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Holland City News

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A SCREECHING push-cart has a barrow-tone sound.

OKLAHOMA IS THEIRS.

THE PRESIDENT ISSUES HIS LONG-HOPED-FOR PROCLAMATION.

Certain Portions of Indian Territory Thrown Open to Settlement—Two New Land Offices—A Map Showing the Ceded Lands, Etc.

(Washington, D. C., special.)

The President has issued the following proclamation, opening the Oklahoma lands:

By the President of the United States of America—a proclamation:

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Section 8 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purposes," certain articles of cession and agreement were made and concluded at the city of Washington on the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1889, by and between the United States of America and the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, whereby the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians for the consideration therein mentioned ceded and granted to the United States, without reservation or condition, full and complete title to the entire western half of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, in the Indian Territory, lying west of the division line surveyed and established under the treaty with said Nation, dated

That all the foregoing provisions with reference to lands to be acquired from the Seminole Indians, including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture, shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the lands acquired from the Muscogee (or Creek) Indians by articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington on the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1889.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me invested by said acts of Congress approved March 2, 1883, aforesaid, do hereby declare and make said acquired from or conveyed by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, and from or by the Seminole Nation of Indians, respectively, as is contained within in the following described boundaries, viz.: Beginning at a point where the degree of longitude 98 west from Greenwich, as surveyed in the years 1858 and 1871, intersects the Canadian River; thence north along and with the said degree to a point where the same intersects the Cimarron River, thence up said river along the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the south line of what is known as the Cherokee Lands, lying west of the Arkansas River, or as the "Cherokee outlet," said line being the north line of the lands ceded by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians to the United States by the said treaty of June 14, 1866, thence east along said line to a point where the same intersects the west line of the lands set apart as a reservation for the Pawnee Indians by act of Congress April 10, 1876, being

attended a private school at Springfield and the State University until the year of his father's election to the Presidency, when he entered Harvard. He graduated in the early summer of 1884 and the following autumn entered the law school of the university, but in February, 1885, was appointed to a Captaincy on Gen. Grant's staff. He served until June of that year, when the



ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

war closed. He witnessed the surrender of Lee at Appomattox and was the first man to carry the news in person to his father, the President.

Mr. Lincoln first appeared in politics in the south town of Chicago, where he was elected Supervisor in 1876. In 1880 Mr. Lincoln was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and was selected a delegate to the National Convention, but his

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

A very valuable report on communicable diseases, compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, has just been issued. It is deduced from the annual and special reports made by special officers, clerks, and presidents of local boards of health, physicians, and others. The work that has been accomplished during the past few years by the State Board of Health in suppressing outbreaks of communicable diseases is almost inestimable, and this department is constantly becoming more efficient. Whenever information is received at the office of the State Board of Health of the outbreak of diphtheria, fever, small-pox, measles, whooping-cough, or glanders, a letter is sent to the health officer of the afflicted locality, calling attention to the existence of the disease within his territory. It indicates his power and also transmits documents of instruction with regard to the prevention and restriction of the disease, for distribution among families especially exposed to it. It is believed that these documents, distributed in this manner, are doing great good; for the neighbors of the sick are sufficiently alarmed to read the documents, and are thus led to cooperate in stamping out the disease. The report shows that the communicable disease most prevalent during the year was diphtheria, and other contagious diseases in order were scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, small-pox, and typhus fever. In demonstrating the practical results of efforts at restricting diphtheria, it is shown that in 118 outbreaks in which isolation or disinfection or both were neglected, there averaged 11.79 cases and 2.71 deaths per outbreak, while in 78 outbreaks in which isolation and disinfection were both enforced, there averaged only 2.54 cases and .65 deaths per outbreak, indicating a saving of 9.25 cases and 2.06 lives per outbreak. Thus the local boards of health and officers who faithfully enforced restrictive measures have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts have provided a solid advantage in preventing much sickness and many deaths. The same result was attained with reference to scarlet fever and other contagious diseases. It appears from the report that of the two diseases, diphtheria and scarlet fever, combined, during the two years, 1886 and 1887, over 11,190 cases were prevented, and 1,685 lives saved in Michigan by isolation and disinfection. The pamphlet is replete with useful information and will be found of great value to physicians and local boards of health, and through them to the people generally. These pamphlets can be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the State Board of Health at Lansing.

—A Detroit special of the 2d inst. says: The election in this State yesterday was for a Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. Two constitutional amendments were also submitted, one increasing the salary of the Governor from \$1,000 to \$4,000, and the other enabling corporations to continue their existence without reorganizing at the end of thirty years, as is now required. The returns received are fragmentary, but indicate the election of C. B. Grant (Rep.) for Supreme Justice by a safe majority. The remainder of the Republican ticket is doubtless elected, and both amendments have been carried. The vote was light. In Detroit the ladies exercised the electoral privilege for the first time, voting for school inspectors and electing one of their sex, who was endorsed by the Democrats. The Tribune claims Grant's election by 20,000 plurality.

—The largest wooden vessel ever built in Detroit has been launched. She is No. 93 of the Dry Dock Company's build, her boilers and engines being the Dry Dock Company's product. Probably no vessel launched on Detroit River contained as many people, her deck being crowded. It is estimated that fully 1,000 people were on board, while the shore for a distance of several blocks was lined with people. She glided gracefully from her ways stern foremost, amid thundering applause from those on shore. Almost simultaneously with striking the water her name, Philip D. Armour, was unfurled from the mainmast. Her dimensions are: Length, 282 feet over all; beam, 40 feet; depth, 23 feet. She is steered sloped throughout and has the Detroit Dry Dock Company's engine, 28x52. She has two fire-box marine boilers, 9 1/2 diameter, 14 feet long, 3 steel plate, and a 12-foot propeller wheel. Wiley M. Egan and Philip D. Armour, of Chicago, and R. P. Fitzgerald, of Milwaukee, are equal owners. She will be engaged in carrying general loads between Chicago and Buffalo. Her cost is \$140,000.

—The furniture factory of Ring, Brady & Co. burned at East Saginaw, including \$15,000 worth of manufactured stock and 200,000 feet of oak lumber in yard. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$25,000.

—An eleven-pound girl baby that put in an appearance at the home of James Urey, a homesteader in the Flint Steel Valley, Ontonagon County, has the honor of being the first child born in the new settlement. The happy father reports the babe and mother doing nicely.

—James Alexander and children, of Utica, have donated a 1,000 pound bell to the M. E. Society of that place. Old Mrs. Powell and children have donated the same thing for the M. E. Society at Oxford.

—In a fire at Bay City 1,200,000 feet of lumber on the Myers mill dock was burned. The lumber was owned by Mosher & Fisher and Towsley & Turner jointly. One hundred and fifty feet of dock was also burned. Loss, nearly \$30,000; well insured. An earlier fire burned Bertsche's extensive hog-pens, six miles east of Bay City, with 100 large hogs and 2,000 bushels of corn. Loss over \$3,000.

—Gen. Cardenas, the well-known dwarf, who for seventeen years has made his home in Dexter, died of consumption. He was born in Mexico fifty-one years ago, and has been exhibited as a freak in all the principal cities in the United States. He was thirty-one inches in height, and weighed but forty-six pounds.

—Considerable interest is manifested at Alpena in what is called the Gaylord electric light. It looks like a star and most of the spectators believe it is, but many assert it is an electric light floating above Gaylord five miles high. When the star disappears below the horizon the believers in the aerial lamp say it has been hauled down.

—The annual statement of the Alpena City School Board shows the expenses of the schools during the past year to be \$28,800.50, of which the teachers received \$12,058. During the year a large new school house was built in the Third Ward. The School Board has a balance on hand of only \$753. The monthly wages of the teachers amount to \$1,574.50.

—There arrived at Saginaw recently, from Ogemaw, thirty cords of hard wood consigned to Rev. B. Hunter and intended for distribution among poor people connected with the City Bethel Mission. The fuel was a gift from Charles H. Plummer, the philanthropic lumberman, and the Michigan Central Railroad Company hauled the car to Saginaw without expense.

—So far as learned, the largest white pine tree ever found in this State was recently cut and scaled by the Brookings Lumber Company, which is doing a large business near Hobart Station, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road. It measured at the butt six feet in diameter and scaled 10,331 feet of merchantable lumber. In the fall the top was broken, destroying about 300 feet of choice lumber.

—The pews in the Plymouth Congregational Church, at Lansing, were offered for rent lately for the year beginning April 1. The rental was the largest in the history of the church, the amount being \$4,118.20. When all who were unable to be present at the meeting are accommodated there will be but few unoccupied pews.

—The Mackinac Lumber Company have sold about the whole of their winter's cut of logs to an outside firm, says the St. Ignace Watchman, and it is very doubtful if their mill will run at all this season. This information comes from reliable sources and warrants the assumption that the Mackinac Lumber Company have just about finished their operations in St. Ignace. Whether the mill will be leased or sold and whether or not it will be run this season has not yet been determined. Certain it is the Mackinac Lumber Company have sold about all their pine.

—The mill and salt block of Smith Bros. & Co. at Bay City will be rebuilt. This is certain. The Bay City Press says that it was requested not to say much about it, but the news is too good to keep. The members of the firm have such valuable interests in that locality that the rumor that they would probably build a mill on the Upper Peninsula, where they have a large amount of standing timber, is without the slightest foundation. If they were to build on the Upper Peninsula they could not have salt, and it would cost too much to get rid of the refuse of the mill without a salt-block attachment. In addition to this, the product of the mill would have to be shipped by rail, and this would cost too much.

—Prof. George S. Morris, who has filled the chair of mental and moral philosophy in Michigan University for a number of years, died at his residence in Ann Arbor. He had been sick but a short time with inflammation of the bowels. By the death of Prof. Morris the literary faculty loses one of its ablest and most influential members. Prof. Morris was about fifty years of age, and was the author of several philosophical works and papers. The literary department was closed and the University Senate and students attended the funeral in a body.

—A few weeks ago Mrs. Johanna Zscheogner and her daughter Emma arrived in Detroit from Allegheny City on a visit to a son, John Zscheogner. On Feb. 28 they both were taken suddenly ill, and four days later they died. Zscheogner and his wife, upon promising to return in time for the inquest, were allowed to take the body to Allegheny City for burial, but up to date nothing has been heard from them. At the Coroner's inquest it was shown that the stomach of the dead woman contained large quantities of arsenic. Anna Zscheogner, wife of John, has had two husbands previous to Zscheogner, both of whom died under peculiar circumstances. The authorities claim that the young woman, knowing that old Mrs. Zscheogner was wealthy, administered the poison to her and to Miss Emma in order that her husband might inherit the property.

—Reports from the lumber camps show that the Alpena lumbermen have some 3,000,000 feet of logs left on skids in the woods. These logs will have to be peeled in order to prevent the worms from boring holes in them, and also to keep them from getting so stained. Men will also have to be engaged to prevent summer fires from destroying them. This will somewhat lessen the profits of lumbermen, but it gives employment to labor.

—Two United States officials were at Alpena inspecting the propellers and tugs.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The Senate passed bills on the 25th ult., requiring special for costs in stay of proceedings in Circuit Courts; to amend the law with reference to record of conveyance of real estate; to amend the act incorporating the village of Van-dala. The rest of the session was spent in committee of the whole. The House passed bills making an appropriation of \$4,000 for recompiling the recent and final disposition of Michigan soldiers in the war; to authorize the township of Rose-cren, in Rosecren County, to issue bonds to cover its indebtedness; to authorize the formation of building and loan associations; authorizing the Grand Union Agricultural Society to reorganize and increase its capital stock to \$7,000; to vacate the township of Carp Lake and attach to Ontonagon in Ontonagon County; to amend the law so that taxes upon vacant school and vacant lands can be more easily adjusted; providing for a bounty of \$10 on wolves. Wetzel's bill for a single tax, that upon land, was defeated by a vote of 18 to 13. The House passed a resolution by a unanimous standing vote, in favor of the adoption of an amendment to the State constitution, increasing the salary of the Governor to \$4,000. The Governor approved bills amending the law with reference to local road fences; to amend the charter of the city of Pontiac, constructing a new ward.

Both houses were occupied with election contests on the 27th ult. The Dickerson-Bent case two sessions ago. Two speeches were made, Senator Wessels in favor of the contestant, and Senator Gorman for the contestant. It was not disposed of, and is made the special order for April 4. One or two bills of minor importance passed, and confirmation in executive session of a batch of rotary public appointments by the Governor was the sum of the other proceedings. The House election case was dropped by a unanimous vote of 18 to 0, and seating McElroy (Rep.) a vote of 18 to 0, six Republicans voting in favor of the contestant retaining his seat. A bill making an appropriation of \$8,000 for the continuance of the State weather service was defeated, but a motion to reconsider prevailed and it was placed in general order. A resolution was introduced in the House requesting the State delegation in Congress to oppose the bill educational bill. Bills passed to revive the checker of Ogemaw Village, Allegan County; exempting mutual fire insurance companies from the operation of the standard fire insurance policy law; to authorize Maple River Township in Emmet County, to compromise with the bondsmen of Alvin M. Sanford, the defaulting treasurer; to prevent the sale of fish in inland lakes of Presque Isle and Alpena Counties from Jan. 1 to April 1, inclusive. Both houses adjourned till April 4 at the regular hour.

Might Have Been Worse.

There is an old saying that there is nothing so bad that it might not have been worse. Some people will dispute this axiom, and can never see the silver lining to the dark cloud. The victim of the following disaster may be excused for holding to this opinion:

Mr. Jones went to an entertainment, and by mistake sat on his neighbor's silk hat, reducing it to a shapeless mass.

At the conclusion of the lecture, he arose, and the disaster was discovered. The owner of the hat was naturally highly indignant, and breathed threats of vengeance.

"Sir," said Mr. Jones, calmly, "I was awkward, and no mistake. But," he added, complacently, "it might have been worse."

"I don't see how it could!" roared the victim.

"Oh, yes, it could!" said Jones. "I might have sat down on my own hat."

Some Mexican Superstitions.

It is believed that the murderer who has slain his victim with sword or dagger will escape if the body falls upon its side or back; but if the body falls face downward, then the murderer surely soon will be captured and put to death. This belief is said to be so firmly rooted among the people of Northeastern Mexico, that when a murdered man falls upon his face his slayer makes no effort to escape, and even sometimes voluntarily surrenders himself to justice.

If a bride, while dressing for her wedding, is pricked by a pin so that blood flows, great misfortune impends. If two people think of the same thing at the same time, a soul is loosed from purgatory.—Thomas A. Janvier, in Scribner's Magazine.

Novel Bridge Tests.

The old wooden bridge, known as the Lower Bridge, at Bridgeport, Ct., which was built in 1791, has been removed, and a new one of modern construction has taken its place. When the new bridge was completed and ready to be tested, the first test was made with a seventeen-ton road roller. The Mayor of the city then suggested to Mr. P. T. Barnum that the test be further made by having twelve of his elephants pass over it. These heavy animals, the aggregate weight of which was about thirty-five tons, were led down and across the bridge. The deflection under this weight, and that of the crowd which was in attendance, was only one-eighth of an inch, and the test was declared satisfactory.

Effects of Massage.

An anonymous writer in a medical journal gives the following description of massage: "Upon the nervous system massage exerts a delightful and at the same time a profoundly sedative and tonic effect. While it is being performed, and often for hours afterward, those who submit to it are in a blissful state of repose; they feel as if they were enjoying a long rest, or as if they had just returned from a long vacation; it makes optimists of them for the time being. An aptitude for either rest or work generally follows, with an indifference to the ordinary cares of life, and needless apprehensions are dispelled. Hence, it has been recommended by high authorities."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Tobacco, Not Gum.

"Husband, I've got a very serious thing to tell you."

"What is it, Laura?"

"Oh, it's dreadful. It's about Johnny."

"What has been doing?"

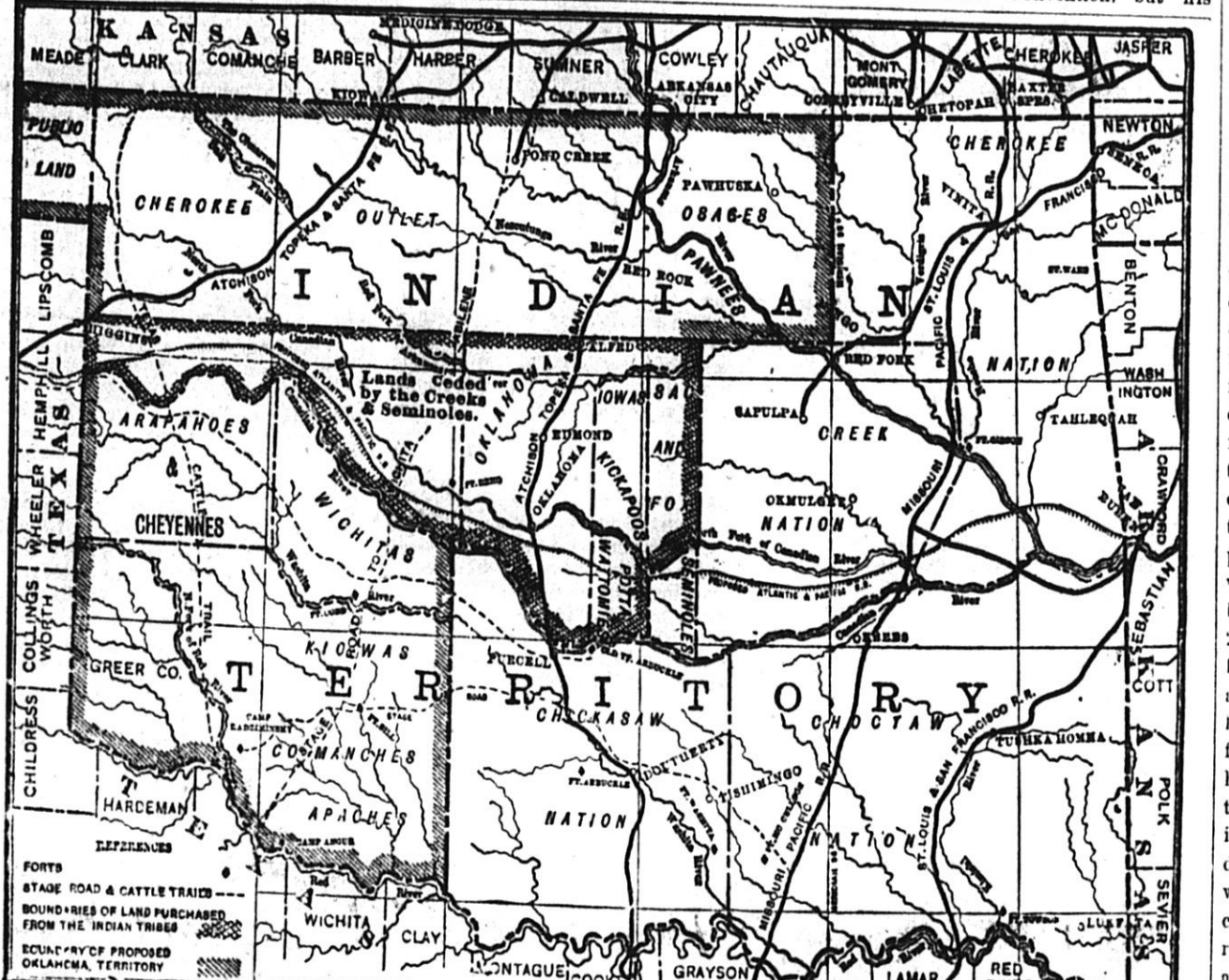
"Well, he came into the house this morning, and what do you think—he was chewing tobacco."

"Pshaw! Don't give me such a turn again, Laura. I didn't know but he had been chewing gum."—Chicago Herald.

STRANGER (after ten years' absence)—What became of Bad, Luck & Co.? When I left they were in financial straits—selling out at cost. Citizen—They are at the old stand—still selling out.

HOBBS—Poor Quobbs, he's often shown himself to me a friend in need. Blobs—Yes, to me, too, he's often shown himself a friend in need—of \$5.

THERE is one class of Americans that never miss trains. We refer to the defaulting cashiers.



Map of the Indian Territory, showing the lands ceded and to be negotiated for, also the Oklahoma Country.

the 14th day of June, 1866, and also granted and released to the United States all and every claim, estate, right or interest of any and every description in and to any and all land and territory whatever, except so much of the former domain of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation as lies east of said line of division surveyed and established as aforesaid, and then used and occupied as the home of said nation, and which articles of cession and agreement were duly accepted, ratified and confirmed by said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians by act of its Council, approved on Jan. 31, 1889, and by the United States, by act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, and

WHEREAS, By Section 12 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1889, a sum of money was appropriated to pay in full the Seminole Nation of Indians for all the right, title, interest, and claim which said nation of Indians might have in and to certain land ceded by Article 3 of the treaty between the United States and said nation of Indians, concluded June 14, 1866, and proclaimed Aug. 16, 1866, said appropriation to become operative upon the execution, by the duly appointed delegates of said nation specially empowered to do so, of a release conveyance to the United States of all right, title, interest, and claim of said nation of Indians in and to said lands in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Said release and conveyance, bearing date the 16th of March, 1889, has been duly and fully executed, approved and delivered; and

WHEREAS, Section 13 of the act last aforesaid relating to said lands provides as follows:

"Section 13. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, to be disposed of only as herein provided, and sections 16 and 36 of each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools to be established within the limits of said lands, under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress."

"That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Seminole Indians hereunder, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, shall be disposed of to actual settlers, under the homestead laws, only except as herein otherwise provided, except that section 301 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply; and provided, further, That any person who having attempted to, but from any cause failed to, secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing laws, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead laws, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands; and provided, further, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the civil war, as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes, shall not be abridged; and provided, further, that each entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable, and no person to be permitted to enter more than one-quarter section thereof, but until said lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the President, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto."

The Secretary of the Interior may, after said proclamation and not before, permit entry of said lands for town sites, under sections 2387 and 2388 of the Revised Statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one-half section of land.

the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east of the Indian meridian; thence south on said line to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Cimarron River; thence up said river, along the middle of the higher channel thereof, to a point where the same intersects the range line between range 1 east and range 1 west (being the Indian meridian) which line forms the western boundary of the reservations set apart respectively for the Iowa and Kickapoo Indians, by Executive order dated respectively Aug. 15, 1883; thence south along said range line or meridian to a point where the same intersects the right bank of the north fork of the Canadian River; thence up said river along the right bank thereof to a point where the same is intersected by the west line of the reservation, occupied by the citizen band of the Potawatamies and the ab-entee Shawnee Indians, set apart under the provisions of the treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, between the United States and the Potawatamie tribe of Indians, and referred to in the act of Congress, approved May 23, 1872; thence south along the said west line of the aforesaid reservation to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Canadian River; thence up said river along the middle of the channel thereof, to a point opposite to the place of beginning and thence north to the place of beginning (saving and excepting one acre of land in square form in the northwest corner of section nine, in township sixteen north, range two west of the Indian meridian, in Indian Territory, and also one acre of land in the southeast corner of the north-west quarter of section 15, township 16 north, range 7 west of the Indian meridian in the Indian Territory, which last described two acres are hereby reserved for government use and control) will at and after the hour of twelve o'clock noon, of the 22d day of April next, and not before, be open for settlement, under the terms of, and subject to, all the conditions, limitations and restrictions, contained in said act of Congress, approved March 2, 1889, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto, and it is hereby expressly declared and made known that no other parts or portions of the lands embraced within the Indian Territory than those herein specifically described and declared to be open to settlement at the time above named and fixed, are to be considered as open to settlement under this proclamation or the act of March 2, 1889, as aforesaid, and

Warning is hereby again expressly given that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour of 12 o'clock noon, of the 22d day of April, A. D. 1889, as hereinbefore fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any rights; and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce the provision of the act of Congress to the above effect.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused these of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1889, and of the independence of the United States the 113th.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Robert T. Lincoln Will Go to Great Britain, Halsted to Germany, and Egan to Chili.

President Harrison has appointed Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.

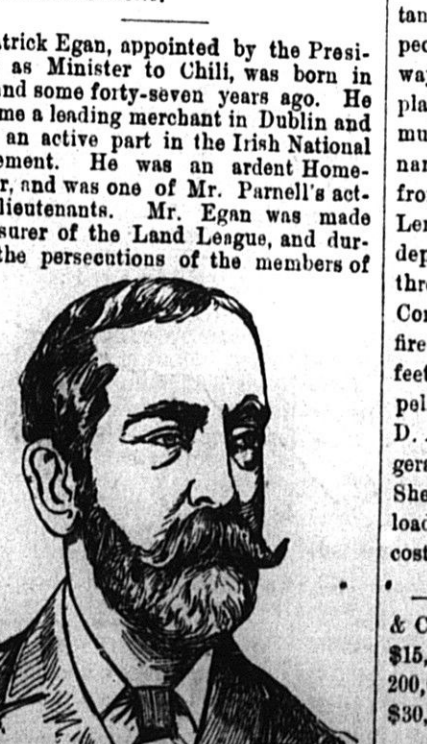
Robert Todd Lincoln is the only survivor of the family of Abraham Lincoln. He was the eldest son and was born at the old Globe Tavern in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 1, 1843. He

place was filled by Stephen A. Douglas, Jr. Mr. Lincoln had been mentioned for the Presidency, and received a few votes at that convention. He was chosen a Presidential Elector for Illinois in the campaign that followed, when President Garfield was making up his Cabinet. Mr. Lincoln was placed at the head of the War Department. He alone of the Garfield ministry remained in office during the administration of President Arthur. Leaving the Cabinet on the accession of President Cleveland Mr. Lincoln retired from politics until this appointment.

Murat Halsted, nominated by President Harrison to be Minister to Berlin, was born in Paddy's Run, Butler County, Ohio, in 1829. He spent the summers on his father's farm and the winters in school until he was 19 years old, then, after teaching for a few months, he entered Farmers' College near Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1851. He had already contributed to the press, and after leaving college became connected with the Cincinnati Atlas and then with the Enquirer. He afterward established a Sunday newspaper in that city and in 1852 worked on the Columbian Weekly. He began work on the Commercial the 8th day of March, 1853, as a local reporter and soon became news editor. In 1854 the Commercial was reorganized and Halsted purchased an interest in the paper. In 1867 its control passed into his hands. After pursuing for a time a course of independent journalism he allied himself with the Republican party, which he has since supported. The Cincinnati Gazette was consolidated with his paper in 1883, and he became President of the company that publishes the combined journal under the name of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Patrick Egan, appointed by the President as Minister to Chili, was born in Ireland some forty-seven years ago. He became a leading merchant in Dublin and took an active part in the Irish National movement. He was an ardent Home-Ruler, and was one of Mr. Parnell's active lieutenants. Mr. Egan was made Treasurer of the Land League, and during the persecutions of the members of

that organization he removed to Paris, where the funds of the league would be safe from the British Government. The events which made it impossible for Mr. Egan to continue his residence in Ireland are too well known to need reciting. In 1882 he left Paris and sought a permanent home in the United States. He settled at Lincoln, Neb., where he engaged in business, and he still makes his home there.



PATRICK EGAN.

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The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1889.

The Election.

The vote on Monday, throughout the State, was a very light one. The result, however, plainly shows that the Republican party is still able to carry Michigan. The Hon. C. B. Grant was elected as a judge of the supreme court by a majority of fully twenty thousand. The two Republican regents will also have majorities almost as large.

The news indicates that the amendment to the Constitution increasing the Governor's salary has been adopted. The result upon the other two amendments is still in doubt.

The local elections in Ottawa and Allegan counties were contested on local issues, with a large number of "union" and "double" tickets in the field. The argument is used that it is wise to nominate political tickets at elections for local officers, in order to keep up party organizations, but each year sees the voter more independent, and a less number of "straight tickets" are found in the ballot boxes.

In the city of Holland, the election can best be described as a regular "April one" contest. The number of candidates April fooled was unusually large.

In Holland township the recommendation of the town board for a new bridge was adopted. The voters decided to have a single span bridge, and seventeen hundred dollars will be raised for the township's share. The aid for the Lake Shore and Van der Schraaf roads was also voted. The principal contest in Holland township was over the office of highway commissioner. Mr. Derk Miedema, one of the old time road officers, was elected.

We shall now have a rest, for a whole year, before another election. The farmer can prepare for his season's work with every indication of a bountiful harvest. The merchant and manufacturer can depend on a continuance of the protective system for four years, at least, and make their investments accordingly. The business outlook is excellent all over the country, and we trust that all the readers of the News will lay aside their politics for a time and enjoy the general prosperity of the country.

Railroad News.

The announcement is made that the Chicago and West Michigan, and the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroad are to be consolidated. The two roads are owned by the same parties, and it is, therefore, an easy matter to make of them a single system of nearly 800 miles of railroad.

The Muskegon people are aroused over the removal of the general offices of the C. & W. M. railway, from their town. They fear that the car shops will go next. These shops employ several hundred men, and are among the most important establishments in Muskegon.

This news is of great importance to Holland. Our city is the natural centre of the Chicago and West Michigan railway, and the consolidation of the two roads will make of it a still more central point. All the engines of the road, except five, now pass through Holland in making their regular runs.

General Manager Kimball selected Holland as the place to locate the car shops, originally, and they would have been placed here, but for the fact that the owners of the railroad were interested in Muskegon property. In all probability if the requisite effort is made the shops will come to Holland, when they leave Muskegon. This is something worth paying for, and we are assured that the citizens of Holland will be glad to contribute toward the necessary "moving expenses" to bring the car shops here.

Another advantage to Holland may be the establishment of a steamboat line to Milwaukee and Chicago, in connection with the Detroit and Lansing branch of the road, for eastern freight shipments. This business has proved very profitable to the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad at Ludington, and we are certain that the men who own the road will soon see the superior advantages that such a boat line would have from Milwaukee to Holland, in connection with their railroad.

It is probable that some changes will be made in the officials of the new consolidated railroad, but this is not yet settled. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago and West Michigan railway company will be held on April 14th, when these matters will be acted upon.

First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson appointed the following new fourth-class postmasters in Allegan county last week: Lee Dewell, Bradley; Jacob Herenga, East Saugatuck; W. H. Whitbeck, Fennville; L. D. Warren, Martin; D. L. Reynolds, New Richmond; D. Kortering, Overisel.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft, or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ringbone, Stiffles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Saves \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by Dr. H. Kremers, Druggist, Holland, Mich. 16-6m

THE ELECTION.

We give below the election news from the city and township and other points in which our readers are especially interested. The State election gave about twenty thousand majority for the Republican candidates. The vote was a light one everywhere. In the city of Grand Rapids, where the total vote was over ten thousand, the Democrats elect John Killean, mayor, by 3 majority.

HOLLAND CITY.

	1st Ward	2nd Ward	3rd Ward	4th Ward	Total
Mayor—					
Henry Kremers, fusion,	74	72	138	81	364
C. J. De Roo, rep.,	95	41	106	34	277
Blank,	1	3	3	2	9
Supervisor—					
Gerrit J. Van Duren, rep.,	130	59	100	59	349
Johannes Dykema, fusion,	48	54	63	54	220
Blank,	3	3	4	4	14
City Clerk—					
Geo. H. Epp, rep.,	135	71	155	86	438
William Baumgartel, fusion,	40	44	78	29	191
Blank,	5	1	14	2	22
City Treasurer—					
Wm. Verbeek, rep.,	107	58	138	56	359
Cornelius Ver Schure, fusion,	61	58	106	59	286
Blank,	1	3	2	6	12
Marshal—					
Richard Van den Berg, fusion,	62	51	147	74	334
Frank Van Ry, rep.,	105	65	97	41	311
Blank,	1	3	2	6	12
School Inspectors—					
Matthew Notter, rep.,	84	49	129	39	301
Bernard J. De Vries, rep.,	72	44	107	37	260
Geo. Ballard, fusion,	82	70	118	84	354
James A. Mabbs, fusion,	99	67	126	69	361
Blank,	2	14	5	21	42
Justice of the Peace—					
Isaac Fairbanks, fusion,	46	57	110	70	283
Blank,	125	57	137	45	364

WARD OFFICERS.

FIRST WARD—Alderman, Frank H. Carr, rep., 111; John D. Kanters, fusion, 59; Blank, 1. Constable, Jacob Lokker, 90; Lewis D. Baldus, rep., 54; Pieter Van den Tak, fusion, 28.

SECOND WARD—Alderman, Dirk De Vries, fusion, 60; William A. Holley, rep., 56. Constable, Jacob De Feyter, fusion, 79; Frank Van Ry, rep., 36.

THIRD WARD—Alderman, John Kramer, rep., 146; John Elferdink Jr., fusion, 93; Blank, 8. Constable, Arend Verlee, rep., 122; Peter Koning, fusion, 118; Blank, 7.

FOURTH WARD—Alderman, Herman Van Ark, full term, rep., 45; Abraham M. Kanters, to fill vacancy, 45; Rudolph H. Habermann, full term, fusion, 71; Marinus Van Putten, to fill vacancy, fusion, 70; Blank, 3. Constable, Richard Van den Berg, fusion, 67; James Hoogenstijn, rep., 47; Blank, 3.

STATE.

	1st Ward	2nd Ward	3rd Ward	4th Ward	Total
Justice of Supreme Court—					
Claudius B. Grant, rep.,	95	28	129	45	298
Thomas R. Sherwood, dem.,	38	36	78	45	197
James R. Laing, pro.,	4	5	10	1	20
Lawrence McHugh, labor,					4
Regents of State University—					
Charles S. Draper, rep.,	95	28	129	45	298
William Cocker, rep.,	96	18	129	45	288
John S. Lawrence, dem.,	37	36	78	44	195
Worthy S. Churchill, dem.,	1	36	78	44	195
Russell M. Kellogg, pro.,	5	5	10	1	21
John Russell, pro.,	5	5	10	1	21
Giles C. McAllister, labor,					5
Elwyn P. Green, labor,					5

AMENDMENTS.

Governor's salary—					
Yes,	95	27	143	41	266
Nays,	17	26	25	7	75
Relative to Circuit Courts—					
Yes,	27	1	70	7	115
Nays,	4	4	10	2	20
Duration of Corporations—					
Yes,	16	2	69	13	100
Nays,	9	5	10	3	27

HOLLAND TOWNSHIP.

The usual "double ticket" was in the field. Mr. Dirk Miedema, however, held a little caucus of his own, nominating himself for highway commissioner and endorsing the rest of the caucus ticket. The "Miedema" ticket was victorious, as will be seen from the returns given below:

Supervisor, John Kerkhof, 482; George H. Souter, 27; Wiepke Diekema, 2; Clerk, I. Marsilje, 471; Dirk Van Raalte, 1; Treasurer, Martin Pelon, 263; Daniel Jonker, 213; Highway Commissioner, Dirk Miedema, 217; John Witteveen, 186; Tammo Dykema, 120; School Inspector, Leonard Reus, 342; Henry W. Heasley, 102; Justice of the Peace, Christian D. Schilleman, 321; Henry Geerts, 86; Constables, Edwin A. Whaley, 488; Peter Vogel, 476; William Broek, 472; Henry Bor, 472.

STATE.

Justice Supreme Court, Claudius B. Grant, 180; Thomas R. Sherwood, 107; John R. Laing, 5; Lawrence McHugh, 2; Regents, Charles S. Draper, 180; William J. Cocker, 180; John S. Lawrence, 107; Worthy S. Churchill, 107; Russell M. Kellogg, 5; John Russell, 5; Giles B. McAllister, 2; Elwyn P. Green, 2; Constitutional amendments, Governor's salary yes, 85; Governor's salary no, 99; Circuit Courts yes, 39; Circuit Courts no, 30; Corporations, yes, 38; Corporations, no, 28.

ZEELAND.

The vote was light, being only two thirds that of last year. The Republicans, however, are still alive in Zeeland, as the following result will show: State ticket, Republican vote 278, Democratic 111, Prohibition 3. Supervisor, C. Den Herder, elected without opposition. Clerk, J. Van den Bosch, no opposition; Treasurer, A. Krokee, 107 majority; Commissioner of highways, M. Brandt, 112 majority; Justice, J. Borst, 77 majority; School Inspector, P. Borst, 120 majority.

OLIVE TOWNSHIP.

A "double union" ticket was in the field. The following are the names of the candidates and the vote for each: Supervisor, James H. Carey, 103; John W. Norrington, 180; Clerk, Wybe Nienhuis, 185; Edgar L. Blakey, 57; John D. Merrit, 27; Treasurer, Edward Watson, 156; Aris J. Belman, 123; Highway Commissioner, John Owens, 165; Jacob Lievense, 114; School Inspector, Henry Luidens, 161; Charles L. Waffle, 111; Justice of the Peace, Herbert Pelgrim, 168; Peter Luidens, 108; Constables, William Cole, 123; John Meeuwse, 153; Greely Chatfield, 157; Charles McCarthy, 147; John Bedell, 118; Gerrit Stegenga, 78; John Dyk, 47; John D. Merrit, 93.

On the State ticket the vote was: Republican, 143; Democratic, 78; Prohibition, 14; Increase of Governor's salary, 54; Against the increase, 66.

BLENDON.

The vote here was a very close one. The Democratic State ticket having a majority of only two. The vote was as follows: State ticket, Democratic, 102; Republican, 100; Prohibition, 6; Salary increase for Governor, yes, 12; no, 28; Corporations, yes, 25; no, 3; Judicial, yes, 6; no, 3.

The township officers elected were as follows, with their majorities: Supervisor, Philip L. Jewett, 6; Clerk, William D. Van Loo, 2; Treasurer, Gust Begeman, 4; School Inspector, Philip L. Jewett, 2; Justice of the Peace, Henry Havikhorst, 44; Highway Commissioner, Douwe Bekius, 178; Constables, Fred. Seydel, 172; Richard Thompson, 7; Henry Notting, 17; Horace B. Atwood, 17.

JAMESTOWN.

Election day passed with us very quietly; the weather was fair and the roads passable. For the first time in quite a number of years the Republicans were victorious, by electing all their candidates from supervisor to constables, except one justice of the peace. The Republican majority over the Union ticket ranges from 14 to 80. The one "Union" candidate elected had but 4 majority. The following were elected: Supervisor, Henry Bosch; Clerk, Albert Whitney; Treasurer, Hiram Van de Bunte; Highway Commissioner, Wilson Plant; School Inspector, John Woodward; Justice, James Brandt.

GRAND HAVEN.

The successful candidates for city offices, who were elected Monday, and their majorities are as follows: Mayor, T. W. Kirby, 475; Treasurer, Andrew Thompson, 195; Recorder, Asa Reynolds, 18; Marshal, Andrew, 222; Justice of the peace, Asa Reynolds, 439; Justice of the peace to fill vacancy, David F. Hinton, 371; School Inspector, A. Wormser, 97; Supervisor, 1st and 2d wards, L. Davidson, 57; Supervisor, 3d and 4th wards, S. Stuvelling, 203; Alderman, 1 ward, Jas. Lewis, 31; Alderman, 2 ward, W. Thieleman, 61; Alderman, 3 ward, John Bryce, 78; Alderman, 4 ward, D. Verwy, 13; Constable, 1 ward, John De Jong, 31; Constable, 2 ward, Wm. Andres, 105; Constable, 3 ward, D. Bottje, 104; Constable, 4 ward, P. Van Dyk, 19. The State ticket gave 64 Republican majority; the salary amendment 158 majority.

SPRING LAKE.

At the Spring Lake township election, the straight Republican ticket was elected, with the exception of Franklin Cole, who was defeated by Enno J. Pruim, Independent, for supervisor. Those elected are as follows: Supervisor, Enno J. Pruim; Clerk, Charles M. Kay; Treasurer, Barney Klouw; School Inspector, Benjamin F. Eames; Highway Commissioner, Herman S. Nordhold; Justice of the Peace, John M. Cornelius; Constables, Daniel C. Alston, Frederick C. Willie, Charles Bolthouse, Charles Allen, Jr.; The Republican State ticket had 91 majority; Salary amendment 96 majority.

Allegan County.

LAKETOWN.

electd the entire republican ticket without opposition, as follows: Henry Brinkman, Supervisor; Benj. Neerkink, Clerk; Henry J. Klomparsen, Treasurer; Irvine Bell, Justice; Henry Lugers, Highway Commissioner; Irvin Bell, School Inspector.

SAUGATUCK.

A "union" ticket was in the field; but the Republicans concluded that they would be heard from. The result was that Mr. John Nies was elected Supervisor, on the Republican ticket.

FILLMORE.

The "caucus" ticket was elected. The following were the successful candidates: Supervisor, H. J. Klomparsen; Clerk, Gerrit Wiltedink; Treasurer, Albert S. Fairbanks; School Inspector, Germ W. Mokma; Justice of the Peace, Jan W. Garvelink; Highway Commissioner, Derk Lenters; Constables, Frank Fairbanks, Evert Mulder, G. Rutgers, Derk Lenters.

OVERISEL.

Only one ticket was run, which resulted as follows: Supervisor, G. H. Nykerk, (rep.) 159; Clerk, John Kollen, (dem.) 153; Treasurer, G. J. Maatman, (dem.) 163; Justice, M. Heyboer, (dem.) 161; Justice, J. H. Slotman, (dem.) 161; Highway Com., J. H. Slotman, (dem.) 157; Drain

Com., H. Beltman, (dem.) 154; School Inspector, P. Lepeltak, (Pro.) 163; Constables, Hein Brinkman, (rep.) 161; J. H. Maatman, (dem.) 163; J. H. Kropscot, (dem.) 160; J. H. Walkotte, (rep.) 163.

Scissoring.

J. B. Baile, one of the first settlers of Allegan, died last night. Mr. and Mrs. Hein Lankheet are rejoicing over another son, born last Tuesday, and weighing 74 pounds. The Spiral Spring Cart Co., are shipping large numbers of their carts and are rushed with work at their factory. —Allegan Journal.

Yesterday Messrs. Marsh and Dewing made an important sale of real estate, it being of four lots from their newly acquired purchase, the Kellogg square. Albert Stegeman was the buyer and the tract extends north and south through the square, 100 feet wide and 250 feet long. It is the buyer's intention to build this season on these lots a large general store, occupying the Trowbridge st. front and extending 100 feet back, using brick and making it two stories high with basement under the whole. The building will cost \$10,000 and Mr. Stegeman says it will be in every way first-class and an ornament to the town. Don't it really begin to look as if Allegan will boom this summer? —Allegan Gazette.

"Onions for nothing, apples for ten cents and potatoes for nine cents a bushel! People ought to live cheaply in Muskegon!" remarked a gentleman this morning in looking up the condition of the local market.

Tuesday morning, the crew of the harbor tug, Newell Avey saved two men, Wm. Bush and John Johnson, from a certain death by drowning at Port Sherman. The men had drunk too much, and were moving unsteadily in a skiff, when it capsized with them and sent them headlong under the water. The Avey lowered a boat and plucked them out. Prof. A. G. Rowe, who was on the Avey at the time pulled out one of the men and shook the water out of him.

S. Vanbrunt, a prominent mill owner and citizen of Chester township said in the MONITOR office, the other day: "We of Chester township want to get into Muskegon county as soon as possible. All of our business naturally comes into Muskegon; our best roads lead here, and we want to get out of Ottawa county, anyway. We don't have much business in Grand Haven, and its a round-about way to get there, anyway. Every man, woman and child in Chester wants to get into Muskegon county." —Labor Monitor, Muskegon.

The three passenger steamers—Douglas, Kalamazoo and Pilgrim—which will run this year from here to Chicago, will have altogether sleeping accommodations for 243 passengers without crowding. —Saugatuck Commercial.

The people of our city are much interested in the rumored removal of the C. & W. M. Railway offices from this city to Grand Rapids, and are properly bestirring themselves to prevent it if possible. If these general offices go, the shops are not unlikely to follow ere long, and the departure of these also would be felt as a serious loss, as they employ many men and have been considered fixed institutions. Everything that can be done should be tried to prevent this removal. —Muskegon Chronicle.

The Seniors have requested of the faculty permission to do away with the orations usually delivered at the Commencement exercises. Upon careful consideration, the request has been granted. The omission will probably be filled by an address from some well known speaker of the day; thus ensuring a treat to the students and citizens which will be a marked contrast to the time-honored and fossilized orations of the past.

We must never forget that our college is sustained to a great extent by the liberality of the people who surround us.

The student should always believe in patronizing the merchants of the city in which he lives. No free trade idea should enter his mind, when he desires to purchase anything. If he can possible do it let him buy everything here. Show the merchants of Holland that you desire their welfare, and soon you will raise up friends for the maintenance of our college. —Hope College Anchor.

A Woman's Discovery

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co. of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at the drugstore of Yates & Kane, Holland; and A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

PAINTS! PAINTS!

I have just received a large stock of the celebrated Harrison's Ready Mixed Paints. They are warranted to you to be the best paint in the market. A full line of all kinds of painting and wall finishing materials always in stock and at bottom prices. Call and get my prices on Paints, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, Brushes, Wall finish and all goods in the painting line. My stock of drugs and medicines is pure and always fresh. H. WALSH, Druggist. 10-3mos.

Mrs. Best has the latest patterns for stamping dresses; also braiding figured silks, and cheap satin in light shades for fancy work.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Brusse Bros. are making special inducements for Early Spring orders. Call and see them.

RAISING THE BLOCKADE.

A Young Man's Brilliant Idea Knocks Out a Grim Female Teacher.

A certain educational institution not 100 miles from Albany, has a series of very rigid rules relative to the conduct of its students outside of school hours. One of these rules is to the effect that no young lady student must go out after dark in the company of a man, be he high or low degree. This rule is enforced very strictly, and the young ladies are much in terror of the penalties alleged to be inflicted upon any unfortunate creature caught violating this rule. Recently, however, a young lady student attended an entertainment upon the invitation of a gentleman of her acquaintance and was unfortunate enough to be discovered by a grim-faced lady teacher of the institution in question. The teacher was evidently not quite sure of the girl's identity, but decided that on her way home she would wait for a while in front of the girl's boarding house, which was directly on her route, and confront the culprit in the very act of disobeying the cast-iron law of the school. The young people were just behind her, however, and saw her pause before the boarding house. They retired to the shadow of the trees and waited. The grim teacher never stirred. It was growing late, but she evidently intended to secure her victim. The young people were just beginning to grow uneasy, when a brilliant thought occurred to the young man. With the fair student upon his arm, he did what is usually deemed impossible—he found the officer on that beat. A short explanation and a glance from the bright eyes of the perplexed maiden settled the matter and the stalwart "copper" walked back to where the lone watch stood and said roughly: "Come, now, you've been here long enough; move on, or I'll pill you in."

Thoroughly frightened, the poor woman stood for a moment and then walked on as rapidly as offended dignity would permit. When she was out of sight the smiling youngsters made a fair appearance, and with a demure commencement the young lady bade her friend good-night and entered the house. The teacher, somehow, never reported the case.

JERUSALEM.

The Sacred City Growing in Size and Population at a Remarkable Rate.

A German newspaper published in Palestine states that the city of Jerusalem is growing in size and population at a remarkable rate. Its growth is all the more surprising because neither its situation nor its trade is favorable to a rapid increase. It lies among a not very fertile group of mountains; it is next to no commerce, and it has no manufactures. Nevertheless new buildings are rising daily; churches, gardens, and institutes of various kinds are filling up the formerly desolate neighborhood to the distance of half an hour's walk beyond the old city limits. The Jews are to the front as builders. Their houses spring out of the ground like mushrooms—uniform, ugly, one storied, plentifully supplied with windows, but with no manner of adornment. The Rotaschids have completed a new hospital. Close beside it there is a new Abyssinian church. The Russians are also great builders; they have erected a new church, consular, lodging houses for pilgrims of the orthodox national churches, and a hospital. Near to the Russian group stands the "German House" for the German Roman Catholics, from whose top the German and Papal flags float side by side. The Russians have built a high tower upon the Mount of Olives, from whose summit the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea can both be seen. The Greeks and Armenians are also busy builders, but they provide for the bodily rather than the religious demands of the pilgrims. The former build cafes and bazars, and the latter set up shops.

The Barber Stilleed. Greedy barber—"Hair cut, sir?" Curt customer—"No, sir." Greedy barber—"Very long, sir; reaches your coat collar." Curt customer—"Well, if it annoys you very much I'll have my tailor cut my clothes de-colleta."

C. A. Stevenson, (Successor to H. Wykhuyzen) has moved his stock to the Metz Building, Eighth Street, opposite H. Walsh's drug store, Holland. 5-8t

He Sent Eighty Miles for It.

Milo Page, of San Bernardino, Cal., on Sept. 9, 1888, writes as follows: In 1858 I was taken with bilious colic, being then seventeen years old. Yearly attacks followed, and at length they became more frequent. In 1872, while residing in Oakland, I suffered severely from this disease, and was informed by Dr. Pinkerton that it was chronic and incurable.

While prostrated by a severe attack, a friend induced me to take a large dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters, Old Style, probably four wine glasses full. In less than half an hour I was free from pain. I followed this up with three wine glasses a day—one, half an hour before each meal—until I used up the bottle.

For over seven years I was perfectly free from bilious colic, but in the fall of '79 I was engaged in mining in Nevada, and the coarse food I ate brought on a sharp attack. I was far from any drug store, but I despatched a courier eighty miles for a bottle of Vinegar Bitters.

When he returned I was unable to speak, but I put the bottle to my lips, took two swallows, and in twenty minutes the pain left me. I finished the bottle as before, taking three doses daily, and for nine years afterward I was perfectly free from the dreaded disease.

A month ago it returned, but trying the old remedy, Vinegar Bitters, I was cured, as before.

I write this because you do not especially recommend Vinegar Bitters for bilious colic. Only those who have suffered the agonies of this disease, can understand what a boon a sure cure is, and in Old Style Vinegar Bitters you have the best, and perhaps the only real remedy known.

In reply to Mr. Page we will say that Vinegar Bitters cures hundreds of diseases; we have not the space to catalogue them, and perhaps if we published them those unacquainted by experience with our valuable remedy, might doubt its efficacy still, as so many worthless preparations are thrust on the market, and puffed in so many extravagant ways.

The fact remains, however, that those who have been accustomed to take Vinegar Bitters for any length of time, are hale and hearty, whether they are young or old. Those who doubt and fail to take it, are likely to fall into all manner of ailments, great and small. Vinegar Bitters, both Old and New Styles, keep those who take them fresh, fair, healthy, and younglooking, and when we once gain a customer, we keep them always, like Mr. Page, who sent eighty miles for Vinegar Bitters, and it was almost a ride for life.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Ottawa Station.

April 3.
Notice is hereby given that the W. C. T. U. of Ottawa Station, will meet at the house of Mrs. F. W. Headly on Wednesday, April 10th, for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year.
Mrs. M. A. BEMENT, Rec. Sec'y.

Zutphen.

April 2.
Last week being fair weather, the farmers here commenced to plow.... On Wednesday, March 27, Mr. B. R. Tolma died after an illness of only a few days. He was buried last Saturday, in the Zutphen cemetery. The funeral services were held in the Holland Christian Reformed Church, Rev. G. Broene officiating.... Mr. J. Koster and Mrs. M. Rijkma who both have been suffering all winter, are very low.... Mr. Albert Bosch, son of Henry Bosch has left for Cleveland, Ohio, to study the art of stenography. CORR.

West Olive.

April 4.
This is a pleasant day here.... Miss Minnie Irish has returned from Grand Haven.... Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Avery, returned from his father's yesterday, bringing with them his sisters Annie and Eunice and his brother Elmer; Mr. Avery is getting better again.... Mrs. Van der Heide, who came from Holland and has been quite poorly since moving here, is some better.... Mr. C. Newman, has gone to Fennville, to work for the summer, and his grand father and father have gone there on a visit.... Mrs. Peterson came back from Nunica to-day. Her son Charles, was in a critical condition, with quick consumption.... Dr. Mabbs of Holland, came on the train to-day; he goes to visit Mrs. N. Kelly, who is ailing.... Jas. Reynolds, a former resident here, came back to day.... Mr. and Mrs. Wood, have been here a while from Coldwater. They have gone back, accompanied by Mrs. John Bedell, who will visit for a time.

L. O. U.

Received too late for last week.

New Holland.

Mar. 28.
The fine weather during March enabled the farmers to do up all their odd jobs and some have already begun ploughing. It may be expected that as soon as it is warm enough that the seeding will be done on short notice.... A meeting of the farmers was held at the school house on last Saturday for the purpose of discussing the advantages of manufacturing cheese. Statistics were presented showing that the factory at this place has paid the farmers more for their milk during the past season than any other factory in Ottawa county. The best of feeling prevailed and after the election of officers the farmers went to their homes well convinced that in the manufacture of cheese they will get value received for their milk.... Mr. D. M. Stegenga, Prin. of the Yntema school in Jamestown, is enjoying a short vacation with friends and relatives at this place.... Mr. L. Reuse is out inspecting schools of Holland township, this week.... School closes to-day for a week's vacation; the teachers expect to attend the institute at Coopersville.... The committee for securing funds to pay the church indebtedness are meeting with excellent success scarcely any of the subscriptions are less than ten dollars.... Mr. Martin Van der Schouw and daughter of Antrim Co., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Coburn. CORR.

[OFFICIAL.] Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., April 2, 1889.
The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.
Present: Mayor De Roo, Aldermen Carr, Kappel, De Vries, De Merell, Kramer, Van Putten, and Van Ark, and the Clerk.
Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.
M. F. Jonkman and ten others petitioned as follows:

Holland, Mich., March 2nd, 1889.
To the Common Council of the City of Holland: GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned, freeholders and owners of property abutting on the south side of Eleventh street in the City of Holland respectfully request and petition your honorable body to have a sidewalk laid on the south side of said Eleventh street, between River and Maple streets, and that said improvement be ordered done immediately under the provisions of the ordinance regulating sidewalks, and your petitioners will ever gratefully acknowledge the provisions of ordinance regulating the same.

The following bills were presented for payment, viz: Globe Light and Heat Co., lighting street lamps seventeen nights in the month of March 1889 \$90.00; J. van Dyk, lumber \$7.70; Geo. H. Sipp, salary as city clerk March 1889 \$41.00; Frank Van Dyk, salary as city marshal March \$25.00; Wm. Verbeek, salary as city treasurer March 1889 \$23.91; A. De Feyt, salary as street commissioner March 1889 \$23.17; J. De Feyt, drays for fire department \$1.25; H. Raffanid, paid one poor order \$3.00; R. A. Sipp, covering 182 new and old library books \$9.10; P. H. Carr, service registration and election \$7.50; T. Kappel, service registration and election \$7.50; D. De Vries, service registration and election \$7.50; G. H. N. De Merell, service registration and election \$7.50; J. Kramer, service registration and election and room rent \$12.50; L. Van Putten, service registration and election \$7.50; H. Van Ark, service registration and election \$7.50; G. Walker, service inspector of election \$1.50; C. M. Steffens, service clerk of election \$4.50; J. Benkens, service clerk of election \$4.50; J. Dykema, service inspector of election \$4.50; Geo. H. Sipp, service registration and room rent \$8.00; L. T. Kauters, service inspector of election \$4.50; A. Van B. service inspector of election \$4.50; J. De Feyt, drays \$1.00. Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The committee on poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee, recommending \$27.50 for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending April 17th, 1889, and having recommended temporary aid to the amount of \$10.25. Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.

To the Common Council of the City of Holland: GENTLEMEN:—Your special committee on Black River bridge would report that they have had several conferences with the Township authorities and have agreed upon the main features of such bridge, as follows: That said bridge shall be a wooden truss bridge with a single one hundred and fifty foot span, and to be built of pine, dressed surfboards, and painted with red lead, and low dividing guard rail in centre of roadway, and low dividing guard rail in centre of roadway, and to be white oak piles driven with a 30.0 lb. hammer with 36 ft. travel, and to be set close together, and to arrange other necessary mooring system forming the abutments. Protection of abutments to consist of piling extending 24 ft. up stream and 16 feet down stream, from the abutments. Your committee is informed that the directors of the Township at their annual meeting yesterday voted in favor of a single span bridge and we now recommend that this City join with the Township in building a bridge substantially as above indicated, each corporation to pay one-half of the cost of construction. We would advise against joining with the Township in the construction or maintenance of any embankment or roadway at either end of said bridge. Your committee also advise authority to join with the Township in securing plans for said bridge, and to arrange other necessary preliminaries as the condition of the old bridge is such as to admit of no delay. Respectfully submitted. Signed: D. De Vries, T. Kappel, R. N. De Merell, C. J. De Roo, special committee on Black River Bridge.—Report adopted.

and the committee authorized as per their request.
Justice of the peace Isaac Fairbanks reported for the month of March 1889.—Filed.
The street commissioner reported for the month of March 1889.—Filed.
The following claims approved by the Board of Water Commissioners were certified to the Common Council for payment, viz: J. Benkens, salary as engineer March 1889 \$30.00; P. Winter, salary as engineer March 1889 \$30.00; J. De Feyt, drays \$2.75; Standard Oil Co. oil, cap oil, oil \$17.01.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.
Council adjourned to Thursday, April 4th, 1889. 7.30 p.m.

Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk.

HOLLAND, MICH., April 4, 1889.
The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Mayor.
Present: Mayor De Roo, Aldermen Carr, Kappel, De Vries, De Merell and Kramer, and the Clerk.
Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following claim was presented, viz: H. D. Werkman, paid six poor orders \$7.50.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer in payment thereof.

The clerk reported that according to the annual settlement March 19, 1889, there was in the library fund twenty-four dollars five moneys received from justices of the peace of the City of Holland for violations of the penal laws of the State, and recommended that the city treasurer pay the same into the treasury of Ottawa county.—Accepted and recommendation ordered carried out.

On motion of A. L. Kramer the sum of five cents remaining in Tenth street special assessment fund was directed to be transferred to the general fund.

On motion of Ald. De Vries the Mayor appointed the following committee on canvass of votes cast at the annual charter election held on Monday the first day of April 1889 Aldermen De Vries, Kramer and Carr.

Ald. Van Putten here appeared and took his seat.
Ald. Kappel was excused from further attendance at this meeting.

The following named persons having received the greatest number of votes for the office set opposite their respective names were declared elected, viz:

For Mayor, Henry Kremers;
For Supervisor, Gerrit J. Van Duren;
For City Clerk, George H. Sipp;
For City Marshal, Richard Van den Berg;
For City Treasurer, William Verbeek;
For Justice of the Peace, Isaac Fairbanks;
For School Inspectors, for fall term, James A. Mabbs and George Ballard.

For Aldermen: First Ward, Frank H. Carr; Second Ward, Dirk De Vries; Third Ward, John Kramer; Fourth Ward, full term, Rudolph Habermann; Fourth Ward, for one year, Marius Van Putten.

For Constables: First Ward, Jacob Lokker; Second Ward, Jacob De Feyt; Third Ward, Arend Verlee; Fourth Ward, Richard Van den Berg.
Council adjourned.

GEORGE H. SIPP, City Clerk.

LUCK-BEARING HORSESHOES

Leave it on the Door—A Superstition Nelson Believed In.

The old superstition of nailing a horseshoe over the door of a house as a protection against evil spirits, and an assurance of good luck, is as widely spread in the United States as it is in England or Ireland. It also prevails among nearly all Teutonic and Scandinavian races, and flourishes largely in the East and West Indies and Hindoostan. The old writers tell us that there are three elements united in the horseshoe—in the first place it is crescent shaped, secondly it is a portion of the horse, and lastly it is made of iron. Popular superstition has long endowed iron with protecting qualities. During the time of the plague in Rome, the inhabitants of the Eternal City drove nails in the walls of their houses as a safeguard against the dread disease. When the Arabs in the desert are overtaken by the deadly simoon, they seek succor from heaven by crying "Iron! iron!" Celtic, Finnish, and Welsh superstition all agree that against witchcraft iron is considered the only guard. Custom even recites that it has always been considered a good omen to find old iron, and particularly to find an old horseshoe. In the mythology of England, horses were, and are to this day, looked upon as luck-bringers. In some parts of England nowadays it is still thought that many forms of disease can be cured in burning a horse alive. A horse's hoof placed under an invalid's bed is considered a specific for many complaints in the north of Scotland. Many years ago, in Ireland, so it is said, upon the death of a favorite horse, its feet and legs were hung up in the house, and even the hoofs are kept sacred. All of which, it is claimed, serve as a preventive of ill luck or disease.

Even in New York, among a certain class, the horseshoe may be seen nailed up over many a house or shop door. The well-known song which was sung by Edward Harrigan a few years ago made a lasting impression, and served to remind many of the luck attending old iron shoes. One of the stanzas was:

There's a story that is told in Irish history,
Far beyond the days of King Bora,
That luck will sure always wait upon you
If you pick up on the road a horse's shoe.

On account of its form, historians state that the qualities formerly ascribed to the crescent have been transferred to the horseshoe. The Chinese build the temples at the present day in a semi circle form like a horseshoe, and the Moors use it in their architecture. Lord Nelson nailed a horseshoe to the mast of his flagship Victory, and guarded it as if it had been a citadel. Dr. James of London, who earned the sobriquet of "Lucky" from the amount of money he made out of his patent medicines, attributed his phenomenal success to the finding of a horseshoe, which symbol he adopted as a crest for his carriage.

MISS LAURA DAINTRY.

A Young Woman of Nineteen Who Has Created a Literary Sensation.

Last winter a girl of 19 went to New York, unknown, and in less than a twelvemonth has made a little flurry in the literary world and become the talk of the clubs and cafes. This is Laura Daintrey, the author of "Errors," and "Miss Varian of New York." The critics give the quality of the matter she writes no quarter, but a cone de the work clever, and the author's identity as a possible future factor in literature. The work is objective and in some degree brilliant, and this is what saves it from proscription for it is a detailed account of the life of the demi-monde. This class in New York has never had an expositor before, but the wonder of it is that a young girl should be the first to hold the mirror up to this sort of nature.

Miss Daintrey is a beautiful girl, with blonde hair bound loosely about a marvellously shaped head; low, broad brow, and large brown eyes of much expression; nose straight, with that bewitching upward angle at the base which indicates coquetry; and penetration, the sort described by Tennyson as "heaven-tilted"—she strikes the eye at once as being extraordinary. She is fond of bangles and jewelry, and beads and burs pinned on. Her dress is individual, and she affects loose gowns and Greek effects. She has no religious belief and is radical in most things; she is superstitious and consults a dream book. She was born in Australia and has grown up in England. Her father is a member of the firm of Arnold & Constable of New York, and is a nephew of Constable.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

"When the spring time comes," we usually find ourselves drowsy and exhausted, owing to the impure and sluggish state of the blood. To remedy this trouble, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most powerful, yet safe and economical, blood-purifier in existence.

A QUER QUESTION.
There passed through Palatka, Fla., recently, a man of about forty winters, who was an object of pity and yet withal was somewhat amusing. He was sane on all subjects but one, and that he imagined himself a teapot. He would put his left arm into the shape of a teapot, be rounding one arm to represent the spout and the other to represent the handle. While in that shape he became very uneasy if any one came near, fearing they might break off the handle or spout. He would not speak, but would make a danger signal with his mouth to represent the escaping steam. Then he would turn around, swaying to and fro among those around him, fully satisfied that he was a teapot.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters. Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only 50 cts. a bottle at the drug stores of Yates & Kand, Holland, and A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

If your cough keeps you awake and restless at night, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and obtain immediate relief. This remedy allays inflammation, heals the pulmonary organs, induces sleep, and restores health. The sooner you begin the better.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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

1889.

We disposed of a large number of houses and lots in the city, and farms in the surrounding country, during the past year. But we have not finished the good work and still have a stock of HOMES for all. We can sell you a house and lot in the City of Holland, at very low prices, and on easy terms. We have houses for sale ranging in price from \$500 to \$3,000. City lots, upon which you can build your own home

FOR

from \$150 to \$500. If you prefer to rent, we have charge of a number of convenient houses which can be rented. If you wish to sell, instead of buy, we can dispose of your property for you at reasonable terms.

If you wish to buy a farm we can suit you with

ALL

kinds of lands in the vicinity of Holland. Remember that Holland and the country surrounding it is growing rapidly, and that all kinds of real estate is sure to advance in price here. Call on, or address the

Holland Real Estate Exchange,
J. C. POST, Manager.

Holland City, Michigan,

WM. THOMAS,

Paper Hanger and Decorator,
House and Sign Painting.

All work done in promptly first-class style.

Orders can be left at Meyer, Brouwer & Co.'s and S. Reidsema's, or at residence, over Misses Werkman's Millinery Store, Eighth street.



PEERLESS DYES AND THE BEST FOR BLACK STOCKINGS.
Made in 49 Colors that neither smut, wash out nor fade.
Sold by Druggists. Also
Peerless Bronze Paints—6 colors.
Peerless Laundry Blueing.
Peerless Ink Powders—7 colors.
Peerless Shoe & Harness Dressing.
Peerless Egg Dyes—8 colors.

WALL PAPER

—AND—

DECORATIONS!

All grades and patterns. The finest stock in the city, at the

Furniture Store.

—OF—

S. REIDSEMA.

I keep a full stock of Wall Paper at reduced prices, and my assortment is full and complete.

Give me a call, and examine my stock.

SPRING

Has arrived and so has a NEW STOCK —OF— Dress Goods,

SATEENS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, DAMASKS, COTTONS, ETC.

At the store of G. Van Putten & Sons.

Also a large stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods, including Fancy Woolen Shirts, White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats and Caps, Neckties, &c.

The largest and finest assortment of

BUTTONS in the city.

A FULL LINE OF

Family Groceries KEPT IN STOCK.

Give Us a Call.

De Kraker & De Koster,

Dealers in

FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED

MEATS.

Parties desiring

Choice Steaks and Roasts

Are especially invited to call.

Market on River Street

DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888.

New Stock

—OF—

DRESS GOODS

—AND—

CLOTHING

Just received at

E. J. HARRINGTON'S.

Also a new stock of

STONEWARE

just received.

A first-class line of

Family Groceries

Constantly kept in stock.

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

Have the best and largest stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for Men, Boys and Children.

Also

HATS and CAPS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc., Etc.

From this date we shall give a deduction of 25 per cent or one quarter of the price on all

Overcoats

—AND—

Woolen Underwear

For cash.

Third door east of Pos Office.

JONKMAN & DYKEMA.

Dec. 29th, 1888.

A NEW LINE

—OF—

Carpets and Rugs

Just Received and Sold at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

THE FINEST SELECTION OF

Wall - Paper

AND

Ceiling

Decorations

at greatly reduced prices.

We are receiving daily, new

Children's CARRIAGES,

VERY FINE AND CHEAP.

All at the Large Furniture Store of

MEYER, BROUWER & CO., RIVER STREET.

I have on hand a variety of twenty different kinds

Oliver Chilled Plows

and have sold these goods for sixteen years. My claims are that they will excel anything on the American market. I would like the trade of all our farmers on these goods and give them trial terms.

Also have on hand a fine line of

Open and Top Buggies,

JACKSON LUMBER WAGONS,

The Late Improved Reed Spring Tooth Harrow.

Farmer's Favorite and Buckeye Grain Drills.

Give me a call if in need of any of these goods, and you will be treated with courtesy.

All good warranted.

B. VAN RAALTE.

BRUSSE BROS.,

HATTERS,

Have the largest line of Fashionable

Hats in the city.

Soft Hats, All Shapes,

Stiff Hats, All Styles,

Crush Hats. All Sizes.

Call and see our \$1.50 Stiff Fnr Hat.

LION HATS A SPECIALTY.

We also have a full line of Furnishing Goods.

FLANNEL SHIRTS AT ALL PRICES.

Agents for the well known Gold and

Silver Shirts.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

HE TALKS OF THE WONDERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Some of the Most Awful Disasters in History Have Occurred During the Past Nine Decades—The Spirit of Christianity Spreading Over the Earth.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached a sermon in Kansas City last Sunday on "Wonders of Disaster and Blessing," his text being, "I will show wonders in the Heavens and in the earth." Joel ii, 30. He said:

Dr. Cumming—great and good man—would have told us the exact time of the fulfillment of this prophecy. As I stepped into his study in London on my arrival from Paris just after the French had surrendered at Sedan, the good doctor said to me: "It is just as I told you about France; people laughed at me because I talked about the seven horns and the vials, but I foresaw all this from the Book of Daniel and the Book of Revelation." Not taking any such responsibility in the interpretation of the passage, I simply assert that there is in it suggestions of many things in our time.

Our eyes dilate and our hearts quicken its pulsations as we read of events in the Third century, the Sixth century, the Eighth century, the Fourteenth century, but there are more far-reaching events crowded into the Nineteenth century than into any other, and the last quarter bids fair to eclipse the preceding three quarters. We read in the daily newspapers of events announced in one paragraph and without any special emphasis—of events which a Herodotus, a Josephus, a Xenophon, a Gibbon would have taken whole chapters or whole volumes to elaborate. Looking out upon our time, we must cry out in the words of the text: "Wonders in the Heavens and in the earth."

I propose to show you that the time in which we live is wonderful for disaster and wonderful for blessing, for there must be lights and shades in this picture as in all others. Need I argue this day that our time is wonderful for disaster? Our world has had a rough time since by the hand of God it was bowled out into space. It is an epileptic earth; convulsion after convulsion; frosts pounding it with sledge hammer and icebergs, and fires melting it with furnaces seven hundred times heated. It is a wonder to me it has lasted so long. Meteors shooting by on this side and grazing it, and meteors shooting by on the other side and grazing it, none of them slowing up for safety. Whole fleets and navies and armies and whole worlds sweeping all about us. Our earth like a fishing smack off the banks of Newfoundland, while the Etna and Germanic and the Arizona and the City of New York rush by. Besides that, our world has by sin been damaged in its eternal machinery, and ever and anon the furnaces have burst, and the walking beams of the mountain have broken, and the islands have shipped a sea, and the great bulk of the world has been jarred with accidents that ever and anon threatened immediate demolition. But it seems to us as if our century were especially characterized by disaster, volcanic, cyclonic, oceanic, epidemic. I say volcanic, because an earthquake is only a volcano hushed up. When Stromboli and Cotopaxi and Vesuvius stop breathing, let the foundations of the earth beware. Seven thousand earthquakes in two centuries recorded in the catalogue of the British association. Trajan, the Emperor, goes to ancient Antioch, and amid the splendors of his reception is met by an earthquake that nearly destroys the Emperor's life. Lisbon, fair and beautiful at 1 o'clock on the 1st of November, 1755, in six minutes 60,000 have perished, and Voltaire writes of them: "For that region it was the last judgment, nothing wanting but a trumpet!" Europe and America feeling the throb; 1,500 chimneys in Boston partly or fully destroyed.

But the disasters of other centuries have had their counterpart in our own. In 1812 Caracas was caught in the grip of the earthquake; in 1822, in Chili, 100,000 square miles of land by volcanic force upheaved to four and seven feet of permanent elevation; in 1854 Japan felt the geological agony; Naples shaken in 1857; Mexico in 1858; Modena, the capital of the Argentine Republic, in 1861; Manila terrorized in 1863; the Hawaiian Islands by such force uplifted and let down in 1871; Nevada shaken in 1871; Antioch in 1872; California in 1873; San Salvador in 1873; while in 1883 what a subterranean excitement! Ichia, an island of the Mediterranean, a beautiful Italian watering place, vineyard clad, surrounded by all natural charm and historical reminiscence; yonder, Capri, the summer resort of the Roman emperors; yonder, Naples, the paradise of art—this beautiful island suddenly uprooted into the trough of the earth, 8,000 merry makers perishing, and some of them so far down beneath the reach of human obsequies that it may be said of many a one of them as it was said of Moses, "The Lord buried him." Italy weeping, all Europe weeping, all Christendom weeping where there were hearts to sympathize and Christians to pray. But while the nations were measuring that magnitude of disaster, measuring it not with golden rod like that with which the angel measured Heaven, but with the black rule of death, Java, with the Indian archipelago, the most fertile island of all the earth, is caught in the grip of the earthquake, and mountain after mountain falls down, and city after city, until that island, which produces the healthiest beverage of all the world, has produced the ghastliest accident of the century. One hundred thousand people dying, dying, dead, dead.

But look at the disasters cyclonic. At the mouth of the Ganges are three islands—the Hattin, the Sundep, and the Dakin Shabazore. In the midnight of October, 1877, on all those three islands the cry was: "The waters, the waters!" A cyclone arose and rolled the sea over those three islands, and of a population of 340,000, 215,000 were drowned. Only those saved who had climbed to the top of the highest trees. Did you ever see a cyclone? No? Then I pray God you may never see one. I saw one on the ocean, and it swept us eight hundred miles back from our course, and for thirty-six hours during the cyclone and after it we expected every moment to go to the bottom. They told us before we returned at 9 o'clock that the barometer had fallen, but at 11 o'clock at night we were awakened with the shock of the waves. All the lights out! Crash! went all the life boats. Waters rushing through the skylights down into the cabin and down on the furnaces until they hissed and smoked in the deluge. Seven hundred people praying, blaspheming, shrieking. Our great ship passed a moment on the top of a mountain of phosphorescent fire, and then plunged down, down, down, until it seemed as if she never would again be righted. Ah! you never want

to see a cyclone at sea. But I was in Minnesota, where there was one of those cyclones on land that swept the city of Rochester from its foundations, and took dwelling houses, barns, men, women, children, horses, cattle, and tossed them into indiscriminate ruin, and lifted a rail train and dashed it down, a mightier hand than that of the engineer on the air-brake. Cyclone in Kansas, cyclone in Missouri, cyclone in Wisconsin, cyclone in Illinois, cyclone in Iowa. Satan, prince of the power of the air, never made such cyclonic disturbances as he has in our day. And am I not right in saying that one of the characteristics of the time in which we live is disaster cyclonic?

But look at the disasters oceanic. Shall I call the roll of the dead shipping? Ye monsters of the deep, answer when I call your names. Ville de Havre, the Schiller, City of Boston, the Melville, the President, the Cimbric. But why should I go on calling the roll when none of them answer, and the roll is as long as the white scroll of the Atlantic surf at Cape Hatteras breakers? If the oceanic cables could report all the scattered life and all the bleached bones that they rub against in the depths of the ocean, what a message of pathos and tragedy for both beaches! In one storm eighty fishermen perished off the coast of Newfoundland, and whole fleets of them off the coast of England. God help the poor fellows at sea, and give high seats in Heaven to the Grace Darling and the Ida Lewis and the life-boat men hovering around Goodwin's Sands and the Skerries. The sea, owning three-fourths of the earth, proposes to capture the other fourth, and is bombarding the land all around the earth. The moving of our hotels at Brighton Beach backward one hundred yards from where they once stood, a type of what is going on all around the world and on every coast. The Dead Sea rolls to-day where ancient cities stood. Pillars of temples that stood on hills geologists now find three-quarters under the water or altogether submerged. The sea having wrecked so many merchantmen and flotillas, wants to wreck the continents, and hence disasters oceanic.

Look at the disasters epidemic. I speak not of the plague in the fourth century that ravaged Europe, and in Moscow and the Neapolitan dominions and Marseilles wrought such terror in the Eighteenth century, but I look at the yellow fever, and the cholera, and the diphtheria and the scarlet fever, and typhoid of our own time. Hear the wailing of Memphis, and Shreveport, and New Orleans, and Jacksonville, of the last few decades. From Hindur, India, where every twelfth year three million devotees congregate, the caravans brought the cholera, and that one disease slew eighteen thousand in eight days in Bombay. Twelve thousand in one summer slain by it in India and twenty-five thousand in Egypt. Disasters epidemic. Some of the finest monuments in Greenwood and Laurel Hill and Mount Auburn are to doctors who lost their life battling with Southern epidemics.

But now I turn the leaf in my subject, and I plant the white lilies and the palm tree amid the night shade and the myrtle. This no more characterized by wonders of blessing. Blessing of longevity; the average of human life rapidly increasing. Forty years now worth four hundred years once. Now I can travel from Manitoba to New York in three days and three nights. In other times it would have taken three months. In other words, three days and three nights now are worth three months of other days. The average of human life practically greater now than when Noah lived his 950 years and Methuselah lived his 969 years. Blessings of intelligence: The Salmon P. Chase and the Abraham Lincoln and the Henry Wilsons of the coming time will not be required to learn to read by pine knot lights, or seated on shoemaker's bench, nor will the Fergusons have to study astronomy while watching the cattle. Knowledge rolls its tides along every poor man's door, and his children may go down and bathe in them. If the philosophers of the last century were called up to recite in a class with our boys at the Polytechnic, or our girls at the Packer, those old philosophers would be sent down to the foot of the class because they failed to answer the questions! Free libraries in all the important towns and cities of the land. Historical alcoves and poetical shelves and magazine tables for all that desire to walk through them or sit down at them. Blessings of quick information: Newspapers falling all around us thick as leaves in a September equinox. News three days old, rapid and stale. We see the whole world twice a day—through the newspaper at the breakfast table, and through the newspaper at the tea table, with an "extra" here and there between.

Blessing of Gospel proclamation: Do you not know that nearly all the missionary societies have been born in this century? and nearly all the Bible societies, and nearly all the great philanthropic movements? A secretary of one of the denominations said to me the other day in Dakota: "You were wrong when you said our denomination averaged a new church every day of the year; they established nine in one week, so you are far within the truth." A clergyman of our own denomination said: "I have just been out establishing five mission stations." I tell you Christianity is on the march, while infidelity is dwindling into imbecility. While infidelity is thus dwindling and dropping down into imbecility and indecency, the wheel of Christianity is making about a thousand revolutions in a minute. All the copies of Shakespeare and Tennyson and Disraeli and of any ten of the most popular writers of the day, less in number than the copies of the Bible going out from our printing presses. A few years ago, in six weeks, more than two million copies of the New Testament purchased, not given away, but purchased because the world will have it.

More Christian men in high official position to-day in Great Britain and in the United States than ever before. Stop that falsehood going through the newspapers—I have seen it in twenty-two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are all infidels except one. By personal acquaintance I know three of them to be old fashioned evangelical Christians, sitting at the holy sacrament of our Lord Jesus Christ, and I suppose that the majority of them are staunch believers in our Christian religion. And then hear the dying words of Judge Black, a man who had been Attorney General of the United States, and who had been Secretary of the United States, no stronger lawyer of the century than Judge Black—dying, his aged wife kneeling by his side, and uttering that sublime and tender prayer: "O Lord God, from whom I derived my terrestrial existence and in whom I have always trusted, take my spirit to Thyself and let Thy richest blessing come down upon my Mary." The most popular book to-day is the Bible, and the mightiest institution is the church, and the greatest name among the nations, and more honored than any other is the name of Jesus.

Wonders of self sacrifice: A clergyman told me in the Northwest that for six years he was a missionary at the extreme North, living 400 miles from a postoffice, and sometimes he slept out of doors in winter, the thermometer sixty and sixty-five degrees below zero, wrapped in rabbit skins woven together. I said: "Is it possible? You do not mean sixty and sixty-five degrees below zero?" He said: "I do and I am happy." All for Christ. Where is there any other being that will rally such enthusiasm? Mothers sewing their fingers off to educate their boys for the Gospel ministry. For nine years no luxury on the table until the course through grammar school and college and theological seminary be completed. Poor widow putting her mite into the Lord's treasury, the face of emperor of president impressed upon the coin not so conspicuous as the blood with which she earned it. Millions of good men and women, but more women than men, to whom Christ is everything. Christ first and Christ last, and Christ forever.

Why, this age is not so characterized by invention and scientific exploration as it is by Gospel proclamation. You can get no idea of it unless you can ring all the church bells in one chime, and sound all the organs in one diapason, and gather all the congregations in Christendom in one Gloria in Excelsis. Mighty camp meetings. Mighty Ocean Groves. Mighty Chautauques. Mighty conventions of Christian workers. Mighty general assemblies of the Presbyterian Church. Mighty conferences of Methodist Church. Mighty associations of the Baptist Church. Mighty conventions of the Episcopal Church. I think before long the best inventions will not be in railroad stock or Western Union, but in trumpets and cymbals and festal decorations, for we are on the eve of victories wide and world-uplifting. There may be many years of hard work yet before the sun encouraging that I would not be unalloyed angel spread for its last triumphal flight in this day's sunset; or if tomorrow morning the ocean cables should thrill us with the news that Christ the Lord had alighted on Mount Olivet or Mount Calvary to proclaim universal dominion.

O you dead churches, wake up! Throw back the shutters of stiff ecclesiasticism and let the light of the spring morning come in. Morning for the land. Morning for the sea. Morning of emancipation. Morning of light and love and peace. Morning of a day in which there shall be no chains to break, no sorrows to assuage, no despotism to shatter, no woes to compassionate. O Christ, descend! Scattered temple, take the crown! Bruised hands, take the scepter! Wounded foot, step the throne! "Thine is the kingdom."

These things I say because I want you to be alert. I want you to be watching all these wonders unrolling from the heavens and the earth. God has classified them, whether calamitous or pleasing. The divine purposes are harnessed in traces that cannot break, and in girths that cannot slip, and in buckles that cannot loosen, and are driven by reins they must answer. I preach no fatalism. A swarthy engineer at one of the depots in Dakota said: "When will you get on the locomotive and take a ride with us?" "Well," I said, "now, if that suits you?" So I got on one side the locomotive, and a Methodist minister, who was also invited, got on the other side, and between us were the engineer and the stoker. The train started. The engineer had his hand on the agitated pulse of the great engine. The stoker shoveled in the coal and shut the door with a loud clang. A vast plain slipped under us and the hills swept by, and that great monster on which we rode trembled and bounded and snorted and raged as it hurried on. I said to the Methodist minister on the other side the locomotive: "My brother, why should Presbyterians and Methodists quarrel about the decrees and free agency? You see that track, that firm track, that iron track; that is the decree. You see this engineer's arm? That is free agency. How beautifully they work together. They are going to take us through. We could not do without the track, and we could not do without the engineer. So I rejoice day by day. Work for us all to do, and we may turn the crank of the Christian machinery this way or that, for we are free agents; but there is the track laid so long ago no one remembers it, laid by the hand of almighty God in sockets that no terrestrial or satanic pressure can ever affect. And along that track the car of the world's redemption will roll and roll to the Grand Central depot of the millennium. I have no anxiety about the track. I am only afraid that for our indolence God will discharge us and get some other stoker and some other engineer. The train is going through with us or without us. So, my brethren, watch all the events that are going by. If things seem to turn out right give wings to your joy. If things seem to turn out wrong, throw out the anchor of faith and hold fast."

There is a house in London where Peter the Great of Russia lived awhile when he was moving through the land incognito and in workman's dress, that he might learn the wants of the people. A stranger was visiting at that house recently, and saw in a dark attic and old box, and he said to the owner of the house, "What's in that box?" The owner said, "I don't know; that box was there when my father got it. We haven't had any curiosity to look at it; I guess there's nothing in it." "Well," said the stranger, "I'll give you two pounds for it." "Well, done," the two pounds were paid, and recently the contents of that box were sold to the czar of Russia for \$50,000. In it the lathing machine of Peter the Great, his private letters and documents of value beyond all monetary consideration. And here are the events that seem very insignificant and unimportant, but they incase treasures of divine providence and eternities of meaning which after a while God will demonstrate before the ages as being of stupendous value. As near as I can tell from what I see, there must be a God somewhere about.

When Titans play quoits they pitch mountains; but who owns these gigantic forces you have been reading about the last two months? Whose hand is on the throttle valve of the volcanoes? Whose foot suddenly planted on the footstool makes the continents quiver? God! God! He looketh upon the mountains and they tremble. He toucheth the hills and they smoke. God! God! I must be at peace with Him. Through the Lord Jesus Christ this God is mine and he is yours. I put the earthquake that shook Palestine at the crucifixion against all the down rockings of the centuries. This God on our side, we may challenge all the centuries of time and all the cycles of eternity.

Those of us who are in mid-life may well thank God that we have seen so many wondrous things; but there are people here to-day who will see the twentieth century. Things obscure to us will be plain to you yet. The twentieth century will be as far ahead

of the nineteenth as the nineteenth is ahead of the eighteenth, and as you caricature the habits and customs and ignorance of the past, others will caricature this age. Some of you may live to see the shimmering veil between the material and the spiritual world lifted. Magnetism, a word with which we cover up our ignorance, will yet be an explored realm. Electricity, the fiery color of the sky, that Benjamin Franklin lassoed and Morse and Bell and Edison have tried to control, will become completely manageable, and locomotion will be swiftened, and a world of practical knowledge thrown in upon the race. Whether we depart in this century, or whether we see the open gates of a more wonderful century, we will see these things. It does not make much difference where we stand, but the higher the standpoint the larger the prospect. We will see them from Heaven if we do not see them from earth. I was at Fire Island, Long Island, and I went up in the cupola, from which they telegraph to New York the approach of vessels hours before they come into port. There is an opening in the wall, and the operator puts his telescope through that opening and looks out and sees vessels far out at sea. While I was talking with him he went up and looked out. He said: "We are expecting the Arizona tonight." I said: "Is it possible you know all those vessels? Do you know them as you know a man's face?" He said: "Yes, I never make a mistake; before I see the hulks, I often know them by the masts; I know them all, I have watched them so long." Oh, what a grand thing it is to have ships telegraphed and heralded long before they come to port, that friends may come down to the wharf and welcome their long absent ones. So to-day we take our stand in the watch tower and look off and through the glass of inspiration or Providence we look off and see a whole fleet of ships coming in. That is the ship of Peace, flag with one star of Bethlehem floating above the top gallants. That is the ship of the church, mark of salt water high up on the smoke-stack, showing she has had rough weather, but the Captain of salvation commands her and all is well with her. The ship of Heaven, mightiest craft ever launched, millions of passengers waiting for millions more, prophets and apostles and martyrs in the cabin, conquerors at the foot of the mast, while from the rigging hands are waving this way as they knew us, and we wave back again, for they are ours; they went out from our own households. Ours! Hail! Hail! Put off the black and put on the white. Stop tolling the funeral bell and ring the wedding anthem. Shut up the hearse and take the chariot. Now, the ship comes around the great handland. Soon she will strike the wharf and we will go aboard her. Tears for ships going out. Laughter for ships coming in. Now she touches the wharf. Throw on the planks. Block not up that gangway with embracing long lost friends, for you will have eternity of reunion. Stand back and give way until other millions come on. Farewell to sin. Farewell to struggle. Farewell to sickness. Farewell to death. All aboard for Heaven!

Young Doctors' Hardships.

I believe it is true that there are too many doctors and that too many young men study medicine, just now, not only here but also in the European countries. If a young man has both the mental and physical ability to enter the profession—and it is highly important to have both, for only a man with a strong physique ought to become a physician—he should bear well in mind that some years will elapse before he will earn a living, and many years before he will earn more than a bare living. Such being the case, a medical man ought to have enough money to draw upon during his "struggling" years, before his practice will support him. The young man who makes up his mind to become a doctor must be as brave as a soldier, for he has to face a battle. The physician's life is a hard life, and the pecuniary results are comparatively small. Very few physicians in this country die rich. Just because doctors must work so hard, a strong body is necessary. A great many young men never think of that in advance, and therefore they break down in the course of their career.—Dr. Leonard Weber, in Epoch.

A Successful Inventor.

We wish all American inventors could reap as bountiful harvest of fortune as Hiram Maxim, of New York, who has received \$850,000 for his last production, the quick-firing gun, in England. The first Maxim essay, the small one-barreled mitrailleuse, has not been a success except in theory, the tremendous discharge of 1,000 shots per minute soon being too much for any single bore, however excellent of design or material. Maxim may be fairly counted a prospective millionaire, having previously to his ordnance inventions received one hundred thousand dollars in the United States for his electric lighting patents. He is still a young man, and resides at Thurlow Lodge, which he has purchased, about twenty miles from London. The old mansion, surrounded by very fine grounds, is one of the historical English houses, having been the property of Lord Thurlow, the great English Chancellor.—Army and Navy Journal.

Lord Wolseley's Opinion.

Lord Wolseley took this view of the future in making an address at Birmingham: "Those who study the map of Europe at the present moment and the condition of things in Europe must feel that there is hanging over us a war cloud greater than any which has hung over Europe before. It means that when it bursts—and burst it will as surely as the sun will rise to-morrow—it means not, as in former days, a contest between two highly-trained armies, but a war of extinction, of devastation, between great armed nations whose populations are armed and trained to fight."

A Touching Recognition.

Mr. Oldfriend—I've not seen you in a long time. You have changed so very much I hardly knew you.

Mr. Sadly—Yes, every passing year sets its mark on a man.

"That's so. I ought to have known you by your year marks.—Texas Siftings.

FIRST Bohemian (in restaurant)—Your appetite is failing you. Second Bohemian—I have to pay cash now.—New York Sun.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

THE OUTLOOK FAVORABLE IN THE MAJORITY OF STATES.

A Good Stand of Wheat and Oats Depending Upon Early and Copious Rains—The Spring Wheat Belt Still Dry—Winter Wheat Holding Its Own.

[Chicago special.] March closed with an unusual amount of spring seeding completed. There is not a State east of the Mississippi River, and also Iowa and Nebraska, but stands in great need not only of showers but copious rains. Otherwise the stand of small grain (oats and spring wheat) will come up irregularly and uneven.

While the attention of the country for the last two or three weeks has been turned almost exclusively to rain for seeding purposes, it ought not to be forgotten that no crop stands to-day in greater need of a decided change for the better than the grass, which has been at a standstill for the last thirty days. The value and importance of this crop not only to the farmer but to the country at large cannot be overestimated, and this is the time to make this statement with reference to it. The crop of 1888 was a good one, and as the daily receipts in Chicago show, hay forms now one of the leading products of the Northwest. The fall and winter was so dry that the grass made little growth, and the conditions have been such that farmers have used their pastures steadily and almost uninterruptedly for over a year. There has not been a week since the 1st of January, 1889, when stock has not been turned out in the fields and meadows. Hence, on the opening of April, when the grass ought to be growing freely, it is found everywhere brown, eaten off closely, and depending entirely upon surface moisture for its present subsistence.

There is probably no crop to-day grown in the Northwest that stands in greater need of copious rains than the grass crop. Rains must be timely. April showers, while they bring May flowers, also bring grass, and rains now to the grass are worth double what they will be thirty days hence.

It is perfectly safe to say that at least three-quarters of the spring wheat is now in the ground in Southern Minnesota and Northern Dakota. The ground is in fine condition except that it is too dry. This complaint is almost universal. Some farmers in Dakota are holding off their seeding on account of the ground being so dry, and look for an uneven stand, and, in fact, do not think the grain will sprout at all until rain comes.

There is an increase of acreage over last year. Correspondents on the Manitoba Road in North Dakota do not complain so much of drought in Southern Dakota. There is practically at present no movement of grain from this area from farmers' hands. In Nebraska the farmers are getting along rapidly with their oat seeding, and good progress has also been made in Iowa. Northern and Central Illinois have become during the last few years one vast oat field. The seeding, as it has largely upon the acreage of corn. In fact, oats, grass and corn are evenly divided so far as their crop acreage is concerned. There has been a great deal of the present time there is no crop which the farmer plants or sows which has proved more remunerative and given a better yield for the labor expended upon it than the oat crop. The seeding of oats enables the farmer to rotate his crops, which tends to keep the soil in better condition.

So far as the stocks of old oats are concerned and as the 1st of May is coming, the interest in the question of reserves at the present time in trade cannot be overestimated. Nebraska reports that there are a great many oats left, but the majority of them of a poor quality. The oat crop of 1888 was a poor one in quality, and has been used mostly for home consumption. The movement from this State will be small. The great bulk of the oat crop of the country is held in Northern and Central Illinois, and after seeding is over and corn is planted the movement of oats from this area ought to be free and large.

The last ninety days have been exceedingly dry for feeding hogs. Corn has been plenty everywhere, and it has been just as easy to fit and prepare hogs for market during this period as in the fall of the year. There has been no trouble, and in fact no trick at all, to get "the pigs in the pen"; but, on the other hand, they have been so fat that the great trouble has been to get the receipts out of the pens during April and May. There does not seem to be anything in the situation that points to increase in the run of hogs until early in the summer or late in the fall. A large proportion of last spring's pigs have been fed and forwarded which naturally would not have showed their noses until June. This is owing, of course, to the exceedingly fine winter and spring the country has enjoyed for feeding all kinds of stock.

The hog crop of the country is generally healthy. In fact, reports of hog cholera are more the exception than the rule. In the northern portion of the winter-wheat belt the weather has continued dry. In the southern portion, north of the Ohio River, comprising the area of Southern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the conditions have been fairly normal. In Missouri and Kansas, copious rains. In Tennessee and Kentucky, and Texas the crop is growing rapidly.

During the month of February California passed through a critical period to the crop. No rain fell from Dec. 28 to March 8, and with cold, dry weather the outlook began to look gloomy. But on the 8th the rains came, and up to the 20th six inches had fallen. This situation assures good crops of wheat and barley. In many places these grains are now from ten to twelve inches high. And should the average rainfall of April and May come the yield of wheat and barley in California must be above the average.

The general movement in grain over the State indicates a shortage of supply on hand. Mills are not running on full time. The industries on the coast are becoming more and more varied and diversified every year. Even the hog yield is increasing, and the product of pork this season will astonish the Eastern shippers to this coast. The corn crop is also increasing in area from year to year, but does not begin to supply the demand for home consumption. The enormous extent of vineyards and orchards would seem to lessen the amount sown to grain. Such is not the case.

The winter wheat situation, looking at it from the Pacific to the lakes, notwithstanding there is a lack of moisture and the crop backward, it is found that the winter wheat has held its own in nearly every State in the winter wheat belt. If there has been any falling off in condition it is in Michigan and in some portions of Northern Ohio and Indiana. Reports of winter-killing and of wheat being plowed up are few. So far as the reserves in farmers' hands are concerned, the movement for some time has been practically nothing.

All Sorts.

HENRY BELL, colored, killed Wick Wickliffe, also colored, at Curdsville, Ky.

REUBEN SANDS, 21 years old, killed his brother George in New York by stabbing him with a jack-knife.

KOOSTMAN & Co.'s furniture factory at Davenport, Iowa, has been destroyed by lightning, entailing a loss of \$16,000.

GUS PETERSON, 16 years old, was fatally shot at Minneapolis, Minn., by Willie Woods, aged 15. The shooting was accidental.

JOHN GOFF, Sheriff of Douglas County, Illinois, has been sued by the Board of Supervisors for \$500 paid out by him in capturing and caring for prisoners.

FRANK BEAHAM, a watchman on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, was shot and killed by an unknown man at Sheppardstown, Va.

ALL men are homeless, but some men are homeless than others.

STANLEY'S WRATH.

Some Experiences of the Celebrated Explorer of the Dark Continent.

In the year 1873 Mr. Bradford, returned from his Greenland explorations, was in London publishing his sumptuous volume on "The Arctic Regions." It was brought out under the patronage of Queen Victoria at \$125 per copy. At this time he met Stanley, who was in a towering rage. "He was just back," said the artist, "from finding Livingstone, and was now very angry at the cavalier way in which he had been treated about publishing his book through Murray. It seems that John Murray was away, and the partner present had received Stanley quite nonchalantly, and said he was not quite sure whether they could publish his book or not, and, anyway, nothing could be done about it until Mr. Murray's return. I said to him: 'Mr. Stanley, are you particular to have Murray publish your book?' 'No.' 'Well, I can tell you of some very good publishers, who, I think, would be glad to publish it, and that is the firm of Sampson Low & Co. They are publishing my book, and, I think, would be glad to get hold of yours. If you wish, I will see them about it.' 'Do so, Mr. Bradford. I'll be glad to have you.'"

"So I went down and saw Mr. Marston of the firm and said to him: 'Mr. Marston, would you like to publish Stanley's new book on Africa?' 'Yes, sir, indeed we would; but I thought Murray was going to have it.' 'No, I guess not. Would you like to see Mr. Stanley?' 'Certainly, sir.' 'Very well, I'll bring him down this afternoon.' As I was going out he said: 'Mr. Bradford, do you suppose that Mr. Stanley is ready to consider an offer for his book?' 'I think so, sir.'"

"I took Stanley down to see them, and Mr. Marston asked him if he was prepared to consider an offer then and there. 'Yes, sir.' 'Well, Mr. Stanley, we will give you \$10,000 for it and a liberal share of the profits.'"

"'I'll do it,' said Stanley. And a happier man you've seldom seen. 'Now, Mr. Stanley,' said Marston, 'when can you begin to furnish us copy?' 'To-morrow morning, sir, and every day thereafter till it's done.' 'Just one word more, Mr. Stanley. Will you please say nothing about this for four weeks? I've a special reason for asking.' 'Yes, sir; that suits me,' said Stanley. And so the bargain was closed, and Sampson Low & Co. have been Stanley's publishers ever since.

"A few weeks later Stanley went to see John Murray, and the following conversation occurred: 'Mr. Murray, I've come to see about your publishing my book. Do you wish to?' 'Yes, I think that we may be able to Mr. Stanley. But we cannot afford to give you much for it, as it is a kind of experiment. But we'll publish it, Mr. Stanley.'"

"'No, you won't,' broke in Stanley, with an oath, and, turning on his heel, left the great English publisher astounded at the young African explorer's audacity.

"On another occasion," says Mr. Bradford, "I was sitting at a great banquet of the British association at Brighton. It was in the evening after the 'African afternoon,' so called. Stanley had been down for a speech late in the afternoon, after several English geographers had spoken. But I noticed during the second speech, by C. R. Markham of the Royal Geographical Society, that Stanley's wrath was rising. The speaker in alluding to Livingstone had just said a word reflecting upon him. As soon as Markham was done, Stanley, at two bounds, was in the center of the platform, and, leaning forward and stretching out his forefinger with concentrated scorn toward Markham, began: 'You easy-chair geographers, sitting on your cushioned velvet carpets, what do you know about it? Livingstone, after a long, arduous, perilous march, says: 'I think I have found the source of the Nile.' But you, from the seclusion of your libraries, declare: 'We know that he has not.' What right have you to decide such a question? And then he gave it to them hot. And yet in fifteen minutes he had them all, ladies and gentlemen, on their feet crying 'Hear! hear! hear!' The Baroness Burdett-Coutts waved her handkerchief, and even the Emperor Napoleon, who was present with the Empress Eugenie, arose and handed Stanley their card. I tell you, Stanley was the most scathing man I ever listened to when he was mad over Livingstone.

"So, in the evening, before going to the banquet, I said to him: 'Now, Stanley, keep your temper. Don't disgrace yourself. Don't say a word to-night.' For I knew this very Markham was going to preside. Well, Stanley promised that he wouldn't say one word. But they placed him at Markham's right hand. I sat across the table where I could see him. Pretty soon I noticed that he and Markham were talking earnestly. Then the bull-dog look came into Stanley's face, and then he jumped up and off he went.

"It seems that Markham had urged him to speak, but Stanley had declined, when the following conversation ensued: 'But, Mr. Stanley, you must speak. That is the purpose for which they invited you here.' 'Is that the reason they invited me here?' 'Certainly, Mr. Stanley; we expect you to favor us with a speech.' 'Well, I won't.' 'But,' thrusting his hand deep into his pocket—'here's a guinea for my dinner.' And off he stalked in a towering rage."

A New Illustration.

"Well, my little fellow," said a learned professor to a sucking philosopher, whose mamma had been extolling his scientific knowledge, "what are the properties of heat?"

"The chief property of heat is that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them."

"Very good, indeed. Can you give me an example?"

"Yes, sir. In summer, when it is hot, the day is long; while in winter, when the day is cold, it becomes very short."

"Dear me!" said the professor. "I have been lecturing on this very subject for some years, but that is an instance which I confess, had never occurred to me."—London Pick Me Up.

THE railroad man, like the pugilist, does not like to get out of training.

LADIES' CORNER.

Bamboozing Grandma.

From the New Moon.

"There never was a grandma half so good!"
He whispered, while beside her chair he stood,
And laid his rosy cheek,
With manner very meek,
Against her dear old face in loving mood.

"There never was a nicer grandma born;
I know some little boy must be forlorn
Because they've none like you;
I wonder what I'd do
Without a grandma's kisses night and morn!"

"He kissed her and he smoothed her snow-white hair?"
Then fixed her ruffled cap,
And nestled in her lap,
While grandma smiling, rocked her old arm-chair.

"When I'm a man, what lots to you I'll bring;
A horse and carriage and a watch and ring.
All grandmas are so nice!
(Just here he kissed her twice)
And grandmas give a boy most anything."

Before his dear old grandma could reply,
This boy looked up, and with a roguish eye
Then whispered in her ear
That nobody might hear,
"See, grandma, have you any mince pie?"

The Rules Didn't Work.
Mrs. Youngwife—O, dear! I'll never believe a word these horrid newspapers say again.
Mother—Why, what's the matter?
"Yesterday I read an article in the News about how to keep a husband just as devoted as he was when a lover. It said you must keep your temper, attend conscientiously to the kitchen and poultry, see that his clothing is in good order, have plenty of sunlight in the house and in the heart, don't bother him about going to places of amusement when he is tired, keep the hair becomingly fixed and never let him see it in curl-papers, avoid friends who would only bore him, and dress well."

"Good advice."
"Good?" Why, as quick as he got home I told him I wanted a lot of new dresses, and he got mad right off."
Exchange.

Rose Culture.
A well-drained plot lying in the sunshine should be selected for a permanent bed of hardy roses. Then, as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring, all the earth, stones, etc., to the depth of two feet should be dug out, the good soil thrown to one side, stones, gravel, and hard-pan to the other side of the excavation. Then fill the pit with one-third good soil, one-third sand or road-side wash, one-third barn yard manure thoroughly mixed together, tramping the soil with the hoe or pressing it down with the foot during the filling-in process, taking care to have the surface slightly rounded when the bed is ready for planting.

VARIETIES TO PLANT.
All the old-fashioned kinds we like, the single and the double white, the Harrison, as the very thorny semi-double yellow rose which blossoms only in June is named, the blush, semi-double damask, even the cinnamon has its merits, while the little Burgundy or Scotch rose is a veritable princess among old-time roses.
For hybrids our best success has been with Gen. Jacqueminot, Magna Charta, John Grier, Prince Camille de Rohan, Empress of India, Albert de Arneville, and Lady Washington. The La France is exquisite but with us is not a free bloomer. Madame Planter, though classed with hybrid-perpetuals, is not a perpetual bloomer, but is a China rose, blooming only in June; but its blossoms are so abundant, so creamy-white and delicate, that we class it with our most delicate roses. We like climbing roses, and for these prepare a place with the same care as for other hardy roses, and we grow and would recommend as worthy of culture, the white and the pink Baltimore Belle, the Prairie, and Russell's Cottage, while the Boston and single Michigan roses we do not like.

INSECTS.
The first pest which appears is the rose-hopper, and the first indication of its presence is a gray appearance of the leaves. The insect is on the underside and we have found that yellow snuff will cause the rose-hopper to disappear. Next comes the green slug; roaddust is recommended to exterminate this pest, but our slugs seem to luxuriate on roaddust, white hellebore, and pyrethrum, so we resort to cutting off each slug-infested leaf and consigning the transparent green shell-less snail to the fire or to a hot water bath. The green aphid is destroyed by a tobacco tea bath, and the gray, rough-legged rosebug is hand picked.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.
A French Peasant Ignores a Bomb-hell and Lies Down Beside It.
An extraordinary suicide has just occurred at a village near Angers, says a Paris dispatch. A peasant named Bordenau was working in a field with his wife and his brother-in-law when a trifling dispute took place. Bordenau left the field and returned to his cottage, whither his wife soon followed him. As she was about to enter the house her husband called to her to remain outside, and a moment afterward there was a tremendous explosion, which sent all the flying and filled the air with smoke. The neighbors rushed to the spot and promptly extinguished the flames that were bursting out of the cottage. Then entering Bordenau's room they found him lying lifeless on the shattered bed, his body fearfully mutilated, while the walls were smeared with blood. He lay undressed and laid himself on the bed, placing at his side a shell which he had brought home with him on his return from military service. He had then ignited the shell and blown his body to atoms. Bordenau, though still young, was in very bad health, and when he wended his way to the cottage his wife had a presentiment of some approaching disaster.

News about town.
It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with Coughs, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle free of cost. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The Large Bottles are 50c and \$1.

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or am exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does so well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in return of my old complaint."—Ernest A. Hepler, Inspector of Public Roads, Parish Terre Bonne, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy."

For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults."—Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and, after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever."—Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Probate Order.
STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS.
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Saturday the Thirtieth day of March, 1889, the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Lesman, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary Lesman, 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 John Lesman, late of Holland City in said County, deceased, and for her own appointment as executrix thereof: Thereupon it is Ordered, That Tuesday the Thirtieth day of April 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 be present at a session of said Court, then to be held 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 petition should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. E. SOULE,
Judge of Probate
(A true copy) Attest.

MORTGAGE SALE.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Mary E. Howell and Myron H. Howell, of Holland, Michigan, to James H. Purdy, of the City of Holland, Michigan, on the 4th day of August A. D. 1886 and recorded on April the tenth A. D. 1886 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber 37 of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in page 37 of mortgages, on page 13, which mortgage was assigned by said James H. Purdy to Isaac M. Marsilek, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, by instrument dated December seventeenth A. D. 1888, and recorded in said Ottawa County register's office on March eighteenth A. D. 1889 in Liber 35 of mortgages, page 119, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-seven cents; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law (or in equity) to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or to pay the amount due on said mortgage, interest and costs of foreclosure and sale, on

Seventeenth day of June A. D. 1889, at one o'clock afternoon of said day; said sale to be held at the front door of the Ottawa County Courthouse, at Grand Haven, Michigan. The mortgage premises to be sold being the south half (1/2) of the south east quarter (1/4) of section five (5), town five (5) north of range fifteen (15) west, 50 acres more or less in Holland Township, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated March 10th 1889.
ISAAC MARSELEK, Assignee of Mortgage.
J. C. POST, Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Gertrude Bloemendal and Johanna H. Bloemendal, his wife, to Peter C. Vincent, of Holland, Mich., dated August 8th A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 4th day of August A. D. 1875, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 140, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty-six Dollars and Fifty Cents, and an Attorney's fee of Fifteen Dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, By virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on

Tuesday, the Twenty-eighth day of May A. D. 1889, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in the County of Ottawa, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa County is held), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen Dollars, covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situated in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The East half of Lot numbered One (1) in Block fifty-two (52), according to the recorded map of the same.

Dated, March 14th 1889.
PIETER C. VINCENT, Mortgagee.
AREND VISSCHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Order your job printing at the News office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Edward Geo. Ouellet, of Westford County, Michigan, to Henry B. Woodruff, dated December thirty first A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the ninth day of February A. D. 1887, in Liber 10 of Mortgages, on page 427 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and Eighty-one Dollars, and twenty-five Cents, and an Attorney's fee of fifteen Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, which said mortgage has been assigned by said Henry B. Woodruff to Bernhard Wick, by an instrument in writing which bears date the 30th day of February A. D. 1889, and is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 7th day of March A. D. 1889, in Liber 30 of Mortgages on page 480. Now, therefore, By virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on

Tuesday, the thirtieth day of April A. D. 1889, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa County is held), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest and all legal costs, covenanted for therein, to be sold, being described in said mortgage as all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land situated in the City of Holland in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: Lots numbered one and two in Block seven in the south-west addition to the City of Holland according to the recorded map thereof as of the Village (now city) of Holland, on Record in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan.

Dated, Feb'y 1st, 1889.
BERNHARD WICK,
Assignee of Mortgage.
AREND VISSCHER, Attorney for Assignee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
In the Matter of the Estate of Michiel Schoon, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 6th day of May A. D. 1889 at nine o'clock, in the forenoon, at the premises to be sold, and herein described, in the City of Holland in the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, pursuant to License and authority granted to me on the Twelfth day of March A. D. 1889, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the estate, right, title a dividend of the estate, and to the real estate situated and being in the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, known and described as follows to-wit: All that part of Lot numbered five (5) as lies west of the right of way of the Holland and West Michigan Railway Company, and all of Lot numbered four (4), except a strip of land five (5) rods wide along the entire west side of said lot. All in Block numbered nine (9) in the City of Holland, in said Ottawa County, according to the recorded map of said City of Holland, on record in the office of the Register of Deeds for said Ottawa County.

Said premises will be sold subject to the right of dower, and homestead rights of the widow of said deceased.
The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.
GERRIT VAN DEN BELDT, Administrator.
Dated: Holland, March 14, A. D. 1889.

Your Land Title.
I have the only set of Abstract books in Ottawa county and am prepared to furnish abstracts of all land titles in the county, promptly and at reasonable prices. I also buy and sell real estate, and draw up deeds and mortgages for parties at my office. Call on, or address,
JACOB BAAR,
Grand Haven, Mich.

PHILADELPHIA SINGER
WARRANTED 5 YEARS.
LOW ARM, \$20. HIGH ARM, \$28.

FIFTEEN DAYS' TRIAL
IN YOUR OWN HOUSE BEFORE YOU PAY A CENT.
High-Arm Machine has self-setting needle, light-running, best of the finest set of attachments, in a velvet-lined case. Don't pay agents \$55 or \$60, but send for circular. Remember we guarantee our machine equal to any high-priced machine on the market. Address
The C. A. WOOD CO.,
17 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OTTAWA COUNTY
Building and Loan
ASSOCIATION,
Holland, - Michigan.
Incorporated under the law of the State of Michigan; approved March 29, 1887.
Authorized Capital, \$200,000.
Stock taken from June, 1888, (the time of organization) to Feb. 15, 1889, 940 shares of \$100 each.

The subscription to stock is open every Saturday and Monday at the office of the association, in Kanters Block, and the Secretary can also be found at his residence corner of River and Thirteenth Streets on all other hours.
Shares of stock are sold on installment of 25 cents, payable every other Saturday evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock, at the office of the association. Membership fee is 25 cents per share of stock.
From \$500 to \$1,000 are loaned to the members every month. Loans are made on first mortgages on real estate only, and each loan is to be approved by the Board of Directors, at their regular monthly meeting.
All moneys paid in are made productive by being immediately invested so that no capital is allowed to remain idle.
For further information apply to the Secretary.
HENRY KREMER, M. D., President,
HENRY MARTIN, Secretary,
A. M. KANTERS, Treasurer.

Just Received
at D. Bertsch's, a large stock of Spring Shades of Henrietta and other Dress Goods, direct from New York.

Come and see them, and get your first choice.

Also a large stock of all kinds of Dry Goods.

I will sell them cheaper than any house in the city.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
\$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMER'S SHOE. \$3.50 EXTRA VALUE GOLF SHOE. \$3.25 WORKING MAN'S SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. Fraudulent when my name and price are not stamped on bottom. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE BY
Van Duren Brns. and J. D. Helder.
HOLLAND.

C. Steketee & Bos,
GENERAL
MERCHANTS,
Always have on hand a complete stock of goods consisting of

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, and Glassware.

Special line of Earthen Ware such as
FLOWER POTS,
From the smallest to the largest size; also large Urns for Lawns and Gardens.

A complete line of
5c., 10c., and 25c.
Counter Goods.

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.
Cheap Cashmere for Boys' and Men's Suits.

Please call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere.
Holland, Mich., Jan'y 15, 1889.
C. STEKETEE & BOS,
214

CLARK'S
CURES PILES, SALT RHEUM, TETTER, BURNS, SCALDS, SORES, WOUNDS, INFANT'S SORES AND CHAFING, SORE NIPPLES, AN INVALUABLE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

25 CENTS.
RELIABLE DRUGGISTS SELL IT ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.
Dr. F. J. Sincuter, Holland, Mich.

PROTECTION!
When in need of
BOOTS and SHOES
to protect the feet remember that
E. HEROLD
Carries a fine assortment of goods in the above line.
We have just received a bran new stock, and it will be money in your pocket to call on us and inspect these goods. We guarantee satisfaction.

Gray Bros. Shoes
A Specialty.
A full line of
Boston Rubber Goods,
The best make of Rubbers in the Market.
E. HEROLD.

Just Received

at D. Bertsch's, a large stock of Spring Shades of Henrietta and other Dress Goods, direct from New York.

Come and see them, and get your first choice.

Also a large stock of all kinds of Dry Goods.

I will sell them cheaper than any house in the city.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
\$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMER'S SHOE. \$3.50 EXTRA VALUE GOLF SHOE. \$3.25 WORKING MAN'S SHOE. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. Fraudulent when my name and price are not stamped on bottom. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE BY
Van Duren Brns. and J. D. Helder.
HOLLAND.

C. Steketee & Bos,
GENERAL
MERCHANTS,
Always have on hand a complete stock of goods consisting of

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, and Glassware.

Special line of Earthen Ware such as
FLOWER POTS,
From the smallest to the largest size; also large Urns for Lawns and Gardens.

A complete line of
5c., 10c., and 25c.
Counter Goods.

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.
Cheap Cashmere for Boys' and Men's Suits.

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25 CENTS.
RELIABLE DRUGGISTS SELL IT ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.
Dr. F. J. Sincuter, Holland, Mich.

PROTECTION!
When in need of
BOOTS and SHOES
to protect the feet remember that
E. HEROLD
Carries a fine assortment of goods in the above line.
We have just received a bran new stock, and it will be money in your pocket to call on us and inspect these goods. We guarantee satisfaction.

Gray Bros. Shoes
A Specialty.
A full line of
Boston Rubber Goods,
The best make of Rubbers in the Market.
E. HEROLD.

GENERAL
STEAMSHIP
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—OF—
Mulder & Verwey
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Grondwet Building,
HOLLAND, - MICH.,
AGENTS FOR THE
Netherlands - American,
INMAN,
Noddeutoische Lloyd,
And Other Steamship Lines.

Direct connection between the principal cities in the Netherlands, England, Germany, and Scandinavia.

The Best, Quickest, and Safest Steamers on the Ocean.

Or account of the railroad war in the West, we are prepared to sell tickets from Europe to Chicago at reduced rates for the next two weeks.

Write or apply to
MULDER & VERWEY,
D: Grondwet Building, Holland, Mich.

Sheet Music
CHEAPEST and BEST in THE WORLD
Send for catalogue of 3,000 pieces of late and popular Sheet Music. Vocal and Instrumental, all standard, full size, regular editions, sold at 10c. each. Special rates to teachers, or on orders of 3 pieces or more. All music publications at cut prices. Mention this paper. Address
JAMES L. MERRIOTT,
205 Fifth Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Teacher's Examinations.
The examinations of teachers in the spring series for 1889, in the county of Ottawa, Mich., are to be held as follows:
Thursday, March 7, at Grand Haven, regular session.
Friday, March 29, at Coopersville, special session.
Friday, April 20, at Zeeland, special session.
Each examination is to commence at 8 o'clock a. m.
At the regular session, March 7, all grades of certificates may be granted. Branches required for second grade in addition to those usually required for third grade, algebra and philosophy and a further addition of plane geometry, botany and general history for first grade.
A. W. TAYLOR,
Secretary Board School Examiners, Ottawa County, Mich.

H. L. Rosin's
Billiard Hall
And Restuarant.

The best brands of Cigars and Tobacco kept constantly on hand. Also lunches served at all hours.
In the Ten Hagen building:
Eighth Street, - Holland, Mich

ICURE
FITS!
When I say ICURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS.
A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

BOOKS
FOR THE MILLION.
87 POPULAR BALLADS. "I'm Just Going Down to the Gate," and 86 Other New and Popular Ballads in one book. Printed on heavy super-calendered paper. Pages size of sheet music. Only 10 cents.

BUSINESS LETTER-WRITING
and Spelling for the School, Office and Home. Contains 3,500 words usually spelled wrong, 2,000 words same pronunciation, but different meanings. Complete Rules for Punctuation, Use of Capital Letters, Abbreviations. Samples of 100 Business Letters. Contains 100 pages, handsomely bound. 15 cents.

SIE. By Rider Haggard. Complete in 4 volumes. These volumes are the size of Standard Libraries. I will send you these 4 volumes for only 10 cents.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.
"By all those token-flowers that tell
What words can be'er express well."—Byron.
This book gives name and sentiment of all known flowers. Printed on heavy paper, handsomely bound. 50 pp. Only 10 cents.

The World-Renowned Widow Beckett Papers. Complete in 1 volume. This work is a treasure in every home. Only 10 cts.
Home Doctor Book, only 10 cts.
Dialogues, Recitations and Readings. A valuable book for young and old. Only 10 cents.
Upon receipt of price, any of above books will be sent postpaid. Postage stamps taken.
AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,
3860 Fairmount Avenue, Phila., Pa.

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TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect Jan. 27, 1889.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

For Chicago.....	10 10	1 15	12 40
For Grand Rapids.....	9 35	9 50	9 00
For Muskegon and Grand Haven.....	5 40	9 55	3 05
For Allegan.....	9 50	3 05	6 50

ARRIVE.

From Chicago.....	9 10	3 05	9 00
From Grand Rapids.....	9 50	1 15	11 50
From Muskegon and Grand Haven.....	9 45	1 10	3 00
From Allegan.....	9 50	3 05	6 50

* Daily. Other trains daily except Sunday.
Palace Sleeping Cars to and from Chicago on night trains.
Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.
W. A. GAVETT, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
W. A. CARPENTER, Traffic Manager.

WATCH!!
But don't wait when you want to buy
Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Silverware,
But everything kept in a first-class
JEWELRY STORE
But go to
O. BREYMAN & SON
And be assured of good goods, low prices and courteous treatment.

We have in our employ a first class watchmaker and are prepared to do repairing of all kinds in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

We sell goods cheaper than ever and are constantly adding to our stock all the latest designs and novelties in Jewelry and Plated Ware.

Call on us and examine our goods, learn our prices and be convinced.
O. BREYMAN & SON.
Holland, Mich., March 15, 1888.

If you want a good pair of
Boots and Shoes
For a reasonable price call at
P. De Kraker's,
Corner of River and Eighth Sts.

Prices to suit everybody. Come and see us before you go elsewhere.
Repairing done neatly, substantially, and on short notice.
P. DE KRAKER.
Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 27-ly

J. FLIEMAN
Manufactures and sells the
BEST WAGONS
AND BUGGIES.
I have recently commenced the manufacture of
Platform, Combination & Express Wagons,
To which I invite the attention of all who desire light and durable wagons.

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

I also manufacture
Ox Yokes
and have them constantly on hand.
Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.
J. FLIEMAN,
Holland Mich Jan. 18, 1889.