PLANING MILL

—AND—

## Lumber Yard.

B. L. Scott, Proprietor.

HENRY KAMPERMAN, Foreman Sash and Door Department.

THEODORE BOSMAN, Foreman Planing, Matching and Lumber Dept.

A Complete Stock of

## Rough & Dressed Lumber,

SASH, DOORS, MOULDINGS, &c.,

Glass, Putty, Paints and Oils.

## CUSTOM WORK

Promptly done at Reasonable Prices.

Holland, Mich., Nov. 25, 1887.

## LESS THAN ONE CENT A DAY

Secures 12 Complete New NOVELS, besides Essays, Short Stories, Sketches, Poems, etc. Each number is complete, and a volume in itself. One year's subscription makes a book of NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PAGES Of the choicest works of the best American authors. Among the Complete Novels which have already appeared are: "Bruston's Bayou," "Miss Delarge," "Sister," "A Self-Made Man," "Kenyon's Wife," "Douglas Duane," "The Deserter," "The Whistling Duoy," "At Anchor," "A Land of Love," "The Red Mountain Mine," "Apple Seed and Better Than," "The Terra Cotta Bust," "From the Banks," "Check and Counter-Check," etc., etc. The subscription price of this "King of the Monthlies" is but \$3.00 a year. Sample copy sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Address: LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, PHILADELPHIA. 49-5mos.



Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 6, 1888.  
The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor McBride, Aldermen Carr, De Merrell, Steketee, Kramer, Kulte, and Van Ark, and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Ald. De Vries here appeared and took his seat.

The following claims were presented for payment, viz: Geo. H. Sipp, salary as clerk, \$37.50; Edward Vaupell, salary as marshal, \$29.17; Wm. Verbeek, treasurer, \$22.92; Frank Van Ry, four weeks service as night watchman, \$32.00; W. W. Noble, lighting street lamps for term ending Feb. 15, 1888, \$25.00; Geo. H. Sipp, express and postage, \$3.05; John Kruisenga, oil, matches, etc., \$2.82; Ishing Bros. & Everard, four election seals and wax, \$6.40; J. & C. Dykema, blacksmithing on new horse cart, \$1.75.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The Chairman of Committee on Streets and Bridges requested further time to report on the petition for the opening of sewer on Sixth street.—Granted.

The Committee on Poor reported, presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor, and said committee recommending thirty-nine dollars for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending March 21st, 1888.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.

The Street Commissioner reported for the month of February, 1888.—Filed.

The City Marshal reported the collection of \$8.75 water rent and receipt of the city treasurer charged with the money.

The following claims having been approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Common Council for payment, viz: J. Beukema, salary as engineer, \$50.00; P. Winter, salary as engineer, \$50.00; E. Winter, blacksmithing for water works, \$6.33; W. Harrington, 1 cord and 5 feet steam wood, \$1.73.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.

On motion of Ald. Steketee the sum of two hundred dollars loaned from the general fund to the poor fund was ordered replaced in the general fund.

The following places were fixed for registration and election for the next charter election to be held on the first Monday in April, 1888, viz: In the first ward, at the Common Council rooms; in the second ward, at the new engine house; in the third ward, registration at the store of Boot & Kramer, election in the building on River street, formerly occupied by D. P. Meengs as a drug store; in the fourth ward at the residence of Geo. H. Sipp.

The Special Committee on electric lights reported the following:

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland: GENTLEMEN.—Your committee to whom was referred the subject of lighting the city with electricity respectfully report as follows: Your committee has investigated the different systems of lighting, both of the arc and incandescent lights, and have obtained information by personal examination in visiting St. Louis and Grand Rapids, and have seen the different systems in operation, both of arc and incandescent, also of the different companies which represent those systems and could offer nearly a wagon load of correspondence which your committee has received from different places and cities, but which we think would be of no avail to the Council, but from all the different lights your committee have seen in operation we came to the conclusion that for street lighting purposes the arc light gives the best satisfaction and gives a greater abundance of light, and a bright, white, soft color, providing you have the right system, which we think is the Thompson Houston system, which has an advantage over any other plant known, from that system over the same wire, by the same dynamo, can be used the incandescent lamp successfully, which we have seen in working order at the clothing house at Grand Rapids, a result accomplished, as we understand, by no other machine. Your committee further reports that an estimate of the cost of putting in an electric light plant of 20 arc lights with 30 light dynamo, with reserve power of 35 lamps and a first-class engine of 25 horse power all connected up to boiler in water works and all poles in the street and five miles of wire all in good working order will cost not far from the sum of \$5,000; that the total expense operating such a plant including attendants, carbon, oil, fuel, wear and tear and all incidental expense will not exceed \$1,000 per annum including interest on investment, we believe that if we are to have our city lighted at all, now is the time to determine it, and your committee would recommend that the subject be immediately acted upon so that the people may vote upon it at our coming spring election, thus saving the expense and trouble of a special election. If our people vote to light our city by electricity your committee would respectfully recommend that we first put in a 30 light dynamo of the Thompson Houston System with 20 arc lamps in circuits which may be added to as the city grows, that the lamps be of the nominal or trade value of 2,000 candle power. We have in our possession a contract drawn up by the Thompson Houston Company's agent which we herewith present to your Honorable body which explains everything more in detail, but according to our view of little or no value unless the Council and the People first decide whether or not they wanted electric light, we have also an estimate of cost of the United States Electric Light Co., of the incandescent system which exceeds this to the amount of nearly \$4,000 and is according to our view not recommendable for street lighting. All of which is respectfully submitted. Signed, D. De Vries, John Kramer, Committee on Electric Light.

Ald. Steketee moved that the report be tabled for an indefinite time.—Lost. Yeas, De Merrell, Steketee and Van Ark, 3; Nays, Carr, De Vries, Kramer and Kulte, 4.

Ald. Carr moved that it be made the special order of the day for next Tuesday evening.—Lost. Yeas, Carr, De Vries and Kramer, 3; Nays, De Merrell, Steketee, Kulte and Van Ark, 4.

Ald. De Vries moved that the report be laid over until next Monday night.—Carried. Yeas, Carr, De Vries, Kramer, Kulte and Van Ark, 5; Nays, De Merrell and Steketee, 2.

Council adjourned to Monday, March 12th 1888 at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk.

BAKING POWDERS.

Official Tests by the Ohio State Food Commission.

Analyses of the Chief Brands of the Country—Their Strength and Value Ascertained.

The Ohio State Dairy and Food Commission, under the direction of the Legislature of that State, has made public the result of its recent official examination of the baking powders of the market. As many of the brands analyzed are in use throughout the country, the report of the Commission will be found of general interest.

The startling fact is brought out by the report that of the thirty different brands of baking powder analyzed, twenty are made from alum, a substance declared by the highest medical authorities to be injurious to health when used in food.

The Commission classify the baking powders into three general divisions, according to their value:

- 1st. Cream of Tartar Baking Powders;
- 2d. Phosphate Baking Powders;
- 3d. Alum Baking Powders.

The Commission explains that the best baking powder is that which, the ingredients being healthful, gives off the largest amount of leavening gas and leaves the smallest amount of residuum in the bread. A small amount of carbonate of ammonia, which is considered healthful, is used in some of the cream of tartar powders to give them a higher strength. The Commission says that alum is undoubtedly a hurtful salt. The report ranks the powders and shows the amount in each of inert resultants, which in using it would appear as residuum in the bread, as follows:

Name.	Per Cent inert, or Residuum.
CREAM OF TARTAR POWDERS.	
1. Royal.....	7.25
2. Dr. Price's.....	12.66
3. Pearson's.....	14.39
4. Cleveland's.....	10.18
5. Snow Drift.....	17.54
6. Upper Ten.....	9.22
7. DeLand's.....	32.52
8. Sterling.....	12.63
PHOSPHATIC BAKING POWDERS.	
9. Horsford's.....	36.49
10. Wheat.....	86.23
ALUM BAKING POWDERS.	
11. Empire.....	34.36
12. Gold.....	30.34
13. Veteran.....	23.36
14. Cook's Favorite.....	34.92
15. Sun Flower.....	35.60
16. Kenton.....	38.17
17. Patapoco.....	40.08
18. Jersey.....	16.05
19. Buckeye.....	29.83
20. Peerless.....	36.28
21. Silver Star.....	31.88
22. Crown.....	16.69
23. Crown (Special).....	25.69
24. One Spoon.....	58.68
25. Wheeler's No. 15.....	27.73
26. Carleton.....	30.94
27. Gem.....	36.57
28. Seicoto.....	18.25
29. Zipp's Grape Crystal.....	11.99
30. Forest City.....	21.04

The large amount of inert matter or residuum in both the phosphate and alum powders will be noted. This in the phosphate powders is largely of lime; in the alum powders it is chiefly alum. It will be gratifying to the public to observe that the powder in most general use, the Royal, is also the purest. In comparing the first two powders on the list, for instance—the Royal and Dr. Price's—the inert matter in Price's is seen to be about five in seven more than in the former, a difference of 71.3-7 per cent, the Royal being purer than Price's by a corresponding figure.

The carbonic or leavening gas produced by the powders indicates their strength; and their true value may be ascertained by considering the amount of this gas in connection with their inert matter or residuum as shown above. The higher the percentage of gas and the lower the percentage of residuum the better the baking powder. These percentages, as found in some of the most familiar powders, are given as follows:

Name.	Per Cent of Leavening Gas.	Per Cent of Residuum.
Royal.....	11.80.....	7.25
Sterling.....	11.....	12.66
Price's.....	10.50.....	14.39
De Land's.....	10.....	32.52
Gem, Alum.....	8.45.....	36.57
Forest City, Alum.....	7.80.....	21.04
Silver Star, Alum.....	6.90.....	31.88
Kenton, Alum.....	6.30.....	38.17
Patapoco, Alum.....	6.....	40.08
Empire, Alum.....	5.80.....	34.36
Cook's Favorite, Alum.....	5.80.....	34.92
One Spoon, Alum.....	5.75.....	58.68

With the foregoing explanation the study of these figures will readily give consumers a knowledge of the comparative value of the different brands. To illustrate with the percentages given the two powders before compared: the Royal containing 11.8 parts of leavening gas to 10.5 in Price's, its excess of strength is 1.3 in 10.5, or 12.4 per cent. Royal is therefore 12.4 per cent stronger, as well as 71 per cent purer than Price's, etc. The relative strength and purity of all the powders can be computed in like manner.

OUT AROUND.

Olive Center.

Wednesday, March 7.

Potatoes are almost strangers here. Fodder is getting quite scarce and high in this section.

People in this section have not been able to realize that spring has come as yet.

The high water in the streams and on the low lands, caused by the late thaw, is decreasing.

The first seven days of March has been considerably colder than the corresponding days in 1886 or 1887.

The state of health of our citizens at present is better than for some time as far as we are able to ascertain.

Fall grain, which has been so well protected all winter, is now exposed to the alternate freezes and thaws, making farmers feel a little anxious.

The mill is in operation again this week. The grists are smaller and farther between than they

were, indicating that the local supply of grain is about exhausted.

Query: Why is "Andrew" like the proverbial toad in the fable? Answer: Because the toad got the "big head" and thought he could swallow an ox, so he began to puff himself up and kept on till he collapsed with an explosion. "Andrew" has the same complaint. Only he thought he was good for two, and has collapsed with an exposure of his inability to hide his affliction from the public. Evidently "Andrew" takes us for a yearling and thinks that we are troubled with the same complaint that he is, and anxious to give it away, but we believe that he is mistaken in either case. In writing what we have, we have had no intention of showing our great argumentative powers or knowledge, or strength of mind, for unfortunately we possess none of those excellent qualities. We merely wished to show that we disapproved of "Andrews" out and out insults and ungentlemanly attacks upon the cause and people that we love. "CRANK."

West Olive.

Wednesday, March 7.

David Brass is on the sick list this week.

This fine weather stops the hauling of bolts and wood.

Postmaster Trumble moves into his new office to-day.

M. Millman and wife were in Grand Rapids this week on business.

Chas. Gokey, of Chautauqua Springs, Kansas, is visiting his father, Geo. Gokey, for a short time.

G. B. Reynolds and Ira Miles have rented the farm of D. V. Cone for the season. Mr. Cone goes to the south part of the state where he has other interests. "OLIVE."

Zeeland.

Wednesday, March 7.

Deputy Sheriff Vaupell passed through here to-day in search of a "lame duck."

Albert Van Dyk, of Thule, Campbell Co., Dakota, is here to buy a carload of horses.

A. De Kruff left town between two days and has not been heard from. It is feared that he has been hitched up with Eli Wilkes and made to trot.

Holland can boast of some fine rigs, but we advise Tommy Moran to steer clear of Zeeland with such a rig as he exhibited on our streets this week. We have an ordinance prohibiting such sights. "TIM."

Thursday, March 8.

A. De Kruff has just returned from a visit with S. L. Caton, of the Kalamazoo Stock Farm, where he went to see the new Wilkes colt which they purchased in Kentucky last month. Judging by the smile on his face we surmise that Zeeland will soon contain another well bred horse and a trotter. "TIM."

I suffered with rheumatism in the shoulder for months and the only thing I found that did me any good was Salvation Oil. It cured me, and I recommend it to all sufferers with said disease. "N. ULMAN, 1 Pearl St., Baltimore, Md."

A lady who has suffered for over three months extreme torture from a violent cough has become completely cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Our Magazines.

THE CENTURY.—The March Century contains several features of romantic interest. First in uniqueness, perhaps, is Mr. Kennan's continuation of his revelations in regard to the Russian state prisons, the details of which are remarkable for interest and bear every evidence of authenticity. A narrative paper of thrilling detail is Captain Frank E. Moran's account of the planning, mishaps, and finally successful execution of Colonel Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison, the narrator having been one of the party who escaped. The article is illustrated. In "The Home Ranch," Mr. Theodore Roosevelt gives a continuation of his graphic papers on the daily life of a ranchman, accompanied by illustrations by Frederic Remington, done from the life, and of striking faithfulness in detail. The Lincoln History deals with "The Call to Arms," the story of Sumter being retold authoritatively, the narrative being as before, with the aid of unpublished material. The fiction comprises the conclusion of Mr. Cable's "Au Large," and thus of his trilogy of novelettes, the other two being "Carancro" and "Grande Pointe"; also Edward Eggleston's novel, "The Graysons," in which Abraham Lincoln appears as a character; and a short story by Miss Helen Gray Cone, entitled, "Hercules: A Hero."

ST. NICHOLAS.—The frontispiece is an exquisite engraving of "Babe Stuart," by T. Johnson, from Van Dyck's well-known painting. The first article, "An Ancient Haunt of Pirates," contains an interesting description of a journey through the little known region where the celebrated Lafittes, Pierre and Jean, carried on their privateering. Henry Campbell tells an amusing story of "The Hobart Treasure," and shows how treasures may be hidden where least expected. John Dimitry, in "Onatoga's Sacrifice," recounts a legend based upon Indian traditions of a terrible man-eating bird, a carving of which was formerly upon a cliff near Alton, Illinois. Julian Ralph, in "A Pig that Nearly Caused a War," makes an authentic and amusing addition to the history of the difficulty with Great Britain concerning San Juan Island. Robert E. Tener, in "Tom's Ride," describes a brave boy's headlong ride to bring aid to his father who had met with an accident in the woods. It is illustrated by George Inness, Jr., and by Remington. Mr. John Preston True gives the second installment of "Drill," "Edward Athor," the plain and touching story of the life of a young Pennsylvania miner, is begun in this number.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver, and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at Yates & Kane's, Holland, and A. De Kruff's, Zeeland.

Have you got Consumption, Asthma, Sore Throat, Bronchial Trouble, Despair, Nervous Prostration or any Chronic Troubles? If so, send a postal to Drs. Starkey and Palen, 1527 and 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and they will send you a 200 page book free. 51-121.

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.

BLOM, C. J., dealer in Bakers' Goods, Confectionery, Foreign Fruits, Tobacco and Cigars. Blom's new block, Eighth street.

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

Bank.

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

Barbers.

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

Billiard Halls.

WILLIAMS, W. A., proprietor Temperance Billiard Parlor, dealer in fine Cigars and Tobaccos. Cor. River and Seventh streets.

Boots and Shoes.

HENDER, 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.

Clothing.

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

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, Kremers & Bange, Proprietors.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, salutes and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Articles 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 business.

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

CRANDELL, S. R., dealer in Department Goods, and proprietor of Holland City Bazaar, Eighth street.

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

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

STEKETEE PETER & CO., general dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed. The finest stock of Crochery 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, Crochery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc. River street.

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

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

Furniture.

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

VERBEEK, W., dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper, Picture Frames, Household Decorations and Novelties. Eighth street.

Flour Mills.

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

Hardware.

KANTERS H. & SONS, dealers in general hardware, steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 52 Eighth street.

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

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

Hotels.

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

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, Proprietor, located near depot of C. & W. M. R'y. A well appointed Hotel. Rates reasonable.

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

HOLLAND CITY STAVE FACTORY, Joseph Fixter, proprietor, manufacturer of Staves and Headings. White and Back Ash Boils bought. River Street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

BRUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Marble Works.

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

Meat Markets.

DIBBLE & LOZIER, Fresh and Salt Meats, Sausages, Poultry, Fish, etc. Successors to C. Dok & Son, River Street.

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.

KELLER, H., all kinds of work in the photographic line executed with care and dispatch. Old pictures copied and enlarged to any size. Cabinet Photos \$2.00 per doz. Gallery on Eighth St., opp. News office.

Physicians.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bange. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 6 to 8 p. m.

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Walsh's Drug Store. Residence, Corner of Eighth and Fish streets, in house formerly occupied by L. Spritama. Office Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

WETMORE, J. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office Hours: 10.30 a. m. to 12 m., 2.30 to 4 p. m., and 7.30 to 9 p. m. Office: Upstairs in Sutton's new building.

Real Estate Agency.

VAN WERT, T. R., proprietor Holland Real Estate Agency. Property of all kinds, bought, sold or exchanged.

Saloons.

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

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

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

Second Hand Store.

BOSMAN, A. B., proprietor of Second Hand Store, and dealer in



## THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Leading Changes Proposed by the Ways and Means Committee's Measure.

It Is Said It Will Reduce the Revenue About \$53,000,000 Annually.

Large Additions Made to the Free List—Internal Taxes Not Touched.

Many Very Important Changes in the List of Taxed Merchandise.

(Washington special.)  
The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has submitted to the full committee the tariff bill upon which the Democratic members have been at work for several months. The bill proposes to fix duty on pig-iron at \$6 per ton; on iron or steel railway bars weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard and slabs or billets of steel, \$11 per ton; on iron-ore, steel "T" rails weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard, \$14 per ton; and on iron-ore, steel flat rails, punched, \$15 per ton. The bill provides for admitting free of duty after July 1 all wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, wools on the skin, woolen rags, shoddy, waste, and flecks, and after Oct. 1, 1898, it provides, among other things, for a 40 per cent duty on woolen and worsted cloth shawls and all manufactures of wool not specially enumerated; and on flannels, blankets, knit goods, and women's and children's dress goods composed in part of wool.

The Free List.  
The bill makes the following additions to the list of articles which may be exported free of duty:

Timber hewn and sawed and timber used for spars and in building wharves; timber squared or sided.

Wood unmanufactured not specially enumerated or provided for; sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other articles of sawed lumber. Hubs for wheels, not specially enumerated, blocks, oak-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only.

Staves of wood, pickets and palings, laths, shingles, clapboards, pine or spruce, logs; provided that if any export duty is laid upon the above-mentioned articles or either of them by any country whence imported all said articles imported from that country shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages or in bulk, when imported from any country which does not charge an import duty upon salt exported from the United States.

Flax, straw; flax not hatched or dressed; flax hatched, known as dressed linen; tow of flax or hemp; hemp, manilla, and other like substitutes for hemp; jute, butts, jute; sunn, sisal-grass, and other vegetable fibers.

Burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value.

Bagging for cotton or other manufactures not specially enumerated or provided for in this act suitable to the uses for which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or part of hemp, jute, butts, flax, gunny-bags, gunny-cloth, or other material; provided that as to hemp and flax, jute, butts, sunn, and sisal-grass, and manufactures thereof, except burlaps not exceeding sixty inches in width, and bagging for cotton, this act shall take effect July 1, 1898.

Iron or steel sheets or plates or taggers' iron, coated with tin or lead or with a mixture of which these metals are a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates,terne plates, and taggers' tin.

Beeswax, gelatine, and all similar preparations; glycerine, crude, brown or yellow; fish-gel or isinglass; phosphorus, soap stocks, fit only for use as such.

Soap, hard or soft, all of which are not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for; extract of hemlock and other bark used for tanning; indigo, extracts of, and carmine; bone, resublimed; liquorice, juice; oil cotton, hemp-seed and rapeseed oil, oil cotton-seed, petroleum, alumina-alum, patent alum, alum substitute, sulphate alumina, and aluminous cake alum in crystals or ground.

### Drugs and Dye-Staffs.

Whiting and paris white; sulphate of copper and iron; potash; crude, carbonate of, or fused and caustic potash; chlorate of potash and nitrate of potash or saltpeter crude; sulphate of potash; sulphate of soda, known as salt cake, crude or refined, or niter cake, crude and refined, and glauber salt; sulphur in rolls.

Wood tar; coal tar, crude; aniline oil and its homologues; coal tar and product of, such as naphthalene, benzene, benzol, dead oil, and pitch.

All preparations of coal tar—not colors or dyes and not acids of colors—and dyes; logwood and other dye-woods, extracts and decoctions of; spirite of turpentine; bone black, ivory drop black, and bone charcoal; ochre and ochery earths, umber and umber earths, stenna and stenna earths, when dry.

All preparations known as essential oils, expressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils, alkaloids, and all combinations of any of the foregoing, and chemical compounds by whatever name known, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

All barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots and excrecences, such as castor-oil, truits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, nuts, roots and stems of vegetables, seeds and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects.

All non-dutiable crude materials, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding or by other process of manufacture not specially enumerated or provided for.

All earthen or clays unwrought or unmanufactured; china, clay, or kaoline.

Opium, crude, containing 9 per cent, and over of morphia for medicinal purposes.

Iron and steel cotton ties or hoops for baling purposes, not thinner than No. 2 wire gauge.

Needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all others not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Copper, imported in the form of ores, regulus of, and black or coarse copper and copper cement; old copper, fit only for manufacture.

Nickel, in ore, matt, or other crude form, not ready for consumption in the arts; antimony, as regulus or metal.

Quicksilver, chromate of iron, or chromic ore; mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought not specially enumerated or provided for.

Brick.

Vegetables, in their natural state, or in salt or brine.

Chicory root, ground or unground, burned or prepared, and all other articles used, or intended to be used, as coffee or substances therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for; cocoa, prepared or manufactured; dates, plums, and prunes; currants, Zante or other; figs; masts, game, and poultry; beans, peas, and split peas.

### Paper Pulp and Books.

Pulp for book-makers' use; bibles, books and pamphlets printed in other languages than English, and books and pamphlets and all publications of foreign governments and publication of foreign societies, historical or scientific, printed for gratuitous distribution.

Blisters; bulbs and bulbous roots not medicinal; feathers of all kinds, crude or not dressed, colored or manufactured; finishing powder; grease; grinders, finished or unfinished.

Curled hair for beds and mattresses; human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn; hatter's fur, not on the skin.

Hemp and rape seed and other oil seeds of like character; lime; garden seeds; linseed or flax seed.

Marble of all kinds, in block, rough, or squared.

Plaster of paris, when ground or calcined; sage, of whatever material composed; rattans

and reeds, manufactured but not made up into finished articles.

Osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' uses; broom corn, brushwood.

Paintings, oil or water colors and statuary not otherwise provided for. But the term "statuary" shall be understood to include professional productions of a statuary or of a sculptor only.

Stones, unmanufactured or undressed: freestone, granite, sandstone, and all building or monumental stones.

All strings of gut or any other like material; tallow.

Waste, all not specially enumerated or provided for.

Some of the Reductions.

In addition to the free list the following are some of the most important changes proposed by the bill: China, ornamented, 45 per cent, ad valorem, now 60 per cent; china, unornamented, and earthenware, 40 per cent, ad valorem, now about 55 per cent; caustic lime, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35 per cent; green and colored glass bottles, 34 per cent, now 1 cent; there is also a provision for adding the value of bottles, when filled, to the value of the dutiable goods; flint and lime glass bottles and pressed glassware, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 40 per cent; cylinder and crown glass, polished and between 24 by 30 and 24 by 60 inches square, 16 cents per square foot; above that, 20 and 40 cents; unpollished cylinder crown and common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches, 1 cent per pound; above that and not exceeding 16 by 24, 1 1/2 cents; above that and not exceeding 24 by 31, 1 1/2 cents; all above, 1 1/2 cents, now 1 1/2, 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2 cents; porcelain and Bohemian glass, 40 per cent, ad valorem, now 45 per cent.

Iron in pigs, Kent ledge, \$8 per ton, now 4-10 cent per pound; iron railway bars, \$11 per ton, now 7-10 cent per pound; steel and part steel railway bars and slabs and billets of steel, \$11 per ton, now \$17 per ton; iron or steel rails 10 cent per ton, flat rails, \$15 per ton, now 8-10 and 8-10 cent per pound; respectively; round iron, 1 cent per pound, now 1-10 cent per pound. On sheet iron there is a uniform reduction of 1-10 cent per pound, excepting taggers' iron. On hoop, band, or scroll iron less than three inches in width there is a reduction of 1-10 cent per pound on grades thinner than No. 10 wire gauge. Cast-iron pipe of every description, 6-10 cent per pound, now 1 cent.

Nails and Manufactured Iron.

Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel, 1 cent per pound, now 1 1/4; cut tacks, 35 per cent, ad valorem, now about 50 cents per pound; railway fish plates, 8-10 cent per pound, now 1 1/4; wrought iron and steel spikes, horseshoes, etc., 1 1/2 cents per pound, now 2 cents.

Anvils and forgings for machinery, 1 1/2 cents per pound, now 2; rivets, iron and steel, 1 1/2 cents per pound, now 2 1/2; hammers, crowbars, and track tools, 1 1/2 cents per pound, now 2 1/2; iron and steel axes, 1 1/2 cents, now 2 1/2; horseshoes, bob, and wire nails, 2 1/2 cents, now 4 cents per pound; bolts, nuts, washers, etc., 1 cent per pound; chains, iron and steel, not less than 3/4 inch, 1 1/2 cents per pound; less than 3/4 inch, 1 1/2 cents per pound; less than 3/4 inch, 2 cents—now 1 1/2, 2, and 2 1/2 cents respectively.

Saws, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 40 per cent; files, 3 per cent, ad valorem, now ranging from 35 cents to \$2.50 per dozen.

Steel ingots, blooms, die-blocks, blanks, bars, bands, sheets, crank shafts, pins, stems, shapes, gun molds, steel cuttings, etc., valued at 1 cent per pound, 4-10 cent per pound; valued at more than 1 cent and not more than 4 cents, 45 per cent, ad valorem—now 45 per cent, on all values less than 4 cents per pound, and from 2 to 3 1/2 cents per pound on higher grades; iron or steel beams, posts, columns, building forms, and other structural shapes, 6-10 cent per pound, now 1 1/4 cents; steel or partly steel railway wheels and tires, 1 cent per pound for the same, 1 1/2 cents per pound, now 2 1/2 cents.

Wood screws, 35 per cent, ad valorem, now from 6 to 12 cents per pound.

Iron and steel wire remain unchanged, with provision that no duty shall exceed 60 per cent, ad valorem.

Old copper and copper clippings for remanufacture, 1 cent per pound, now 3 cents; ingots and Chili bars, 2 cents per pound, now 4; rolled plates, sheets, and pipes, etc., 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Lead ore and dress, 3 cents per pound, now 1 1/2; pigs, bars, etc., for remanufacture, 1 1/2, now 2 cents; sheet, pipes, and shot, 2 1/2, now 3 cents; sheathing and yellow metal, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Nickel, ore or matte, 10 cents per pound, or nickel contained therein, now 15 cents.

Zinc and spelter in pigs for remanufacture, 1 1/2 cents per pound, or shot, 2 cents per pound, now 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 cents respectively.

Furniture, Cutlery, Sugar, and Tobacco.

Hollow ware, 2 1/2 cents per pound, now 3.

Needles of all kinds, 20 per cent, ad valorem, now 25 and 35. Pens, 15 cents per pound, 35 per cent, ad valorem, now 50 per cent. Pens, 35 per cent, ad valorem, now 12 cents per gross. Type metal, 15 per cent, ad valorem, now 20. Manufactures and wares not specially enumerated, composed wholly or in part of copper, 35 per cent, ad valorem, and of other metals, 40 per cent, ad valorem, now uniform at 45 ad valorem.

Cabinet or house furniture, wood, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35; manufactures of hard woods, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35; wood manufactures unenumerated, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Sugar, not above No. 16 D. S., is as follows: Tank bottoms, sirups, etc., not above 75 degrees polariscope, 1 1/2-100 cents per pound, and for every additional degree 3-100 cents per pound; above 16 D. S. and not above 20, 20-100 cents per pound; above 20 D. S. and not above 24, 24-100 cents per pound. The present duties range from 40-100 cents per pound below 14 D. S. to 3 1/2 cents per pound for sugars above 20 D. S. The lower grade of molasses is unchanged, but that testing above 46 degrees is reduced from 6 to 5 cents per gallon; confectionery, 40 cents ad valorem, now 10 cents per pound.

All leaf tobacco manufactured is fixed at 35 cents per pound, and the present distinction between Sumatra and ordinary wrapping tobacco is abolished.

Starch, 1 cent per pound, now from 2 to 3 1/2 cents per pound. Rice, cleaned, 2 cents; uncleaned, 1 1/2; now 2 1/2 and 1 1/2, respectively. Rice-meal or flour which will pass through a No. 10 brass-wire sieve, 20 per cent, ad valorem; present duty is the same, but the condition is not imposed. Paddy, 3 1/2-cent per pound, now 1 1/2. Raisins, 1 1/2-cent per pound, now 2 cents. Peanuts, 3 1/2-cent per pound, now 1 cent, shelled, 1 cent per pound, now 1 1/2 cents. Mustard in bottles, ground or preserved, 6 cents per pound, now 10.

Manufactures of Cotton.

Cotton-thread, yarn, warp, value not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent, ad valorem; valued at over 40 cents per pound, 40 per cent, ad valorem. The present duties range from 10 cents to 85-cent value to 35 per cent, ad valorem, or cotton valued at \$1 per pound.

All cotton cloth, 40 per cent, ad valorem, provided tarlans, mulls, and crinolines shall not pay more than 45 per cent, ad valorem. The present tariff divides cotton cloths into thirteen classes, with duties ranging from 2 1/2 cents per square yard for less than 100 threads to the square inch to 40 per cent, ad valorem on colored cottons exceeding 200 threads to the square inch.

Spyot cotton, 40 per cent, ad valorem, now at a minimum duty of 7 per cent per twelve spools. Ducks, linen, canvas, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp not specially provided for, 25 per cent, ad valorem, and linen collars, cuffs, and shirts, 35 per cent, ad valorem, now uniform at 35 per cent, ad valorem. Flax, hemp, and jute yarns, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 35 per cent, ad valorem.

Linen thread, twine, etc., 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Oleoths, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 40.

Gunny cloth, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now from 3 to 4 cents per pound; bagging, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 4; tarred cables and untarred cordage, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 3 to 3 1/2 cents per pound; sail duck, Russia sheeting, and unenumerated manufactures of hemp and jute, 25 per cent, now 30 to 35 per cent, ad valorem.

Wools Placed on the Free List.

All wools, wools on the skins, shoddy, waste, etc., are placed on the free list after July 1. On flannels, blankets, woolen hats, knitted hoods, woolen or worsted yarns, and manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, 40 per cent, ad valorem—the present section relating to this class of goods except such as are composed in part of wool.

Woolen and worsted cloths, shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool or worsted, not specially provided for, 40 per cent, ad valorem—the present duties on flannels, etc., range from 10 cents per pound and 35 per cent, ad valorem to 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent.

ad valorem, and on woolen cloths, etc., from 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent, ad valorem to 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent, ad valorem.

Burling 40 per cent, ad valorem—now 10 cents a yard and 35 per cent, ad valorem.

Women and children's dress goods, coat-lings, Italianes, etc., 40 per cent, ad valorem; the present duties range from 5 cents per yard and 35 per cent, ad valorem to 9 cents per yard and 40 per cent, ad valorem. Clothing ready-made and wearing apparel of every description of wool except knit goods, 45 per cent, ad valorem, now 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent, ad valorem. Cloaks, dolmans, and other outside garments for ladies and children; wholly or in part of wool, 45 per cent, ad valorem, now 45 cents per pound and 40 per cent, ad valorem.

Webbings, cords, dress trimmings, braided buttons, etc., of wool, 50 per cent, ad valorem, now 30 cents per pound and 50 per cent, ad valorem. All carpets, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now ranging from 6 cents per yard for hemp or jute to 45 cents per yard, 40 per cent, ad valorem for Aminster and other high grades. Endless belts for printing machines, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 20 cents per pound and 30 per cent, ad valorem.

Paper, sized or glued, 15 per cent, ad valorem, and printing paper, sized, 12 per cent, ad valorem, now 15 and 20 per cent. Paper and other fancy boxes, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35. Envelopes, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Beads, 40 per cent, ad valorem, now 50.

Blacking, 20 per cent, ad valorem, now 25.

Brooms, brushes, 20 per cent, ad valorem, now 25 and 30 respectively.

Walking-sticks, 20 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Card clothing, 15 and 25 cents per square foot, now 25 and 45.

Carriages, Matches, and Marble.

Carriages, and parts of, not enumerated, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35. Dolls, toys, and fans (except painted), 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35. Feathers of all kinds, 35 per cent, ad valorem, now 50.

Matches 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Gloves of all descriptions, 40 per cent, now 50.

Gun-wads, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Gutta percha, manufactured, and hard rubber articles, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Hair jewelry and ringlets, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Hat bodies of cotton, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Hatters' plush, 15 per cent, ad valorem, now 25.

India-rubber fabrics, boots, and shoes, 15 per cent, ad valorem, now 30. Inks and ink powders, 20 per cent, ad valorem, now 30. Japan wares, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 40.

Marble sawed, dressed, slabs and paving tiles, 85 cents per cubic foot, now \$1.10. Marble, manufactured and not enumerated, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 50.

Papier-mache articles, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 30.

Percussion caps, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 40.

Philosophical instruments, 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

Pipes and smokers' articles not enumerated, 50 per cent, ad valorem, and clay pipes 25 per cent, ad valorem, now 70 and 35 respectively.

Umbrellas and parasols, frames and ribs, 30 per cent, ad valorem, and umbrellas of silk or alpaca, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 40 and 50 per cent, respectively. Cotton or flax webbing, 30 per cent, ad valorem, now 35.

The remainder of the bill—twenty-five pages in extent—is made up entirely of the leading features of the old House administration bill, such as the similarity clause, the provisions intended to guard against smuggling, the exempting of theatrical scenery and wardrobes when intended for temporary use in the United States, and tourists' wearing apparel; a clause providing for the taxation of cartons or coverings; a section intended to prevent the false invoices and undervaluation of goods for the punishment of persons guilty of these offenses; the extension of the warehouse privilege to three years; the abolition of allowance for damage in warehouses, the abolition of all fees upon entries of imported goods, and the requirement that invoices shall be submitted to United States consular officers before exportation to the United States; the section relative to appeals in customs cases, and limiting the time within which such suits can be brought; the bestowal of sole jurisdiction in the trial of suits against United States Collectors upon United States Circuit Courts, and the penalty clause, directed against the attempted bribery of customs officials.

A Proposed Reduction of \$53,000,000.

The latest estimate made by the Committee on Ways and Means of the probable reductions in revenue that would be effected by the passage of the bill are as follows: Chemicals, \$750,000; china and glass, \$1,600,000; cottons, \$277,000; provisions, \$500,000 (approximated); woolen goods, \$12,300,000; sundries, \$1,000,000; paper, \$1,500; sugars, \$11,000,000; hemp, flax, and jute, \$1,800,000; metals, \$1,500,000 (approximated); free list, \$22,230,000. This would make the total reduction about \$53,000,000.

Chairman Mills said that internal revenue changes had been purposely excluded from the bill. The Democratic members were still considering that subject, and it was not possible to say at this time whether the reductions would result in the presentation of another bill dealing specifically with the internal revenue or in the inclusion of some provisions bearing upon that system in the present bill at some future stage.

REPUBLICANS NOT SATISFIED.

They Will Bring In a Bill of Their Own—Randall Men Dissatisfied.

(Washington special to Chicago News.)

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have not formally decided upon a course of action in regard to the consideration of the bill, but it is understood that they will insist on having called before the committee manufacturers and others who will be affected by it, that they may learn from them what the effect of the changes will be.

It was known as the Randall bill, following in the House, not seen to be satisfied with the bill. Free wool, lumber, and several other items on the free list create much outspoken criticism, and at least four of the Louisiana members will oppose the bill on account of the reductions on sugar. Mr. Randall will have his bill prepared in a few days. The Republicans will not depend on Mr. Randall for a bill, but will bring forward a measure of their own.

Opinions from Boston.

(Boston telegram.)

Among iron and steel men in this city the proposed tariff changes were received without surprise, and the general impression prevails that hardly any difference would result from the reduction. The wool dealers are unanimous in asserting that the bill will never be passed. They manifest little concern beyond saying that if it should pass the local trade at least would be seriously demoralized. This adverse view of the measure is shared in very generally by the textile houses.

Pennsylvanians Object.

(Pittsburg special to Chicago Tribune.)

The new tariff bill fails to meet the approval of Pittsburgh iron and glass men. Said an iron manufacturer this evening: "It must be defeated at any cost, or our industries will be ruined." There will be a meeting held sometime next week and a committee appointed to go to Washington to lobby against the measure. The opposition to the bill is not confined to the Republicans; some of its most bitter opponents are Democrats.

Rape of the Lock.

An unknown man assailed Mrs. William J. Miller in her cottage at Reading, Pa., threw her to the floor, and, while she was unconscious from fright, cut off her hair close to the scalp, and decamped with his prize. Mrs. Miller's tresses were of a beautiful brown color, and twenty-three inches in length.

Shot by a Senator's Nephew.

At Culpepper, C. H., Va., Edwin Barbour, son of the Hon. James Barbour, shot and killed Ellis Williams. The shooting grew out of a newspaper controversy. Barbour is a nephew of United States Senator Elect Barbour.

THREE hundred and fifty Milwaukee ship-carpenters struck because the employers would not concede ten hours' pay for nine hours' work.

NEGOTIATIONS for a settlement of the flint-workers' strike have again been declared off.

## BASE-BALL.

Notes, News and Gossip About the American National Game.

An Interesting Reminiscence of Mike Kelly's Early Base-Ball Days.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

The past week has been a busy one for base-ball men. The meetings of the National League and Association Presidents, as well as of the Board of Arbitration in New York and Brooklyn, have resulted in any amount of interesting news and gossip. The League and Association schedules of games for the season have been adopted. The schedules would take up more than a column of your space, so that I will give only the dates of the Chicago games of the League for the benefit of those who may desire to come to the city to witness them. They are as follows:

With Indianapolis—May 1, 2, 3, 4; Aug. 2, 3, 4; Sept. 21, 22, 23.

With Washington—May 5, 7, 8, 9; July 11, 12, 13; Sept. 20, 21, 22.

With New York—May 10, 11, 12, 14; July 14, 15, 17; Sept. 11, 12, 13.

With Boston—May 15, 16, 17, 18; July 7, 9, 10; Sept. 7, 8, 10.

With Philadelphia—May 19, 21, 22, 23; July 4 (forenoon and afternoon), 5; Sept. 15, 17, 18.

With Detroit—May 21, 25, 26, 27; July 19, 20, 21; Sept. 8, 4, 5.

With Pittsburgh—June 13, 20, 21, 23; July 30, 31, Aug. 1; Aug. 27, 28, 29.

The meeting of the arbitration committees was a protracted one, but resulted in little or nothing. The principal tangle they left in a knottier condition than it was at first—the quarrel between the two clubs in Kansas City. Von der Abe was indignant at the recent decision in the Halliday case, and demanded another trial. The decision was again adverse to the German manager, and Halliday will have to play in Des Moines. The delegates were also unanimously in favor of the three-strikes rule, and it was declared a base-ball law.

Both Captain Hanlon and Pitcher Clarkson were present in New York during the meeting. Hanlon refused to sign with Detroit, and Clarkson also refused to sign a Chicago contract. Boston is still anxious to get the Chicago pitcher, but Mr. Spalding is not willing to let him go. Clarkson stated that he had been offered a considerable increase in salary, but he would much rather stay in the East. The matter still hangs fire.

Harry Wright, the veteran manager of the Philadelphia club, said recently, in speaking of Chicago's chances for the coming season: "The Chicago are in better shape than last year, when they were demoralized over the disintegration of their team. There is no use talking, new material is good enough in its way, but it can not be imported wholesale into a team and do the work from the start that a team like the old Chicago was capable of. A club like that was similar to an intricate piece of machinery, where every wheel and portion has certain work to accomplish, and must do it correctly. If any one part goes wrong it throws the entire machine out of gear. New men are the same way. They don't fit in like the old ones did until they have become thoroughly seasoned. The Chicago have always had luck with their new players, however, and they are certain to be among the leaders in the race. I consider Anson the best batsman in either the League or Association, ranking head and shoulders over even Brothers, Kelly, O'Neill, and the other heavy hitters. Anson never bats for a record, which accounts for his low batting averages. I have often seen him deliberately forego the possibility of a base-hit for the certainty of advancing a runner a base on a sacrifice hit.

"He is gathering men whom it will be easy to discipline and who are likely to improve. They will have to make an uphill fight, however, for there will be stronger teams in the race this year than last."

Mike Kelly told an interesting story to a Boston reporter the other day, bearing upon his early experiences in the game. "A very little thing," said he, "will make or break a man's fortune. I know whereof I speak, for it was only a very little thing that determined me as to the pursuit in life which I should follow. It was in May of 1879 that I started with the Cincinnati Club upon our first Eastern trip of the season. We went first to Troy, thence to Syracuse, to Providence, and ended in Boston. The team started out under the management of Jim White. Jim grew discouraged at the bad business, resigned while at Troy, and Cal McVey went into authority. We lost one game out of three at







# Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 6, 1888.

The Board met in regular monthly session.

Present: President Steffens, Messrs. Mc Bride, Yates, Keppel, and Kremers, and the Secretary.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Committee on Teachers reported having engaged Miss Etta Bosch for balance of school year.—Action approved.

Committee on School Books and Furniture reported purchase of additional table and chairs for High School; also supplementary readers; also new maps of U. S. and Europe. They also recommended the text books to be used in the elective Latin course lately ordered by the Board.—Report adopted.

Special Committee on claims recommended allowance of the following accounts: E. Winter, repairs, \$3.00; T. Keppel, fuel, \$23.52; J. Huntley, blinds, \$138.40; Meyer, Brouwer & Co., furniture, \$18.50; Kremers & Bangs, sundries, \$2.50.—Adopted.

Committee on Buildings and Repairs recommended allowance of account of T. Van Landegand, for sundry hardware and repairs, \$35.20, and that \$6.75 of said amount, for furnace repairs, be charged to Jas. L. Dobbins, under his contract and bond.—Adopted.

Special Building Committee recommended allowance of account of Jas. Huntley, for extra's on High School building, \$93.27.—Adopted.

Ordered, that \$71 be deducted from amount of last named bill for fuel and janitor, services supplied by the Board, while building was being completed.

Visiting Committee reported in regard to truancy cases, stating that the parties complained of had promised to comply with the law.

Resolved, That the Committee on School Books and Furniture be directed to select and introduce in the Public Schools of the City of Holland proper and necessary text books to teach the effect of alcohol and tobacco upon the human system, in accordance with recent legislation.—Adopted.

Committee on Claims and Accounts with the Secretary were ordered to make settlement with the treasurer.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Sec'y.

If you intend to travel either for pleasure or profit protect yourself against the changes of diet and water, by having with you Laxador, the great regulator, and using it in time to prevent the disorders usually resulting from such changes.

Kindness, if nothing stronger, should induce any one to use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for the relief of the diseases babies are subject to. Price 25 cents.

For the Holland City News.

MR. EDITOR:—Rev. H. D. Jordan, accompanied by his daughter, Gracie, left home Wednesday morning of this week, to attend the funeral services of Miss Enah Rood, a beautiful, accomplished, christian young lady, twenty-two years of age, the only daughter of Mr. M. W. and Mrs. L. J. Rood, of North Adams, Hillsdale Co., Mich., and niece of Mrs. Jordan, whose ill health has not only prevented her accepting some of the many calls for evangelistic work during the past winter, but also prevents her meeting with her loved ones in this, the time of their greatest grief, but by faith she commends them to Him who said, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

Our Enahs dead! the loving parents cried, Our hearts are broken, whither shall we turn? Our eldest darling, light, and joy, and pride: God given treasure, unbeam in our home.

The cup how bitter, we seem to drain its dregs: While o'er us high the waves of sorrow roll. With bleeding hearts we cry, O Father help! Sweeten the draught and ease our burdened souls.

O, why this stroke, is this love's chastening brand, And must we pass alone beneath the rod? The wherefore though we cannot understand, We'll weekly take the lesson now given us by God.

List, ye beloved! and through the rifted cloud, Hear Jesus voice, "Fear not, but take my hand, Safely I'll lead you, and ere long transmute. This grief to joy, great good to you I'll bring."

Lean hard on me, your sorrows, griefs, and cares, I'll take them all, and bring you home at last; Hard by the throne there's room for you prepared, Bide your darling, when earth's storms are passed

Fear not, for I am with thee, be not dismayed, I'll strengthen, help, uphold, and comfort still: Whiter than snow, in blood washed robes arranged, And crowned in triumph, each with joy I'll fill.

O, how full and satisfying the promises of Him "who spake as never man spake." "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee." M. H. T. J.

## Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lung, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Sample bottles free at Yates & Kane's, in this city, and at A. De Krulff's, Zeeland.

Go and buy your Cloaks and Fur Trimmings at L. & S. VAN DEN BERG & CO.

Itch, Mange, and Scratches of every kind on human or animals cured in 20 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Kremers & Bangs, Druggists, Holland, Mich. 42 6m

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York. 50-48.

**\$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.**

**Health is Wealth!**



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

**WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES** To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by YATES & KANE, Druggists, Sole Agents, Holland, Mich.

**H. D. WERKMAN, (SUCCESSOR TO R. E. WERKMAN.)** Store, Cor. River and Tenth Sts.

I desire to announce to the public of Holland City and vicinity that I have succeeded to the General Store business of R. E. Werkman and that I have a full and complete stock of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, CROCKERY, FLOUR AND FEED,**

and everything to be found in a first-class General Store, and will be glad to supply all our old customers and as many new ones as choose to patronize me and by

**Reasonable Prices, Good Goods, and Courteous Treatment, I hope to merit a liberal patronage.**

**HENRY D. WERKMAN.** Holland, Mich., Feb. 14, 1888. 3-2m.

## \$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, indigestion, constipation or costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Large boxes containing 30 sugar coated pills, 25c. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 362 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

## OH! MY BACK!



**DR. HILL'S ENGLISH BUCHU** Is One of the Best

**Kidney**

INVESTIGATORS IN USE.

Will cure all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Burning Urine, Gleet, Gonorrhea in all its stages. Mucous Discharges. Congestion of the Kidneys, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Bladder, Dropsy of Kidneys, Acid Urine, Bloody Urine, PAIN IN THE BACK, Retention of Urine, Frequent Urination, Gravel in all its forms, inability to retain the Water, particularly in persons advanced in life. IT IS A KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR that restores the Urine to its natural color, removes the acid and burning, and the effect of the excessive use of intoxicating drink.

**PRICE, 91: Three Bottles for \$2.50.**

Delivered free of any charges. Send for Circular. Sold by all Druggists. W. JOHNSTON & CO., DETROIT, MICH.

**For Sale by Yates & Kane.** 27-10mos.

# EARLY SPRING OFFERINGS WOOLEN GOODS!

Our Stock of Imported and Domestic Suitings

Has arrived and is now open for inspection. Among these we have the popular LIGHT COLORED SCOTCH PLAIS AND CHEVIOTS with a large variety of Striped and Checked Trimmings.

We invite special attention to our GERMAN AND ENGLISH WORSTED SUITINGS for Fine Dress Suits.

Our large trade in Fine Hats has induced us to invest in a specially nobby stock of the latest shapes and styles. Everything from a fine silk to an ordinary crush hat kept in stock.

In the Furnishing Goods Line we have the latest novelties; large line of Neckties, Collars and Cuffs, and Fine Shirts.

**BRUSSE BROS., Tailors and Hatters.**

**NEW STORE**

—AND—  
**New Goods!**

**O. BREYMAN & SON,** Dealers in

**JEWELRY,** Watches, Clocks,

**Solid and Plated Ware,** Spectacles, Etc.

We have just occupied our new store on the corner of Market and Eighth Streets, and will be pleased to see the people of Holland and vicinity at any time. We are selling Goops cheaper than ever and intend to give customers their money's worth.

Call early and make good purchases and be assured of good bargains.

**We have some very fine novelties in Jewelry.**

O. BREYMAN.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 18 1887.



**PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR NEVER OUT OF ORDER.**

**NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE, GORANCE, MASS.** CHICAGO - 30 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. - DALLAS, TEX. - ATLANTA, GA. - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,** Dealers in Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Carpets, Picture Frames, etc.,

**For Sale at a Bargain!**

Eighty lots on Sixteenth Street, just south of First Avenue. They will be sold at a very low figure. Inquire of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

**Closing Out Sale OF CLOTHING!**

For the next thirty days I will sell my stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Underwear, etc., etc. at greatly reduced prices.

**Look at my 98c. Underwear.**

It can't be beat.

E. J. HARRINGTON,

Holland, Mich., Nov. 16, 1887. Eighth Street. 42-1yr.

**Jas. M. Van der Ven,** Manufacturer of

**FINE HAVANA CIGARS,**

Office and Factory Eighth Street, HOLLAND, - MICH.

**JOHN PESSINK & BRO.,**

Wholesalers and Retailers of

**Candies, Nuts, Bakers' Goods**

**CRACKERS, FOREIGN FRUITS, ETC.**

The trade supplied with everything in this line at lowest prices

We are Agents for the Fairview Cheese Factory.

**GIVE US A CALL!**

N. B.—We are prepared to furnish Cakes for Wedding Receptions and Banquets of every description, shape, style, and price.

JOHN PESSINK & BRO.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 12, 1887.

**BARGAINS!**

The best of bargains in

**Furniture, Wall Paper,**

**CARPETS,**

**Picture Frames, and Oil**

**Paintings,**

may be obtained at the new

**FURNITURE STORE**

—OF—

**Wm. Verbeek**

in the old postoffice building on Eighth Street.

**CALL AND SEE US AND LEARN OUR PRICES.**

We keep everything kept in a first-class store and it is no trouble to show our stock.

WM. VERBEEK.

Holland, Mich., May 19, 1887. 16-1yr.

**DEEP**

Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

**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.**

HOLLAND, Mich. Jan. 13, 1887.

**THE FINEST Boots and Shoes**

—AT—

**E. HEROLD'S.**

**Honest Goods**

—AT—

**Honest Prices.**

**BEST \$3.00 SHOE**

in the city, always on hand.

I have the Celebrated

**GRAY BROS.' SHOE**

for Ladies. Call and see them.

**Repairing promptly and neatly done.**

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND Mich. Oct. 20, 1886.

**C. A. STEVENSON,**

Successor to

**H. WYKHUYSEN,**

Dealer in

**WATCHES,**

**Clocks and Jewelry,**

**MERIDEN SILVER WARE,**

Rogers' Knives, Forks and Spoons.

A large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Etc.

**Repairing of every description done promptly and carefully.**

Store next door to News Office.

C. A. STEVENSON.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 4, 1887. 27-1yr

**RICHLY** Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Scinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

**SPOONER PAT. COLLAR**

Cannot Choke a Horse. Adjusts itself to any Horse Neck. Has two rows of stitching. Will hold Hames in place. None Genuine unless stamped with our "Trade-Mark."

