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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1890.

NO. 12

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, - MICH.
MISNER & MULDER,
PUBLISHERS.

Rates of advertising made known
on application.

Holland City State Bank.

Organized under the general banking law.

Paid up Capital. 37,000.

J. VAN PUTTEN, President;
L. VAN PUTTEN, Vice Pres.;
C. VER SCHURE, Cashier.

Transact a Commercial Banking Business.

Bills of Exchange sold on all principal cities in
Europe. Domestic Exchange sold at reason-
able rates. Collections promptly attend-
ed to and remitted on day of payment.
Interest paid on time deposits.

Business hours from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. after
March 1, 1890.

The First State Bank.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Organized under the Michigan Banking Laws.

ISAAC CAPPON, President,
J. W. BEAR, Vice President,
ISAAC MARSHALL, Cashier.

Transacts a general banking business. Also
has a savings department, in which deposits
of 25 cents or more are received. Interest paid
on all time and savings deposits. Savings de-
partment also open every Saturday evening.

DIRECTORS:

I. Cappon, J. W. Bear,
J. W. Beardslee, G. W. Mohr,
Paul Steketee, G. J. Diekema,
G. J. Kollen, L. Marshall,
J. C. Post.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

Barbers.

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

Clothing.

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

Commission Merchant.

BEACHE, W. H., Commission Merchant, and
dealer in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest
market prices paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store, corner Eighth and Fish streets.

Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, H. Kreme's, M. D.,
Proprietor.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet
Articles and Perfumery, Imported Havana, Key
West, and Domestic Cigars.

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

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

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

CRANDALL, S. B., dealer in Department Goods
and proprietor of Holland City Bazaar,
Eighth street.

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

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

STEELE, BASTIAN, general dealer in Dry
Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed. The
finest stock of Groceries in the city, cor. Eighth
and River streets.

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

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

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

Furniture.

BROUWER, JAS. A., Dealer in Furniture,
Carpets, Wall Paper, etc. Meyer, Brouwer
& Co's old stand, River St.

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

Flour Mills.

WALSH DE BOO & CO., Manufacturers of
Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roll-
er Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

Hardware.

KATERS BROS., dealers in general hardware,
Steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 52
Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, B., dealer in stores, hard-
ware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware.
Corner River and Eighth streets.

Hotels.

PHENIX HOTEL, C. H. Jacobus, proprietor,
On Eighth street, near C. & W. M. depot.
Refurnished and renovated throughout. Rates,
\$1.50 a day.

Manufactories, Mills, Shop, Etc.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manu-
facturer and blacksmith shop. Also manu-
facturer of Ox Yokes. River street.

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

HUNTLEY, A., Practical Machinist Mill and
Engine R. pairs a specialty. Shop on Sev-
enth street, near River.

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

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

PHOENIX PLANING MILL, R. L. Scott, Pro-
prietor, dealer in lumber, lath, shingles and
brick. River street.

TAKKEN & DE SPEIJER, Manufacturers of
Carriages, Wagons, Cutters, Sleighs. Sole
owners of IRL Patent Wagon. Special attention
to Horsehoofing and Repairing. River street.

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

Merchant Tailors.

BUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Meat Markets.

DEKRAKER & DE KOSTER, dealers in all
kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, River street.

VAN DER VEERE, WILLIAM, First Ward
Meat Market. Choice meats always on
hand. Eighth street, near Fish.

Photographer.

L. A. FAYETTE, J., Photographer. The best
work and the lowest prices. Gallery, 2nd
door east of the City Hotel.

Physicians.

KREMER, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-
dence on Tenth street, cor. 2nd or 3rd of Market.
Office at the drug store of H. Kreme's. Office
hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m. and from 5 to 6 p. m.

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office
at Walsh's drug store, cor. 2nd and 3rd of
Market. Office in the house formerly
occupied by L. Spruit. Office hours: 9 to
10 a. m., and 3 to 5 p. m.

Saloons.

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

SCHRY, MICHAEL, dealer in Wines, Liquors,
and Cigars. Saloon in First Ward, three
doors east of City Hall.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

STEVENSON, C. A., successor to H. Wyk-
huysen, Jeweler and Optician, Eighth street
opposite Walsh's drug store.

Miscellaneous.

WOLTMAN, A., Manufacturer of Fine Ha-
vana Cigars, and dealer in Cigars, To-
bacco, Pipes, etc.

BEST, MRS. B. B., has a very fine line of
Fancy Goods and materials for fancy work.
Ladies, call. Ninth street, between Market and
Cedar streets.

DE KEYSER, C., Newspaper and Periodical
Subscription Agency. Leave order for any
publication in U. S. or Canada with him at P. O.

KEPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,
sawdust and calcined plaster. Corner
Eighth and Cedar street.

CITY MARKETS.

PRODUCE, ETC.

(Corrected every Friday by B. Steketee.)

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Beans, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Butter, \$1.25 to \$2.00.
Butter, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Eggs, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
Eggs, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Honey, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
Honey, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Onions, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
Onions, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

GRAIN, FEED, ETC.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Barley, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Bran, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
Bran, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
Corn, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Clover, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
Clover, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Hay, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
Hay, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Oats, \$1.00 to \$1.50.
Oats, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 194, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall
Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock on Wednesday even-
ing, Jan. 29, March 5, April 2, 30, May 28,
July 2, 30, August 27, Sept. 24, Oct. 22, Nov. 26,
Dec. 24, St. John's day, Jan. 21 and Decem-
ber 27.

A. HUNTLEY, Secy.

K. O. T. M.

Crescent Tent, No. 68, meets in K. O. T. M.
Hall at 8:00 p. m., on Monday night next. All
true Knights are cordially invited to attend.
Obeyant Life Insurance Order known. Full
particulars given on application.

CHAS. D. WISE, Commander.

JOHN J. CAPPON, R. E.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes,
Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old
Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema,
Itch, Prairie Scatches, Sore Nipples
and Piles. It is cooling and soothing.
Hundreds of cases have been cured by
it after all other treatment had failed.
25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by

HEBER WALSH, Holland Mich.

For lame back there is nothing better
than to saturate a flannel cloth with
Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and bind it
on the affected parts. Try it and you
will be surprised at the prompt relief it
affords. The same treatment will cure
rheumatism. For sale by Heber Walsh,
Druggist, Holland, Mich.

A gentleman in Union County, Mo.,
who is too modest a man to have his
name mentioned in the newspapers,
was cured of rheumatism by Cham-
berlain's Pain Balm, after trying other
medicines and treatment for thirteen
years. For sale by Heber Walsh, Drug-
gist, Holland, Mich.

Chronological.

April 20—West Virginia admitted, 1863.
Popular subscription to war loans,
1861.

No. 10000 III born, 1888.
21—Home founded, 133 n. c.
23—Mich. Central railroad open to New
Buffalo, 1848.

Farragut's victory at New Orleans,
1862.
24—First newspaper in U. S., 1704.
Oliver Cromwell born, 1599.
25—Printing invented, 1441.

CITY AND VICINITY.

It is now Marshal Keppel.

Circuit Court was in session this week.

Now put me in my little bed—says
the top-onion.

For seed oats, see notice of Noter
and Verschure.

Eastmanville has a new doctor. His
name is H. J. Post, from Detroit.

Supervisor Van Duren is seen on the
street, making the annual rounds.

Mrs. Geo. W. Weber, wife of our ex-
congressman, at Ionia, died last week.

Read Mrs. M. Bertsch's new millin-
ery advertisement in this week's
News.

Ed. Harrington, Jr., sold his black
pacer last Wednesday to Herman
Rosin.

Highway Commissioner Miedema
has purchased a \$235 road machine for
his town.

The wages for sailors open at one
dollar a day. The season begins rather
early to be brisk.

At the opening of the summer term
at Hope College, Monday, eleven new
students were enrolled.

John A. Roost is on the war-path
collecting old accounts due him when
in the clothing business.

Cases of diphtheria have fortunately
become scarce. Only occasionally one
is reported, of a mild type.

Parties desirous of selling a road ma-
chine to the city gave an exhibition of
one on the streets this week.

Mrs. Anje Buikema, an old resident,
aged seventy years, died last Tuesday.
The funeral occurred Thursday.

We are indebted to Mr. H. P. Scott
for an interesting letter from Wash-
ington, D. C., which appears in this issue.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J.
Clark of Chicago, who were here visit-
ing relatives, died in this city Thursday
morning.

The 8:40 evening train from Grand
Rapids to Holland will hereafter stop
at the stations Grandville, Hudson-
ville and Zeeland.

The C. & W. M. has arranged to
have its freight offices at all towns of
any size along its lines open during the
noon hours hereafter.

Two emigrant families arrived this
week, direct from the Netherlands.
One is related to J. Alberti and the
other to J. Van Putten.

The fire which caused the alarm on
Tuesday night was a repetition of the
one last week, at the West Michigan
Furniture Company's factory.

Meyer & Dykhuys, the boot and shoe
dealers, located two doors north of the
News office, advertise their fine stock
of boots and shoes in this issue.

H. Wykhuisen, a former resident of
this city, will again make Holland his
home. He will sail from the Nether-
lands, with his family, April 26.

There will be a special meeting of
John Kramer Camp Sons of Veterans,
on Tuesday evening, the 22d, at 7:30.
All members are requested to be present.

Rev. J. T. Bergen and Prof. G. J.
Kollen will go as delegates to the Gen-
eral Synod of the Ref. Church, to be
held at Asbury Park, N. J., in June
next.

The City Library will be open for the
drawing and returning of books, on
Wednesdays, from 4 to 7 p. m., and
Saturdays, from 2 to 5. Note this
change.

House cleaning time has arrived, and
Dr. Van Putten is prepared for it. He
can furnish paints, oils, brushes, etc.,
to supply the demand. Read business
notices.

This is the time of the year when the
upholstered chairs are paraded on the
front porch, and the other furniture
taken in the back yard, where there is
boiling water.

The schooner David A. Wells, Capt.
Raffenraed, master, was the first ves-
sel to sail from this port since naviga-
tion opened, leaving Tuesday morning
for Frankfort.

Jas. Brouwer, dealer in furniture,
successor to Meyer, Brouwer & Co.,
has a new advertisement in this issue,
which our readers will find to their in-
terest to read.

West and Dick Nibbelink have es-
tablished a draying business. All or-
ders left at City Hotel, and their resi-
dence, Ninth street, will receive
prompt attention.

The project of the Columbus, Lima
and Milwaukee railroad is just now
lagging somewhat, owing to difficulties
in obtaining the right of way at Alle-
gan and Saugatuck.

Fred De Weerd, engineer for the
Lakeside Furniture Co., met with an
accident this Friday afternoon while
running a buzz planer. The thumb of
the left hand was injured in such a
manner that amputation was neces-
sary, which was performed by Dr. Kre-
mers.

The junior class of the high school
gave an entertainment to the members
of the senior class at the residence of
Jas. H. Purdy, on Eighth street, Fri-
day evening of last week.

B. Volmarie, of Filmore Center, a
former resident of this city, is looking
about for a suitable building site; the
evening of his life he desires to spend
among former associations.

Mrs. P. C. Whitbeck has improved
the appearance of her millinery store
this week by having the front painted,
and a tasty sign appropriate to the
business, placed in position.

Alfred Huntley, and his son Alfred
Jr., are once more on the street.
Though not recovered from recent in-
juries, Mr. H. is able to devote his at-
tention again to his business.

The schooner Norma was the first
vessel to enter this port this season,
last Saturday. The schooner R. Kan-
ters, Capt. B. Van Ry, sailed for
Frankfort this Friday morning.

Mr. Martin Bontekoe, and Miss
Anna Holkeboer were married last
Thursday evening at the residence of
the bride's parents, in this city. Rev.
E. Bos performed the ceremony.

D. Bertsch's business locals in this
issue should claim the attention of the
reader a brief period. He carries a
first-class line of dry goods, and is of-
fering splendid inducements to pur-
chasers.

The Fixter stove factory, which for
weeks has been running in part only,
is again in full operation. They began
cutting staves the other day, and 20
men and boys find employment at this
time-honored plant.

The recent commotion and competi-
tion in gravel has had this effect, that
prices at the old gravel pits have been
restored to where they were before,
and gravel can again be had at ten
cents per cubic yard.

A cordial invitation is hereby ex-
tended to all members of the Holland
W. C. T. U. committee of entertain-
ment of Hope church, to dine with the
visiting delegates at that church, on
Wednesday the 23rd inst.

Street commissioner De Feyter has
once more resumed his summer super-
vision over the streets. They have
outlived this winter's test and emerged
from the muddy season in better con-
dition than was expected.

Ten new coal cars, of a capacity of
50,000 pounds each, passed through the
city Tuesday. They came from the
car shops at Muskegon, and were
marked "Union Pacific." The com-
pany has an order for 400 more.

The board of education organized
Wednesday evening by the election of
Mr. L. Cappon as president, and G.
Van Schelven as secretary. For ap-
pointment of standing committees see
proceedings in another column.

The surveying party of the G. R., C.
& St. L. railroad are pushing their line
eastward in due earnest. By Saturday
evening they expect to reach Grand-
ville. Through Jamestown they strike
about 20 rods south of the Center.

The great tragedian Edwin Booth
and the celebrated actress Helena
Modjeska will fill an engagement at
Powers' Opera House, this Saturday
evening. This will be an excellent op-
portunity to see these two famous
artists.

Clara Lamont, supported by a first-
class company, played "Little Mad-
Cap" at the Opera House Wednesday
evening to a good-sized audience. The
acting was excellent, and those in at-
tendance were well satisfied with the
performance.

Among the membership of the H. C.
Ref. church on Market street a Y. M.
C. A. has been organized. The first
officers elected Monday evening, are:
Rev. E. Van de Vries, president; M.
Noter, vice president; John De Graaf,
secretary; A. Toppen, treasurer.

Register of Deeds Kelly and Judge
of Probate Soule have for the past
years devoted their surplus time, be-
sides the labor they hired, towards the
arrangement of a new set of abstract
books for Ottawa county. We under-
stand the work is nearly completed.

The steamer Bradshaw is being re-
painted and gradually fitted out for
this season's navigation. Capt. Waters
desires to leave on his first trip April
27. The shipping and forwarding at
this end of the route will be looked
after by Simon Bos, who will have
charge of the warehouse, same as last
year.

The village election in Zeeland re-
sulted, as usual, in the election of the
Democratic ticket, with the exception
of marshal, the majorities ranging from
2 to 30. President, B. J. Veneklasen;
clerk, T. Van Eenennaam; assessor, J.
De Pree; treasurer, P. Sakkers; trust-
ees, W. Westhoek and B. Kamis;
marshal, R. De Bruyn.

Monday night the hardware store of
Kanters Bro's was burglarized, an
entrance being effected by prying open
a window in the rear. Revolvers,
pocket knives, razors and scissors were
carried off to the value of \$50 or \$75.
Rewards of \$25 are offered for the re-
turn of the property and the apprehen-
sion of the guilty parties.

Remember the Juvenile Band con-
cert this evening, Friday. The band
and Goodrich's orchestra will play sev-
eral overtures; Miss Kittie Brower will
give a musical reading; Mrs. G. J. Die-
kema will sing a soprano solo; Mr. C.
W. Horton, a new arrival in our city,
who possesses a fine bass voice, will give
a selection; and besides the above cor-
net and trombone solos will be ren-
dered by Messrs. C. H. Whitbeck and
W. A. Thomas. Admission 25 cents;
children 15 cents. Purchase a ticket
and thus help the boys in giving our
city a permanent band.

At the Workman Furniture factory
they are running now twelve hours a
day. The line of goods they turn out
at present is limited exclusively to bed-
room sets, which they are sending out
in all directions, east and west. The
pay-roll, every two weeks, amounts to
over \$2,000. Their lumber is brought
in from points all along the lines of
the C. & W. M. and G. R. & I. rail-
roads.

The annual meeting of Pihgrim Home
Cemetery corporation was held Tues-
day evening. The settlement with the
treasurer showed a balance on hand of
\$30. There is still due on the tract re-
cently purchased \$500, payable in five
annual installments. J. Alberti was
elected trustee and Johannes Dykema
and G. Van Schelven were re-elected.
The board of trustees will meet next
Friday evening.

Hope College has again fallen heir to
a legacy from one of its friends east.
This makes four within the course of
a year: Mrs. Anna Gibson, Hudson,
N. Y., \$1,000; Rev. J. Van Der Veer, D.
Easton, Pa., \$500; Miss Jane H.
Elmendorf, Schenectady, N. Y., \$2,500;
Jacob Schoenmaker, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
\$3,000; making a total of \$7,000. The
Van Der Veer legacy has been paid in;
the others may be received at an early
day.

The steamer Aunt Betsy, which was
built by the late Ira Chaffee of Alle-
gan, and ran on the Kalamazoo river
between Allegan and Saugatuck for a
number of years and was then taken to
the Mississippi river, has been wrecked
20 miles below Cairo, Ill., in the great
floods on the Mississippi, while engaged
in transporting a menagerie and circus.
The animals, with the exception of
some tigers and trained dogs, were
rescued.

Holland City News.

ROLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

CIRCLING THE GLOBE.

A WEEK'S IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES CONCISELY SUMMARIZED.

Intelligence by Electric Wire from Every Quarter of the Civilized World, Embracing Foreign Affairs and Home Happenings of an Important Nature.

UNCLE SAM'S SAILOR LADS.

The House Passes the Bill Providing for Their Pay.

AMONG the petitions presented in the Senate on the 14th inst. and referred was one by Mr. Daves, from the Boston Executive Business Association, for the privilege of purchasing ships abroad for ten years. The Montana election case was taken up by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Daniel addressed the Senate. After Mr. Morgan had concluded the Senate adjourned. In the House after the reading of the journal Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, called up the naval appropriation bill, the pending question being upon the amendment adopted in committee of the whole, striking out the clause providing for the construction of three coast-line battle-ships. The action of the committee was rejected—yeas, 101; nays, 192. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee on Naval Affairs to report it back with an amendment providing for one battleship. Lost, Yeas, 101; nays, 123. The bill was then passed. The House spent the afternoon in consideration of the bill to establish Appellate Courts in the various circuits over which Circuit Judges now preside and passed the bill before adjournment. The bill met with much opposition from the Democratic side, but was passed without amendments. It provides that the President shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, two additional judges in each circuit to sit with the present Circuit Judges and consider cases appealed from district and State courts. These courts are to have exclusive and final jurisdiction in all cases except those involving constitutional questions or questions arising under the laws of the United States, or cases where two judges shall certify to the Supreme Court that the case involves questions of such difficulty or importance as to require a decision by the Supreme Court. In terms of these courts are to be held annually in the various circuits, the cities selected being as follows: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and such other places in each of the circuits as the Supreme Court may designate. This bill, it is believed, will greatly relieve the Supreme Court, which is now over three years behind in its work.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR M'CALLA.

The Harsh Commander Ordered on Trial at New York.

THE Judge Advocate General of the Navy has submitted a preliminary report to Secretary Tracy in the McCalla case, recommending that Commander Bowman H. McCalla be tried by court-martial on charges based on the facts developed by the recent investigation by a court of inquiry into the late cruise of the United States corvette Enterprise. The Secretary approved the recommendation, appointed the court, and ordered it to meet at the New York Navy Yard. Rear Admiral David B. Harbord will preside and Captain Henry Erben, Captain Richard W. Meade, Captain Lester A. Beardslee, Captain Edmund O. Matthews, Captain Robert L. Phythian, Captain Frederick V. McNair, Commander Benjamin F. Day, Commander William R. Biggs, Commander Morrill Miller, Commander George H. Wadleigh, Commander Colby M. Chester, Commander William H. Whiting, and Lieutenant Perry Garst, Judge Advocate, will take part in the trial.

HENRY B. STONE QUILTS.

Resignation of a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Official.

HENRY B. STONE, Second Vice President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, has tendered his resignation, to take effect June 1. Mr. Stone is largely interested in the Chicago Telephone Company and the Central Illinois Telephone Company, and retires from his present position to accept the Presidency of the two telephone companies. Mr. Stone has been prominently identified with the Burlington system for the last twelve years, although he is still a young man. In 1878 he entered the motive power department of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy proper, and was soon promoted to be Superintendent of Motive Power, and a promotion to be General Superintendent followed in 1881. About five years later Mr. Stone was made General Manager. In this position he became the responsible officer for the policy of the roads in the entire system, acting, of course, in harmony with the President. In 1888 Mr. Stone was elected Second Vice President of the Burlington, the position which he now leaves.

VESTIBULE TRAIN WRECKED.

A Fireman Instantly Killed and the Passenger Badly Shaken Up.

A VESTIBULE train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad collided with a west-bound freight, at Forbes, near Mexico, Mo. Gns Howard, fireman, of St. Louis, was instantly killed. The two engines were smashed and the baggage-car and several freight cars were demolished. The passengers were badly shaken up, but none of them were injured.

Oh's Appropriation Bill.

A COLUMBUS (Ohio) dispatch reports the passage by the Senate of the general appropriation bill for the year, and when the House concurs in the amendments it will be law. The whole expense of the State for the year as provided for slightly exceeds \$3,000,000.

Arrest of a Young Girl.

A YOUNG and beautiful girl has been arrested at St. Petersburg for an attempt to bribe a general staff clerk to obtain a copy of the new mobilization scheme. The parents also have been arrested. They are charged with being agents of a foreign power.

A Single Appointment.

THE President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry J. Ritchie as Collector of Customs for the District of St. Augustine, Fla.

Jeff Davis' Daughter to Wed.

A REPORT is current that Miss Winnie Davis, the eldest daughter of Jefferson Davis, will be married to Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse, N. Y., the grandson of Samuel J. May, the great Abolitionist leader.

To Suppress an Indian Outbreak.

ORDERS have been sent to General Butler to render whatever assistance is necessary to Agent Upshaw at Tongue River Agency, Mont., in suppressing the threatened outbreak of Northern Cheyenne Indians.

CURRENT HAPPENINGS.

EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

TEN per cent. of the coke ovens in the Connellsville (Pa.) region will close within a few days for want of orders, throwing about 1,200 men out of employment.

A FALLEN tree near Stanley, N. Y., ditched a Northern Central train, all the passengers except an immigrant woman escaping serious injury. The travelers were exposed to a pelting rain for an hour and a half, awaiting the arrival of a wrecking train.

DURING an electrical storm at Paterson, N. J., a quantity of ashes and potato bugs fell from the clouds.

A NEW YORK dispatch says: Gen. John C. Fremont is seriously ill. Mr. W. H. Schupe, who is the General's business partner, says the patient's illness is serious. Gen. Fremont resides on West Twenty-fifth street. For nearly two weeks he has been confined to his room and for most of the time to his bed. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he remained in active business until his present attack of illness. He took a severe cold, which settled upon his lungs, but his physician was able to prevent pneumonia from setting in. His friends are now feeling uneasy about him, because for the first time in his long career he seemed disheartened. Still there are strong hopes that he will recover from his present attack.

AN earthquake shock was felt at Dover, Me., the other day. A noise like that caused by an explosion was first heard, and then the earth trembled for several seconds. Clocks were stopped and small articles were thrown from their places.

A NEW YORK dispatch says: What looked at first like a huge strike of those engaged in the building trade has finally resulted in an amicable settlement and the recognition of the rights of organized labor. Work has been resumed on all buildings involved in the strike.

JOHN COSTELLO, 11 years old, of Harlem, N. Y., is charged with the murder of his 9-year-old brother.

THE steamer Chenango burned and sank off Erie, Pa. No one was on board. At Philadelphia, Pa., a 5,000 gallon water tank, weighing, with its contents, twenty tons, crashed through the roof of the Park Theater, wrecking in its descent the paint frame, some of the scenery, and about one-half of the stage. The tank went clear through to the cellar, where everything was flooded. The concussion caused by the fall was so great that window-glass and dishes in the adjoining houses were broken, and quite a panic prevailed for a time.

A HARTFORD, Conn., dispatch says: Ernest Leon Dickinson of the freshman class at Trinity College has just received news of his accession to a fortune of about \$3,000,000 through the death of an uncle in France. He will probably go abroad at once.

WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

A SWINDLE in the census report of County, Kan., has been disclosed at Emporia. The reports have been doctored so as to increase the county's population and thereby increase the salaries of the County Clerk, County Attorney, and other officers for the past two years. The County Commissioners investigating the records of the County Clerk have discovered many places where figures had been added to the original report. No one has been arrested, although the names of the supposed criminals are known.

AN Atchison (Kan.) dispatch says: The heavy winds, hot weather and absence of rain continue in this and the western parts of Kansas, and the combination threatens to seriously affect the wheat, which two weeks ago promised well.

REV. EDWARD MASON, pastor of the Progressive Brethren Church at Miami, Ohio, has written a letter in which he confesses that he is a forger, and says that he is on his way to Wales to reclaim an inheritance, or, failing in that, to kill himself. He leaves a wife in destitute circumstances.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch says: The steamship Mariposa, from Australia, brings additional details of the wreck of the steamer Quetzal off Thurday Island. About 9 o'clock in the evening the passengers, who were holding an impromptu musicale, were startled by the sudden stopping of the engines and the grating of the vessel's keel on a sunken rock. In less than three minutes the Quetzal had sunk out of sight, leaving 291 people struggling in the waves. Some were borne under by the tangled rigging, and others, more fortunate, clung to floating wreckage. One hundred and thirteen lives were lost. Of 120 whites only 30 escaped, while of 165 negroes 22 survived, many whites being imprisoned in the steamers. Captain Sanders states that he was on the bridge when the vessel struck. He rushed forward, ordered the boats out, and found the ship already settling. He had just time to climb the rigging and jump into the water, when the vessel seemed to stand up on end for a moment and then sink. After half an hour he was picked up. Others suffered greatly. The rock on which the vessel struck is not on the chart and is right in the track of the course recommended by the Admiralty, which states that there is twelve fathoms of water there.

THE steamer Handy Boy of the Bay line of river steamers, running between Saginaw and Bay City, ran into the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad bridge at East Saginaw, Mich., carrying away all her upper works. She was 54 feet west of her proper course in the channel. Carelessness on the part of those in charge is given as the cause of the accident. George Little, engineer, and Ed Trump, the man at the wheel, are in jail. The following are reported drowned: May Haight, aged 22; Maria Catherine Norvin, an old lady; two unknown women, and an unknown man. A number of passengers were slightly injured. J. W. Thompson was badly hurt and taken to the hospital. It is estimated that there were thirty people on the boat at the time of the accident and they were all swept into the river. The number lost, therefore, as reported, is merely conjecture. Joseph Cassidy is reported among the missing, besides those already named; also two unknown men.

THE middle span of the new iron bridge which is being built across Black River at Poplar Bluff, Mo., carrying two men down. Both were killed. Their names are Thomas Brown and James Ross, and they came from St. Louis. The accident

was caused by the washouts of the past month.

The celebrated Neagle habeas corpus case, from California, has been decided by the United States Supreme Court, the judgment of the Circuit Court being affirmed. This finally disposes of all proceedings against Neagle for the shooting of Judge Terry in a railway station at Lathrop, Cal., on the 14th of last August, to prevent him from attacking Justice Field. The opinion was delivered by Justice Miller. After the shooting Neagle was arrested at Stockton by the State officers, but was released on a writ of habeas corpus, based on the ground that Neagle, who was acting under instructions, had merely performed his duty as an officer of the United States. It was on an appeal from this order that the case was brought before the United States Supreme Court. After reviewing all the facts bearing upon the homicide, the opinion says that they produce upon the court "the conviction of a settled purpose on the part of Terry and his wife amounting to a conspiracy to murder Field, and we are quite sure that if Neagle had been merely a brother or a friend of Judge Field, traveling with him and aware of all the previous relations of Terry to the judge, as he was of his bitter animosity, his declared purposes to have revenge, even to the point of killing him, would have been justified in what he did in defense of Field's life and possibly of his own." Justice Lamar, in behalf of himself and the Chief Justice, delivered an elaborate and vigorous dissent to the opinion of the court.

DISPATCHES received at the Indian office at Washington from Agent Upshaw, at Tongue River, Mont., report the Northern Cheyenne Indians congregating and threatening life and property in that vicinity. Troops, he telegraphs, are needed quickly. The dispatches were forwarded to the War Department, with a request to forward troops at once.

FIGURES collected by the Northwestern Miller, of Minneapolis, show the stock of wheat in private elevators at that place, and not included in the visible supply statement, to be 1,955,000 bushels, an increase of 18,000 bushels compared with the previous week. This leaves the stocks at three points as follows: Minneapolis, 1,955,000 bushels; St. Paul, 295,000 bushels; Duluth, 5,971,027 bushels; total, 15,718,406 bushels; increase for the week, 123,255 bushels. The Market Record places the stock of wheat in the country elevators of Minnesota and the Dakotas at 4,923,000 bushels, a decrease for the week of 345,000 bushels. This makes a net decrease at all points of 222,000 bushels. Stocks in the country houses are about 100,000 bushels larger than a year ago.

SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

A DECATUR, Ala., dispatch says: Fire broke out in the forging department of the United States Rolling-Stock Company. The flames raged furiously until the machine-shop, the blacksmith-shop, the molding-room and the engine-room, with all the machinery and material in them, were destroyed. The loss is fully \$200,000. At least 400 laborers are thrown out of employment and the main works will necessarily suspend operations until the buildings can be erected. About fifty box cars just completed were burned. The building as a whole was the largest in the South, and employed, including the clerical force, more than five hundred men.

THE poisoning of two whole families is reported from Browning Station, Franklin County, Ark. Sixteen persons were poisoned and at the latest accounts twelve of them were in a precarious condition and not expected to survive. William Browning shot a large wild turkey gobbler and invited the family of George Haines to dine with him. Sixteen persons belonging to the two families sat down to the table. Sooner than they had partaken of the turkey they were attacked with nausea, violent vomiting and convulsions. One of the boys of the Browning family was the only member not taken ill and he gave the alarm to neighbors, who hastily summoned medical assistance. Four of the poisoned persons were revived by vomiting, but the other twelve are reported to be in a dying condition. It is supposed the turkey had eaten meat poisoned with strychnine and which had been set for wolves.

By a cyclone which struck Roanoke, Va., the blast-house of the Crozier furnace was blown down, killing Fred Phillips, Nelson Johnson, and Henry Casey, James Turner, John Houston, Robert Watkins, Touline Stewart, Doc Reed, and John Ashton were wounded. The damages amounted to \$25,000.

A BALTIMORE (Md.) dispatch says that Governor Jackson and the State Comptroller have preferred charges before Attorney General Whyte against Stevenson Archer, State Treasurer, for embezzlement, and Archer will be placed under arrest. Archer was summoned to appear before the investigating committee but pleaded illness. Officers will be detailed to see that he doesn't leave the State.

FIRE destroyed the Pratt Lumber Company's kilns at Verbena, Ala., consuming 200,000 feet of lumber. Loss, \$15,000; no insurance.

At Harrisburg, Ark., the other morning, the fireman at the works of the Cherry Valley Stone Company got up steam as usual, when, owing to some error, the pressure became too great, and the battery of three large boilers blew up, killing the fireman, whose name was Tucker, instantly, and tearing the entire building to atoms. Loss, \$12,000.

JAMES SPEED, one of the wealthiest cattlemen of Southwest Texas, was shot and killed by John Tomerlin at Moore Station, Tex.

At a meeting of the butchers of Louisville, Ky., an agreement was signed to make their own supply of ice and to refuse to handle meat from Armour & Co. They will build an ice factory. The site has already been purchased.

CHAS. SIMMONS, colored, was hanged at Mount Pleasant, S. C., for the murder of Otto Fishang, white, Oct. 16. He confessed his guilt.

EX-STATE TREASURER ARCHER, of Maryland, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$25,000. He will not, therefore, appear before the court in Annapolis, as cited by the Governor.

RAILWAY GOSSIP.

At the meeting of the Reading Board of Managers at Philadelphia Messrs. George F. Baer, Stephen A. Caldwell and Samuel Shipley resigned, and Thomas Dolan, Henry G. Gibson and A. A. McLeod, Vice President and general manager, were elected to fill the vacancies. This was wholly surprising, and it

seems to leave Mr. Corbin stronger than ever before. This was not the plan at first proposed, but those who were first asked to resign refused to do so, it is said, and that made this change necessary, as there is no method of forcing resignations and as there was no desire to go to extremes. Mr. Baer will continue his confidential relations as counsel and manager of the iron works, and Mr. Shipley and Mr. Caldwell will not relinquish their active interest in the road.

POLITICAL PORRIDGE.

THE Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Lewis A. Grant, Assistant Secretary of War; Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Major General; Col. B. H. Grierson, Brigadier General; Maj. T. H. Stanton, Deputy Paymaster General; George Mackay, Civil Engineer in the Navy; Frank Buchanan, Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri; Robert Mills, Surveyor of Customs at Patuxent, N. Y.; B. O. Edmonds, Collector of Customs at Fairhead, Conn.; J. A. Cliney, of Indiana, Indian Inspector; Alton Angier, of Georgia, Consul at Rhodesia; A. E. McMillan, of Michigan, Deputy First Auditor of the Treasury; G. F. Turrittin, Surveyor General of Nevada; C. C. Faltrey, Register of the Land Office at New Orleans; J. C. O'Leary, Register of the Land Office at Gunnison, Colo.; G. C. Thaxter, Receiver of Public Money at Carson City, Nev.

HOWARD A. BALDRIDGE has been appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Nebraska, and C. T. Howard for the District of South Dakota.

A PROVIDENCE (R. I.) dispatch says: The returns from the election are now all in. The Democrats have fifty-seven on joint ballot in the Legislature, and fifty-five is a majority. They will elect their Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and General Treasurer. Besides these the High Sheriffs of the different counties, the clerks of the different State courts, and all the officers of the Legislature are to be chosen. The Democrats will get them all.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

LA PAIX of Paris, supposed to be inspired by President Carnot's secretary, says there is talk of the possibility of an agreement between France and Germany, to be followed by a general disarmament. La Paix thinks that Emperor William will not shrink from any means to attain this end.

A DISASTROUS fire has occurred at Muhlheim, Germany, destroying fully one-half of the village and rendering several hundred people homeless.

THE French brigantine Niagara, which left Halifax Jan. 7 for St. Servans, France, has not been heard of since and is given up as lost, with Capt. Beaulieu and her crew of ten men, all Frenchmen.

A DISPATCH from Brussels says it is stated that Belgium guarantees a loan to the Congo State of £6,000,000. It is rumored that King Leopold refused Germany's offer of £4,000,000 for the Congo State. A Paris correspondent confirms the report that King Leopold was desirous of selling the Congo State, but the French right of refusal and Stanley's reports of rubber on the Aruwah led to indecision.

THE Spanish Chamber of Deputies has formally censured the Government for its lack of promptness in suppressing the anti-Charist disorders in Valencia.

THE Russian Government has issued orders that henceforth the passport regulations on the Austrian frontier shall be of a more stringent character and most rigidly observed. The present passport system on the Austrian border is even more exacting than that which has operated in Germany in connection with France, and there is already a great deal of murmuring against the increased hardship proposed.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE new steamship Majestic made her first trip from Liverpool, via Queens-town, to New York in 6 days 10 hours 30 minutes—the quickest maiden passage on record.

THE House Committee on Rivers and Harbors will report a half a million of dollars for the Hennepin Canal.

GOVERNMENT officials at San Francisco are making determined efforts to stop the influx of coolies from Mexico into California.

REPRESENTATIVE PAYNE, of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, has reported to the House the bill providing for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, in the State of New York, by the United States Government.

DIAMOND cutters and polishers in New York City will petition Mr. McKinley to have the duty on cut diamonds raised from 10 to 40 per cent, owing to the injury of the industry in America by European cheap labor.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime.	4.75	@ 5.50
HOGS—Fair to Good.	3.50	@ 4.75
Common.	2.50	@ 3.50
Hogs—Shipping Grades.	3.75	@ 4.50
SHEEP—Common.	4.00	@ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1.00	@ .84 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	.90	@ .82 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	.23	@ .24
RYE—No. 2.	.47	@ .48
CHICKEN—Choice Creamery.	.17	@ .19
CHEESE—Full Cream, Bats.	.10	@ .11
EGGS—Fresh.	.10 1/2	@ .11 1/2
POTATOES—Choice new, per bu.	.48	@ .50
PORK—Mess.	11.25	@ 11.75
NEW YORK.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.78	@ .85
CORN—No. 3.	.33 1/2	@ .34 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.	.25	@ .26 1/2
RYE—No. 1.	.46	@ .47
HARLEY—No. 2.	.50	@ .55
PORK—Mess.	10.25	@ 10.75
DETROIT.		
CATTLE.	3.00	@ 4.25
SHEEP.	3.00	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.82	@ .83
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.	.33 1/2	@ .34 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.	.21	@ .22
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.	4.25	@ 5.00
HOGS.	3.50	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.82	@ .83
CORN—No. 2.	.29	@ .30
OATS—No. 2.	.22 1/2	@ .23
RYE—No. 2.	.41 1/2	@ .42 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.	3.00	@ 4.75
HOGS—Choice Light.	3.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP—Common to Prime.	3.00	@ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 1 White.	.34	@ .35
OATS—No. 2 White.	.23	@ .24
BALTIMORE.		
CATTLE—Good to Prime.	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS.	4.10	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.	.94	@ .95
CORN—No. 2.	.34 1/2	@ .35 1/2

DEATH OF S. J. RANDALL.

END OF PENNSYLVANIA'S FAVORITE SON AND STATESMAN.

His Career from Boyhood to the Leadership of the House of Representatives—The Part He Played in the War of the Rebellion, and His Rapid Rise to Prominence in Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It was a sad and touching scene at the Randall residence on Capitol Hill when Congressman Samuel J. Randall expired yesterday morning just as the bells of a neighboring church were tolling 5 o'clock. Around the bedside were gathered the family, the physician, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who had all kept a constant watch over the dying man during the night.

A few moments before his death he had opened his eyes, and looking tenderly at his wife, who knelt over him, said in a low tone, "Mother," a word instinct with all the fondest recollections of their long and happy married life, and by which he always called his wife when none but the family were near. He looked into her eyes as if he were about to say something more, but he seemed to have no strength left, and in a few moments he had passed away. Death had come with the coming of the dawn. The watchers saw that all was over and the brave wife and daughter, who had nursed and cared for him during his long illness, could restrain their feelings no longer but gave way to their grief, while the physician and Mr. Wanamaker endeavored to console them as best they might, though their own grief hardly permitted them to speak.

The shock was especially severe to Mrs. Randall and her daughter Susan, who, rejecting all offers of assistance, have nursed the husband and father through his illness of almost two years' duration. Their grief was touching in the extreme and the gentlemen present allowed them to indulge it alone for some minutes. Postmaster-General Wanamaker came out of the room a few minutes after 5 and announced in an almost choking voice that all was over. He and the others then endeavored to comfort the afflicted family, and at length succeeded in inducing them to retire and try to refresh themselves with sleep.

The news of Mr. Randall's death became quite generally known during the day. It was expected and therefore was not so much of a shock as it otherwise would have been. A large number of persons called at the residence during the day to express their condolence. They were received by Mr. Lancaster, the son-in-law. The President and Mrs. Harrison sent a basket of flowers, with a note expressing their deep sympathy with the family. Speaker Reed called during the afternoon to express his regrets and to learn the wishes of Mr. Lancaster that he could carry out the wishes of the family in all things.

Among the other callers were Secretary Blaine, ex-Senator Ferry of Michigan, who stood next to Mr. Randall during the electoral count proceedings, ex-Speaker Carlisle, Representatives Breckinridge of Kentucky, Springer of Illinois, and many others. Sergeant-at-Arms Holmes called and took charge of the remains for the house of representatives. They were embalmed and placed in a casket in the room in which Mr. Randall died. It is said that the dead man presents a life like appearance except he is emaciated and wasted to a remarkable degree.

The expression of regret at Mr. Randall's death was universal and sincere. None paid him higher tribute and respect than his Democratic colleagues in the House who differed with him vitally upon one of the most important measures in Congress. Representative Roger Q. Mills had not heard of Mr. Randall's death when a reporter called and asked his opinion of Mr. Randall. Mr. Mills spoke feelingly and earnestly. "He was a very great man," said he, "a man of unimpeachable integrity and a natural born leader of men. He had more of the elements of leadership than any man with whom I have been in public life."

Speaker Reed said: "It would be useless to try to express in a few words the sense of great loss which we all feel in Mr. Randall's death. My esteem for him was very great and I have always had and expressed the highest admiration for his steadfastness and courage. He was a good friend, a brave man, and a statesman beyond reproach."

Mr. Carlisle, who was just returning from a visit to the Randall residence, said: "My personal acquaintance with Mr. Randall began when I entered the Forty-fifth Congress in October, 1877. Ever since then our relations have been not only friendly, but quite intimate. Although we differed widely upon some very important subjects, we never allowed these differences to interfere with our friendship. I think his death is a great loss to his party and to the country, and that he deserves to be remembered for a great many important public services."

Samuel J. Randall was born in Philadelphia Oct. 10, 1828. His father was Josiah Randall, a lawyer of high standing in that city, and his mother was Ann Worrall, a daughter of Gen. Joseph Worrall, a Democratic leader in the time of Jefferson. After receiving an academic education young Randall entered into mercantile life, but he showed an early taste for politics, and when quite young was elected a member of the city council at Philadelphia. He served four years in that capacity and was afterward elected to a term in the State Senate.

From this time forward the history of Samuel J. Randall is a part of the history of his State and of the Nation. The funeral will take place Thursday.

Negro Maxims.

Some right smart folks can keep out'er jail. It strains de truth ter talk much 'bout ole times. De only sartin thing 'bout dis worl is gittin' out uv it. Death an' de sheriff gin'ally gits w'ut dey goes arter. Pine table jes' ez good ez merhorginy ter hongry man. Lam' don' bother his head 'bout de price uv horg brissoles.

THE NATIONAL SOLONS.

WORK OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Our National Law-Makers and What They Are Doing for the Good of the Country—Various Measures Proposed, Discussed and Acted On.

In the Senate, on the 9th inst., Mr. Pugh finished his speech on the Montana election case in favor of Clark and Maginnis, the Democratic contestants, and was followed by Mr. Turpie, who spoke on the same side. At the conclusion of Mr. Turpie's remarks an effort was made to secure a vote upon the case by the Republicans. This, however, they were unable to do as the Democrats stated that several other Senators on their side of the chamber desired to be heard upon the case, but that no one was ready to take the floor just then. The Senate then, on motion Mr. Hale took up the Chinese census enumeration bill and discussed it as amended by sections until 6 o'clock, when an adjournment was taken without action. In the House on motion of Mr. Wade, of Missouri, the Senate amendment was concurred in to the House bill to admit free duty articles intended for the St. Louis Exposition in 1890, which may be imported from the republics of Mexico and other American republics and the Dominion of Canada. Among the bills reported from the committee and placed on the calendar were the following: House bill for a public building at Galveston, Tex., to amend the third section of the interstate commerce act. The House, after arguing on the Senate amendments to the Rock Creek Park bill, which provides that the Government shall pay the entire cost of the park, took up the naval appropriation bill and spent the remainder of the afternoon upon its consideration. A bill was reported from the War Claims Committee appropriating \$3,500,000 for the payment of the claims of citizens of Pennsylvania for damages to property by Union troops during the war.

In the Senate, on the 10th inst., among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: Senate bill appropriating \$2,438,000 for the improvement of Columbia River, Oregon, expenditures not to exceed \$700,000 in one year; House bill to aid vessels disabled in the waters co-terminous to the United States and Canada, Senate bill to revise the grade of Lieutenant General of the army. The Montana election case was again taken up. After debate and without action the Senate adjourned. The House went into committee of the whole. Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, in the chair, on the naval appropriation bill. After debate Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to strike out the paragraph providing for the battle-ships, but, leaving in the provision for an armed cruiser. The House then, on motion of Mr. Adams, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing for three free-board coast and harbor defense vessels of the monitor type, of eighteen feet draft, with twin screws, and a sea speed of not less than seventeen knots, at a cost not to exceed \$2,500,000 each. Lost. The bill was then favorably reported to the House, but no final action was taken and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 11th inst., a number of bills were reported from committees, after which consideration of the Montana election case was resumed. After a debate in which Senators Everts, Morgan, Sherman and Gray participated, the Senate adjourned. On Monday he should ask the Senate to reconsider the Montana case was disposed of; Mr. Hawley, from the select committee on the quadri-continental celebration, 1893, cried back with amendment. The House bill for the World's Fair at Chicago, and said that if anything were to be done in the matter it should be done at once. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Lacey (Iowa), said that he had introduced the bill for the World's Fair at Chicago, and said that if anything were to be done in the matter it should be done at once. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Lacey (Iowa), said that he had introduced the bill for the World's Fair at Chicago, and said that if anything were to be done in the matter it should be done at once. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Lacey (Iowa), said that he had introduced the bill for the World's Fair at Chicago, and said that if anything were to be done in the matter it should be done at once. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Lacey (Iowa), said that he had introduced the bill for the World's Fair at Chicago, and said that if anything were to be done in the matter it should be done at once. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Lacey (

THE MAIDEN'S LAMENT.

BY M. M. T.

No minstrel harp, no robin pipes
His tuneful roundelay,
No flag and drum, no trumpet sounds,
Thou art my birthday song,
But I must make an effort bold
The day to celebrate—
I'm getting on, but not too old—
I'm only thirty-eight!

I look about me and I find
The years have been bringing—
I've loving friends, close, tried and kind,
And tender memories cling
Around the vanished, buried past
And present joys create,
And so I marry pleasure and,
Altho' I'm thirty-eight!

I sometimes think, when listening to
The youngsters of to-day,
There must have been an error made—
I'm not as old as they!
They know so much, they talk so loud,
Their manner is so great!
I feel an infant in the crowd,
Altho' I'm thirty-eight.

Sometimes I feel the weight of years,
Or care upon my brow,
But often for the past appears
A time of happiness:
And tho' the present brings some pain,
'Twill brighten, soon or late,
And blossoms fair will bloom again,
Tho' I am thirty-eight.

HIS FAIR RESCUER.

A Story of 1776.

BY J. H. SPENCER.

In one of the loveliest valleys in the Blue Mountains of Northern New Jersey, there stood, at the time of the Revolution, a large and substantial stone house, known to all the country around as the old Winstead Manor. It was built in the solid homely style of the 18th century. One side was situated upon a crag, and seemed to form a part of the cliff upon which it rested. The base of the cliff was laved by a wide and deep stream.

Captain Ralph Winstead had built the house some fifty years previous to the time of which I write—1776. He had never married—or, at least, he had never had a wife in this country—and the only members of his household whom he had admitted to share at all in his companionship had been his two servants—man and wife—who had come with him from England.

Two years from the time of his coming to this valley, he was found murdered in his bed. The two servants were missing; and, as everything of value, that could be easily carried away, was missing also, it was evident that they were his murderers.

The house had stood empty ever since; and now, for several months, the neighbors had declared that it was haunted. Many of them had seen and heard most frightful things while passing there after dark, and there were few who had not rather go three miles out of their way than pass the old Winstead Manor in the night time.

The autumn night had set in dark and stormy, and in one of the rooms, in the second story, of the old Winstead Manor, were half a dozen men, five of whom were seated around a table at one end of the room, engaged in playing cards. They were rough, coarse-looking men, and, from their dress, which somewhat resembled the British uniform, they were evidently Tories. The other was a tall, powerfully-built young man, about 20 years of age, who was clad in the Continental uniform. He was restlessly walking up and down the room.

"Frank," said one of the Tories, turning from the table and facing the young prisoner, for such he evidently was, "you and I were boys together, and I love you yet. Now, why can't you give up your foolish notions and join us? You are our prisoner, and if you don't we shall hand you over to headquarters in a few days; while, if you join us, your fortune is made; for, with your bravery and talents, you will soon distinguish yourself in the royal army, and after the rebellion is crushed out your course shall be rewarded by knighthood and promotion in the army. Now, there are two alternatives; which do you choose?"

"I have told you once before, Albert Sherman," said the young man, firmly, "that I had rather be shot down like a dog, than be a traitor to my country."

"Well, good-night," said Albert Sherman, rising from the table. "I hope to hear you talk differently to-morrow. You cannot escape from this room; and if you call for help, you will only frighten people away, for we have taken particular pains to make them think this house is haunted."

And, followed by his four companions, Sherman left the room.

The sun was shining in at the windows when the prisoner awoke the next morning. Rising from his hard couch on the floor he found a loaf of bread and a jug of water, which had been brought in while he was asleep, on the table.

After finishing his frugal breakfast, he went to the window, and, opening it leaned out.

Forty feet below him was a wide river, and beyond that was a primeval forest, the foliage of which was now dyed with the gorgeous hues of autumn.

His gaze, roaming listlessly up the river, fell upon a gayly-painted boat—a small pleasure craft, which appeared to be empty, drifting slowly down the stream as if it had broken away from its moorings and floated on aimlessly.

As the boat drifted nearer to the mansion, the prisoner saw a young girl about fourteen years of age, reclining upon some cushions comfortably arranged in the bottom, so that she could enjoy a day-dream as she floated down the stream.

The boat drifted directly under the window, and then the girl sat upright in the bottom of the craft and looked around her.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, as if slightly startled, "I am drifting right up to the old manor!"

The heart of the prisoner gave a leap of joy.

"Good morning," he cried.

The girl gazed up at him, too startled to reply.

"Do not be afraid," said the prisoner, noticing the look of surprise and fear in her face. "I am in a most distressing situation. I have been deceived into this house by a party of Tories, and am now a prisoner here; and you

would be doing a most charitable act if you would only aid me to escape."

The girl opened her magnificent dark eyes wide in wonder.

"And you are not a ghost?" she asked, a slight doubt perceptible in her tone.

"Do I look like one?" returned the prisoner, laughing.

"As I have never seen a ghost," replied the girl, with a saucy smile, "I am not certain that I am capable of judging of such a thing."

"Oh, believe me, fair lady," exclaimed the prisoner, in a voice of mock entreaty, "I am mortal!"

"Shall I enter the enchanted castle and unlock the door of your prison cell?" asked the girl, in a merry tone.

"No," said the prisoner, after a moment's thought; "it would not be safe. Although I have seen nor heard none of the Tories this morning, some of them may be lurking about the house. You had better go home and send, at least, half a dozen of your neighbors to my aid. Tell them to come armed, for, if the Tories are not here now, they are liable to return at any moment."

"I will do your bidding, Sir Knight of the enchanted castle," said the girl; "and before the sun reaches the zenith, you shall be free. And now," she added, with a gleam of merry mischief in her eyes, "before I bid you adieu, let me introduce myself to you. I am Mistress Marjorie Howland, the only child of Colonel Howland, whose plantation is about a mile up the river."

"I am pleased to make your acquaintance, Mistress Marjorie," returned the prisoner. "I am Francis Talbot, and my home is in Trenton."

The girl made a low courtesy, in acknowledgment of the introduction; and then, taking up the oars, she rowed up the stream and soon disappeared round the bend in the river.

Two hours later a boat, with eight armed men seated in it and two stalwart negroes at the oars, shot down the river. As the craft neared the old manor, Francis Talbot waved his hand from the window, and the signal was at once responded to by one of the men in the boat.

The next instant Francis heard one of the windows below him opened, and a man, whose voice he recognized as Albert Sherman's, sang out:

"If you approach three yards nearer we'll shoot you. There are fifteen of us, and we have plenty of ammunition and can hold this house against a hundred men for a month."

At the conclusion of this speech, one of the men in the boat raised his rifle to his shoulder and fired. The ball passed within two inches of Albert Sherman's head.

The shot was immediately replied to by a volley from the house; and, with a groan of agony, one of the negroes fell to the bottom of the boat.

"We cannot help the young man now," Francis heard one of the men in the boat say. "We will only throw our own lives away if we try to rescue him."

Then one of the men took the negro's place at the oar, and the boat was pulled rapidly up the river and was soon out of sight.

With his last hope of escape gone, Francis Talbot paced up and down his prison room all the long, dreary afternoon. None of the Tories came near him. It seemed as if the whole world had forgotten him. The sun sunk below the mountains in the West and left the river in shadow. Twilight merged into darkness; and as the moon rose above the Eastern hills and shed its silvery light over the sleeping landscape, he approached the window and gazed out upon the sparkling surface of the river.

A small craft glided noiselessly down the stream and paused beneath the window. Its only occupant was a small, girlish figure; and as she gazed up at the window, Francis recognized the pretty, delicately-chiselled features of Marjorie Howland.

She motioned for him to stand aside, and, as he obeyed the silent command, something flew into the room and fell to the floor.

Picking the object up, he found it to be an arrow, to which was fastened a slender thread.

Drawing the thread into the window, he found it fastened to a strong cord. The cord, which was in turn drawn into the window, was tied to the end of a stout, knotted rope.

Francis lost no time in making one end of the rope fast to the leg of a heavy oak table; and then, grasping the rope with his hands, he let himself out of the window and descended to the boat.

"Do not make any noise," whispered the girl, as she seated herself in the boat and took up the oars. "The Tories are in one of the rooms on the other side of the house. I saw their light as I came round the bend."

Francis plied the oars with both skill and strength, and soon the frail craft shot round the bend and out of sight of the old manor. Then, resting on the oars, he said:

"Mistress Marjorie, I thank you for what you have done for me to-night—words cannot express my gratitude; but did you not realize the great risk you were running? Were you not afraid of being discovered by the Tories?"

"Yes," confessed Marjorie, with downcast eyes and blushing cheeks, "I was afraid; but I could not bear to remain idle while you were in danger of being taken to the British headquarters, where you would probably be hung or shot for treason against the king. My father was going to raise a large party of men and storm the old manor to-morrow, but I was afraid it would be too late then."

"I owe my liberty, if not my life, to you, Mistress Marjorie," said Francis; "and I assure you I feel my obligation deeply. While I live the memory of your noble kindness to me will not be effaced. But," he added, glancing down at a beautifully carved bow which lay in the bottom of the boat, "you are quite an adept at archery."

"Yes," she said, taking the bow in her hand; "my father presented this bow to me on my twelfth birthday, and I have practiced occasionally with it ever since. It was given to him years ago, by an Indian chief."

Colonel and Mrs. Howland, who supposed that their daughter was safe in

her own room, were greatly surprised when she entered the library where they were sitting, and introduced Mr. Francis Talbot to them.

"My child," cried Mrs. Howland, when Marjorie had told how she had helped Francis to escape from the old Winstead Manor, "I should have been frightened to death if I had known where you were!"

"It was a dangerous undertaking, but she has done what eight men failed to accomplish this forenoon," said Colonel Howland proudly.

At the urgent request of Col. Howland, who found that the young man was the son of one of his old college chums, Francis Talbot remained a week at the Howland mansion; and during the Revolution he was a frequent, and always welcome, guest in that hospitable household.

Five years have passed since the events recorded above occurred. Yorktown has been fought and won, and the flag of liberty has been unfurled over a free and happy nation—a nation with its history yet before it, with only its darkest and yet most glorious record traced indelibly on the annals of the world. The beautiful Indian summer has gone and snow lies white upon the ground and we find Marjorie Howland sitting alone in her father's library. Her book lies unnoticed in her lap, her gaze is fixed abstractedly on the blazing logs in the large, open fireplace. The door opens suddenly and a servant announces, "Captain Talbot."

For a moment Marjorie loses sight of everything but a tall figure in the quaint Continental uniform, and only hears the old, light tones say:

"Will the good fairy who released the soldier from the enchanted castle welcome him as he comes back from the war?"

With mock gravity, Marjorie gives him her hand and bids him welcome.

"Marjorie," he says, earnestly, as he retains her hand in his, "do you know that I have loved you ever since I first saw you from my prison window in the old Winstead Manor? It was certainly a case of love at first sight. Can you love me a little, Marjorie?"

There is no lightness now, only deep, loving tenderness; and stealing a saucy look up at the grave face, Marjorie asks:

"Are you sure that gratitude had nothing to do with it, Capt. Talbot?"

"You have not answered my question yet," he says. "Will you be my wife, Marjorie?"

And I am sure she answers him yes; for next Christmas eve there is a wedding at the Howland mansion, and Capt. Francis Talbot and Mistress Marjorie Howland are made husband and wife.

Not Quite Hopeless.

There are various ways of estimating a man's worth and standing. An old gentleman who had evidently been quite indifferent to the fact that one of his summer boarders was a learned woman, and had written several books, openly expressed his admiration when she went into the kitchen and made some excellent biscuits. "That's what I like, a woman that knows something worth while!" remarked he, on sitting down to the supper table. The author of "Winters in Algeria" depended on as slight an event to demonstrate his own common sense to his Algerian guide.

"Now, Miloud," said I, "why do you not educate the girls?"

"Oh, the girls are of no consequence! They can do housework, and wash the pavements of the mosques, and they are good for nothing. All the misfortune in the world comes through women. They are to blame for everything that goes wrong, and if a husband gets tired of a wife he has a perfect right to send her away."

"But, Miloud, you are not enlightened, according to our views. You need to make a trip to our northern countries, where you will find that I am not the only one to uphold the rights of women."

He stopped short in the road, and with his forefinger to his forehead, said, gravely:

"Really, monsieur, it is incomprehensible; you look like an intelligent man, and seem to know a great many things, and judge of them in a sensible manner just as I do, but I do not understand how you can talk about women in this way."

To change the subject for a moment, I asked him for my overcoat and remarked that the evening was growing chilly. As we had been walking fast, I thought it prudent to put the garment on, and gave my reasons for avoiding the cold.

Miloud evidently saw in my remarks some signs of reasoning power, and flattered me by saying:

"Ah, that was just what I was going to tell you, that you should put on your overcoat. Did you think of that yourself? You have, indeed, some good ideas!"—Exchange.

He Was Willing to Bet That The Lord Took No Offense.

"Parson Jinglejaw, I think you take a wrong view of the situation. Religion should never be made a matter of convenience. Now, for instance, you never omitted holding church service merely because it wasn't convenient for you to do so, did you?"

"Suttinly, sah! Suttinly."

"I haven't n'yin' dat, but it's a bottom fact, all de same. Yes, sah! jes' fo'teen mont' ergo a harrycane came elong an' lifted de ch'n' ober inter Rabbleshack Valley, er bout seventeen miles eross country, an' as it weren't convenient fo' de congregation ter git rabid transum 'commerdations ter dat pint, a'n needer war it convenient fo' de lambs ob de faif—eben ef dey war Baptists—ter stan' in de em'ty wacyum an' sop up de ekernockshak juice dat wuz acomin down, why, hence an' darfo' de sarbick laid aside 'cordin' ter de convenience, an' 'ts willin' ter lay de ch'n' eggs—checker ergin a las' year's cowmber dat de Lord hain't tuk no offense needer."—Yonkers Gazette.

Beware of a purely intellectual life. This is not a think-world merely, it is a real world.

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.

A dozen passengers were killed or badly injured by the pilot's carelessness on the Saginaw River, a few days ago. A dispatch from Saginaw gives the following details of the disaster:

The steamer Handy Boy, with a large number of passengers on board, left here for Bay City, last after leaving the pier it is necessary to pass through the draw at the Flint and Pere Marquette bridges. Captain Dolson, who was at the Handy Boy wheel, signaled for the bridge to swing. The blasts of the whistle had hardly died away when he called his fireman, Edward Trump, into the pilot house and went below and began collecting fares. The fireman was without experience as a pilot, having been at the wheel only twice before. High water has been running in the river unusually rapid, and as the bridge was being lowered the bridge Trump lost control of the wheel. The bridge is only a short distance from the Saginaw wharves, and people on shore saw the boat whirl into the current and head directly for a stone pier. Those on the boat saw their danger, but not until the bridge had been almost reached. The boat struck a low iron girder and passed partly under the force of the glider and the upper deck, cabin and passenger into the river. Boatmen on the shore saw the disaster and at once put off to the rescue of the people struggling in the water or clinging to the wreck and the pier. The Handy Boy did not sink, but lay a wreck against the pier, thus averting greater loss of life. The passengers were easily rescued, but those in the water were saved with much difficulty. Passengers who deck escaped with less serious injury, but at least six who were above were drowned or killed by the collision. Several died in the wreckage in sight of those on shore. At least fourteen persons were thrown into the river. Only seven were rescued. Capt. Dolson has navigated the Saginaw River for eight years and is accounted a thoroughly sober and reliable man. He, his engineer, George Little, and Trump, the man at the wheel, are in jail, charged with criminal carelessness.

Detroit Journal: Clinton Collier, an Owosso product, will be business manager of Chicago's new evening paper, the Post. Mr. Collier has been in the soap business for years and knows how to make things hum.

Owosso has an electric light company with a capital of \$25,000, and more than that, it has given the contract for a plant.

The Michigan Fish Commission has distributed this year about 112,000,000 of whitefish fry in the waters of the Detroit River, Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior and the Straits of Mackinac, and about 3,000,000 brook trout fry in forty-nine counties of this State. This is the largest number of whitefish ever sent out in one season from any one hatchery in the world, and has required the use of three cars for about sixty days, and the commission found it necessary to call upon the United States Commission for the use of one of their cars to assist in making the distribution. The commission are now getting in wall-eyed pike eggs, with every prospect of securing a very large quantity.

W. H. Ballard, of Indian River, Cheboygan County, applied for a pension in 1879, but his claim was rejected. In the fall of 1888 he went to Washington and stayed right there to secure justice if possible. Ballard was so persistent that the pension department officers frequently threatened him with arrest, but the old man stuck, interested Senators Stockbridge and Sawyer in his case, and after thorough investigation they declare he has been the victim of skulduggery, and his case has been favorably reported to the Senate.

Committees of the Michigan Legislative Association and State Pioneer Society met at Lansing last week and completed arrangements for holding jointly the biennial reunion of the association and the annual meeting of the Pioneer Society. Both meetings will be held at Lansing, the legislative reunion beginning June 10 and concluding Wednesday afternoon, and the meeting of the Pioneer Society beginning Wednesday afternoon and ending Thursday.

A frame cottage at 226 Third street, Detroit, was the scene of a horrible murder and suicide the other night. Alexander Cuddy, aged 62, and wife, aged 30, resided there. It had been known for some time that Cuddy and his wife lived unhappily together, and on the night of the tragedy people who passed the house heard loud and angry words, but as such occurrences were common in the neighborhood nothing was thought of the matter. The following morning Herbert Cuddy, a son of Alexander by a former wife, went to the house, but could not gain admittance. He then broke open the back door and a horrible sight met his gaze. His father was hanging from a rafter and at his feet lay the disfigured body of the wife. Near by was found an ax besmeared with blood. A deep gash on the woman's left forehead showed how she had met her fate. Cuddy left a rambling letter addressed "To the press," the gist of which was that he was jealous of his wife, that they lived unhappily together, and that he thought it best that they should both be dead.

At Detroit Mrs. Sarah Sidmore, aged 63, was the victim of a violent assault at the hands of George Freeman, the colored coachman of Mrs. Sidmore's son-in-law. Freeman became enraged at Mrs. Sidmore because in locking a door he took it as a slur upon his honesty. He grasped Mrs. Sidmore by the throat and choked her, then stabbed her in the neck, inflicting a wound which, it is thought, will terminate fatally. Freeman is now under arrest.

At Saginaw, last week, Charles H. Dixon, formerly Deputy Treasurer of Saginaw County, who was recently arrested in Chicago on a charge of embezzlement, he having appropriated to his own use several thousand dollars in money belonging to the county, was put on trial, convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison at Jackson.

A. K. Holmes, of Menominee, is to be Congressman Stephenson's private secretary.

Judging from the following dispatch from Detroit, it looks as if the big English syndicate was about to make a failure of its brewery speculation in this country:

When John Peter Grant, the English speculator, came to Detroit and secured an option on the Gobel, Mann, Endris, and Michener breweries for \$450,000 the idea gained ground that the British would soon own Detroit. Grant represented, and perhaps supposed, that there were millions in the Detroit deal. The English company was started with a flourish of trumpets. They would make 15 per cent. on their investment. H. Seton-Karr, member of Parliament for St. Helen's, England, was elected "Chairman" of the London board. August Gobel, William B. Moran, Joseph B. Moore, Frederick Brady, and Ralph Phelps, Jr., were elected Detroit directors. Colonel August Gobel was appointed manager at a good salary. He retained Messrs. Charles Endris, Jacob Mann and Bernard Michenerfeld, also on salaries, as overseers of their respective breweries. Chairman H. Seton-Karr, M. P., has been in Detroit for a couple of days. As a matter of fact, he was negotiating the transfer of the "Detroit Breweries, Limited," to the Detroit directors, headed by James H. Moore, Ralph Phelps, Jr., and W. B. H. Seton-Karr, M. P., which was made last night, and H. Seton-Karr, M. P., signed his way westward on a Wabash train. The deal was made because the "Detroit Breweries, Limited," was not making any money for the English syndicate.

Following is a summary of the last crop bulletin sent out from Lansing:

The condition of wheat on April 1, compared with vitality and growth of average years, was in the southern four tiers of counties, 70; in the central counties, 65; and in the northern counties, 60. These are the lowest averages reported since 1884. The condition of the wheat in the southern counties was reported at 80 in 1884, 85, and in 1887 at 88. In the central counties the condition in 1885 was 91, in 1888, 89, and 1887, 91. What is the better condition in the western and southwestern counties than elsewhere in the State. In nine of these counties, viz., Otsego, Kent, Allegan, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, and Branch, the condition ranges from 80 to 86, followed by Genesee, St. Joseph, and all of the others 90 or higher. In the five counties—Barry, Calhoun, Jackson, Washtenaw, and Hillsdale—the condition ranges from 71 to 77. In Monroe it is 70, Wayne 68, and in Lapeer and Lenawee 65. In the other counties of the southern four tiers it ranges from 45 to 65. The weather has been unfavorable most of the time since seeding.

The total number of bushels of wheat reported marking since August 1 is 10,495,503. Of this 8,887,500 bushels was marketed in the southern counties, 1,530,485 bushels in the central counties, and 78,435 bushels in the northern counties.

Clover meadows and pastures are severely injured. The average condition in the southern counties is 75, in the central 71, and in the northern 62. These figures show the condition much lower than one year ago.

Live stock are in fairly good condition. The outlook is favorable for a fair crop of all kinds of fruit except peaches.

At Detroit, the other night, a chambermaid rushed from her room on the fourth floor of the Plankinton Hotel enveloped in flames. It is supposed she overturned a lamp. She was seriously but not fatally burned. The flames spread to and through the halls of the fifth floor, completely gutting that part of the building before they were got under control. They also descended the elevator shaft to the office and lower floor, but were extinguished before doing much damage. The damage by water where the flames did not reach is heavy. The loss on the hotel furnishings is put at \$50,000; insurance, \$10,000. Loss on building, \$75,000; insurance, \$40,000.

Detroit Free Press: A new method of disposing of the dead is about to be introduced into Detroit, and there is little doubt that it will be readily adopted by those who have been seeking a desirable medium between cremation and earth burial. A company has been formed in New York for the introduction into every leading city in the United States of a sanitary sepulcher in which the dead can be entombed without detriment to the living. It will be called the new mausoleum, and will be located on a site especially chosen for the purpose. The building will be made of concrete with trimmings of stone. The roof will be of glass with iron girders. The interior, made of concrete compartments, can be as richly decorated with indestructible material as the tastes of the parties desire. There will be single compartments at the same price that is paid for one grave in a cemetery at the present time, and family vaults that will be sold at prices ranging from \$500 to \$5,000.

Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company gave an exhibition at St. Ignace the other night, and had made arrangements to be transferred to Mackinaw City by the steamer St. Ignace after the performance to catch the morning train for the south. When they went aboard, however, the weather had become so bad that Capt. Boynton refused to make the trip until morning. Some of the members then became abusive and wanted to fight. The crew were all asleep except Capt. Boynton and Second Mate A. R. Graves, and as there were eighteen of the barn-stormers, they had everything their own way. Capt. Boynton was struck several times with a club and his arm was broken, while Graves was twice struck in the head with a beer-bottle, knocking him senseless. Officers were sent for, but by the time they reached the boat it was impossible to identify the men that struck the blows. Graves is not expected to live.

The Supreme Court, upon assembling in Lansing for the April term, devoted the first day to memorial eulogies of the late Justice Campbell. The chambers were crowded with members of the Michigan bar, and addresses were made by ex-Governor Blair, Chief Justice Champlin, Attorney General Huston, Justices Long, Grant, and Morse, Judges Graves, Brown, Marston, Millard, and Moore, and a number of leading attorneys. Judge Christianity, ex-United States Senator, who was for years Campbell's associate on the Supreme bench, attempted to speak also, but was completely overcome by his emotion.

At Lansing the Central Baptist ministers' conference adopted a resolution calling upon the Trustees of Kalamazoo College to thoroughly investigate the recent trouble between the students and faculty.

Jacob Wurster, of Chelsea, Washtenaw County, cut his throat and abdomen with a razor, then shot himself near the heart, and took Paris green. He put the razor in a trunk, hid the revolver under the bed, and patiently waited for the poison to take effect. He is dead.

THE SAWTELLE MURDER.

ISAAC TELLS HOW HIS BROTHER WAS MURDERED.

The Victim Lured to a Lonely Camp and an Attempt Made to Extort His Estate from Him—Claims Dr. Blood Did the Killing.

Boston (Mass.) dispatch: A morning paper prints what it claims is a confession made to his counsel by Isaac B. Sawtelle of Boston, now in jail at Dover, N. H., awaiting trial for the murder of his brother Hiram, whose mutilated body was found buried in the woods in Lebanon, Me., last February.

In this alleged confession Isaac says that he and Hiram's wife were parties to a conspiracy to lure Hiram to an abandoned camp in Lebanon, Me., where he was to be held captive by the notorious Dr. Blood and the ex-convict "Jack" (who have been suspected of having guilty knowledge, at least, of the murder) until he should roll up in writing all claim to the estate left by his father.

Isaac decoyed Hiram to Rochester, N. H., and drove him to a point near the camp, where he was turned over to "Jack." Isaac claims that his connection with the case ended at this point, and that he did not know of Hiram's death until he received a letter while in Portland telling him that it had been necessary to put Hiram out of the way, and that each of the trio must look out for himself.

This so-called confession makes most of the evidence in possession of the government accord with this theory of Hiram's taking off, and claims that the murder was committed in Maine by Dr. Blood and the convict "Jack."

He said he had had Dr. Blood's own handwriting for the proof that Hiram was killed in a struggle, during which more than intended violence was used by either him or "Jack" to prevent Hiram from gaining his liberty.

"The conspiracy," he said, "was planned by Blood, assented to by me, directly furthered by his companion, and indirectly by a friend in Lowell." According to Isaac, Blood was to get \$500 for his part of the conspiracy, and he (Isaac) gave him \$100 cash and a note for \$400, payable in weekly installments of \$25.

He claims that Mr. Richardson of Lowell, at whose house he stopped on his way to Rochester, N. H., with his niece, gave him the pills which he afterward gave the girl, but the pills were harmless, only causing a sickness which served as an excuse to decoy Hiram to Rochester, and that he (Isaac) told Richardson of the intended operations against Hiram.

Isaac says that Blood wrote him a letter at Rochester giving him instructions to drive from Rochester to an old house near Springvale, Maine, where he would find a person to whom he was to pay the installment of the note then due. The letter also requested him to bring a spade.

He drove to the house on the Tuesday before the murder, where he found "Jack," who requested him to bring an ax with which to cut wood for fire, as he said Blood and he were going to be prepared to remain all winter. If necessary, to get Hiram to sign the paper giving up all claims to the property.

"Jack" also wanted a spade and pick-ax, which he said would have a part in the persecution of Hiram, but as Isaac says he supposed, for ocular effect only. On Wednesday Isaac says he drove Hiram to the same spot, where "Jack" met him and told Isaac to go for a doctor while he drove Hiram to the house where he expected to find his sick daughter.

Isaac left the carriage and "Jack" returned to him about an hour and a half later. Isaac then drove "Jack" about three miles up the Springvale road, where "Jack" left the carriage with a bag which he had in behind and which Isaac thinks contained Hiram's clothes and head. He claims he did not see Dr. Blood at Springvale, nor has he seen him or "Jack" since the disappearance of Hiram.

It is believed that the confession is not genuine, and that Sawtelle made it up to account for the evidence which he knows the State has against him. The story of the crime having been committed in Maine is apparently an attempt to escape the gallows, as the death penalty is not enforced in that State.

EMIN VS. STANLEY.

Europe Taking Up the Quarrel Between the Two.

London cable: The Times' special from Cannes gives an interview with Stanley, who declares that the statements made by Father Schinze in regard to Stanley's maneuvering to betray his employers, steal ivory, found an independent kingdom, etc., could emanate only from a depraved mind.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1890.

At the session of the common council, Tuesday evening, the retiring mayor and aldermen made room for their newly elected successors. The event was witnessed by a respectable gathering of our citizens. The parting words of Mayor Kremers and the inaugural of Mayor Yates appear in full below, and will be read with interest by our citizens. The only comment we desire to make is, that if the efficiency and energy of the new council is to be measured by the contents, tone and character of the inaugural address, we bespeak for our municipality a healthy, elevating and satisfactory administration. In all of which the NEWS bids them Godspeed!

Message of Retiring Mayor Kremers.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

As we have come to the close of our term as your presiding officer, and as the old council is ready to make place for the new, it is customary to take a brief review of the past year.

It has been one of steady progress. Our city has increased in population beyond all calculation, taking into consideration the dull times we are experiencing at present; brought on from various causes, as a failure of crops, the fallacy of protection, etc. In spite of this, business blocks and private dwellings have been erected, and still there is a great demand for more dwelling room.

The Building and Loan Association, organized the previous year, has grown beyond the expectation of its originators and has done good work to help people to keep their homes, and others to build new ones.

A new bank was organized under the state law, and the existing one, being a private bank, was re-organized under the same law, giving us the desired banking facilities.

Our manufacturing industries have increased. We can now pride ourselves of having two good sized furniture factories, employing a large number of men.

A boat line was established to Chicago, and the council has done its duty well by unanimously voting money to dredge our harbor.

A good substantial bridge was built in conjunction with the township across Black River.

Land and Thirteenth streets have been graded and arrangements made for the graving of the same.

A new well for a larger supply of water is being constructed and on the completion of the same, we trust, will give an abundant supply of water for years to come.

Arrangements have been made to extend the water mains so as to give protection against fire for the new manufacturing industries. I hope that my successor in office and the common council will see the way clear to extend the water mains, so as to give our citizens the opportunity to make more general use of our city water, and make the system self-supporting.

We have lost no valuable property by fire the past year. The fire department has done good work, and is always ready to respond promptly.

The health of our city, on which we have always prided ourselves in the past, has not been very satisfactory this year. Diphtheria has been with us for the greater part of the year and is still prevailing. While there is no denying the fact that diphtheria has prevailed at a number of places in the state during the past year, still it seems to me that we have had the most of it, and that there must be some local cause. I hope that the action taken by the board of health at the last meeting, viz.: to have a general inspection and cleaning up of all premises, will put a stop to that dreaded disease.

In conclusion, let me express my thanks to the council for the faithful work performed; for the patience and respect shown its presiding officer, and for its unanimity in all important matters.

Your Fellow Citizen,
HENRY KREMERS.
Holland, Mich., April 15, 1890.

Inaugural of Mayor Yates.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

Into your hands the interests of the city for the ensuing year are committed. It is a subject for congratulation that nearly all of you have had previous experience in the positions to which you have been called. This fact will make your burdens more easily borne, increase your influence, engender confidence in your constituents, and also make the task of your presiding officer lighter, atoning in a measure at least for his inexperience.

Our hearty thanks are due our predecessors for the able manner in which they have conducted municipal affairs and for the excellent condition in which they transmit those affairs to us. Praise is due them for the enterprises they have undertaken, some of which they have carried to a successful issue, while those they have been unable to complete, for lack of time, they leave

to us in a fair state of progress. An able review of these several measures our retiring mayor has just given us.

All these facts are unanswerable arguments in favor of our future growth in manufacturing plants, population and wealth. That we are steadily growing, is shown by the scarcity of houses even though new ones are being constantly constructed. Nearly a score are now being built and many others are planned; and still the demand continues. There is every indication of a busy and prosperous year.

It is unnecessary to take your valuable time in enumerating the advantages of our environment. This has been most ably done by those talented men who in years past have so brilliantly filled this chair. It suffices to say, that in natural advantages we are extremely fortunate, while in social, religious and educational matters we are not only equal to any of our neighboring towns, but in the latter item exceptionally superior. In addition to a complete and efficient graded Public School, of which we are proud, we have a College, where students may pursue those higher branches—which from present limitations our high-school cannot give—under direct parental supervision. Such educational privileges invite to our midst culture and capital, two most desirable elements.

The history of the past year convinces us that not only have our own citizens full faith in our future as a manufacturing town, but also those cleared, practical, men, who build and operate railroads, have equal confidence in us. Our present excellent railway system is energetically at work preparing to extend their present local terminals and construct new ones, by which they can reach our popular parks and superior manufacturing sites; while a new corporation, nominally, but with ample endorsement, recognizing the value of our present traffic and the certainty of its future increase has already surveyed through the city a very feasible line. This, if completed, will be easily accessible, passing as it does along the head and well down the south shore of the bay, and will give us another fine route from the north to the west and south. The speedy completion of these several lines now seems beyond question. It will no doubt be your pleasure to aid these enterprises in every way compatible with public good and private rights.

Our harbor demands your watchful care. Our predecessors have shown commendable interest in this great feeder to our prosperity and you no doubt will, should it be required, emulate their example. As the result of the concerted action of citizens and council the channel will be immediately opened for vessels of medium draft. But that must not satisfy us. We must agitate this subject until our harbor is placed where it should be, one of the best on the eastern coast. With this harbor fairly developed, an important east and west line of railroad could with but little effort be induced to terminate here.

The sanitary condition of the city demands your immediate and serious attention. We have felt just pride in the healthfulness of our surroundings, but the epidemic of scarlatina last year and the severe prevalence of diphtheria this year, will compel us to modify our claims, and will, unless the cause is vigorously sought for and removed, retard our growth.

There are, of course, various exciting causes for these outbreaks, some too obscure for discovery. But we know, that whatever will improve the general sanitary condition of the city, will tend to free us from the results of contagion. One of the most potent factors in propagating contagious disease or those depending on a specific poison, can be found in impure drinking water. In a porous soil, like ours, poisonous matter is readily conveyed to the well. The privy vault and the cesspool often communicate with the family well, even through considerable distances, and are at all times a menace to the health of whoever may drink the water. Whenever a case of contagious disease occurs in a house where well and vault connect, the excretions of the patient are thus not only conveyed to other members of the family, but he is compelled to drink afresh the poison once thrown off. Typhoid fever is generally spread in this manner. Either the vault or the well ought to be got rid of. The privy vault is a dangerous abscess and the cesspool a foul ulcer. Both are peculiar to civilization and should be suppressed.

The dry earth closet is the remedy for one, and surface distribution, remote from wells, for the other. No well should be used for drinking purposes which has either vault or cesspool within thirty-five yards. Sewerage would mainly obviate the dangers of contaminated wells. We can never realize the full benefits of an ample water supply, nor reach the highest sanitary state until we have a universal sewer system. Your earnest and diligent inquiry as to the advisability of beginning the construction of such a system is invited. Further communication upon this subject will probably be made.

The preceding council has ordered a rigid examination of all premises to ascertain their state of cleanliness. This

danger to which these generous volunteers are often exposed. A liberal policy should be pursued in dealing with this important department, that the highest possible efficiency may be maintained.

Our streets are generally in good condition; but the past winter has been a trying one and your observation may have convinced you that Eighth and River streets can be improved. The proper committee will undoubtedly advise the necessary measures.

The subject of street lighting may require your attention. The present system meets with some criticism. You will, of course, see properly carried out.

Perhaps the most important improvement begun by the retiring council is the construction of a new well, work on which is progressing slowly, but with prospect of ultimate success. When completed, this is expected to give, from a considerable depth, a supply of water which in comparison with the capacity of our pumps, will be inexhaustible. After completion, the water from this well should be analyzed and, if found pure, householders should be encouraged in its use. In this connection attention may be called to the fact, that diphtheria has been almost entirely confined to those families who derive their water supply from local wells. This furnishes food for serious thought for the council, and householders as well.

Perhaps our water rates are as low as feasible, but every possible inducement, through low rates and generous rules, should be given to increase the number of users. It will certainly be in the interest of public health to furnish all with pure water. The premises within reasonable distances of the city wells should be frequently examined to guard against contamination.

The placing of a couple of public drinking tanks for animals, and also of an equal number of inexpensive fountains or pipes for the citizens, is respectfully recommended.

Our fire department we are proud of. Few realize their dependence in property and often in person upon this brave and resolute body of men; while fewer still know the discomfort and Your collective wisdom may find either a superior or cheaper method. Both results, if attainable, would be welcomed.

The police force of the city is so small that only the orderly inclination of the people preserves the peace from frequent infractions. If thought inadvisable to increase this force, law and order must be conserved by all means in your power.

The character as well as the bonds of those applying for license to keep saloons and sell liquors or maintain gaming tables should be carefully scrutinized. If any have been violators of the law or have yielded unwilling obedience thereto, the usual permit should be refused, or, if granted, revoked at the first violation of State or municipal statute.

No club-room should be allowed to exist where the drinking of intoxicants or the gambling for money or other valuables is indulged in.

Among the pleasant events which will claim your future attention is the approaching quarter-centennial of Hope College. Let us all as officers and citizens heartily join in congratulations with that excellent institution, that she has reached this interesting period so successfully, and enters upon her second quarter-century with so many promises of still greater achievements. Suitable action has already been taken by the previous council. It will be your duty to supplement this by such additional co-operation with the College government and the various committees already appointed, as will make this celebration a happy success.

Gentlemen: thanking you for the patience with which you have listened to these remarks, begging of you forbearance and charity in your judgement of my conduct in this important office, asking of you your friendly counsel which by reason of your extensive experience in municipal affairs you are so competent to bestow, I close with the recommendation that a firm but wise economy prevail in all your dealings with public affairs.

O. E. YATES, Mayor.

A Municipal Need.

There are times and exigencies in the development of a municipality when it requires forethought and thoroughness on the part of authorities, in order to wisely forestall coming events and mould the inevitable;—times, when the work on hand pertains, as it were, of the fundamental, when it is ground-work, when the only satisfaction to be derived lies in a consciousness that the future will approve of it, and that the superstructure eventually built thereon shall testify to the wisdom of the first builders. Our own experience as a municipality and the record we have made as such are ample proof of the truth of this statement. In support thereof we might cite the re-survey of the city at the time of its incorporation, the systematizing of our street improvements, the widening of Eighth street, the construction of our water works, and many other measures proposed and executed in anticipation of the future. And in this connection we

cannot be accused of forcing the course of events when we say, that are long, and at no very distant day, question of a similar nature will confront us in connection with a system for sewerage and an extension of our corporate limits, both of which are acknowledged problems, awaiting their solution, at the proper time. The object of our present writing, however, is not with reference to either of these two matters. We are satisfied to let them each take their turn in the allotted order.

This being the opportune moment, the incoming of a new municipal administration, we desire to call attention to another project—an urging one, which has been overlooked thus far, which sooner or later must be attended to, and a longer postponement whereof will carry with it results detrimental to every interest implied under the general term of "good government." We refer to the partially platted—or rather unplatted, condition of Block A, in the east part of the city. Here is an eighty-acre tract of land, subdivided into 13 oblong lots of 1/2 mile long and containing 6 acres each, wit-out a single street running through the entire tract. At random small parcels or building sites have been sold off and occupied, without any system or regularity, except perhaps along the outer edges. Here and there a short alley has been dedicated for the egress of the interior occupants, and in subdividing one of these lots, a few years ago, provision was even made for a permanent alley.

Now this is all wrong and should be stopped and corrected. Think of the idea, of allowing a system to develop in a small city, with an abundance of unoccupied territory, whereby people are consigned to live on alleys, twenty-five or thirty feet wide. The mere mention of it, with a slight reflection upon what it involves, and what such a condition has in store, and into what it will eventually and inevitably develop, is sufficient to bring home to every well-thinking mind the absolute wickedness of allowing such a state of affairs to grow up. It needs no enumeration of the evils, morally and sanitary, direct and indirect.

Surely we do not want any part of this city to become an alley-town, permanently. As far as it has gone it is bad enough. Just now the building boom is more towards the western part of the city, and hence the evil is limited; but there is no telling, as the situation is to-day, how soon that part of the city may also experience a boom; the locating of one single manufacturing establishment in that part of the city, or the extension or increase of our railroad interests there might bring this about at very short order. Therefore, in view of these and other possibilities and probabilities, and of the fact that eventually it must be done anyhow, and that it can be done better and quicker and cheaper now and with less disturbance of existing conditions than at any subsequent time, we make bold to present this matter to the careful consideration of the incoming common council, for their action during the fiscal year.

Alleys, at best, are indispensable nuisances. For certain purposes, to alleys proper, and in some localities, say in the business part of our city, they may be demanded, and that perhaps at no distant day. But by all means, save us in this day and country from a condition whereby families will be reared on alleys. Do not allow the logic of events to pronounce that doom, in advance, upon any part of our population. Such would be a crime.

What is wanted is with a firm hand, regardless of the temporary or individual inconveniences it may occasion, to take the plat and consider the topography of Block A, and in a judicious manner lay out the necessary north-and-south and east-and-west streets, condemn the land for the purpose, cause such streets to become of record, and open and improve them from time to time as the exigencies may demand. The authority to do this, is ample, and the manner in which it is to be done is prescribed by law. All it requires is a determination to do it, and by the very nature and situation of things it is one of those matters, where a common council, as the custodian of a municipal trust, need not and should not wait for a petition. And the future will bless you for it.

Collars and Cuffs laundered for 2 cents each at A. K. Potter's Laundry.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, August, 17 1889. 1117.

HIGH QUALITY AND LOW PRICES! FURNITURE!

The great increase in my trade in the city and country as well as in the surrounding towns proves that goods can be sold, provided prices are placed at a low figure.

I shall continue to sell the furniture in stock at the late low prices for the next Twenty Days Only.

From now on I shall be receiving new and late styles of all kinds of Furniture, and shall also sell them at such a low price that my place will be known as the Cheapest Furniture House.

CARPETS.

In Carpets, Ruffs and Mats, present low prices only hold for a FEW DAYS MORE. A new stock and late patterns will arrive soon. These will certainly please in both quality and price. In addition I shall keep Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels and Moquette Carpets with borders to match. This line will be new and of late design.

WALL PAPER.

Late and entirely new patterns, carefully selected designs. All grades, beautiful coloring and adapted for the finest work. No old styles.

CURTAINS,

And Curtain hanging. I shall pay special attention to this line of the business.

REPAIRING.

I am now prepared to do all kinds of Furniture Repairing. Tables of all sizes made to order.

Sewing Machines.

I shall continue to handle and sell at rock bottom prices. I am the only authorized agent here for the

Domestic and American.

No one else has any right to advertise as being agent for the Domestic. Nor have I a right to claim to be agent for the New Home if I do have one New Home in stock.

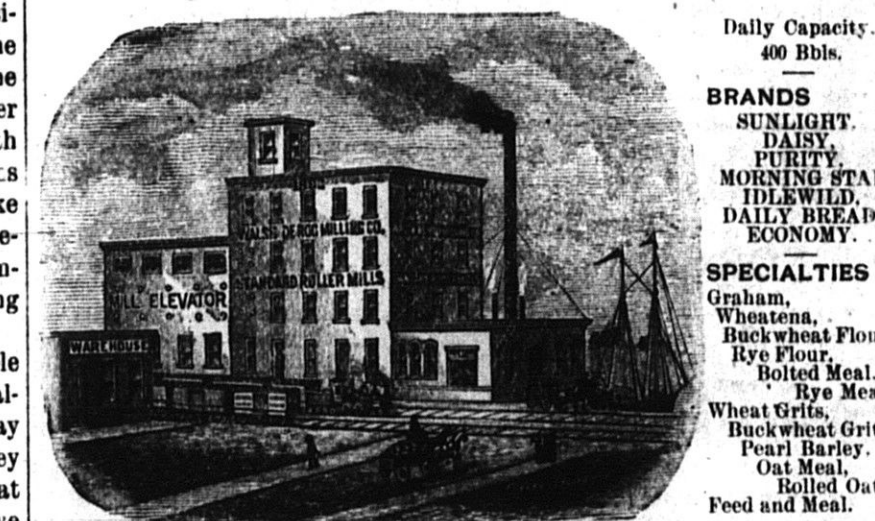
MR. JOHN OXNER.

for many years engaged in the repairing and making of Furniture, and a practical man in the making and putting up of Curtains, is now with me.

LOW PRICES EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

W. C. WALSH,

Three story brick building, between Bosman's and Stetekee's.



We have Custom Stone and Bolt for Grist of Rye, Buckwheat and Coarse Grains.

7-13t. Corner River and Fifth Streets, HOLLAND, MICH.

AT THE

New Boot and Shoe Store

Meyer & Dykhuis,

H. MEYER & SON'S MUSIC STORE,

Where will be found one of the Finest and Best Selected Stock of Women's, Misses', Men's Boys' and Children's Foot ware ever brought to this city.

MR. DYKHUIS will always be ready to do all kinds of Repairing.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

7-1y.

MRS. M. BERTSCH,

MILLINERY,

Cor. Eighth and Cedar Sts.

Mrs. Van Den Berge's Old Stand.

1117.

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

PRACTICAL SERMON BY DR. TALMAGE
ON BUSINESS LIFE.

Preached in the Academy of Music at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday morning, April 13, Dr. Talmage, after reading appropriate passages of Scripture, gave out the hymn:

At the service in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday morning, April 13, Dr. Talmage, after reading appropriate passages of Scripture, gave out the hymn:

He announced as his text Proverbs xx, 14: "It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, but when he is gone his way, then he boasteth." Following is his sermon in full:

THE HAGGLING OF BUYER AND SELLER.

Palaces are not such prisons as the world imagines. If you think that the only time kings and queens come forth from the royal gates is in procession and gorgeously attended, you are mistaken. Inconspicuously, by day or by night, and clothed in citizens' apparel or the dress of a working woman, they come out and see the world as it is. In no other way could King Solomon, the author of my text, have known everything that was going on. From my text I am sure he must, in disguise, someday have walked into a store of ready-made clothing, in Jerusalem, and stood near the counter and overheard a conversation between a buyer and seller. The merchant put a price on the coat, and the customer began to dicker and said: "Absurd! that coat is not worth what you ask for it. Why just look at the coarseness of the fabric? See that spot on the collar! Besides that, it does not fit. Twenty dollars for that? Why it isn't worth more than ten. They have a better article than that, and for a cheaper price, down at Clossom, Fitem & Brothers. Besides that, I don't want it at any price. Good morning." "Hold," says the merchant; "don't go off in that way. I want to sell you that coat. I have some payments to make and I want the money. Come now, how much will you give me for that coat?" "Well," says the customer, "I will split the difference. You asked twenty dollars, and I said ten. Now, I will give you fifteen." "Well," says the merchant, "it's a great sacrifice; but take it at that price." Then Solomon saw the customer with a roll under his arm start and go out and enter his own place of business, and Solomon, in disguise, followed him. He heard the customer as he unrolled the coat say: "Boys, I have made a great bargain. How much do you guess I gave for that coat?" "Well," says one, wishing to compliment his enterprise, "you gave thirty dollars for it." Another says, "I should think you got it cheap if you gave twenty-five dollars." "No," says the buyer, in triumph; "I got it for fifteen dollars. I beat him down and pointed out the imperfections until I really made him believe it was not worth hardly anything. It takes me to make a bargain. Ha! Ha!" "Oh, man, you got the goods for less than they were worth by positive falsehood; and no wonder, when Solomon went back to his palace and put off his disguise, that he sat down at his writing desk and made for all ages a crayon sketch of you: 'It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer, but when he is gone his way, he boasteth.'"

There are no higher styles of men in all the world than those now at the head of merchandise in Brooklyn and New York and in the other great cities of this continent. Their casual promise is as good as a bond with piles of collateral. Their reputation for integrity is as well established as that of Petrarch residing in the family Cardinal Colonna, and when there was great disturbance in the family the Cardinal called all his people together, and put them under oath to tell the truth, except Petrarch, for when he came up to swear the Cardinal put away his book and said: "As to you, Petrarch, your word is sufficient."

Never since the world stood have there been so many merchants whose transactions can stand the test of the Ten Commandments. Such bargain-makers are all the more to be honored because they have withstood year after year temptations which have flung many so flat and flung them so hard they can never recover themselves. While all positions in life have powerful besetments to evil, there are specific forms of allurements which are peculiar to each occupation and profession, and it will be useful to speak of the peculiar temptations of business men.

First, as in the scene of the text, business men are often tempted to sacrifice plain truth, the seller by exaggerating the value of goods, and the buyer by depreciating them. We cannot but admire an expert salesman. See how he first induces the customer into a mood favorable to the proper consideration of the value of the goods. He shows himself to be an honest and frank salesman. How carefully the lights are arranged till they fall just right upon the fabric!

Beginning with goods of medium quality he gradually advances toward those of more thorough make and of more attractive pattern. How he watches the moods and whims of his customer: With what perfect calmness he takes the order and bows the purchaser from his presence, who goes away having made up his mind that he has bought the goods at a price which will allow him a living margin when he again sells them. The goods were worth what the salesman said they were, and were sold at a price which will not make it necessary for the house to fail every ten years in order to fix up things.

But with what burning indignation we think of the iniquitous stratagems by which goods are sometimes disposed of. A glance at the morning papers shows the arrival at one of our hotels of a young merchant from one of the inland cities. He is a comparative stranger in the great city, and, of course, he must be shown around, and it will be the duty of some of our enterprising houses to escort him. He is a large purchaser and has plenty of time and money, and it will pay to be very attentive. The evening is spent at a place of doubtful amusement. Then they go back to the hotel. Having just come to town, they must, of course, drink. A friend from the same mercantile establishment drops in, and usage and generosity suggest that they must drink. Business prospects are talked over, and the stranger is warned against certain dilapidated mercantile establishments that are about to fail, and for such kindness and magnanimity of caution against the dishonesty of other business houses, of course, it is expected they will—and so they do—they take a drink.

Other merchants lodging in adjoining rooms find it hard to sleep for the clatter of decanters, and the coarse carousal of these "hail fellows well met" waxes louder. But they sit not all night at the wine cup. They must see the sights. They stagger forth with cheeks flushed and eyes bloodshot. The outer gates of

hell open to let in the victims. The wings of lost souls flit among the lights, and the steps of the carousers sound with the rumbling thunders of the damned. Farewell to all the sanctities of home! Could mother, sister, father, slumbering in the inland home, in some vision of that night catch a glimpse of the ruin wrought they would rend out their hair by the roots and bite the tongue till the blood spouted, shrieking out: "God save him!"

What, suppose you, will come upon such business establishments? and there are hundreds of them in the cities. They may boast of fabulous sales, and they may have an unprecedented run of buyers, and the name of the house may be a terror to all rivals, and from this thrifty root there may spring up branch houses in other cities, and all the partners of the firm may move into their mansions and drive their full-blooded span, and the families may sweep the street with the most elegant apparel that human art ever wove or curthly magnificence ever achieved. But a curse is gathering somewhere for those men, and if it does not seize hold of the pillars and in one wild ruin bring down the temple of commercial glory, it will break up their peace, and they will tremble with sickness and blot with dissipations, and, pushed to the precipice of this life, they will try to hold back and cry for help, but no help will come; and they will clutch their gold to take it along with them, but it will be snatched from their grasp, and a voice will sound through their soul, "Not a farthing, thou beggared spirit!" And the judgment will come and they will stand aghast before it, and all the business iniquities of a lifetime will gather around them, saying, "Do you remember this?" and "Do you remember that?" And clerks that they compelled to dishonesty, and runners and drymen and bookkeepers who saw behind the scenes, will bear testimony to their nefarious deeds, and some virtuous soul that once stood aghast at the splendor and power of these business men will say, "Alas! this is all that is left of that great firm that occupied a block with their merchandise and overshadowed the city with their influence, and made righteousness and truth and purity fall under the galling fire of avarice and crime."

While we admire and approve of all acuteness and tact in the sale of goods, we must condemn any process by which a fabric or product is represented as possessing a value which it really does not have. Nothing but sheer falsehood can represent as perfection boots that calico, silks that speedily lose their luster, calicoes that immediately wash out, stores that crack under the first hot fire, books insufficiently bound, carpets that unravel, old furniture rejuvenated with putty and glue and sold as having been recently manufactured, gold watches made out of brass, barrels of fruit the biggest apples on top, wine adulterated with strychnine, hosiery poorly woven, cloths of domestic manufacture shining with foreign labels, imported goods represented as rare and hard to get, because foreign exchange is so high, rolled out on the counter with matchless display. Imported, indeed! but from the factory in the next street. A pattern already unfashionable and unsalable palmed off as a new print upon some country merchant who has come to town to make his first purchase of dry goods and going home with a large stock of goods warranted to keep.

Again, business men are often tempted to make the habits and customs of other traders their law of rectitude. There are commercial usages which will not stand the test of the last day. Yet men in business are apt to do as their neighbors do. If the majority of the traders in any locality are lax in principle, the commercial code in that community will be spurious and dishonest. It is a hard thing to stand close by the law of right when your next door neighbor by his looseness of dealing is enabled to sell goods at a cheaper rate and decoy your customers. Of course you who promptly meet all your business engagements, paying when you promise to pay, will find it hard to compete with that merchant who is hopelessly in debt to the importer for the goods purchased, and to the landlord whose store he occupies, and to the clerks who serve him.

There are a hundred practices prevalent in the world of traffic which ought never to become the rule for honest men. Their wrong does not make your right. Sin never becomes virtue by being multiplied and admitted at brokers' board or merchants' exchange. Because others smuggle a few things in passenger trunks, because others take usury when men are in tight places, because others palm off worthless indorsements, because others do nothing but blow bubbles, do not, therefore, be overcome of temptation. Hollow pretension and fictitious credit and commercial gambling may while prosper, but the day of reckoning cometh, and in addition to the horror and condemnation of God, outraged communities the curse of God will come, blow after blow. God's will forever and forever is the only standard of right and wrong, and not commercial ethics.

Young business man, avoid the first business dishonesty, and you will avoid all the rest. The captain of a vessel was walking near the mouth of a river when the tide was low, and there was a long, stout anchor chain into one of the great links of which his foot slipped, and it began to swell and he could not withdraw it. The chain could not be loosened nor filed off in time, and a surgeon was called to amputate the limb, but before the work could be done, the tide rolled over the victim and his life was gone.

And I have to tell you, young man, that just one wrong into which you slip may be a link of a long chain of circumstances from which you cannot be extricated by any ingenuity of your own or any help from others, and the tides will roll over you as they have over many. When Pompey, the warrior, wanted to take possession of a city, and they would not open the gates, he persuaded them to admit a sick soldier. But the sick soldier after a while got well and strong, and he threw open the gate and let the devastating army come in. One wrong admitted into the soul may gain in strength until, after awhile, it flings open all the avenues of the immortal nature, and the surrender is complete.

Again, business men are sometimes tempted to throw off personal responsibility upon the moneyed institution to which they belong. Directors in banks and railroad and insurance companies sometimes shirk personal responsibility underneath the action of the corporation. And how often, when some banking house or financial institution explodes through fraud, respectable men in the board of directors say, "Why, I thought all was going on in an honest way, and I am utterly confounded with this misdemeanor!" The banks, and the fire and life and marine insurance companies, and the railroad companies, will not stand up for judgment in the last day, but those who in them acted righteously will receive each for him-

self, a reward, and those who acted the part of neglect or trickery will, each for himself, receive a condemnation.

Unlawful dividends are not clean before God because there are those associated with you who grab just as big a pile as you do. He who countenances the dishonesty of the firm, or of the corporation, or of the association, takes upon himself all the moral liabilities. If the financial institution steals, he steals. If they go into wild speculations, he himself is a gambler. If they needlessly embarrass a creditor, he himself is guilty of cruelty. If they swindle the uninitiated, he himself is a defrauder. No financial institution ever had a money vault strong enough, or credit stand enough, or dividends large enough, or policy acute enough to hide the individual sins of its members. The old adage, that corporations have no souls, is misleading. Every corporation has as many souls as it has members.

Again, many business men have been tempted to postpone their enjoyments and duties to a future season of entire leisure. What a sedative the Christian religion would be to all our business men if, instead of postponing its uses to old age or death, they would take it into the store or factory or worldly engagements now! It is folly to go amid the uncertainties of business life with no God to help.

A merchant in a New England village was standing by a horse, and the horse lifted his foot to stamp it in a pool of water; and the merchant, to escape the splash, stepped into the door of an insurance agent, and the agent said, "I suppose you have come to renew your fire insurance?" "Oh," said the merchant, "I had forgotten that?" The insurance was renewed, and the next day the house that had been insured was burned. Was it all accidental that the merchant, to escape a splash from the horse's foot, stepped into the insurance office? No, it was providential. And what a mighty solace for a business man to feel that things are providential! What peace and equilibrium in such a consideration, and what a grand thing if all business men could realize it!

Many, although now comparatively straitened in worldly circumstances, have a goodly establishment in the future planned out. They have in imagination built about twenty years ahead a house in the country not difficult of access from the great town, for they will often have business, for old accounts to settle, and investments to look after. The house is large enough to accommodate all their friends. The halls are wide, and hung with pictures of hunting scenes and a branch of antlers, and are comfortable with chairs that can be rolled out on the veranda when the weather is inviting, or set out under some of the oaks that stand sentinel about the house, and rustling in the cool breeze, and songful with the robins.

There is just land enough to keep them interested and its crops of almost fabulous richness springing up under application of the best theories to be found in the agricultural journals. The farm is well stocked with cattle and horses, and sheep that know the voice and have a kindly bleat when one goes forth to look at them. In this blissful abode their children will be instructed in art and science and religion. This shall be the old homestead to which the boys at college will direct their letters, and the hill on which the house stands will be called Oakwood or Ivy Hill or Pleasant Retreat or Eagle Eyrie. May the future have for every business man here all that and more beside! But are you postponing your happiness to that time? Are you adjourning your joys to that consummation?

The store and the counting house have developed some of the most stalwart characters. Perhaps originally they had but little sprightliness and force, but two or three hard business thumps woke them up from their lethargy, and there came a thorough development in their hearts of all that was good and holy and energetic and tremendous, and they have become the front men in Christ's great army, as well as lighthouses in the great world of traffic. But business has been perpetual depletion to many a man. It first pulled out of him all benevolence, next all amiability, next all religious aspiration, next all conscience, and though he entered his vocation with large heart and noble character he goes out of it a skeleton, enough to scare a ghost.

Men appreciate the importance of having a good business stand, a store on the right side of the street or the right block. Now, every place of business is a good stand for spiritual culture. God's angels hover over the world of traffic to sustain and build up those who are trying to do their duty. To-morrow, if in your place of worldly engagement you will listen for it, you may hear a sound louder than the rattle of drays and the shuffle of feet and the clink of dollars stealing into your soul, saying, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto you."

Yet some of those sharpest at a bargain are cheated out of their immortal blessedness by stratagems more palpable than any "drop game" of the street. They make investments in things everlastingly below par. They put their valuables in a safe not fire proof. They give full credit to influences that will not be able to pay one cent on a dollar. They plunge into a labyrinth from which no bankrupt law or two-thirds enactment will ever extricate them. They take into their partnership the world, the flesh and the devil, and the enemy of all righteousness will boast through eternal ages that the man who in all his business life could not be outwitted or overreached at last tumbled into spiritual defilement and was swindled out of Heaven.

Perhaps some of you saw the fire in New York in 1835. Aged men tell us that it beggared all description. Some stood on the housetops of Brooklyn, and looked at the red ruin that swept down the streets and threatened to obliterate the metropolis. But the commercial world will yet be startled by a greater conflagration, even the last. Bills of exchange, policies of insurance, mortgages and bonds and government securities will be consumed in one lick of the flame. The Bourse and United States mint will turn to ashes. Gold will run molten into the dust of the street. Exchanges and granite blocks of merchandise will fall with a crash that will make the earth tremble.

The flashing up of the great light will show the righteous the way to their thrones. Their best treasures in heaven, they will go up and take possession of them. The toils of business life, which racked their brain and reaped their nerves for so many years, will have forever ceased. "There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

The striped stick candy must go. There is enough poison in one hundred and sixty-six pounds of it to kill a boy. Just think of it.

When is a ledger not a ledger? Ledger-yes, know some other clue.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

SEVERAL SENATORS ANXIOUS ABOUT THE FALL ELECTIONS.

The Farmers' Alliance Whetting Their Knives for Senatorial Scalps—Intelligent Colored Witnesses—Senator Beck and the Reporters—Miscellaneous Capital Gossip.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
Easter Monday is a great day at the Capitol. It is the great annual national children's picnic day following a custom formed years ago when the babies used to roll brilliantly decorated eggs down the terraces at the Capitol grounds and then roll after them. Upon the completion of the park surrounding the President's mansion the scene of these gay festivities shifted to the White House grounds, and now every year thousands of women and children gather on these beautiful lawns with baskets of luncheon and gayly bedecked Easter eggs, chatting and singing and having a regular picnic of a time.

On last Monday the nation's little ones began thronging in at the gates loaded down with baskets and paper bags, and by two o'clock there were fully ten thousand of them—black and white, from the color of wax to the blackest of black. Race lines, police lines, and car lines were all obliterated, and joy and laughter reigned supreme.

At 2 o'clock the famous Marine Band took its position in the center of the park, and for two hours the youngsters nearly went wild dancing and prancing about to such spirited if not classical music as "McGuffey," "Raz-diddle-diddle," "Where Did You Get That Hat?" "Swanee River," and "Listen to My Tale of Woe." It was at this period that the President and his family appeared upon the portico and smiled upon the attendant thousands. Baby McKee and all the other White House babies were held up for the admiring gaze, and a bowl of welcome—for it truly was a bowl—went up from ten thousand throats.

Outside of the grounds, on every side, fakirs and peddlers of every description plied a most encouraging Easter Monday trade in eggs, pies, cakes, bananas, balloons, lemonade, p'ckles, pears, and peanuts. The hokey-poky man was out in all his glory. It is one of the sights of a life-time to see this grand display of youth and beauty out on a frolic, but what a sight when all had gone. The magnificent lawns were literally strewn with egg-shells, paper bags, withered bouquets, and half-eaten sandwiches.

This year will witness one of the most important elections, from a strictly senatorial standpoint, that have taken place in a great many years, and it may not be surprising if some of the most noted figures of the present Senate would disappear from public life forever. Probably the most prominent man who goes back for re-election is Senator Ingalls, of Kansas. It is claimed, and with considerable emphasis, that since the recent action of the Farmers' Alliance of his State declaring war upon him, the opposition to his return has so crystallized that it is doubtful whether he can overcome his enemies. The most important personage on the other side of the chamber is Senator Vest, who will ask the people of Missouri for another six years' lease of Senatorial life next fall. Vest will have a powerful antagonist in the person of Hon. Jeff Chandler. It is asserted that the latter has the warm regard of the Republicans of his State, and that rather than see the present Senator returned they will join with enough Chandler Democrats to defeat him and elect Chandler. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, has a hard row to hoe this fall. The Farmers' Alliance and Labor Unions want his seat bad; but Hampton's fences are in much better condition than Vane's. Brown, of Georgia, and Vance, of North Carolina, will have strong opposition in their own party, and it may be they will go under. New York will, in all probability, elect a successor to William M. Everts other than himself. Indeed, it is no secret that the veteran statesman has no desire to succeed himself. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, is eighty years old and has been in Congress for thirty-six years—twelve years a member of the House and twenty-four in the Senate. It rests almost entirely with himself whether he comes back again next year, as the people of his State express no desire to throw him aside after so long and honorable a career as has been his. But it is not at all unlikely that the venerable gentleman will step aside for a younger man and retire to his home to rest in peace and quiet during the few years that remain to him and his estimable wife who has remained by his side during his entire official life. Leland Stanford, the many times millionaire of California, and Teller, of Colorado, would both like to come back, and if money is any qualification, as is sometimes charged, their chances are both good.

The impression prevails throughout Washington circles that Farwell, of Illinois, has a hard fight to face in his State this fall. Mutterings of discontent in the ranks of his own party have reached the Capitol and are being made the most of by the opposition, and it is claimed that the administration is rather lukewarm in his behalf. The Senator is confident, however, that he will pull through all right. Spooner, of Wisconsin, has opposition in his State, but it seems to be without strength or organization, and he may be considered pretty safe. Platt, of Connecticut; Gall, of Florida; Voorhees, of Indiana; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Eustis, of Louisiana; Wilson, of Maryland; Jones, of Nevada; Blair, of New Hampshire; Mitchell, of Oregon; and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, will all go back to their respective constituents and are almost certain of re-election. Besides these, the Senators from the new States who drew short terms will have to endure another campaign. These are Pierce, of North Dakota; Allen, of Washington; and Moody, of South Dakota. Taken all in all, with the gigantic effort the Democrats will make to again secure control of the lower branch of Congress, this year will be a most exciting one, politically speaking.

"Why the Solid South; or, Reconstruction and Its Results?" is the name of a new book now in press and which is looked for with great interest by the public men at Washington. The book is edited and the preface written by Representative Herbert, of Alabama, and contains articles from the pens of Senators Vance, of North Carolina; Pascoe, of Florida; Vest, of Missouri; Representatives Turner, of Georgia; Hemphill, of South Carolina; Stewart, of Texas; Wilson, of West Virginia, who was recently unseated; ex-Representative Barksdale, of Mississippi; and such well-known gentlemen of the South as W. M. Fishback, of Arkansas; Ira P. Jones, of Tennessee; and B. J. Sage, of Louisiana. It undertakes to narrate fairly and impartially and dispassionately the history of reconstruction governments in each State, and the present prosperity of the South. The book will speak of Abraham Lincoln's death as an appalling calamity to the South, and argues that Johnson

followed strictly Lincoln's plan of restoration, and that if Lincoln had lived he could have defended the plan against the assaults of Congress. Each chapter is signed by its author, deals with the race question, contains educational and material statistics of many kinds, and is dedicated to the business men of the North.

Washington is again almost deserted of its army of society tramps. During the months when the capital is in the height of social dissipation, thousands of people of every grade of wealth congregate here to mingle in the intoxicating whirl of official gaiety. The thousands of fashionable private boarding-houses with which the city abounds are filled from garret to basement. With the first approach of summer these birds of pleasure, like the festive geese, fly away to their Northern homes. Washington is a dreary place in the warm months for those who love to revel in social excitements.

The Postoffice Department, and even Senators and Congressmen, are being overwhelmed with letters from all over the country, criticizing and ridiculing the new two-cent stamp, and unmercifully abusing the unfortunate designer. To cap the climax, the President has received a letter from a Missouri constituent, calling on him to "bounce that Philadelphia shirt-maker." Private Secretary Halford answered, stating that the offense was undoubtedly a grave one, and that his suggestions would receive serious consideration.

The testimony in the contested election cases from the Southern States is sometimes very amusing, especially that of the colored witnesses, and some of it could be used with effect by Senator Blair in another argument on his educational bill. In the case of Goodrich vs. Bullock, from Florida, the following question was asked to test a colored witness' intelligence: "Is Congress a white man or a black one?"

"I never had hold of my paper ter read it," replied the witness. "I don't know if it was red, blue, aray or gristle."

Another witness named White, but who was black, when asked if he knew who the candidates for Congress at the election at which he voted, replied with great confidence: "Oh, yes; Bob Ingersoll, 'Publican,' John Sherman was the Democratic candidate."

In the West Virginia cases it was claimed by one party to the contest that a large number of idiots were voted. In the testimony it appeared that one of the men who claimed and was allowed to exercise his privilege as an elector, when questioned by one of the judges, replied in the most earnest manner possible that he was "Jesus Christ;" that he had been "taking a lay-off for several days, but was going to work again in a few days as soon as he had hung Jeff Davis."

A joint resolution has been introduced in the House providing for the election of Senators by the qualified voters of the several States. This is the first move of the kind that has been made in either branch of Congress, and it would be interesting to have it passed in the lower house if nothing more than to see how it would be received in the Senate. The question, of course, will have to be settled finally by amending the Constitution.

A bill has been reported favorably in the House from the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic providing for the appointment of an alcoholic liquor traffic commissioner. The ostensible purpose of the commission is to make an honest, intelligent, impartial and thorough investigation of the liquor traffic in all its phases. The report of the committee calls attention to the charge that all facts and statistics thus far brought to the notice of the country are not gathered from an impartial standpoint, and indicates that the liquor traffic causes four-fifths of all the crimes committed, wastes one-half of taxation, causes the expenditure of \$800,000,000 a year in drink, incapacitates mentally and physically half a million people for labor and business, causes three-fourths of the pauperism of the country, is responsible for the fearful increase in insanity and imbecility, and does no good to anybody. On the other hand, these statements are denied, and pronounced hallucinations of a diseased brain. Therefore, says the report, let us have a full investigation by an authorized commission, and let the world know the truth or falsity of these assertions.

A number of leading ladies in the Senatorial circle, headed by Mrs. Hearst, Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Stanford, have organized a society, the object of which is to raise the money to erect a statue to some noted person to be presented to France in return for the statue of Liberty given to the United States.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, is the most amusing talker in the United States Senate. In his argument on the Montana election case he kept the galleries in a ripple of laughter from beginning to end, and the usually grave countenances of the dignified Senators partook of a broad grin as he related some amusing story and applied it to the case at hand. He knew, said Vance in conclusion, that the flat had gone over. He knew that the Republican claimants were to be seated. But in the wise regulation of the moral world there was compensation for all things. Republican Senators would be sicker over the thing before it was over than he was now. He had heard of an old fellow who went out to Ohio to speculate in hogs. He bought a big drove of them and shipped them to New York. When he got to New York he found that hogs were cheaper there than they were in Ohio. So he shipped them back and sold them. He met a friend next day, who said:

"Jim, you made a bad speculation."

"Yes," said he, "I lost a good deal of money, but I had the company of the hogs both ways."

So he thanked God that in all future denunciations of the South for the suppression of colored voters, Southern Senators would have the company of the hogs. [Great laughter.]

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, says there will be a wholesale funeral among the newspaper reporters if they get him into more scrapes, such as he is now trying to get off his hands. The reported rumor of his resignation has brought down upon him an avalanche of letters from not only his own State but prominent men all over the country, and he says he has to answer almost every one of them. He claims that not only had he never thought of resigning but was trying to so satisfy his constituents that they would give him another trial when his time is out. And so, if all the people in his State who write to him beseeching him to reconsider his intention of resigning, vote for him, he will be sure to get there. So thinks the Senator.

JAS. C. MOODY.

Isn't it rather remarkable that "the oldest inhabitant" is never a woman?

Increase of Insanity.

Recent investigations conducted by Dr. Paul Garnier and embodied in a report to a convention of French doctors gives startling facts as to the increase of insanity in that country, and especially as to the increase of that form of insanity, due to the excessive use of alcoholic drinks. From 1871 to 1888 insanity increased in France by 30 per cent. Fifty-six per cent. of the insane are men and 44 per cent. are women. The increase during the last seventeen years has been almost entirely in the branches of alcoholic insanity and of general paralysis or paresis. There has been very little increase in mania, melancholia, and chronic delirium. Alcohol and overwork are therefore held responsible for the greater part of the increase of insanity during recent years. The frequency of alcoholic insanity has doubled in fifteen years, and the cases have increased 25 per cent. in the last three years. Fifteen years ago the proportion of women among the cases of alcoholic insanity was one-sixth. Now it is one-fifth. A singular fact noted is that the number of new cases of insanity is greatest in the spring, and that this is especially true of general paresis, of which the month of May seems to inaugurate annually an epidemic. —New York Herald.

"The world grows weary praising men, And weary grows of being praised— But never weary grows the pen Which writes the truths that have amazed the thousands who have been given up by their physicians and who have been restored to complete health by using that safest of all remedies for functional irregularities and weaknesses, which are the bane of womanhood. We refer, of course, to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the only guaranteed cure for all those chronic ailments peculiar to women. Read the guarantee on the bottle-wrapper."

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Peppermint Cure. One a dose.

There is a lesson in perseverance to be learned from a woodpecker that makes an annual visit to a certain steeple in North St. Joseph every spring. Although this church steeple is completely covered with tin, he puts in his appearance in the early morning, and pecks and pecks throughout the entire day. Last year was his third season, and up to that time he had not succeeded in making a dent in the tin; however, he was good-natured as ever and seemed well pleased with the results. The people of that vicinity expect his advent soon again, and what he comes it is certain that his maneuvers will be watched with more interest than ever before.

A man who has practiced medicine for forty years ought to know salt from sugar. Read what he says:

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1887.
Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for nearly forty years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful; and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions. Yours truly, L. L. GURNECH, M. D., Office, 215 Summit street.

We will give \$100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

THE Russian Government intends to raise considerably the rates on nearly all merchandise transported over the railways belonging to the State. A special commission is now at work elaborating a scheme.

"Oh, So Tired!"

is the cry of thousands every Spring. For that Tired Feeling take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla and recover

Health and Vigor. It Makes the Weak Strong.

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

TELEGRAPHY. We guarantee a good paying position to every graduate.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY. Time, Pain, Trouble, and will CURE

CATARRH BY USING

ELY'S CREAM BALM.

Apply Balm to each nostril. ELY BROS., 54 Warren St., N. Y.

TO cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy, SMITH'S

BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to the bottle). They are the most convenient; suit all ages. Price of either size, 25 cents per bottle.

KISSING at 7, 17, 70; Photo-gravure of the same size of this picture for 4 cents (coppers or stamps).

J. F. SMITH & CO., Makers of "Bile Beans," St. Louis, Mo.

Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.

Children enjoy it rather than otherwise. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER. It is indeed, and the little leeds and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

Beware of substitutions and imitations.

THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

A SUBJECT THAT INTERESTS WRITERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Certain Legal Forms Must Be Observed to Secure Proprietorship in a Literary Production—Importance of a Clear Understanding of the Subject—A Word About "Literary Syndicates."

(Not copyrighted. No rights reserved.)

The word "copyright," like its first cousin, "patented," has always been a good deal of a bugaboo. This is no doubt, chargeable to a species of reverence for the magical word which indicates that the strong arm of the law has been invoked to retain a property interest in that which has been published broadcast to the world, and also to the circumstance that there is a deep and widespread ignorance, even among those who write, or aspire to write, for publication, as to the practical workings and legal effects of the copyright law.

To destroy respect for printed matter is the very last undertaking in which a publisher would think of engaging; but to enlighten his readers on all dark and intricate, if important, subjects is his special province.

Like all laws, that relating to copyrights has been quite generally misunderstood, even among those who suppose themselves well posted. Not a few publishers are deterred from copying articles which they have a perfect right to reproduce, through a misapprehension of what must be done to secure the exclusive right of publishing anything.

A comprehensive and practical idea of how to secure a copyright, and the extent to which it operates as a protection to its legal owner, can be conveyed without putting in full the law, which is quite verbose, and which can be obtained by any author or publisher, free of charge, by addressing the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

To secure a copyright, substantially this must be done: Before the publication of the work to be protected, the author or publisher, as the case may be, must send to the Librarian of Congress, whose name need not be mentioned, its printed title. This must be on paper of the size of commercial note or larger, and may be in typewritten print. The letter which accompanies the title must contain fifty cents to pay the Librarian's fee, and a like sum in addition if a certificate of copyright is desired. It must give the full name and address of the proprietor and claim copyright. After this preliminary has been attended to the publication may be delayed any desired length of time.

When the book is published every copy must contain either on the title page, or the one following, the words: "Copyright, 1890, Richard Roe," or "Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1890, by Richard Roe, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington." The law which gives an option of these two forms is strictly construed, and the slightest variation or omission invalidates the copyright. The words "copyright," or "copyrighted," alone have no force or efficacy whatever, the claimant's name and the date being both absolutely essential. Within ten days after the actual publication of the work, the proprietor, to render the copyright complete, must send to the Librarian of Congress two copies of the best edition, if more than one is issued, upon which he must prepay the charges. If the two copies are not sent, the copyright is not only void, but a penalty of \$25 is incurred.

The Librarian does not acknowledge the receipt of the two copies; indeed, no communication will be received from him at all unless some irregularity occurs, or the author has remitted the 50 cents for a certificate of the deposit of the title page. The right to translate the work into another language, or dramatize it for the stage, may be secured by printing in each copy, below the notice of copyright entry, the words: "All rights reserved." This notice, as a matter of course, applies only to original works.

As a great many errors are made in applications, the copyright office has a number of private circular letters, which are supposed to cover most cases, and are sent out as occasion requires.

It seems to be generally understood that the copyrighting of a newspaper or other periodical is a different process from the one above described. This is a mistake. All literary composition, with the exception of something to be enacted on the stage, like a play or an opera, must be copyrighted as a book; and this applies to a newspaper article, no matter how brief. The mere entering of the general title of a periodical, apart from its contents, furnishes no protection under the copyright law. This has been judicially decided. Each issue must be separately entered to secure protection, but the applications need not to be sent separately. The printed titles, with accompanying fifty cents fee, may be sent at once to the extent of a whole year, if desired, and this method is generally adopted by publishers.

The Librarian of Congress possesses no judicial powers whatever. In his circular letters he gives applicants such information as he is able, but does not attempt to pass upon the validity of the copyright, which question is left for the courts to decide. He does not even decide whether a title has been copyrighted before. He acts as recording and certifying officer only, and places on record any title of a proper character, where the forms of law have been observed and the fee paid. On receipt of 50 cents he will advise the applicant whether a given title has been entered in his office in Washington. Such information, however, amounts to very little, as it is only since 1870 that the entire business has been transacted at Washington. Before that time entries were made in the various offices of the United States District Courts, more than fifty in number. To an inquirer for information on this point, the following circular letter is sent:

have to advise you that, by the general tenor of judicial decisions, copyright protects the writer of the publication, and not the publisher.

Furniture.

BROUWER, JAS. A., Dealer in Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, etc. Meyer, Brouwer & Co.'s old stand, River St.

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

Flour Mills.

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

Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hardware, steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 1014 North street.

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

Hotels.

DRENNIX HOTEL, C. H. Jacobs, proprietors, on Eighth street, near C. & W. M. Post themselves to be disturbed by threats. Refreshment and renovated throughout. \$1.00 a day.

photographs not less than cabinet size must be deposited.

The original life of a copyright is twenty-eight years. Within six months of the expiration of the time, the author or designer, or his widow or children, may secure a renewal for a further term of fourteen years. Ownership or relationship, as the case may be, must be explicitly stated, and also the date and place of the original entry. Advertisement of renewal must be made within two months of date of renewal certificate, in some newspaper, for a period of four weeks.

But it is in the matter of infringements that the greatest interest in this whole subject centers. What constitutes an infringement, and when can a proprietor be said to have abandoned or lost his exclusive ownership in a copyrighted book or article?

To settle this matter a prominent Chicago publisher recently submitted certain questions to a well-known attorney, who had for years made a specialty of copyright law, and received the following reply, now for the first time published:

It is firmly settled by the courts, both in the United States and England, that all right to protect the monopoly of publication in literary matter which has once been published with the consent of the author or proprietor must be obtained by compliance with the copyright laws, and that, without such compliance, publication is an abandonment of all right in such literary matter, which thereby becomes public. After such a publication, any person who chooses to do so may freely print and publish the whole or any part of such literary matter, and may use the title bestowed upon the publication by its author or proprietor. Clemens v. Belford, 11 Ill. 519; 14 Fed. Rep. 738.

The drift of the decisions of our courts is plainly in favor of upholding these rights, when secured, to their full extent, and as different cases arise and are considered, upon the different facts submitted, the drift or tendency of the decisions upon the questions involved exerts an important influence upon any particular case presented to the court. On the other hand, there is no tendency to relax the rule requiring a strict, substantial compliance with all the requirements of the statute to secure copyright, and this, too, is important in its results upon any given litigation.

Question 1. Can an article or illustration be published for the first time simultaneously in a number of different newspapers or periodicals without previously depositing each title, and also depositing copies of each of the different publications in which it is to appear?

Answer. No. Each original publication must comply with all the statutory requirements to secure copyright, and of course where the cut or article subsequently appears, it must be under its original title, and must bear the prescribed notice of copyright.

Question 2. If the proprietor of a copyrighted article authorizes the republication of such article, and such publisher omits the copyright notice, can another publisher, who has no notice of the copyright, reprint such article without liability?

Answer. Anything less than the legal notice will be fatal to the copyright, but if such notice should be wrongfully or fraudulently omitted by a publisher without the knowledge of the proprietor and without notice to him, actual or implied, there might be some doubt as to the effect upon the copyright. If the proprietor knew in fact, or from his previous course of dealing was bound to take notice, that the copyright notice would be so omitted, then the copyright would be lost without question. If, on the other hand, the proprietor had notice of the omission or not, the rights of an innocent third party were involved.

Question 3. In the case of an illustrated article being copyrighted, does that copyright cover the illustrations without that fact being indicated upon the face of the cuts when the same are published in a newspaper of general circulation not wholly copyrighted?

Answer. Yes; so far as the printing and publishing impression of such cuts is concerned.

Question 4. Does the mere word "copyrighted" at the top or bottom of an article appearing in a newspaper fill the requirements of the copyright law?

Answer. No; it has no effect whatever. The copyright notice must be strictly complied with. The statute prescribes the words: "Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1890, by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington," or, at the option of the person procuring the copyright: "Copyright, 1890, by A. B., United States Circuit Court Northern District of Illinois, that: 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1890, by H. A. Jackson,' was not a sufficient notice under the law, as no copyright existed in the book. Jackson v. Walker, 24 Fed. Rep. 15.

Every publisher, and every deserving reader, for that matter, has seen, particularly in recent years, no end of articles in newspapers with "copyright," or other words less than one of the two forms prescribed by law, appended or prefixed. As has been conclusively shown, this is absolutely no protection at all, farther than its effect in frightening those who are not properly informed in the premises.

There have sprung up of late in different cities so-called "literary syndicates." These purchase and copyright various articles which are published simultaneously by the different papers, or other periodicals in the "pool." In addition to this, the right to produce certain articles is often sold to publishers outside the combination. These syndicates naturally do all they can to prevent their articles from being copied by those who have not paid for the privilege, expecting thereby to extend their patronage.

It is not an unusual thing for a newspaper publisher, after having reproduced an article, and given due credit both to the publication from which he copied it and the author who wrote it, to receive from the "manager" of one of these so-called "literary syndicates" a letter demanding compensation for the alleged "piracy," and threatening an appeal to the majesty of the law if it occurred again.

And this where there was no legal notice of copyright appended to the article, and where it had been published through an arrangement with the syndicate. The writers of such letters will know that, by permitting them to be published without full notice of copyright as required by law, they have lost all manner of right to control them. They assume, what is unfortunately true, that many publishers and editors are not well informed on the subject, and expect, by a process of bullying, to keep in practical force the right which they have lost through the failure of the party to whom the article was sold for publication to observe either of the prescribed legal forms.

The fact is that the newspapers in the pool refuse to publish the legal copyright notice. In case they did so the name of the real proprietor would have to appear, and every reader would at once understand that the article had been published elsewhere, and was not the result of any particular enterprise on the part of the local publication. By using a single word "copyright" they not only deceive their own readers, but get articles from those who are due to the syndicate which produced them. This is very sailing under false colors, and, in fact, when properly understood, no very credit upon some so-called "leading" influential journals.

In this connection one of the circular letters of the Librarian will be of interest: I reply to your communication of... I advise you that the only legal forms for procurement of copyright protection will be enclosed. It is probable that an anonymous notice of copyright would operate to pre-empt the notice; but if infringed, you could recover damages without a literal compliance with the law.

correct understanding of this matter would seem to be of considerable importance to all publishers, to the end that they may know their rights and protect them, and be able to make the proper reply to badgering letters, and not to allow themselves to be disturbed by threats. Refreshment and renovated throughout. \$1.00 a day.

Is the man whose glance speaks as talk like a book?

Arsenic Ever Present.

"Traces of arsenic in the stomach after death are by no means certain indications of murder or suicide."

The speaker was a prominent St. Paul, Minn., attorney; the scene during an intermission of the Editorial Convention at the Chamber of Commerce in St. Paul. "Do you believe innocent parties have been convicted on such evidence?" inquired a reporter.

"I do, most assuredly. I am by no means posing as a medical expert, but I have a theory, founded more upon many practical illustrations than upon science, that every human body contains a certain amount of arsenic, which immediately after death concentrates or crystallizes in the stomach. This theory is buttressed by the fact that, so far, I have never known a body exhumed and dissected for the purpose of satisfying inquiry into the question of the cause of death in which a certain amount of arsenic was not found. I remember a case in which a man was arrested and accused of having poisoned another man with strychnine, in which all the evidence upon which the prisoner was held to trial was based on the purchase by him of the strychnine, and then the results of a post-mortem examination revealed only traces of arsenical poisoning. Were I a jurymen in a murder trial of this kind I would attach but little weight to the mere fact of arsenic being found in the victim's stomach. I believe it exists in certain varying quantities in the stomach of every adult corpse."

A Necessity of Health.

It is a prime necessity of health that the action of the bowels should be kept regular. But the way to overcome a temporary fit of constipation, or to remedy chronic constiveness, is not to deluge the stomach and drench the bowels with purgatives of violent and painful action. The happy medium between an inoperative and violent cathartic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which acts just sufficiently upon the bowels to relax them, without pain, and which being a wholesome tonic, as well as aperient, has the effect of strengthening both them and the stomach, and promoting the well being of the whole internal economy. The removal of bile from the blood, increased activity of the liver, usually dormant in cases of constiveness, and sound digestion follow the use of this beneficial medicine, as thorough and genial in its effects as it is safe and pure in composition. Rheumatism, fever and ague, kidney troubles and debility are also remedied by it.

A Forgotten Heroine.

Only a few years ago the country rang with the praise of Miss Kate Shelley, of Moingona, Iowa, who crossed a swollen stream in the dark, at great risk to herself and in the midst of a howling storm, to save a passenger train, for a bridge had been swept away by a torrent. Poems were written on the episode, pictures appeared in the illustrated papers, and innumerable paragraphs were written about the heroine. It is said that she saved the railroad company \$50,000 or more in property, to say nothing about what they might have been called upon to pay for lives lost and passengers injured. To-day Miss Shelley is the sole support of a widowed mother and three small children, and they are living in a heavily mortgaged house, which is their only property. Three years ago she risked her life for others, and her reward is chiefly the consciousness of a brave and successful deed. The railroad company gave her a small reward, less than the value of one of the cars which she saved, and the passengers, whose lives were preserved by her act, have entirely forgotten her.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup.

There is certainly something remarkable in this preparation, as it is meeting with a success never attained by any other medicine. It never fails if used as directed. For over twenty years I have been a great sufferer from the effects of a diseased stomach, and for three years past have been unable to do business. Two years ago my doctor was pronounced incurable. I visited different water cures and climates, all to no purpose. Last June I began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup (prepared by Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich.), and at once began to feel better. I have used thirteen bottles and am a well man.

Master Mechanic and Blacksmith, 202 Jackson street, Jackson, Mich.

AMHERST COLLEGE is making a move which will be watched with great interest by the other colleges. The students have placed their athletics in the hands of an advisory board consisting of ten members, made up of the professors of physical education; the presidents of the baseball, football and athletic associations, three alumni non members of the faculty, and Frederick B. Pratt. The two members of the faculty and three alumni members will be appointed by the college senate. The athletic policy of the college and the finances connected therewith will be completely controlled by the new board.

Some Foolish People

Allow a coach to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial size free. At all Druggists.

JAMES SPARKS, of Dahlonega, Ga., the ditch-walker on the lower section of the hand-ditch, has been walking this line daily for eleven years, a distance of sixteen miles. At this rate he has walked 116 miles per month, 4,392 miles per year, or a total of 54,912 miles, or nearly two and one-half times the distance around the world. Mr. Sparks is now some seventy-one years old, and is still apparently as active as a young man.

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills.

These Pills are scientifically compounded, uniform in action. No gripping pain so commonly following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and, as an appetizer, they excel any other preparation.

An Englishman has invented a means of utilizing the principle of slits with wheels. The wheels are fastened to the feet as slits are, and each acts as a sort of independent bicycle. They go very fast when one has learned how to walk on them.

It is said that the Georgia Railroad is the only road of its size in the world that has never killed a passenger and never had a mortgage on it.

All food contains iron; food affects the spiritual life, and that is where the iron enters the soul.

Six Novels Free, will be sent by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., to any one in the U. S. or Canada, postage paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins Electric Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar. Soap for sale by all grocers.

The Bulgarian Government is about to expend \$15,000,000 upon the construction of railroads.

True, the wise men came from the East, but it will be observed that they went back again.

To Dispel Colds,

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

The Reason She Was Not Invited.

Two Harlem ladies riding on a Madison avenue car were conversing upon social events, when one of them, mentioning a recent affair, remarked: "I was never so tired in all my life as I was after Mrs. Blank's party; but we had a splendid time. I did not see you there."

"No; in fact, I never received an invitation. Were there many present?" "No, not many. It was a very select affair," answered the friend, sweetly.

It is said that two hundred and fifty battalions will take part in the Russian maneuvers to be held in the presence of the Emperor, in the province of Volhynia, next autumn.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in boxes.

How to acquire a short hand—"Monkey around" a buzz-saw.

Homes for 50,000 Families.

Do not lose the opportunity of your life. The good land in the recently ceded lands of the Sioux reservation is not nearly all taken. Here is the best chance in the world for young men of energy. For further particulars write to the Alliance Committee at Pierre, South Dakota.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

A box wind matches free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.



THE TRUANTS.

Harry—"That's ma calling me; she's going to lick me, 'cause I didn't hurry from the drugist's with this medicine. Jimmy, you can take my gum till I get back; I've got to squall like I was being half-killed, or pe'll lick me; ma can't hurt any, 'cause she's sick most of the time."

Jimmy—"Let's see that medicine. That's the same Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription that cured my mom. Why, she couldn't spank the baby, and now— the other day she shook pop so he doesn't drink any more. In about two weeks you'll get better so you'll wish you'd been born good."

Please remember, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only positive cure for the numerous diseases that destroy a woman's influence in her family.

SICK HEADACHE. Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS.** Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. As a LIVER PILLS, Unequaled!

ONE PELLET A DOSE! SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE.

PENSIONS PATENTS, CLAIMS.

Send for Circulars. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Atty. at Law, Washington, D.C.

BABY'S REMEDY FREE.

For all ailments of infants. Send for Circular. C. B. DAVIS, 101 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

PENSIONS! 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Apply to WILB S. STEVENS & CO., Atty's, 101 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN. For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Side, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more through and repeated applications are necessary. All Internal Pains, Diarrhoea, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

Now is the Time

To purify your blood and fortify your system against the debilitating effects of spring weather. At no other season is the bitter taste in the mouth more prominent, the breath so offensive, the drowsy listlessness so frequent, or that extreme tired feeling so prevalent. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to build up the system, purify the blood, cure biliousness and headache, overcome that tired feeling, and create a good appetite. The peculiar medicinal merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is shown by the many remarkable cures it accomplishes where others fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For a first-class spring medicine my wife and I think very highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. We both took it last spring. It did us a great deal of good and we felt better through the hot weather than ever before. It cured my wife of sick headache, from which she has suffered a great deal, and relieved me of a dizzy, tired feeling. I think every one ought to take something to purify the blood before the hot weather comes on, and we shall take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring." J. H. FRANK, Supt. Granite Lr. Co., Concord, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

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Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, '90.

Editor News:

Your last issue informs me that the necessary financial effort has been made to have the Holland harbor dredged out in time for the opening of navigation, and that the dredge has been ordered there by the United States authorities. It is certainly a very commendable fact, when the harbor was blocked one year ago, that by private subscription funds were raised to open the channel; and if I am properly informed the money for the dredging will come from the same source this year.

Right here comes the question, as to what do you expect from the harbor and river improvement bill this year? Certain recommendations have been made; and from the amount allowed, whatever it may be, the dredging for the two years must be deducted. This is as I understand it.

That the Holland harbor will get a fair appropriation is certain; but this appropriation will come nowhere near paying up old scores and doing the work that is actually needed there. So far as I can see here the only efforts made here in the interest of harbors on the east shore of Lake Michigan has been made in the interest of Grand Haven. Ex-Senator Ferry and George W. McBride have been here for weeks with a view to obtaining a \$100,000 appropriation for a public building at Grand Haven; also an increase in the appropriation recommended for the harbor there. In both respects I am satisfied that they have succeeded. They will not only get the \$100,000 for a public building, but the appropriation as reported by both the house and senate committee for the harbor, will be nearly doubled.

The Ex-Senator has a miraculous pull among the members of both houses in Washington, and he virtually succeeded in having the committees opening up their reports, and reconsider the Grand Haven demands. Mr. McBride was very favorably received by both committees, and the impression that he made on Tom Clunie, of California, carried much weight. Clunie remarked one night, in my presence: "Say, that man McBride from Michigan very much reminds me of Gen. Logan. He has much the same military bearing, a commanding appearance and a thorough command of language. He very favorably impressed the committee, and I don't think you could have sent a better man from the State to second Tom Ferry." On the inside it is given out here, that on account of the recent "flair up" in the fifth district Charles E. Belknap will not accept the nomination again; and in case he does not, that McBride will again be placed on the republican ticket. "Mac" however says that he had enough of a congressional campaign, when he came in contact with Mel Ford, and he is not in the least desirous of going through the mill again. In this respect he exercises good judgment, for his present position is far better than being a congressman, financially as well as politically.

But to return to the subject. Why is it that the political influence for harbor appropriations on the east shore of Lake Michigan, centres on Grand Haven? Simply because they devote a certain amount of money every year or two to the manipulation of influence in Washington, and from it they derive beneficial results.

The report on the harbor appropriation bill will be made in the house on Wednesday, and it is understood that from 40 to 60 per cent of the recommendations made by the Chief Engineer will be allowed. Grand Haven will come nearer the 60 per cent limit than any other Lake Michigan harbor. The lobby at the capital has accomplished the desired result.

The feature of the past week was the review of the government troops and the District militia, more particularly for the purpose of demonstrating to the delegates of the Pan American Congress the military strength of our Republic. On no occasion in Washington, with the exception of inauguration day, has there been such a display, and there was some very creditable manoeuvres on the part of both the regulars and the local troops. I question as to whether any single member of the congress was as to our military strength. Baby McKee clapped her hands in approbation and seemed to enjoy it; but this fact ought not to cut an important figure.

At four minutes after four o'clock this morning ex-speaker Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, died at his home in this city. Not for many a day has a man's home been shadowed by reporters as has Mr. Randall's for the past two months. His life has been very fluctuating. One paper would pronounce him dying, and another organ would say that he was good for months yet and that he would again be able to greet his old friends at the capitol. No one knew better Mr. Randall's condition than

Postmaster General Wannamaker, and he has been satisfied for a month or more that Mr. Randall would never again leave his home alive. He has repudiated the fact that he was the means of Mr. Randall's conversion, but when he left his home at daybreak this morning after the announcement had gone out that the ex-speaker was dead, it was very evident that he had been there for a purpose. He was the only cabinet officer at the bedside of the noble statesman from the Keystone state when he expired.

A solution of the silver problem is one of the most important issues before the House, just now. Yesterday afternoon Secretary Windom was before the House committee, but was not disposed to insist on the terms of his original bill. The republican caucus committee seems unable to agree and the chances are that a joint meeting of the house and senate committees will be held on Tuesday, when a report will be made.

Congressman Belknap and family, together with a few invited friends, spent a day this week at the old home of George Washington at Mount Vernon. The historical recollections were of much interest to all who participated, and they were united in the opinion, that more of the public money ought to be spent in keeping up and beautifying the place.

H. P. S.

Latest styles of Hats and Millinery Goods just received from New York at Mrs. M. BERTSCH'S. 12-1f.

Is Consumption Incurable?

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

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

Save your money by buying your paints, oils, varnishes, calomines etc. of Dr. Wm. Van Putten.

Don't Miss This!

Ladies call and see our new assortment of Jersey and Cordscrew Jackets, they are elegant.

DANIEL BERTSCH.

Public Letting.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday the 24th day of April, 1890, the building committee of School district No. 6, township of Holland, will let to the lowest bidder the job of building a new brick veneered school house, upon the old site, on section 7. Bids will be received by the committee up to 2 o'clock p. m. of that day. They also reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Plans and specifications can be found at the hardware store of Kanter Brothers.

T. VAN DE VUSSE, Moderator.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 9, 1890.

Please don't forget that Daniel Bertsch has the finest line of Brilliante and Surah Silks in the city. Call and see them.

DANIEL BERTSCH.

Health.

How often do we hear of people breaking down in health through overwork, either mental or physical, we would advise all such to commence treatment with Golden Seal Bitters, the great blood purifier, liver, kidney and stomach remedy and life giving principle, it will enrich, refresh and invigorate both mind and body. For Sale by H. WALSH.

Refreshing Sleep.

Why lay awake nearly all night with that troublesome cough when you can get a remedy that will cure and at the same time give you rest and sleep. Try it for Coughs, Cold, Consumption, tickling of throat, pain in chest and all kindred diseases and you will never use any other. It is Dr. Pete's 35 cent Cough Cure. For sale by H. Walsh.

Paints! Paints!!

All kinds of prepared paints, white lead and oil sold cheap at Dr. Wm. Van Putten.

12-1f.

Boys

If you want your best girls picture enlarged and get it free of charge, go to Daniel Bertsch for information. We want you to come in and see our new line of Umbrellas and Parasols before purchasing elsewhere.

12-2w DANIEL BERTSCH.

Electric Bitters.

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

We have given C. Blom the agency in Holland for our Barley Malt Whisky. Distilled from malted barley, it is rich and nutritious and free from all impurity. For the sick and feeble it is a true tonic.

E. H. CHASE & Co., Distillers, Louis-

Little Judith, the eight year old daughter of Mr. Mullineux, of the *Inland Christian Advocate*, Des Moines, Iowa, on learning that her special playmate, a child of her own age, had taken the whooping cough, took a bottle of medicine, which had cured her of a troublesome cough, and went over and said: "You must take this medicine. It will do you good." Mr. Mullineux was curious as to the result and on making inquiry learned that the little neighbor, who had been unable to rest at night, had been greatly relieved in that respect. The paroxysms were neither so frequent, severe or enduring. The cough under the genial action of this admirable remedy, was loosened. The medicine liquefies the mucus and enables the sufferer to throw it off. The attack in the beginning gave every evidence of being a severe attack of whooping cough. Indeed it was a genuine case; but this preparation, while perhaps it may not be a positive cure for the disease, is undoubtedly able to alleviate it. If it does not cure it, it will give unquestioned relief. The medicine referred to is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by Heber Walsh, Druggist, Holland, Mich.

Burns.

Burns and scalds are of nearly daily occurrence, what a pleasure it is to know that we can get a remedy that will at once remove all pain and heal the parts; buy a bottle and have it on hand, it is Dr. Pete's Magic Pain Oil, the great remedy for all internal and external pain; only 25c for a large bottle. For sale by the manufacturer H. Walsh.

Brushes! all sizes and styles. Calomine, Paints, Oils, etc. at Dr. Wm. Van Putten's.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Yates & Kane, Holland & H. De Kruijff, Zeeland.

Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The Circuit court for the County of Ottawa. In Chancery.

BERNARD WICKES, complainant.

vs.

FRANK BROWER and GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree made in this cause, August sixth, 1889, I shall sell at public auction, at the front door of the Court House of said county, on the second day of June, A. D. 1890, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the city of Holland, in the county of Ottawa and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lot number two (2) of block number "C" of the West addition to the city of Holland, according to the recorded map or plat thereof.

Dated, April 18, 1890.

WALTER G. VAN SLICE, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.

AREND VISOCHER, Solicitor for Complainant.

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 Wednesday, the 10th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Antonie Baer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jaanigje Baer, executrix of the will and estate of said deceased, praying for the examination and allowance of her final account, that she may pay the debts of said deceased, distribute the estate to those entitled thereto, be discharged from her trust, have her bond cancelled and said estate closed.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Twelfth day of May next,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be 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 petitioner should not be granted; And it is further Ordered, That said petition 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.

CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) Attest. 12-3w

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 Thursday, the Tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Cornelius Van Eekelenburg, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Maria Van Den Bosch, daughter and heir at law, of said deceased, praying for the distribution of the heirs at law and who are entitled to the lands of Cornelius Van Eekelenburg, late of the township of Holland in said county, deceased.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday, the Tenth day of May next,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be 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 petitioner should not be granted; And it is further Ordered, That said petition 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.

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Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Kiasa Rosema, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Albertus G. Van Hees, executor in said will named, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in said county of Ottawa, to be the last will and testament of Kiasa Rosema, late of Olive in said county, deceased, and for his own appointment as executor thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the Twelfth day of May next,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be 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 petitioner should not be granted; And it is further Ordered, That said petition 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.

CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) Attest. 12-3w

Do you want to sell houses and lots

If you do, call and leave description of the property and prices with me, at once, before the spring demand is over.

If you want to buy city property you will find it to your advantage to see me.

J. C. POST, Manager.

Holland Real Estate Exchange.

Job Printing

News Office.

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. 8, 1888.

STALLIONS!

The imported Brown Percheron Stallion, No. 2473 will make the season of 1890 as follows: Monday forenoon at J. Lohman's, Manlius; from Monday noon until Tuesday morning at G. H. Brink's, East Sengstack; Tuesday forenoon at Schrotenboer's, Sr.; Tuesday afternoon until Wednesday morning at Bonseleer's Sr.; Wednesday, at G. Rutgers', Graafschap; Thursday, at J. H. Nibbelink's, Holland; Thursday from 4 o'clock until Friday morning at H. Boone's, Groningen; Friday, at T. Romeyn's, Zeeland; Saturday, at my place in Overisel. There will be two or three stallions always at my barn. Terms from \$7.00 to \$15.00, according to conditions.

J. SCHIPPER, Proprietor.

Overisel, Mich. 9 13w.

Foreclosure Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage executed by William H. Jury and Agnes Jane Jury, his wife, of Tallmadge, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Frank Lewis, of town of Walker, Kent County, Michigan, dated October fourteenth A. D. 1885, and recorded on October fifteenth A. D. 1885, in the office of the register of deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in liber eleven of mortgages, on page 241; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-five dollars and Eighty-nine cents, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law, or in equity, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part of it; and the whole of the principal sum of said mortgage, together with all arrearage of interest thereon, having become due and payable by reason of the default in the payment of interest on said mortgage on the day when the same became payable, the amount due on said mortgage, with interest for more than thirty days after the same became due and payable, whereby, under the conditions of said mortgage, the whole amount of the principal sum of said mortgage, with all arrearage of interest thereon, and costs of foreclosure and sale, including the attorney fee provided by law; said sale to take place at the front door of the Ottawa County Court House, at Grand Haven, Michigan, on the Nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1890.

At one o'clock in the afternoon of said day. The said mortgaged premises to be sold being all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Tallmadge, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, more particularly known and described as follows: The south west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-three (23), and the north west quarter of the south west quarter of said section twenty-three (23), all in town seven (7) north of range thirteen (13) west, containing eighty acres, according to the government survey.

Dated, February 19th, 1890.

FRANK LEWIS, Mortgagee.

J. C. POST, Attorney for Mortgagee. 4 13w.

Chicago and West Mich. Railway

TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect April 13, 1890.

Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

For Chicago..... 9 25 9 35 10 00 a.m. p.m. p.m. nig't

For Grand Rapids..... 5 00 9 25 2 15 5 00 10 05 a.m. m.m. p.m. p.m.

For Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 5 30 9 25 2 40 6 40 9 35 a.m. m.m. p.m. p.m.

For Hart, Pen water..... 5 30 6 40 a.m. p.m.

For Big Rapids..... 5 30 2 40 a.m. p.m.

For Allegan..... 9 25 9 40 a.m. p.m.

ARRIVE.

From Chicago..... 4 50 2 35 9 55 a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

From Grand Rapids..... 9 25 9 15 6 35 9 35 11 50 a.m. m.m. p.m. p.m.

From Muskegon and Grand Haven..... 9 20 9 05 2 30 5 00 11 40 a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

From Hart Pentwater..... 9 20 5 00 a.m. p.m.

From Big Rapids..... 2 30 11 40 a.m. p.m.

From Allegan..... 9 20 6 15 a.m. p.m.

* 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. Art. J. P. BEEKIE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent. W. A. CARPENTER, Traffic Manager.

The World's Fair

is Chicago's latest, but

E. HEROLD,

Eighth street, has something new in the line of

BOOTS and SHOES

at reasonable prices. An experience of many years enables him to select the best stock and to suit all classes of customers.

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.

E. HEROLD.

I have just received a new lot of

Heath & Milligan's PAINTS

A great variety of all colors. The best paints on the market. White Leads, also Oils, Varnish and Brushes. If you need any of the above mentioned articles give me a call, and convince yourselves of the fact before going else where.

I have also for sale the

Dangler Oil Stove.

J. B. VAN OORT.

ATTENTION

is called to the

Moore & Shafers Ladies' Shoes,

the most beautiful shoes ever seen; to the

Alfred Dodge

Felt Shoes and Slippers the best in the market, and to the

Putnam Packs.

Every Farmer who works in the woods should see them before he buys his winter's supply.

Come and see also the Men's Great West \$3.00 and many other attractive Shoes.

Our Prices are as low as possible.

J. D. HELDER.

CITY Meat Market.

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS.

W. Van der Veere, Proprietor.

Fresh and Salt Meats.

A full and complete line of the choicest meats constantly on hand.

Cash Paid for Poultry.

Orders taken at homes when requested. Meat delivered free of charge.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 1, 1890.

Fine Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THE

NEWS JOB OFFICE.

VINEGAR BITTERS

THE ONLY NON-ALCOHOLIC VEGETABLE MEDICINE PUT UP IN LIQUID FORM EVER DISCOVERED.

It is not a vile fancy drink made of rum, poor whiskey, or refuse liquors, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, but a purely vegetable preparation, made from native California herbs.

Twenty-five years' use have demonstrated to millions of sufferers throughout the civilized world, that of all the medicines ever discovered Vinegar Bitters is the only one possessing a perfect and wonderful curative effect upon those troubled with the following diseases, viz:

Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Bolls, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Jaundice, Gout, Piles, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from blood impurities, and as a Vermifuge it is the best in the world, being death to all worms that infest the human system.

It is always safe to take at any time, or under any condition of the system, for old or young or for either sex. It is put up in two styles. The old is slightly bitter, and is the stronger in cathartic effect. The new style is very pleasant to the taste and a perfect medicine for delicate women or children. Each kind is distinctly marked on top of the can.

Many families keep both kinds on hand, as they form a complete medicine chest.

As a Family Medicine, for the use of ladies, children and most of sedentary habits, the New Style Vinegar Bitters has no equal in the world. It is invaluable for curing the ill that beset childhood, and gently regulates the diseases to which women at every period of life are subject.

Ladies, get a bottle from your druggist and try it. If your druggist has not the New Style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send forth. If you once try you will be without this priceless remedy in the house.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health.

GEO. W. DAVIS, of 169 Barronne St., New Orleans, La., writes under date May 26th 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the springs. It is the best medicine made."

JOSEPH J. EGAN, of No. 75 West St., New York, says: "Have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in my family."

MRS. MATTIE FURBUSH, of Dryden, N. Y., says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life."

T. F. BAILEY, of Humboldt, Iowa, says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ago, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The Great Blood Purifier and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache, also Indigestion and Hypertension.

Send for a beautiful book free.

Address, R. H. McDONALD DRUG CO. 532 Washington Street, New York City.

Subscribe for the News.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Peter D. Vork and Martin Vork, his wife, of the township of Holland, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, to Johannes J. Naber of the same place, dated the ninth day of February A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the twenty-fifth day of February A. D. 1890 in Liber 13 of Mortgages on page 237, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One Thousand One Hundred Ninety-six dollars and twenty-three cents, and the attorney fee provided for by law, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the mortgage 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 Monday the Twenty-sixth day of May A. D. 1890 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa County is held), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest to and all legal costs, together with the attorney fee provided by law. The premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece and parcel of land lying, being and situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: The South West Quarter of the South West Quarter of Section Twenty-six, in Township five, North, of Range Fifteen, West, containing Forty acres of land according to United States Survey.

Dated, Holland, February 26, 1890.

JOHANNES NABER, Mortgagee.

GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, Attorney for Mortgagee. 5 13w.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Probate Court for said County.

Estate of John Schreier, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate of John Schreier, and six months after the Twenty-fifth day of February A. D. 1890, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment:

Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Wednesday, the Twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1890, and on Monday, the Twenty-fifth day of August, A. D. 1890, at nine o'clock a. m. of each day, at the office of Gerrit J. Diekema, in the City of Holland, in said County, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated: Holland, March 19th. A. D. 1890.

WILFRED DIEKEMA, GERRIT VAN SCHRIJVEN, Commissioners.