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### Holland City News, Volume 18, Number 14: May 4, 1889

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVIII.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1889.

NO. 14

## The Holland City News,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND, MICH.

L. MULDER, Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:  
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$2.00  
if paid at six months.

Rates of advertising made known  
on application.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

### Bakeries.

BLON, C. J., dealer in Bakers' Goods, Con-  
fectionery, Foreign Fruit, Tobacco and  
Cigars. Blom's new block, Eighth street.

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

### Bar.

HOLLAND CITY, K., foreign and domestic  
exchange, "bagat and sold." Collections  
promptly attended to. Eighth street.

### Barbers.

DAUNGARTEL, W., Tonsorial Parlors Eighth  
and Cedar streets. Hair dressing promptly  
tended to.

### Boots and Shoes.

ELDER, J. D., the cheapest place in the city  
to buy boots and shoes, River street.

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

### Clothing.

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

### Commission Merchant.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, H. Kremers, M. D.,  
Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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

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

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

TERKETE BASTIAN, general dealer in  
Dry Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed,  
and a full stock of Crockery in city, cor. Eighth  
and River streets.

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

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

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

### Furniture.

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

ERBECK, W., dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper,  
Picture Frames, Household Decorations and  
reliefs. Eighth street.

### Flour Mills.

VALSH, DE ROO & CO., Manufacturers of  
Roller Flour, proprietors of Standard Roll-  
ing Mills. Daily capacity, 300 barrels.

### Hardware.

ANTHENS BROS., dealers in general hard-  
ware, steam and gas fittings a specialty.  
58 Eighth street.

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

### Hotels.

THE HOTEL, Geo. N. Williams, Proprietor.  
The only first-class hotel in the city. It is lo-  
cated in the business center of the town and has  
of the largest and best sample rooms in the  
city. Free bus in connection with the hotel.

MARK ROUSE, David L. Boyd, proprietor. Has  
been thoroughly renovated and newly fur-  
nished. Terms moderate. Cor. Fish and Ninth  
streets.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

ARRINGTON, E. J., Jr., proprietor of Hol-  
land City Sale and Exchange Stable. Gen-  
eral livery, cor. Market and Seventh streets.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

HEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufac-  
tury and blacksmith shop. Also manufac-  
turer of Ox Yokes. River street.

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

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Of all the dirty families,  
In this great world of sin,  
The dirtiest has just moved out  
Of the house you've just moved in.  
—White Pigeon Journal.

The trout season opened last Wednes-  
day, May 1.

W. Vorst, the tailor, has a business  
local in this issue. Read it.

GERMAN social this evening, Satur-  
day, at the residence of Mr. Christian  
Rosin. A good time is anticipated.

"Fish don't bite this week," owing  
to the cold weather. "Land suckers,"  
however, bite during all kinds of  
weather.

REV. JOHN VAN DER MEULEN will  
conduct the union services in the First  
Reformed Church to-morrow evening,  
Sunday.

Our local fisherman are preparing to  
hear something drop. Whether it will  
be the price of fish, or of fish nets, we  
are not able to state.

PARTIES desiring ice this summer  
should read the advertisement of Geo.  
P. Hummer, who is now prepared to  
furnish ice to all who want it.

The following vessels were in this  
port Thursday: Propeller O. C. Wil-  
liams, Schrs. Wonder, D. A. Wells, Ida  
Jane, Norma, Arrow and Alert.

LIST of letters remaining in the post  
office at Holland, Mich., May 2nd, 1889:  
Mr. John Brower.

J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

WM. VERBEKE, the furniture dealer,  
has a few business locals elsewhere in  
this issue, to which we refer the reader  
and advise them to call at his store.

The tug City of Holland is being  
placed on flat cars at St. Joseph for  
transfer to Vermilion lake, a distance  
of 96 miles, to engage in towing logs.

A FAMILY of homesick Holland immi-  
grants, who have been in Grand Rapids  
two or three weeks, started back for the  
old country Wednesday.—G. R. Dem.

H. KOENIGSBERG, Sr., received an  
increase of pension this week. Uncle  
Sam seems to take more interest in the  
old soldier boys lately, than during the  
past few years.

CHARLEY HARMON, the barber, was  
out hunting with a gentleman this  
week. They succeeded in bagging  
twenty ducks. Pretty good luck for  
one day's sport.

The pulpit in Hope Church will be  
occupied to-morrow, Sunday, by its  
pastor the Rev. J. Tallmadge Bergen,  
who will preach his introductory ser-  
mon in the morning.

BYRON S. WAITE, representative in  
the state legislature from Menominee  
county, will deliver the memorial ad-  
dress on Decoration Day, at the exer-  
cises to be held in this city.

MR. E. J. HARRINGTON JR., is about  
to erect a new residence on Market  
street. He offers his house and lot on  
Ninth street for sale or exchange. This  
is a beautiful home, well located and  
it can be obtained at a low price.

MR. SAMUEL HABING is building a  
new house on West Eleventh street.  
Mr. J. W. Bosman has just completed  
another house on West Tenth street.  
Mr. Bosman is one of our most sub-  
stantial business men and he shows his  
faith in the city by making his invest-  
ments here at home.

The fifteen-year-old son of Mr. Harm  
Israel, the milkman, accidentally shot  
his nine-year-old brother below the left  
eye on Monday, while trying to wreak  
vengeance on a dog that had bitten  
him. The wounded lad was attended  
by Dr. Schouten, and is doing nicely,  
his injuries not being serious.

MR. R. E. WERKMAN was injured  
on Thursday, while at work in his  
furniture factory, by the breaking of a  
hand saw. One of the pieces cut his  
right arm, above the wrist, badly. Dr.  
O. E. Yates attended the case. The  
bones were not injured, but Mr. Werk-  
man will be disabled for several weeks.

AGAIN let us say stand by your city,  
speak well of it, advertise its advan-  
tages abroad, do what you can to en-  
courage its enterprises and to promote  
its growth, stop your growling if chro-  
nically inclined that way, and remember  
that help is better than howling, and  
work accomplishes more than a wall.

The residence of Mr. Paul Berghuis,  
in Holland Township, one-half mile  
east of the city, was destroyed by fire  
on Friday afternoon. The barn, thirty  
feet from the house, was saved by hard  
work. The house was insured in the  
Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co., of  
Ottawa and Allegan counties, for \$450.  
The loss on building and contents was  
about \$1000. The firemen quickly  
responded to the alarm, but were un-

able to render much assistance, as the  
old hand-engine was out of order and  
could not be worked. We were unable  
to learn the origin of the fire.

THE saloons of this city, with the ex-  
ception of one, were open last Tuesday,  
which was a legal holiday, and liquor  
sold as usual, without any interference  
from the authorities. Marshal Van  
den Berge, probably, was not aware  
that the above was a fact. We trust  
that he will read up the State law and  
the city ordinances, and see that the  
same are enforced. Also that the  
Mayor and Council will take the requi-  
site action against the offenders against  
the laws.

A CERTAIN young man in Holland,  
who has not yet succeeded in raising a  
mustache, got up bright and early last  
Tuesday morning, and with his gun  
over his shoulder, started out to kill all  
the ducks in the vicinity of Pine creek.  
After wandering around for a couple  
of hours and not having succeeded in  
bringing down any live thing, he at  
last spied a flock of ducks floating in  
the water some distance from him. He  
cocked his gun, and crept along as  
quietly as possible towards the coveted  
game. After occupying about half an  
hour in this manner, he finally obtained  
a good shot and fired. The shot  
"killed" one of the decoys. This was  
enough sport for that day, and he crept  
home almost as quietly as he crawled  
upon the ducks. Although he did not  
kill anything we give him credit for  
being a good marksman.

### The New Boat.

The new steamboat which will run  
between Chicago and this city, will be  
launched at Benton Harbor this after-  
noon, Saturday. The owners, Messrs.  
Bradshaw and Waters, extend a gen-  
eral invitation to the people of Holland  
to be present. In conversation with a  
Benton Harbor gentleman a short time  
ago, he stated that she was the finest  
modeled boat ever built there.

### The Noss Family.

This celebrated family of musicians  
will again appear at the Opera House  
Tuesday evening, May 21st. They  
come under the auspices of the John  
Kramer camp, No. 118, Sons of Veter-  
ans, for the benefit of the Decoration  
Day fund.

This company gave good satisfaction  
at their last entertainment in this city  
a year ago, and they will present on  
their second visit an entire new pro-  
gramme. The party consists of eight  
people, and everything that they advise  
will be carried out to the letter.

The price of admission to this enter-  
tainment will be 25c; reserved seat  
tickets, 35c, which can be had at O.  
Breyman & Son's. Tickets can also be  
obtained of members of the Sons of  
Veterans.

### Grace Church.

The Easter services at Grace Epis-  
copal church on last Sabbath were of a  
most interesting character. Both the  
morning and evening services were  
largely attended, many going away un-  
able to gain admittance. The chancel  
was beautifully decorated with potted  
plants, bouquets and evergreens, ex-  
hibiting excellent taste in their ar-  
rangement. The sermons of Rev. Law  
of Allegan, were fine productions and  
appropriate to the occasion. The music  
was of a superior character and finely  
rendered by the church quartette, Mrs.  
G. M. Luce, Miss Calla King, Messrs.  
Churchill and Waring, Mrs. Dr. Yates  
presiding at the organ, and her playing  
was one of the features of the occasion.

Millard "Christ our Passover" and  
Thomas "Te Deum" in the morning  
are to be especially mentioned. In fact  
the entire services were heartily en-  
joyed by all who were able to obtain  
seats.

### The First Shipwreck.

On Saturday last a party of ten young  
men, living in the west part of the city,  
went out on the bay for a sailing trip.  
They all occupied a neat little yacht,  
which was built at Anderson's shipyard  
during the past winter, and is called  
the Susan Jane.

The yacht is rigged for summer  
breezes. It carries a mast tall enough  
for a liberty pole, with a proportion-  
ately large amount of canvas.

A north-wester was blowing, and the  
Susan Jane concluded that her cargo of  
ten needed a spring baptism. It was  
given them near the mouth of the river,  
by the boat's capsizing. The ship-  
wrecked party were all thrown into the  
water. They plunged to the bottom and  
sides of their ship, and yelled like Com-  
anche Indians, for help.

Their cries attracted the attention of  
a gallant Frenchman, Mr. Jean Baptiste  
Hisgen, who manned a boat and went  
to the rescue. In his excitement, in-  
stead of helping the drowning party, he  
got into the drink himself. Another

party had also witnessed the accident,  
and other boats went to the rescue.  
The whole party were finally fished out,  
and hung up, at the yard arm, to dry,  
during the remainder of the afternoon.  
This is the first of the usual summer  
series of shipwrecks in the bay. It was  
fortunate that no lives were lost.

### The Odd Fellows Celebrate.

Last week Friday was the seventieth  
anniversary of the founding of the I.  
O. O. F. The event was made the oc-  
casion for a grand celebration by Hol-  
land City Lodge, No. 192.

Exercises were held in the I. O. O. F.  
hall at 7:30, which were opened by Rev.  
R. Crawford leading in prayer. The  
opening ode was then sung. Mr. F. G.  
Churchill delivered an interesting ad-  
dress on the state and progress of the  
order, during the past seventy years.  
It was pronounced by some of the old-  
est members, as one of the clearest and  
best definitions of the principles of the  
order of oddfellowship ever heard by  
them. Rev. A. E. Wells, of Saugatuck,  
also made a short address.

A quartet, composed of Misses Martha  
and Amelia Zeel and Messrs. D. Gil-  
more and Henry Kleyn, accompanied  
by Miss Rika Boone, on the organ, ren-  
dered a selection of vocal music which  
was applauded.

A grand ball was also given later in  
the evening at the Opera House, about  
sixty couples enjoyed the dancing,  
which lasted until the break of day.  
Goodrich's orchestra furnished the mu-  
sic. At midnight a first-class supper  
was served by the ladies of the D. of R.  
No. 27 which was enjoyed by all.

### Installation of Rev. Bergen.

A large audience gathered in Hope  
Church last Sunday evening to witness  
the installation of Rev. John Tallmadge  
Bergen, late of Shokan, N. Y., as pastor  
of Hope Church. The services were  
conducted by Rev. P. Moerdyke, of  
Grand Rapids.

Rev. N. M. Steffens opened with  
prayer, after which Rev. Moerdyke de-  
livered a powerful and convincing ser-  
mon, upon the benefit of the church to  
the community.

He next ordained Rev. Bergen as  
pastor, and Rev. Chas. Scott then de-  
livered the charges, both to the pastor  
and people.

He gave a brief history of the church,  
and of the work that had been done by  
its former pastors, Revs. Philip Phelps,  
D. D., Abel T. Stewart, D. D., Daniel  
Van Pelt, and Thomas Walker Jones.  
Hope Church was the first church found-  
ed in this city, in which services were  
held in the English language, it having  
been established in 1862. Rev. Dr.  
Phelps was in charge until 1866, when  
Rev. Dr. Stewart assumed the pastoral  
duties.

The fire of 1871 destroyed the church  
building, which was then situated on  
Tenth street. By the efforts of Rev.  
Stewart, the present beautiful church  
edifice was erected in 1874 at a cost of  
\$11,000. Dr. Stewart continued as pas-  
tor until his death in 1879. Rev. Daniel  
Van Pelt was the next pastor and made  
the church a power in the city. He was  
pastor until 1883, when Rev. Thomas  
Walker Jones was installed. He re-  
mained five years, resigning a year ago.

During all these years the church has  
prospered, and is now one of the strong-  
est church organizations in the city.

We feel assured that Rev. Bergen  
will prove an able pastor, and suc-  
cessor to the noble men who founded  
and have presided over the church in  
the past.

### Personal News.

Frank Charter is on the sick list.

Prof. C. Doesburg was at the county  
seat Wednesday.

Prof. Humphrey and family were in  
Wayland this week.

Mr. G. Van Schelven was home this  
week, taking a short rest from his  
labors at Lansing.

Rev. E. C. Oggel, of Pullman, Ill.,  
and wife, are in the city visiting rela-  
tives and friends.

Miss May McFall and Miss Jennie  
Camp, of Grand Rapids, are the guests  
of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swift this week.

Dr. Shepard, of Grand Rapids, was  
in the city Tuesday, in attendance upon  
Mrs. Henry Martin, who is seriously ill.

Arend Visscher was called to Big  
Rapids Thursday by the severe illness  
of his brother-in-law, Oscar Van der  
Sluis. He returned the same evening.

Mrs. D. Bertsch, of the millinery firm  
of Van den Berge & Bertsch, who has  
been dangerously ill for the past few  
weeks, is, we are glad to announce,  
rapidly improving, and we hope to see  
her at her place of business soon.

Alderman Kramer, John Dinkeloo,  
and C. Blom, Jr., were in Lansing  
Wednesday and Thursday as delegates  
to the fifteenth annual meeting of the  
State Firemen's Association. About  
150 delegates and visiting firemen were  
in attendance.

## The Centennial Celebration.

How the Day Was Observed in Hol-  
land City.

According to the proclamation issued  
by President Harrison, Tuesday, April  
30th, the hundredth anniversary of the  
inauguration of George Washington as  
the first president of the United States,  
was observed as a public holiday  
throughout the land.

In this city all the manufacturing es-  
tablishments closed, and business was  
suspended. Hope College and the pub-  
lic schools were closed, and the entire  
community joined in the celebration of  
the great day.

The exercises were held in the Ninth  
street church in the Dutch language,  
and in the First Reformed Church in  
English. An excellent programme had  
been arranged for the occasion and it  
was carried out in every detail at both  
churches. Both exercises were of a  
similar nature, and one description will  
answer for both. We will describe  
that as given in English. We are unable  
to give the addresses in full, owing to  
the crowded condition of our columns.

The hour set for the commencement  
of the exercises was nine o'clock in the  
morning, and by that time the spacious  
and beautiful church was completely  
filled with an audience including mem-  
bers of all the congregations of the city.

In front of the pulpit was placed a  
fine display of flowers. Behind them  
were the speakers and choir. At the top  
of the arch of the pulpit was a portrait  
of George Washington, beneath which  
hung a map of the United States. On  
each side of the map was stretched a  
national flag, the one on the right rep-  
resenting 1789, with thirteen stars, the  
other 1889, with the full number of states  
represented. Connecting these two flags  
were twenty-three links, made of ever-  
greens, each link representing a presi-  
dent. In other parts of the edifice small  
flags were hung. The last thing that we  
observed among the decorations was a  
hatchet, which rested on the church or-  
gan. It was fresh from a hardware store  
and had the appearance of being able to  
hew down all the cherry trees in the city,  
if a motive power in the shape of a mis-  
chievous urchin was attached to the  
small end.

After singing the doxology, Prof. G. J.  
Kollen, who acted as chairman, arose  
and formally opened the exercises by  
reading the proclamations of President  
Harrison and of Gov. Luce. Prayer  
followed, by Rev. J. F. Zwemer. Psalms  
145 and 67, were read by the chairman.  
The national hymn was then sung by a  
double quartet, consisting of Misses  
Martha Zeel, Minnie Cappon, Maggie  
Pfanstiehl, Rika Boone, and Messrs.  
Nykerk, Soulen, De Vries, and Mullen-  
burg, accompanied by Miss Hannah Te  
Roller, on the organ.

The first address was delivered by  
Rev. Chas. Scott, D. D., who related in  
an able manner the causes that led to  
the formation of our Government. The  
song "Columbia" was next given by the  
double quartet. Rev. B. Crawford,  
pastor of the Methodist Church, then  
delivered an interesting address on the  
lessons of a hundred years. The "Hymn  
to Washington" followed. A fine ad-  
dress was next given by Rev. J. Tal-  
lmadge Bergen, the new pastor of Hope  
Church, the subject being "Christianity  
an essential element in our nation."

This address was delivered in an ex-  
cellent manner, and it was an excel-  
lent discourse upon the subject. The  
Amphion Male Quartet next enter-  
tained the audience by singing the  
"American Hymn."

The closing address was by Speaker  
Diekema, who in an able speech pre-  
sented "Our duty as citizens towards  
preserving and developing the nation."  
The exercises closed by singing Rev.  
Smith's song, "America," in which all  
joined.

The programme was a long one and  
it required more than two hours to render it,  
but it was very interesting throughout.  
The chairman also apologized to the  
audience for detaining them so long by  
stating that it would not occur at the  
next centennial.

At the Ninth street church, the same  
programme of exercises was given in  
the Dutch language. The building was  
filled to overflowing, the aisles being  
crowded. The church was decorated  
similar to that of the First Reformed  
Church, with the exception of a motto,  
which read, "The Lord Reigns." The  
singing was rendered by a choir of sev-  
enty voices. Van Lente's choir also  
gave a selection of vocal music which  
was well received. The addresses were  
delivered by Revs. E. Bos, E. Van der  
Vries, H. E. Dosker, and N. M. Steffens,  
in the order named, and were very in-  
teresting to those present. Mayor  
Kremers presided as chairman at the  
services.

In the afternoon exercises were held  
for the school children in the public  
schools, which were attended by a large  
number of scholars.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## ELECTRIC FLASHES.

### LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Political Gossip, Railroad Rumblings, Personal Mention, Conflagrations, Accidents, Crimes and Criminals, Minor Occurrences and Events.

#### W. H. BARNUM DEAD

Sudden Demise of a Noted Politician, at Lime Rock, Conn.

Ex-Senator William H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, died at Lime Rock, Conn. He had been confined to his bed but two or three days, but his death had been momentarily expected. He had been very feeble ever since his sickness during the Presidential campaign.



Ex-Senator Barnum was born in 1818, and received only a common school education. While a boy he found no pleasure in study, but early in life evinced the remarkable liking for business which ultimately gained for him his vast wealth. His beautiful mansion is situated at Lime Rock, Litchfield County, Conn., about forty miles from New Haven. Mr. Barnum's public political career began with his election to the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1851. He was re-elected the next year. In 1856 he was elected to the House of Representatives at Washington, and again in 1859 and 1861. His popularity was caused by the fact that on the last occasion he was the only Democrat in the entire Congressional delegation from his State. Upon the death of Orrin F. Perry, Republican, Mr. Barnum was elected to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by that event. His term expired in March, 1873, when he was succeeded by Orville H. Platt, a Republican. During the campaign of 1876 Mr. Barnum rendered valuable service to the Democratic cause. After the nomination of General Hancock for the Presidency in 1880 there was a serious difference of opinion as to who should be chairman of the National Democratic Committee. The matter was referred to the candidate for party unity. Mr. Barnum was selected. After the nomination of Mr. Tilden and his friends, who favored the choice of the astute politician of the House of Representatives, as a political manager he was cautious and wary, uncommunicative and anxious.

#### ALL ABOUT CROPS.

Dry Weather Has Somewhat Retarded the Growth of Cereals.

The Government crop report for the week ending April 30 says:

In the grain regions of the central valleys and in New York and New England the season is from three days to one week in advance, while in the Northwest the seasonable temperature has been unusually high and especially favorable to farm work, which is from ten to twenty days further advanced than usual. The rainfall for the week has been below the normal generally throughout the cotton, wheat, and corn regions of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri valleys, except in Eastern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin, where large excesses are reported. The seasonable rain-fall continues in excess over the Eastern Rocky Mountain Slope from the Texas coast northward to Dakota. There is a large deficiency in moisture in the Ohio Valley, where the rainfall for the season has been about one-half the usual amount. Over the greater portion of the winter-wheat region from 60 to 75 per cent of the usual amount of rain has fallen, while in Missouri and eastern Iowa there has been about 90 per cent of the normal rain-fall. In all of the States west of the Mississippi, from the west gulf northward to Minnesota and Dakota, the weather during the week was favorable to all crops and fruit, which are reported in splendid condition, and corn planting is progressing rapidly. The deficiency in rain-fall from Kentucky northward to Michigan has retarded the growth of crops, which are greatly in need of rain.

#### AROUND THE DIAMOND.

Base-Ballists Competing for the League Championship.

The official standing of the ball clubs that are in the race for the championship of the associations named is given below:

National League.	Won.	Lost.	Per. Cent.
New York.....	3	1	.750
Philadelphia.....	2	2	.500
Pittsburgh.....	3	3	.500
Indianapolis.....	4	2	.666
Boston.....	2	2	.500
Cleveland.....	3	4	.428
Chicago.....	2	3	.400
Washington.....	0	3	.000

American W. L.	Won.	Lost.	Per. Cent.
St. Louis.....	2	1	.666
Athlete.....	2	1	.666
Baltimore.....	3	2	.600
St. Joseph.....	4	2	.666
Cincinnati.....	4	3	.571
Brooklyn.....	3	3	.500
St. Paul.....	3	3	.500
Columbus.....	2	3	.400
Louisville.....	1	3	.250

Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Per. Cent.
Quincy.....	3	1	.750
Evansville.....	2	2	.500
Davenport.....	2	2	.500
Peoria.....	2	2	.500
Springfield.....	2	2	.500
Burlington.....	1	3	.250

#### MURDERED HIS STEP-MOTHER.

A Man Hangs Himself, and His Wife Is Killed by His Son.

Another horrible tragedy has taken place near Somerset, Pa. Jacob D. Shaulis, a wealthy farmer, 60 years of age, who lived in Jefferson Township, eight miles from Somerset, was found dead hanging to a tree back of his residence. Lying in the barnyard a few feet away was his young wife, shot through the body and fatally wounded. After an investigation David and George Shaulis, sons of the old man and stepsons of Mrs. Shaulis, were arrested. They were taken to Somerset and lodged in jail, charged with the crime. It is alleged that the old man committed suicide first, and then David, his son, attempted to kill his step-mother, who is only 25 years of age, to prevent her inheriting the estate, the two boys hoping by this means to secure the estate themselves.

Iron Deposits Near Plainview, Minnesota. There is great excitement at Plainview, Minn., over the discovery of immense deposits of iron in the hills near there. The result of a critical test shows a yield of 60 to 90 per cent. The land has long been considered useless and was bought up for a song. Several representatives of Eastern capital will make a thorough investigation, with a view to developing the tract.

#### EASTERN OCCURRENCES.

Mrs. D. C. M. Pierce, "the big woman" of Dover, N.H., has been buried. It required eight persons to put the body in the casket, and all the trimmings had to be removed to allow the casket to pass between the doors.

Owing to illness and financial losses, Andrew W. Bogart, a real estate dealer at New York, destroyed himself.

Charles E. Woodruff, ex-Chief Clerk of New Britain, Conn., has confessed that in the past six years he has forged

notes for \$500,000, but has managed to make all good save about \$40,000. He is now in jail, the result of his reckless speculation in real estate.

H. B. Spofford, historian and poet, died at Clarendon, Vt.

President Barnard of Columbia College, New York, is dead.

A cargo of 1,150 tons of manganese iron ore from Macri, Turkey, reached Baltimore recently, consigned to the Edgar Thomson Iron Works.

A cyclone blew down a circus tent at Washington, N. J., injuring a number of persons.

#### WESTERN HAPPENINGS.

The Hon. E. M. Haines, ex-Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, and a member of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly, died at his home in Waukegan, Ill.

The much-dreaded disease of small-pox has broken out at Guthrie and other Oklahoma towns, and hundreds of unfortunate persons are returning to their homes. There is a scarcity of water in that country, provisions are worth their weight in gold, and the situation is anything but sanguine boomed anticipated. The railroads are appealed to by impoverished persons to take them from that "promised" land.

From the fact that J. J. Waldo has accepted the position of traffic manager of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road, it is assumed that the International Railway Association is "on its last legs."

An unknown man attempted to shoot Alderman Jennings of Moberly, Mo.

Kay Humphrey, 18 years old, was kicked to death by a horse at Jancerville, Wis.

John Oakes, who murdered Cashier Morse at San Bernardino, Cal., has received a life sentence.

There is considerable excitement in Saline County, Missouri, over the discovery of gold near Arrow Rock.

At Helena, M. T., John J. McGrady has confessed to the murder of Barney Creagan in Maryland last February.

The last of the constitutional cases brought before the Indiana Supreme Court has been disposed of in an opinion reversing the decision of Judge Howland and holding that the act authorizing the temporary loan of \$1,400,000 is constitutional. Under this decision it is presumed there will be no difficulty in negotiating the loan, and the calling of an extra session of the Legislature will not be necessary.

#### SOUTHERN INCIDENTS.

One of the heaviest rain and hail storms ever known at Atlanta, Ga., occurred recently. It was a veritable cloudburst. At the time it began the members of the fire department were inside the Jackson Building, which burned lately. The storm burst suddenly, and before they could get out the Bryer street wall fell in upon them, killing Firemen W. P. Leach and Henry Howell and injuring others.

A wholesale shooting took place at Rickley's Mills, near Lynchburg, Va., while an election on the liquor-license question was progressing. William Porter was shot three times and expired almost immediately. Joe Sargent and Martin Johnson received mortal wounds, and Swin Howe was shot in the breast, but will probably recover. Several other persons were slightly wounded. The trouble grew out of an old grudge.

#### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

In one day First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson appointed one hundred and seventy-five fourth-class postmasters. Of this number about 75 per cent were made to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation. Mr. Clarkson said that practically no changes are being made in fourth-class offices, except upon sustained charges against the postmasters or to improve the locations of the offices, and where the postmasters had held office about four years. In these cases, he said, changes would continue to be made upon the recommendation of members of Congress or other competent persons in whose districts the offices are located.

EX-CONGRESSMAN E. J. ELLIS of Louisiana died in Washington.

#### FRESH AND NEWSY.

The review of trade for last week, reported by R. G. Dun & Co., is as follows:

Reports indicate a continued improvement in trade, and even in the iron and woolen branches the signs for the present are more favorable. Money is accumulating, and there is plenty at all interior points; collections are generally better, though no improvement is seen at Milwaukee. The iron market continues unsettled, and Southern No. 1 is sold at \$16.75, and sale of steel rails at less than \$27 at the mill is reported. But the feeling at Philadelphia is clearly improved. In the wool market also a better feeling is noted. In drugs and chemicals also, another trade which has been dull, distinct improvement is observed at Philadelphia, with collections in better shape and prospects higher. In most of the speculative markets prices are lower, and that fact also gives promise of larger and freer trade. Wheat is two cents lower at 85 cents, with sales of 40,000,000 bushels for the week; corn is 1/4 cent lower at 42 1/2 cents, and oats one cent lower. Coffee has not changed, but speculation is no longer as depressed. There is no change of consequence in pork products, and oil is a fraction stronger, but leather is again half a cent lower, but butter two cents and cheese half a cent lower, and flour has declined for some grades 20 to 70 cents per barrel. Speculation in cotton is still strong, and the price is an eighth higher. Since April 1 the fall in the average prices of all commodities has been fully half of 1 per cent. The dry goods business is fairly on a level with that of last year, and prices are well maintained. It is a good sign that collections in this branch seem to be generally improved. The grocery trade has also been more active. The business failures numbered 213 as compared with a total of 246 for the previous week.

A DREADFUL disaster occurred on the Grand Trunk Railroad, two miles west of Hamilton, Ont. The limited express from Chicago was hurled from the track, the wreck caught fire and eighteen passengers were roasted alive in the blazing cars. Two others were killed outright. The express was crowded with people, the majority of whom were from Chicago on their way to the Washington centennial celebration. Some eight or ten got on at Hamilton. The train was composed of an engine, two baggage cars, a smoker, a Chicago and Grand Trunk through passenger coach, a Wabash coach, a Wagner first-class coach, a Pullman car, and two Wagner sleeping-cars, in the order named. The train was running at a speed of twenty miles an hour. On passing a switch the engine flew the track and plunged into a water-tank, smashing the tank into atoms and turning the engine upside down. The baggage cars came directly after the engine, and the first of these was pitched over the locomotive and thrown on the main track,

leaving its wheels behind it. The other baggage-car caught fire from the engine, and the two were soon in flames. The coaches following, with the exception of the two Wagner cars in the rear of the train, were huddled together by the shock, and immediately caught fire from the baggage-car. When the cars caught fire heartrending scenes were witnessed. Pinned beneath the wreck were many victims, and as the fire slowly approached them their screams could be heard half a mile away. From the smoker hardly one escaped, the charred remains of eleven victims being found among the ashes. Next to the smoker was a first-class car, and between the seats in this a man and a woman were pinned. Their appeals were pitiable, but the fire slowly drove the would-be rescuers back. All that remained of the two was a handful of charred bones. Blood lay around in pools, and the shoes of some of the rescuers were actually coated with brains. The twenty-two unfortunate were burned beyond recognition. The loss to the Railway Company will be very heavy.

#### PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Those Who Have Been Successful In Their Aspirations.

The President has appointed Willis Sweet, of Idaho Territory, United States Attorney for the District of Idaho. The Postmaster General has promoted W. B. Cooley from Chief Clerk of the Money-Order Bureau to Chief Clerk of the Postoffice Department. He has also appointed Edward G. Carlin Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service; John A. Chapman, of Illinois, Chief of the Inspection Division; L. H. Terry, Superintendent of Mails at Nashville, Tenn.; Frank H. Smith, Superintendent of Mails at Baltimore, and S. G. Sullivan, Superintendent of Mails at Cincinnati. James H. Wardle, of New York, has been appointed Chief of Division to the Census Office.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM M. STONE, of Iowa, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office. Division Inspectors of the Postoffice Department have been appointed as follows: Gen. Warren P. Edgerton, of New Jersey, assigned to Philadelphia, vice Timothy O'Leary, resigned; George A. Dice, of Illinois, assigned to St. Louis, vice B. F. Gulle, resigned; Geo. L. Seybolt, of California, assigned to San Francisco, vice L. A. Kirkwood, resigned; W. C. Baird, of Illinois; J. D. King, of Illinois; and J. Q. Culver, of California, have been reinstated as Postoffice Inspectors on Mail Depredations, under Civil-Service Rule No. 10, they not having been separated from the service more than a year. George W. Gitt, Chief of Division in the Pension Office, has been dismissed. The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Daniel A. Grosvenor, of Ohio, to be Chief of a Division of the First Comptroller's Office. He is a brother of Representative Grosvenor.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has made the following appointments:

Dr. Daniel Dorchester of Boston, Mass., to be Superintendent of Indian schools. Warren Truitt of Dallas, Oregon, to be Register of the land office in Lakeview, Oregon. Thomas L. Baldwin of Folsom, N. M., to be Register of the land office at El Paso, N. M. James R. McGonigle of Colby, Kan., to be Receiver of public moneys at Oberlin, Kan. Benjamin H. Shuller of Minnesota, to be agent for the Indians of the White Earth agency in Minnesota. Benjamin J. Horton of Lawrence, Kan., H. J. Aton of Hiawatha, Kan., and A. D. Walker, of Holton, Kan., to be commissioners to negotiate with the Prairie band of Potawatomies and Creek apoc Indians in Kansas for the sale of all or a portion of their lands in Kansas, and the allotment of the remainder in severalty under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889. J. H. Baker, of Omaha, Neb., to be a commissioner to negotiate with the Cherokee and other Indians for the cession to the United States of certain land, as provided in section 14, act approved March 2, 1883.

The following appointments have been made:

J. M. Baker, of Michigan, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service; C. P. Lawrence, an Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; Joseph L. Luther Caldwell, of New York, Chief of the Bond Division in the Postoffice Department, vice Morillo Noyes, resigned; Francis A. Weaver, of Pennsylvania, Chief of Division of Lands and Water, White Earth Agency, vice J. H. McGonigle, resigned. The Navy Department has officially announced the appointment of the Board of Visitors to the United States Academy at Annapolis. The members will be as follows: Upon the part of the senate—H. M. Teller, Colorado; M. C. Butler, South Carolina. Upon the part of the House of Representatives—H. A. Herbert, Alabama; Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; William McCauley, New Jersey. Appointed by the President—Prof. O. Root, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, President of the Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.; Gen. A. A. Washburn, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; L. C. Garland, President University of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.; Commodore George Brown, U. S. N.; Edward T. Steele, Second Lieutenant, United States Army; Stewart L. Woodford, New York; District Inspectors of the Postoffice Department have been appointed and assigned to duty as follows: C. C. Beards, of Indiana, Cincinnati, O.; W. H. Lathrop, of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.; Gen. L. G. Estes, of North Carolina, Washington. John M. Spees, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

#### MARKET REPORTS.

CATTLE—PRIME	CHICAGO.	4.00 @ 4.50
Good.....	3.50 @ 4.00	
Common.....	2.50 @ 3.50	
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4.00 @ 5.00	
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 5.25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	87 @ 89	
CORN—No. 2.....	33 1/2 @ 34	
OATS—No. 2.....	21 @ 22	
RYE—No. 2.....	40 @ 41	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	21 @ 24	
EGGS—No. 2.....	16 @ 17	
POTATOES—New California.....	1.05 @ 1.10	
POK—Mess.....	11.25 @ 11.75	

WHEAT—CASH.....	MILWAUKEE.	77 1/2 @ 78
CORN—No. 3.....	33 1/2 @ 34 1/2	
OATS—No. 2 White.....	27 @ 27 1/2	
RYE—No. 1.....	42 @ 43	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	36 @ 37	
POK—Mess.....	11.25 @ 11.75	

OATS—No. 2 White.....	30 1/2 @	27 1/2
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE.....	3.50 @	5.00
HOGS.....	5.00 @	5.75
SHEEP.....	4.00 @	5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.84 @	.86
CORN—No. 2.....	.45 @	.47
OATS—White.....	.35 @	.40

PORK—New Mess.	13.01	@ 13.50
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE.....	3.50	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2.....	.50	@ .51
OATS.....	.23	@ .24
BARLEY—Wisconsin.....	.63	@ .70
INDIANAPOLIS		

CATTLE.....	3.75 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.00
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 4.00
LAMBS.....	4.00 @ 6.00
CINCINNATI.	
Hogs—Butchers'	4.00 @ 5.00

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.83	@	.84
CORN—No. 2.....	.36	@	.37
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	.26	@	.27
RYE—No. 2.....	.49	@	.49
PORK—Mess.....	12.00	@	12.50

KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Good .....	3.00	@	4.50
Common .....	3.00	@	4.00
Stockers .....	2.50	@	3.75
HOGS—Choice .....	4.50	@	4.75
Medium .....	4.00	@	4.50
SHEEP .....	3.50	@	4.75

CATTLE—Butchers.....	CINCINNATI.	4.00 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	83 @ 84	
CORN—No. 2.....	35 @ 36	
RYE—No. 2.....	28 @ 29	
POK—Mess.....	12.00 @ 12.50	

CATTLE—Good.....	KANSAS CITY.	3.00 @ 4.50
CHOICE.....		3.00 @ 4.00
Stockers.....		2.50 @ 3.75
HOGS—Choice.....		4.50 @ 4.75
Medium.....		4.00 @ 4.50
SHEEP.....		3.50 @ 4.75

O-U-G-H  
B1 CHARLES BATTLEY, J. COMER.  
[Enter Mr. Jean Crapaud, who speaks.]  
I'm taught p-l-o-u-g-h.  
Shall be pronounced "plow,"  
"Zat's easy ven you know," I say,  
"Mon Anglais I'll get through."  
My teacher say zat in zat case  
O-u-g-h is "uff."  
And zen I laugh and say to him,  
"Zeus Anglais make me cough."  
He say, "Not cou, but in zat word  
O-u-g-h is "uff."  
Oh, sacre bleu! such varied sounds  
Of words make me hicough!  
He say, "Again mon friend ees wrong:  
O-u-g-h is "uff."  
In hicough." Zen I cry, "No more,  
You make my throat feel rough."  
"Non! non!" he cry, "you are not right—  
O-u-g-h is "uff."  
I say, "I try to speak your words,  
I can't prononm them though!"  
"In time you'll learn, but now you're wrong,  
O-u-g-h is "uff."  
"I'll try no more. I shall go mad:  
I'll drown me in ze lough!"  
"But are you drown yourself," said he,  
"O-u-g-h is "uff."  
He taught no more! I held him fast!  
And killed him wiz a rough!

## STORY OF A MUTINY.

How it was Put Down by the Captain's Fair Daughter.

For two years I had been mate of the schooner Jessie, Captain Martin, plying regularly between Sydney, New South Wales, and Hobartstown, Van Dieman's Land. We had a trim craft, easily handled, and our crew never exceeded six men. There was no second mate and the captain stood his own watch. A year before I engaged with her she had been captured by convicts from the penal settlement, and when recovered, after two or three days she had been supplied with an arsenal.

The trip which gave rise to the incidents I am about to relate brought the Captain's daughter on board for the first time, she having been away to school for a couple of years. The schooner was named after her, and if a vessel could feel proud of anything then the good looks of the girl whose name she bore. Miss Martin was a typical English girl, and just as handsome as the best of them. She was then 19 years old, in the best of health and spirits, and it was as good as medicine for a sick person to hear her sing and laugh. As our voyages were short and safe we had been able to keep the same crew for a long time, but on this trip we were all broken up. Two of the old men had been taken ill while we were loading, a third had mysteriously absented himself, and on the day we were to sail the cook walked ashore in a huff. There was no trouble, however in filling the four vacancies. Indeed, they were applied for as soon as vacated. The cook was a southern colored man with good recommendation, while the three sailors were English-speaking and of English nationality.

When a crew is sent from a shipping office the master must not find fault with their personal appearance. If they are what they claim to be, that must satisfy him, no matter if the whole lot are bow-legged, cross-eyed, bald-headed and hump-backed. It is the same when the mate engages men at the wharf. If they satisfy him that they are sailors he does not find fault with their looks. The three sailor men I engaged for the trip were hard-looking fellows, and I would not have trusted them not to rob me, but I took them just the same. At sea they would have their stations and their orders, and the discipline of a vessel discourages all exhibitions of impudence toward officers. Our crew was now composed of six sailors, captain, mate, and cook, and the girl Jess brought the number on board up to ten.

It is a run of over five hundred miles almost due south from Sydney to Hobartstown, but until passing Cape Howe we had the coast in view, and knew where shelter could be had in case of a storm. Our crew went cheerfully to work, the weather favored us, and for three days everything went as smoothly as you please. I had two of the old men and one of the new in my watch, and on the fourth night, as we just held steege-way during my watch, the man at the wheel, whose name was Needham, and who had been with us several voyages, fussed around for a time, and finally said:

"Mr. Loring, I'd like to speak to you about a matter."

"Very well; what is it?"

"I don't like them new men, sir."

"For what reason?"

"They've got their heads together too often, sir, and they've talked to Bill and Tom, my old mates, until they've quite upset them."

"About what?"

"Well, sir, about pirates, and islands, and treasure, and such stuff. I didn't take to 'em, and they didn't take to me, and so they don't trust me, but I can't help but think there's something wrong in the wind."

I wasn't startled—not even worried. Sailors are always talking such nonsense among themselves, and aboard of every craft there is always a tale-bearer who wants to curry favors. Needham was distant and peculiar, as I had heard the men say, and that was why the trio had not taken to him. I thought the matter over for some time, and then thanked the man for his information, and asked him to keep his eyes open. We had a light breeze all night, and the next day was very mild. We got a stiff breeze from noon to midnight, and on the morning of the sixth day were below the cape. Then the wind died out flat and dead, and all day long we hadn't sufficient to ruffle a feather. I had been watching the new men closely since Needham started my suspicions, but not a thing could I discover to confirm his statements. They were cheerful, prompt, and respectful, and I quite dismissed any thought of conspiracy. If Needham had heard or seen anything further, he had not reported it, although invited to do so.

The Captain's trick that night was from 8 to 12 o'clock. At 9 o'clock I was asleep in my berth, the Captain was lounging and smoking, and Jess was in the cabin after some article of clothing. There was no wind yet, while the night was soft and starlight. There was a man at the wheel, but this was mere

form's sake, he having nothing to do. All of a sudden, as the Captain paced the quarter, some one in the fore-castle shouted "Murder!" There was a scramble and a rush, followed by a splash, and a choking voice from the water gasped out:

"It's mutiny, Captain—look out!"

It was the voice of Needham, who had been stabbed and flung overboard.

Next moment the Captain saw every other man before the mast advancing armed with capstan-bar and belaying-pins. The negro cook was with them, and the old man was not long in realizing that something worse than mutiny was on. Instead of ordering, or arguing, or waiting for explanations, he leaped down into the cabin and bolted the heavy doors behind him. I heard the row, and was awed, and so it came to pass that the Captain, Jess, and myself were together aft, and all made prisoners at once.

"It's mutiny, Mr. Loring," shouted the Captain as I entered the main cabin. "Arm yourself and we'll teach the rascals a lesson not to be forgotten."

He had scarcely ceased speaking when a bullet struck him on the right shoulder, and a shot fired at me grazed my head. One of the mutineers had fired through the open skylight. The Captain staggered to the sofa, and in a jiffy I had the lights out. Then I pulled the heavy sash down and secured it, and we were safe for the moment. It needed no explanation to satisfy me of what had happened. The crew had seized the schooner, and Needham had been murdered because he would not join the conspiracy. I had a revolver, and I stood for the deck, but the Captain stopped me.

"Come back, Mr. Loring. You have no show! They would kill you before you get on deck!"

"But we must get the schooner back!" I said.

"Certainly; but we can't do it by throwing our lives away. We are safe for the present. Help me off with my coat and attend to this wound. Jess, you take my revolver and stand in the companion-way to guard the doors."

I got at the wound as soon and carefully as I could, and was rejoiced to find that the bullet had struck the bone and glanced off. Indeed it fell out of the flesh as I washed away the blood. It was thus a painful but not a dangerous wound. I soon had it attended to, and the Captain thought he would not be prevented from handling a revolver. I had just got him fixed up when some one rapped at the doors, and a voice exclaimed:

"Below, there! I want a word with you!"

"What is it?" demanded the Captain. "The schooner is ours, as you, of course, know. We don't want your lives. You can have a boat and start off as soon as you please."

"But we don't propose to go!"

"Don't get cantankerous, old man. We've got the schooner, and we know enough to keep it. We don't want you here. If you accept our offer, all right. If you want to fight it out, then look out for yourselves!"

"That's what we propose to do," replied the Captain, and then all was quiet.

I crept to the head of the companion stairs and heard the mutineers conversing in low tones, and while I sought to catch what they said, a man ran aft to the wheel and the others began to make sail. The calm was broken. I knew the course they would make without seeking a sight of the cabin compass. They would head to the west, probably for King Island, and while between the south coast of Australia and the north coast of Van Dieman's Land, a stretch over two hundred miles, there would be no fear of meeting with any craft larger than a coaster, owing to the numerous shoals and shallows. The breeze came up lively, and the schooner went dancing away as lively as if all had been in peace.

"They won't try to get at us for a time, and perhaps not until morning," said the Captain, "and we must make ready."</



# A CENTENNIAL SERMON.

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

No Nation in a More Glorious Condition Than the United States—The Cause of the American Colonies and the Great Revolution—Different Varieties of Lies.

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Sunday, April 28, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preached a sermon appropriate to the coming centennial. The vast congregation sang the hymn beginning:

Before Jehovah's awful throne,  
Ye nations, bow with sacred joy.  
Dr. Talmage's text was II. Kings vi, 17: "And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw; and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." He said:

As it cost England many regiments and \$2,000,000 a year to keep safely a troublesome captive at St. Helena, so the King of Syria sends out a whole army to capture one minister of religion—perhaps 50,000 men to take Elisha. During the night the army of Assyrians came around the village of Dothan, where the prophet was staying. At early dawn the man servant of Elisha rushed in and said: "What shall we do? there is a whole army come to destroy you. We must die, we must die." But Elisha was not scared a bit, for he looked up and saw the mountains all around full of supernatural forces, and he knew that if there were 50,000 Assyrians against him there were 100,000 angels for him; and in answer to the prophet's prayer in behalf of his frightened man servant, the young man saw it too. Horses of fire harnessed to chariots of fire, and drivers of fire pulling reins of fire on bits of fire; and warriors of fire with brandished sword of fire, and the brilliance of that morning sunrise was eclipsed by the galloping splendors of the celestial cavalcade. "And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw; and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." I have often spoken to you of the Assyrian perils which threaten our American institutions, but now as we are assembling to keep centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington, I speak of the upper forces of the text that are to fight on our side. If all the low levels are filled with armed threats, I have to tell you that the mountains of our hope and courage and faith are full of the horses and chariots of divine rescue.

You will notice that the divine equipage is always represented as a chariot of fire. Ezekiel and Isaiah and John when they come to describe the divine equipage, always represent it as a wheeled, a harnessed, an upholstered conflagration. It is not a chariot like kings and conquerors of earth mount, but an organized and compressed fire. That means purity, justice, chastisement, deliverance through burning escapes. Chariot of rescue; yes, but chariot of fire. All our national disaffections have been through scorching agonies and red disasters. Through tribulation the individual rises. Chariots of rescue, but chariots of fire.

But how do I know that this divine equipage is on the side of our institutions? I know it by the history of the last one hundred and eighty years. The American Revolution started from the pen of John Hancock in Independence hall in 1776. The colonies without ships, without ammunition, without guns, without trained warriors, without money, without prestige. On the other side, the mightiest nation of the earth, the largest armies, and the grandest navies, and the most distinguished commanders, and resources inexhaustible, and nearly all nations ready to back them up in the fight. Nothing as against immensity.

The cause of the American colonies, which started at zero, dropped still lower through the quarreling of the generals, and through the jealousies at small successes, and through the winters which surpassed all predecessors in depth of snow and horrors of congelment. Elisha surrounded by the whole Assyrian army did not seem to be worse off than did the thirteen colonies encompassed and overshadowed by foreign assault. What decided the contest in our favor? The upper forces, the upper armies. The Green and White Mountains of New England, the Highlands along the Hudson, the mountains of Virginia, all the Appalachian ranges were full of re-enforcements which the young man Washington saw by faith; and his men endured the frozen feet, and the gangrened wounds, and the exhausting hunger, and the long march because "the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw; and, behold, the mountains were full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." Washington himself was a miracle. What Joshua was in sacred history the first American president was in secular history. A thousand others excelled him in different things, but he excelled them all in roundness and completeness of character. The world never saw his like, and probably never will see his like again, because there probably never will be another such exigency. He was let down a divine interposition. He was from God direct.

I do not know how any man can read the history of those times without admitting that the contest was decided by the upper forces.

Then in 1861, when our civil war opened, many at the North and at the South pronounced it national suicide. It was not courage against cowardice, it was not wealth against poverty, it was not large states against small states. It was heroism against heroism, it was resources of many generations against the resources of generations, it was the prayer of the North against the prayer of the South, it was one-half of the nation in armed wrath meeting the other half of the nation in armed indignation. What could come at extermination?

At the opening of the war the commander-in-chief of the United States forces was a man who had been great in battle, but old age had come with many infirmities, and he had a right to quietude. He could not mount a horse, and he rode on the battle field in a carriage, asking the driver not to jolt it too much. During the most of the four years of the contest, on the Southern side was a man in mid-life, who had in his veins the blood of many generations of warriors, himself one of the heroes of Cherubusco and Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Chapultepec. As the years passed on and the scroll of carnage unrolled, there came out from both sides a heroism and a strength and a determination that the world had never seen marshaled. And what but extermination could come when Philip Sheridan and Stonewall Jackson met, and Nathaniel Lyon and Sidney Johnston rode in from the north and south, and Grant and Lee, the two thunderbolts of battle, clashed.

Yet we are a nation, and yet we are at peace. Earthly courage did not decide the conflict. The upper forces of the text. They tell us there was a battle fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain; but there was something higher than that.

Again, the horses and chariots of God came to the rescue of this nation in 1876, at the close of a presidential election famous for devilish ferocity. A darker cloud yet settled down upon this nation. The result of the election was in dispute, and the revolution, not between two or three sections, but revolution in every town and village and city of the United States, seemed imminent. The prospect was that New York would throttle New York, and New Orleans would grip New Orleans, and Boston, Boston, and Savannah, Savannah, and Washington, Washington. Some said Mr. Tilden was elected; others said Mr. Hayes was elected; and how near we came to universal massacre some of us guessed, but God only knew. I ascribe our escape not to the honesty and righteousness of infuriated politicians, but I ascribe it to the upper forces of the text. Chariots of mercy rolled in, and though the wheels were not heard and the flash was not seen, yet all through the mountains of the north and the south and the east and the west, though the hoofs did not clatter, the cavalry of God galloped by. I tell you God is the friend of this nation. In the awful excitement at the massacre of Lincoln, when there was a prospect that greater slaughter would open upon this nation, God hushed the tempest. In the awful excitement at the time of Garfield's assassination, God put his foot on the neck of the cyclone.

To prove that God is on the side of this nation, I argue from the last eight or nine great national harvests, and from the national health of the last quarter of a century, epidemics very exceptional, and from the great revivals of religion, and from the spreading of the Church of God, and from the continent blossoming with asylums and reformatory institutions, and from an Edenization which promises that this whole land is to be a paradise where God shall walk in the cool of the day.

If in other sermons I showed you what was the evil that threatened to upset and demolish American institutions, I am encouraged more than I can tell you as I see the regiments wheeling down the sky, and my jeremiads turn into doxologies, and that which was the Good Friday of the nation's crucifixion becomes the Easter morn of its resurrection. Of course God works through human instrumentalities, and this national betterment is to come among other things through a scrutinized ballot box. By the law of registration it is almost impossible now to have illegal voting. There was a time—when I remember it very well—when droves of vagabonds wandered up and down on election day and from poll to poll, and voted here, and voted there, and voted everywhere, and there was no challenge; or, if there were, it amounted to nothing, because nothing could so suddenly be proved upon the vagabonds. Now, in every well organized neighborhood, every voter is watched with severest scrutiny. I must tell the registrar my name, and how old I am, and how long I have resided in the State, and how long I have resided in the ward, or the township, and if I misrepresent fifty witnesses will rise and shut me out from the ballot box. Is not that a great advance? And then notice the law that prohibits a man voting if he has bet on the election. A step further needs to be taken, and that man forbidden a vote who has offered or taken a bribe, whether it be in the shape of a free drink, or cash paid down, the suspicious cases obliged to put their hand on the Bible and swear their vote in if they vote at all. So through the sacred chest of our nation's suffrage, redemption will come.

God also will save this nation through an aroused moral sentiment. There has never been so much discussion of morals and immorals. Men, whether or not they acknowledge what is right, have to think what is right. We have men who have had their hands in the public treasury the most of their life time, stealing all they could lay their hands on, discarding eloquently about dishonesty in public servants, and men with two or three families of their own, preaching eloquently about the beauties of the seventh commandment. The question of sobriety and drunkenness is thrust in the face of this nation as never before, and to take a part in our political contests. The question of national sobriety is going to be respectfully and deferentially heard at the bar of every Legislature and every House of Representatives and every United States Senate, and an omnipotent voice will ring down the sky and across this land and back again, saying to these rising tides of drunkenness which threaten to overwhelm home and church and nation: "Thus far shall thou come, but no further, and here shall they proud waving be stayed."

I have not in my mind a shadow of disenchantment as large as the shadow of a housefly's wing. My faith is in the upper forces, the upper armies of the text. God is not dead. The chariots are not unwhipped. If you would only pray more and wash your eyes in the cool, bright water fresh from the well of Christian reform, it would be said of you, as of this one of the text: "The Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw; and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

When the army of Antigonous went into battle his soldiers were very much discouraged, and they rushed up to the General and said to him: "Don't you see we have a few forces and they have so many more?" and the soldiers were affrighted at the smallness of their number and the greatness of the enemy. Antigonous, their commander, straightened himself up and said, with indignation and vehemence: "How many do you reckon me to be?" And when we see the vast armies arrayed against the cause of sobriety it may sometimes be very discouraging, but I ask you in making up your estimate of the forces of righteousness—I ask you how many do you reckon the Lord God Almighty to be? He is our commander. The Lord of Hosts is his name. I have the best authority for saying that the chariots of God are twenty thousand, and the mountains are full of them.

You will take without my saying it that my only faith is in Christianity and in the upper forces suggested in the text. Political parties come and go, and they may be right and they may be wrong; but God lives and I think he has ordained this nation for a career of prosperity that no demagogism will be able to halt. I expect to live to see a political party which will have a platform of two planks—the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. When that party is formed it will sweep across this land like a tornado, I was going to say, but when I think it is not to be devastation but resurrection, I change the figure and say, such a party as that will sweep across this land like spice gales from Heaven.

Have you any doubt about the need of the Christian religion to purify and make decent American politics? At every yearly or quadrennial election we have in this country great manufactories, manufactories of lies, and they are run day and night, and they turn half a dozen a day all equipped and ready for full sailing. Large lies and small lies. Lies private and lies public and lies purulent. Lies cut bias and lies cut diagonal. Long limbed lies and lies with double back action. Lies complimentary and lies defamatory. Lies that some people believe, and lies that the people believe and lies that nobody believes. Lies with humps like camels and scales like crocodiles and necks as long as storks and feet as swift as an antelope's and stings like adders. Lies raw and scalloped and panned and stewed. Crawling lies and jumping lies and soaring lies. Lies with attachment screws and rufflers and braiders and ready wound bobbers. Lies by Christian people who never lie except during elections, and lies by people who always lie, but beat themselves in a presidential campaign.

I confess I am ashamed to have a foreigner visit this country in such times. I should think he would stand dazed, his hand on his pocket-book, and dare not go out at nights. What will the hundreds of thousands of foreigners who come here to live think of us? What a disgust they must have for the land of their adoption! The only good thing about it is, many of them cannot understand the English language. But I suppose the German and Italian and Swedish and French papers translate it all and peddle out the infernal stuff to their subscribers.

Nothing but Christianity will ever stop such a flood of indecency. The Christian religion will speak after a while. The billingsgate and low scandal through which we wade every year or every four years, must be rebuked by that religion which speaks from its two great mountains, from the one mountain intoning the command, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," and from the other mount making plea for kindness and love and blessing rather than cursing. Yes, we are going to have a national religion.

There are two kinds of national religion. The one is supported by the State, and is a matter of human politics, and it has great patronage, and under it men will struggle for prominence without reference to qualifications, and its archbishop is supported by a salary of \$75,000 a year, and there are great cathedrals, with all the machinery of music and canonics, and room for a thousand people, yet an audience of fifty people, or twenty people, or ten or two.

We want no such religion as that, no such national religion—the vast majority of the people converted and evangelized, and then they will manage the secular as well as the religious.

Do you say that this is impracticable? No. The time is coming just as certainly as there is a God and this is His book and that he has strength and honesty to fulfill his promises. One of the ancient emperors used to pride himself on performing that which his counselors said was impossible, and I have to tell you to-day that man's impossibles are God's easies. "Hath he said and shall he not do it? Hath he commanded, and will he not bring it to pass?" The Christian religion is coming to take possession of every ballot box, of every school house, of every home, of every valley, of every mountain, of every acre of our national domain. This nation, notwithstanding all the evil influences that are trying to destroy it, is going to live.

Never since, according to John Milton, when "Satan was hurled headlong flaming from the ethereal skies in hideous ruin and combustion down," have the powers of darkness been so determined to win this continent as they are now. What a jewel it is—a jewel carved in relief, the cameo of this planet! On one side of us the Atlantic ocean, dividing us from the worn out governments of Europe. On the other side the Pacific ocean, dividing us from the superstitious of Asia. On the north of us the Arctic sea, which is the gymnasium in which the explorers and navigators develop their courage. A continent 10,500 miles long, 17,000,000 square miles, and all of it but about one-seventh capable of rich cultivation. One hundred millions of population on this continent of North and South America—one hundred millions more. All flora and all fauna, all metals and all precious woods and all grains and all fruits. The Appalachian range the backbone, and the rivers the ganglia carrying life all through and out to the extremities. Isthmus of Darien, the narrow waist of a giant continent, all to be under one Government, and all free, and all Christian, and the scene of Christ's personal reign on earth if, according to the expectation of many good people, he shall at last set up his throne in this world. Who shall have this hemisphere, Christ or Satan? Who shall have the shore of her inland seas, the silver of her Nevada, the gold of her Colorado, the telescopes of her observatories, the brain of her universities, the wheat of her prairies, the rice of her savannas, the two great ocean beaches—the one reaching from Baffin's bay to Terra del Fuego, and the other from Behring straits to Cape Horn—and all the moral and temporal and spiritual and everlasting interests of a population vast beyond human computation? Who shall have the hemisphere? You and I will decide that, or help to decide it, by conscientious vote, by earnest prayer, by maintenance of Christian institutions, by support of great philanthropies, by putting body, mind, and soul on the right side of all moral, religious and national movements.

Ah! it will not be long before it will not make any difference to you or to me what becomes of this continent, so far as earthly comfort is concerned. All we will want of it will be seven feet by three, and that will take in the largest, and there will be room and to spare. That is all of this country we will need very soon—the youngest of us. But we have an anxiety about the welfare and the happiness of the generations that are coming on, and it will be a grand thing if, when the archangel's trumpet sounds, we find that our sepulcher, like the one Joseph of Arimathea provided for Christ, is in the midst of a garden.

One of the seven wonders of the world was the white marble watch tower of Pharos of Egypt. Sostratus, the architect and sculptor, after building that watch tower cut his name on it. Then he covered it with plastering, and to please the King he put the monarch's name on the outside of the plastering; and the storms beat and the seas dashed in their fury, and they washed it out, and they washed it down, but the name of Sostratus was deep cut in the imperishable rock. So across the face of this nation there have been a great many names written, across our finances, across our religions, names worthy of remembrance, names written on the architecture of our churches and our

schools and our asylums and our homes of mercy, but God is the architect of this continent, and He was the sculptor of all its grandeur, and long after through the wash of the ages and the tempests of centuries, all other names shall be obliterated, the divine signature and divine name will be brighter and brighter as the millenniums go by, and the world shall see that the God who made this continent has redeemed it by His grace from all its sorrows and from all its crimes.

Have you faith in such a thing as that? After all the chariots have been unwhipped, and after all the war chargers have been crippled, the chariots which Elisha saw on the morning of his peril will roll in triumph, followed by all the armies of heaven on white horses. God could do it without us, but He will not. The weakest of us, the faintest of us, the smallest brained of us, shall have a part in the triumph. We may not have our name, like the name of Sostratus, cut in imperishable rock and conspicuous for centuries, but we shall be remembered in a better place than that, even in the heart of Him who came to redeem us and redeem the world, and our names will be seen close to the signature of His wound, for as to-day He throws out his arms toward us, He says: "Behold, I have graven thee on the palms of my hands." By the mightiest of all agencies, the potency of prayer, I beg you seek our national welfare.

Some time ago there were 4,600,000 letters in the dead letter office at Washington—letters that lost their way—but not one prayer ever directed to the heart of God miscarried. The way is all clear for the ascent of your supplications heavenward in behalf of this nation. Before the postal communication was so easy, and long ago, on a rock one hundred feet high, on the coast of England, there was a barrel fastened to a post, and in great letters on the side of the rock, so it could be seen far out at sea, were the words "Post Office"; and when ships came by a boat put out to take and fetch letters. And so sacred were those deposits of affection in that barrel that no lock was ever put upon that barrel, although it contained messages for America, and Europe, and Asia, and Africa, and all the islands of the sea. Many a storm tossed sailor, homesick, got a message of kindness by that rock, and many a homestead heard good news from a boy long gone. Would that all the heights of our national prosperity were in interchange of sympathies—prayers going up meeting blessings coming down; postal celestial, not by a storm struck rock on a wintry coast, but by the Rock of Ages.

## Buying Historical Chairs.

An incident of Gen. Sheridan's visit to Europe during the Franco-Prussian war is omitted from his article in *Scribner's*, perhaps, through ignorance of the facts. When the General reached Berlin he asked the American minister to recommend to him some young American, who could speak German fluently to act as an interpreter. The minister recommended Mr. Charles F. MacLean, better known to New Yorkers as a police commissioner than as an interpreter, and he followed Gen. Sheridan through the campaign. The General relates in *Scribner's* how Bismarck the great and Napoleon the little sat on rude wooden chairs in front of a cottage near Sedan, discussing the situation, and there is a picture showing the two men, one triumphant, the other downcast, in a peasant's garden. A few days later Gen. Sheridan dined with Bismarck, who began to talk of the surrender. "That meeting," said the Prussian Chancellor, "will be historical. I sent over yesterday and bought those chairs from the peasant for ten francs apiece; now I have them as mementoes; and I suppose," he added, with a laugh, "the English will go on buying those chairs for years to come." There was a general laugh at this remark, but one officer had more to laugh at than the others, and gave his reasons to Mr. MacLean afterward. "You see," he said, "I knew as well as Bismarck that the meeting would be historical, so the very next day I rode over myself and got the chairs for five francs for the pair."—*San Francisco Argonaut*.

## In the Nature of a Shock.

It was something of the nature of a shock to learn that one of the most genial and accomplished kings of Europe, the mellow old gentleman who for many years, in the intervals of sobriety, occupied the throne of Holland, has been forced to abdicate for the benefit of the wholesale liquor dealers who had a lien on the throne.

The people of Holland who are paying the bar-bills have been agreed for quite a time that there was too much liquid fire-works and too little Washington Home in the late King's administration. They were naturally sorry to see a man with a good position in society and every chance to get along in the world incapacitate himself for any kind of lucrative job except that of playing first Frightful Example in the temperance lecture combination to be trotted out to do a turn in the conclusion of the lecture and just before the pledge signatures are demanded. They did everything to encourage their King to reform. For instance, a law was passed admitting bromides and those drugs usually prescribed for alcoholic brain fog and malaria free of duty, yet the old King never took it as a large National hint aimed at himself. It is strange how obtuse some people are. They have been on the verge of doing something about it for years, but never got any further than kicking about the taxes behind their Monarch's back.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

## Artificial Membrane in a Diseased Ear.

The use of different artificial membranes for the cure of perforated tympani has frequently been suggested. Among substances to be used in closing the perforations of the ear drum is the membrane of a hen's egg. Dr. Shirmunsky, of St. Petersburg, claims to have tried this method in several cases with the best results, and reports a case where there was an ulcer in the external auditory canal, following an operation. A piece of the egg membrane was nicely adapted to the sore, and in seven days it fell off, leaving the part entirely healed. In the case of a boy, where the drum of the ear was gone, and discharge persisted, Dr. Shirmunsky transplanted the egg membrane. The discharge diminished markedly, and a second transplantation stopped the same. The membrane is thrown off after a few days, and works by shielding the inflamed parts from outside hurtful influences.

# MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

The Senate assembled at 9 p. m. on the 23d inst. Senator Leavitt presented the following resolution: Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Board of Estimates that all acts of the Legislature authorizing the issue of bonds for either boulevard or Belle Isle Park improvement should contain a provision that the question of their issuance shall be submitted to the people of Detroit at the election next preceding their issuance, and they shall or shall not be issued as the majority of the voters may elect. It was referred to the Committee on Labor Interest.

The House went into committee on the whole and passed numerous bills. Among the measures considered was the bill making an appropriation for the support of the mining school at Houghton for the years 1899-90. It calls for the sum of \$60,000. Upon the committee's arising the House adjourned.

The Senate passed bills, on the 23d inst., providing for a macadamized road in Bay County; providing an official stenographer for the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit; for the preservation of deer and elk on Bois Blanc Island for a period of ten years; to prohibit taking of wild birds and snipes in Leechesburg Island; to authorize executors, administrators and guardians to mortgage property for the purpose of improvement and keeping in repair, and a bill more fully designating who may be admitted to the estate of deceased persons. A House bill and a Senate bill making an appropriation for the centennial celebration at New York was adversely reported; also a bill for the regulation of telephone rates. The House passed bills prohibiting the wearing of the badges of any fraternal organization by non-members and authorizing the formation of companies to insure live stock. The appropriation bills passed include \$8,000 for the dedication of the Michigan monument at Gettysburg, \$40,000 for the expenses of the mining school, \$20,000 for equipping the mining school building. The House also concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Soldiers' Home bill increasing the appropriation to \$95,000. The House in committee of the whole agreed to a bill providing for the restoration of capital punishment for murderers by either hanging or electrocution when the jury unanimously recommends. The bill provides that the execution shall be private, even newspaper men being excluded.

The Senate passed bills on the 24th inst. to transfer the Jackson County fair grounds to the city of Jackson, which also passed the House; to amend the charters of the villages of St. Joseph and Berrien Springs; for the organization of the Union School District of Alpena; incorporating the city of Corunna; to amend the law with reference to commissioners of claims on estates of deceased persons; to authorize corporations to transfer their property and franchise to other corporations; the Bay County judges' loan bill; and the bill prohibiting the carrying of explosives in passenger cars or any vehicle used for carrying passengers. Representative Jackson's bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes passed the committee of the whole, and the Senate substitute was tabled. Representative Watts' bill for the inspection of beef on the hoof, which is practically to shut out Chicago dressed beef, was under consideration in the House nearly all day. Speaker Diekenham in the chair. The discussion of the bill was very warm. A phase was presented. A bill was passed appropriating \$8,800 for the improvement of the Pontiac Asylum.

The Senate passed bills, on the 25th of April, making appropriation for a State forestry commission; a joint resolution for the transfer of \$2,000 from the general to the military fund, providing for the preservation of original sections and quarter parts, authorizing the appointment of female deputy county clerks, regarding the charter of the city of Detroit, enlarging the boundaries of Battle Creek City, incorporating the village of East Jordan, Charlevoix County, a joint resolution appropriating \$5,000 for the dedication of the Michigan monument at Gettysburg, a bill for the consolidation of the State penal institutions boards was made a special order for May 2; the Jackson bill prohibiting the sale and manufacture of cigarettes was tabled, the anti-trust bill, which an adverse report from the Judiciary Committee. The House had a very warm discussion in committee of the whole at the morning session on the Watts beef-inspection bill. A vote was reached at 1:45 a. m. and the bill passed the House, and the bill passed by a vote of 56 to 34. It has been amended since its introduction that it is practically a local-option bill. Inspectors may be appointed if the council of villages and cities in the still divided territory of the Chicago dressed beef there is nothing in the bill to prevent other bills passed providing for organizing the township of McMillan, Ontonagon County; the Rogers tobacco bill, by a vote of 33 to 30; regarding the charter of Battle Creek, providing for the publication of volume 10 of the Statutes; appropriating \$33,121.40 for the support of the Fish Commission for 1899-90. The committee investigating the Pontiac Asylum made a report to the House, and the House passed a bill for the removal of the dead bodies of prisoners from the State penitentiary to the Michigan State Penitentiary, and the House passed a bill for the removal of the dead bodies of prisoners from the State penitentiary to the Michigan State Penitentiary, and the House passed a bill for the removal of the dead bodies of prisoners from the State penitentiary to the Michigan State Penitentiary.

## Woman in Fiction.

It is women who write most of the English and American novels, though men still ply that industry, and it is women who are most popular in their novels. What has sold so well as "Uncle Tom"? Who in France was read so much as George Sand? or in England as Charlotte Bronte and George Eliot? or in Sweden as Fredrika Bremer? or in America as Miss Alcott? No wonder that these great successes and many others that could be named tempt women to write many poor novels and some good ones, the majority being mediocre, however, or neither good nor bad. But mediocrity in a novel is now much higher in quality than it used to be, the novel-writing talent having grown by cultivation, until the fourth-rate novelist can write better than any but the first-rate author could fifty years ago.—*Springfield Republican*.

## Like an Old Roman.

The Emperor of Russia has just decorated and rewarded a private soldier whose fidelity to his duty recalls the stories of the Roman sentinels who perished in the destruction of Pompeii. When the recent earthquake destroyed a small Russian town in Central Asia, this soldier was on duty in the Military Treasury. Although the houses were crashing around him, this faithful fellow stood motionless, waiting death. The only sign which showed that he appreciated his situation was the fact that he raised his hands as soldiers do in prayer. Fortunately a Sergeant in the street saw him amid the ruins, and instantly ordered him to quit his post, which he did right willingly.

## Took It for Granted.

Homely Lady—"Oh, I guess you can fill the place. My husband is an easy man to suit."

New Cook (looking at her)—"Yes, mam, I can readily believe it."

Homely Lady (to herself)—"Strange she should take that for granted, but probably she knows a superior woman like myself wouldn't marry a crank."—*New York Weekly*.

## Fresh Maple Sugar.

At the grocery:

Mrs. Brown—Fresh maple sugar, eh?

Grocer—Strictly fresh. There are no fies on that sugar, Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Brown (examining a cake)—Maybe not; but I see there were flies on it last year.—*Chicago Herald*.

The Mahometans introduced Masonry into Spain from North Africa about the ninth century. It was introduced into England, it is claimed, in the year 674, and into Scotland 1140.

# SPALDING AND ANSON.

## THEY PROPOSE TO HAVE A TEMPERANCE BALL CLUB.

Prospects of an Exciting Season on the Diamond Field—A Glance at the Playing Strength of the League Clubs—Notes and News of the Game.

### [CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

The base-ball season is fully opened. The American Association commenced nearly two weeks ago, and the League began work on Wednesday last. From the present outlook the season of 1899 promises to be the most successful and interesting in the history of the national game. The Chicago Club is in good trim to contest the League race with the New York and Boston teams. They have been playing all through the winter, and they enter the field in probably better condition than any of their rivals. The struggle between these three teams will be the event of the season.

The National League is composed of teams from the following cities: Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Washington. The New York Club captured the pennant last year, and will make a strong pull for it this season. In the personnel of the team there is little or no change.

The Boston Club has been strengthened by the addition of Brothers, Richardson, and Bennett, the famous first and second basemen and catcher of the old Detroit nine, which has dropped out of the League. Pittsburgh has been slightly strengthened by the addition to her ranks of Hanlon, the brilliant center fielder of last year's Detroit. Barring this change, the club enters the field precisely as it was constituted at the close of last season. While there is not much danger that the championship flag will go to the Smoky City, her representatives on the green cannot be sufficiently strong to make it interesting for any rival with which they may cross bats.

Philadelphia also enters the contest without any material alteration in the personnel of the playing nine, the substitution of big Sam Thompson, formerly of the Detroit, for Coleman in right field being the only change. It is doubtful if this adds any strength to the team. Thompson was once a mighty batter and a fine fielder, but since his right arm went lame, more than a year ago, he has fallen miserably in both points of play. As a base-runner he always was a dead failure. On the contrary, Coleman, whom he supplants, is young, active, lithe, speedy as a base runner, a hard left-handed hitter, and a brilliant fielder. Harry Wright, it is generally conceded, has not acted wisely in making the change. But time proves all things. Let us wait and see. Old Harry has a mighty long head, and he may be right in this case, as he nearly always is.

The playing strength of the Washingtons has been materially increased by the accession of Morrill and Wise, the old first-baseman and short-stop of the Boston Club, and with proper management, the Senators will make a lively pull for all comers.

The only change in the roster of the Indianapolis team is the addition of Getzein, the famous old Detroit pitcher. The club will probably occupy about the same position it did last season, unless there should be a better display of managerial work than has heretofore been shown.

Cleveland, which has taken the place of Detroit, is the "Pony" team of the League, and will in all likelihood bring in the crown of the procession at the close of the season. The players are largely young men, and light-weights at that. They are, besides, weak in the box.

There have been some marked changes in the make-up of the Chicago team. Baldwin and Daly, Anson's favorite pitcher and catcher the last two seasons; Sullivan, who has the reputation of being the best left fielder, a fine outfielder and a good baserunner, have all been released. A Pittsburgh dispatch reports Capt. Anson as saying, when asked for the reason for dispensing with the services of these players: "They were dropped because we did not want them. In the future it will require something more than to be a ball-player to get to play on the Chicago team. A man must be a gentleman as well as a ball-player. There isn't a man left on the team that I anticipate any trouble from. Old Silver has been cautioned. He heeded the caution, and now looks like a useful man. I know I won't have any trouble from him. The man we played to-day are all sober and steady. The battery is composed of two men who never drank a drop of liquor in their lives. The other men either don't drink or think of none anything. When you get sober men on a team they are generally in good spirits and will do better work than better ball-players who drink, have headaches, and feel mean all around as the result of drinking. Besides, when players get so that they want to run the club it is time to drop them. There has got to be some head even to a ball club."

"How are you?"

"We are all right. We have signed Hutchinson, Krock and Gumbert, and will have Tener. They ought to be able to do our pitching. As catchers we will have Flint, Farrell, Sommers and Darling."

"We would not sign Daly if he was the only catcher in the world. He and Spalding couldn't get along, and I wasn't stuck on him. It is his habits and manners and monkeying the team about objecting to him. He is a demoralizing element; all the time some mischief or trouble, and won't pay attention to anybody."

"Baldwin has fallen into some of Daly's ways, and that's one reason why he has gone. He is a great pitcher when he can get the ball over the plate; when he can't, he's no good."

"Sullivan and Pettit were not released. They were not reserved and were not signed. Both men are good ball-players, and will have no trouble in getting engagements. We didn't like their ways and let them go. Hereafter we don't propose to be bothered by the habits of our players. There is no use of it, and we won't have it. That's just how the Chicago Club stands."

There is a prevalent opinion that there was but one great argument between the four men and Anson through some of the trip around the world. President Spalding, being interviewed on the subject, emphatically denied this, and said it was simply to strengthen the club that they were not kept. As Sullivan and Pettit were not reserved last fall Chicago has no claim on them. Baldwin and Daly were reserved, and while they have not been released they have been told by Mr. Spalding to look around and see what they could do for the season.

With Gumbert, Dwyer, Krock, and Hutchinson as regular pitchers, and Van Halton and Ryan in the field, Chicago is well supplied with pitchers. With the exception of Krock, however, the rest are more or less of an experiment. There are certainly no Keefes or Clarksons among them.

When President Spalding, of the Chicago Club, was in Boston last week, so says a dispatch from that city, he spoke his mind pretty freely about the conduct of the Boston management in letting Morrill go and retaining Kelly. He regarded it as the height of folly. In the evening at a banquet he made a speech in which he said that he didn't believe in allowing base-ball players to be owners of or interested in saloons or drinking-places. He said that he was not obvious to everybody but he intended at the next meeting of the League to offer an order or resolution preventing any player from being interested in a drinking-place. In fact he has already served notice on the Boston management that he intended to do so and they could readily understand what he meant by that.

Long John Healy had a great reception on returning home to Galena after his trip around the world. Next to John A. Logan the Egyptians of Illinois look on him as the most illustrious person that has gone forth from their section.

The California league has black-listed Borchers.

A play happened in a game at New York that is rarely seen, says a local paper. With two out and two on base, a runner flew on a long home to Galena. The runner was starting to go out in the field when the umpire called not out, saying that he was not behind the plate when Doran pitched, and called it a dead ball. Jones then hit safe and before the inning was over the Metropolitans had scored three runs on the decision.



# The Holland City News.

JOHN C. POST, Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1889.

## Announcement.

It is now eight months since the News appeared under its present management. The paper has been enlarged in size, and the aim of its proprietor is to make it a success in every particular. No expense is spared to furnish the readers of the News with a first-class local newspaper, devoted to the interests of Ottawa and Allegan counties.

That we have met with success in our efforts is shown by the fact that the number of subscribers has steadily increased. With this growth in circulation, has also come additional advertising patronage from our enterprising business men.

These facts are gratifying to the managers of the paper; but we are not yet satisfied with its subscription list. We desire to add one thousand new subscribers to our list by January 1, 1890.

The increase which has been made during the past few months warrants our belief that this can be done. To do it we intend to continue to improve the paper, and make it a necessity in every family in this locality. We also make the following liberal offer to one thousand persons, who are not now subscribers to the News and who reside in Ottawa or Allegan counties. The News will be sent to them until January 1st, 1890, for the small sum of fifty cents for each subscriber. This is only one-half the regular price of the paper, and it is but little more than the value of the blank paper on which it is printed. We are certain, however, that a person who will invest the small sum of fifty cents for the paper for the eight months ending with January 1st, 1890, for the pleasure of himself and family, will continue to take the paper after that time.

We hope that all the readers of the News will take pains to tell their friends and neighbors of this offer, and help us to increase the number of subscribers to the paper. There is no longer any excuse for borrowing the paper, when it can be obtained every week for eight months for half a dollar. The more subscribers we have, the better newspaper we can furnish our readers, and we can easily double our subscription list, if the readers of the News will help us in the matter.

Persons desiring to obtain the News, under this offer, until January 1st, 1890 for 50 cents, can either call at this office to do so, or send the money, with the name and post office address of the sender to

L. MULDER, Publisher,  
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

## Another Railroad Idea.

It looks possible that the C. & W. M. may put on a line of boats across Lake Michigan in order to compete with the D., G. H. & M. and G. R. & I., especially, if the inland route to Chicago is lengthened by the Chicago terminus of the C. & W. M. being changed. The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation company's line from Benton Harbor to Chicago and also a line from Holland could be utilized by the company should it become necessary. An official of the road said yesterday that the company was not much in favor of transfer by water, but certain remarks of his at the beginning of the conversation suggested that the matter had been vaguely considered by officials of the road.—Ez.

## The Offices.

Congressman Belknap is at Washington putting in full time in securing appointments for Allegan men. Three postal route agents have been appointed from that village during the past two weeks. The sole applicant for an office from Holland, is sorry that he did not remain at his former home, at Allegan. The following additional Alleganders were taken care of this week: Drs. H. F. Thomas and F. M. Calkins, of Allegan, and G. B. Nichols, of Martin, as members of the Allegan county pension board.

The success of the Allegan office seekers is said to be owing to the fact that they have an oil well, a court house "ring" and a railroad boom in the town.

## The Northwestern Boom.

F. E. Palmerton, who has recently returned from Seattle, Washington Territory, has an interesting fund of information and observation relative to that much talked-of place where fortunes were to be had almost for the asking. "The fact is," said Mr. Palmerton, "immigration to that country is vastly overdone. There are thousands and thousands of men there who have gone expecting to find employment and getting none. Many are so hard up that they can't get back home again.

It is a frequent occurrence in Seattle to have a man stop you on the street and ask you for "two bits," or, in our language, a quarter. Wages, for those who get employment, are good; common laborers get \$2 a day; bricklayers \$6 to \$7; carpenters \$2.50 to \$3.50. But for every job there are about a dozen applicants, and expenses are also high. I paid \$2.50 for a 21 meal ticket and \$7 a month for a room. Common houses with four or five rooms rent at from \$15 to \$20 a month. Other expenses are in proportion. Many people are living in tents or in cheaply constructed board houses. A good many also live in boats along the shore of the sound. I saw many Michigan men there who said they would only be too glad if they were back at home. Undoubtedly, that is a good country, and when it is cleared up more, and the surplus of transient men has passed away, there will be a steady growth and prosperity. But at present, there are entirely too many people there; the country is overrun with them and thousands are utterly unable to find work of any kind."—Muskegon Chronicle.

The above indicates that like, the Oklahoma craze, the northwestern country is already beginning to see the end of its boom. Michigan has opportunities for every one, if they will but hustle around and do something. We have a good climate, excellent markets, and all the advantages of civilization; and we say to all our readers, save your money and invest it here at home, among your friends.

## The Great Centennial.

The completion of a century of government, under our present system, was an event which awakened the enthusiasm and patriotic joy of the entire country. The day was observed in all parts of the lands, as one of thanksgiving and praise.

At New York City, where George Washington took the solemn oath of office, as the first president, one hundred years ago, the celebration was one of the great pageants of modern times. It began on Monday and continued until Thursday.

At Chicago a grand celebration was held on Tuesday. In all the other large cities and in every town and hamlet in the land the day was observed.

It was a glorious spectacle for the American, who loved his country, to contemplate the universal response to the call of the President to turn from the cares and struggles of business and devote the day to patriotism.

The occasion was one which produced many fine orations. Those delivered at the local celebration at Holland were well worthy of reproduction in the columns of the News, but space would not permit this to be done.

We give below extracts from some of the finest addresses, which have appeared in the daily press:

At New York, Hon. Chauncey Depew (who is by the way a Hollander, by descent) was the orator of the day. The following extract is from his address:

"We stand to-day upon the dividing line between the first and second century of constitutional government. There are no clouds overhead and no convulsions under our feet. Our population has grown from four to sixty-five millions. Its center moving westward 500 miles since 1789 is eloquent with the founding of cities and the birth of states. "The infant industries, which the first act of our first administration sought to encourage, now give remunerative employment to more people than inhabit the republic at the beginning of Washington's presidency. The grand total of their annual output of seven thousand millions of dollars in value places the United States first among the manufacturing countries of the earth. One-half the total mileage of all the railroads, and one quarter of all the telegraph lines of the world within our borders, testify to the volume, variety and value of an internal commerce which makes these states, if need be, independent and self-supporting.

"During this generation a civil war of unequal magnitude ended the expenditure and loss of eight thousand millions of dollars, and killed six hundred thousand and permanently disabled over a million young men, and yet the impetuous progress of the north and the marvelous industrial development of the new and free south have obliterated the evidences of destruction and made the war a memory, and have stimulated production until our annual surplus nearly equals that of England, France and Germany combined. "This realism of material prosperity, surpassing the wildest creation of the romancers who have astonished and delighted mankind, would be full of danger for the present and menace for the future, if the virtue, intelligence, and independence of the people were not equal to the wise regulation of its uses and the stern prevention of its abuses. Twenty millions, a vast majority of our people of intelligent age, acknowledging the authority of their several churches, twelve millions of children in the common schools, three hundred and forty-five universities and colleges for the higher education of men and two hundred for women, four hundred and fifty institutions of learning for science, law, medicine and theology, are the despair of the scoffer and the demagogue, and the firm support of civilization and liberty. Steam and electricity have changed the commerce not only, they have revolutionized also the governments of the world. They have given to the press its power, and brought all races and nationalities into touch and sympathy. To-day the American people, after all the dazzling developments of the century, are still happily living under the government of Washington.

The constitution during all that period has been amended only upon the lines laid down in the original instrument, and in conformity with the recorded opinions of the fathers."

Ex-President Cleveland responded to the toast "Our People," at the centennial banquet at New York. The following is a brief extract from his speech:

"Wherever human government has been administered in tyranny, in despotism or in oppression, there have been

found among the governed those yearning for a free condition and the assertion of man's nobility. These are but the faltering steps of human nature in the direction of the freedom which is its birthright; and they presage the struggle of men to become a free people and thus reach the plane of their highest and best aspirations. In this relation and in their cry for freedom, it may be truly said, the voice of the people is the voice of God.

The influence of these reflections is upon me as I speak of those who, after darkness and doubt and struggle, burst forth in the bright light of independence and liberty and became "our people"—free, determined and confident—challenging the wonder of the universe, proclaiming the dignity of man and invoking the aid and favor of Almighty God.

One hundred years have passed. We have announced and approved to the world our mission and made our destiny secure. I will not tamely recite our achievements. They are written on every page of our history, and the monuments of our growth and advancement are all about us. But the value of these things is measured by the fullness with which our people have preserved their patriotism, their integrity, and their devotion to free institutions. If, engrossed in material advancement or diverted by the turmoil of business and activity, they have not held fast to that love of country and that simple faith in virtue and enlightenment which constituted the hope and trust of our fathers, all that we have built rests upon foundations infirm and weak.

Meeting this test, we point to the scattered graves of many thousands of our people who have bravely died in defense of our national safety and perpetuity, mutely bearing testimony to their love of country and to an invincible living host standing ready to enforce our national rights and protect our land. Our churches, our schools and universities, and our benevolent institutions, which beautify every town and hamlet and look out from every hillside, testify to the value our people place upon religious teaching, upon advanced education and upon deeds of charity. That our people are still jealous of their individual rights and freedom is proved by the fact that no one in place or power has dared openly to assail them.

Let us then have an abiding faith in "Our People." Let petulance and discontent with popular action disappear before the truth that in any and all circumstances the will of the people, however it may be exercised, is the law of our national existence—the arbiter absolute and unchangeable by which we must abide. Other than existing situations or policies can only justify themselves when they may be reached by the spread of political intelligence and the revival of unselfish and patriotic interest in public affairs. Ill-natured complaints of popular incompetency and self-righteous assertions of superiority over the body of the people are impotent and useless."

Governor Lee, of Virginia, spoke of "The States." The following is part of his address:

"Great problems of human government have been worked out by the brain of man—constitutional liberty has been discovered—freedom has come to dwell in our midst, but who thinks often enough of Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Franklin, Madison, and their distinguished colleagues, through whose patient intellectual labors this great republic was founded? To-night it is our duty to look back over the century's growth, and to reflect upon the path the republic has been following for a hundred years. Let us then, with grateful emotion, greet the memories of the men whose profound knowledge enabled them to construct a government of states, which in turn, by their representatives, encircled the states themselves by a national, constitutional girde.

The rights of the states, and the powers of the general government were defined, so that the security of the states is the safety of the union, and the safety of the union is the security of the states. Upon yon star spangled banner each state is a star, so similar in appearance and right of presence there, that no man in this splendid audience can go to their beds of blue and point out the star that represents Indiana, from that representing the great Empire State of New York.

The republic of to-day should be the republic of the fathers. May it so continue, and may the contest, hereafter, between the states, be for the promotion of commerce and civilization. Then may we hear the harmonious invocations from forty-two hearts, ascending to our fathers' God, sweeping into the heavens and rising above the stars, that state shall not lift up its sword against state, neither shall they know war any more, and that the reign of peace, union and fraternity, shall be as lasting as the home of the stars—as eternal as the foundations of the everlasting hills—and in your harbor here, may "Liberty enlightening the world," join the swelling anthem, and proclaim to her subjects everywhere, that the problem of free, popular and constitutional government has been solved upon the American continent."

At Chicago, Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was one of the many orators. His address closed with this reference to the religious feature of the day and of our government:

"It is worthy of solemn reflection that upon the morning of the day which was to witness the inauguration of our first President the people were summoned to assemble in their several places of worship, and return thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of free government; and the first act of George Washington, after he took the oath as Chief Executive, was to proceed on foot, attended by the witnesses of the inaugural ceremony, to the altar of the Christian faith, where the wisdom of an overruling providence was publicly proclaimed. I do not hesitate to assert that the genius of American liberty was born of the spirit of the Christian religion. It was the practical application to the affairs of men of that gospel of equality preached by the lowly Nazarene upon the shores of Galilee.

The little band of worshippers who assembled in the cabin of the Mayflower as it rocked at peaceful anchor by the shore of the new world, drew up the first written constitution of popular government. This agreement, signed and executed by them all, received its inspiration from the teaching of the holy writ.

Jerusalem crucified Him who taught that doctrine of brotherly love, which underlies all democratic institutions; but His resurrection goes on in the souls of men, and His kingdom will come on earth with the universal republic.

By the immortal memories of the heroic past, we are summoned to the duties and responsibilities of the future.

We pledge to the perpetuation of popular government and the maintenance of its free institutions the unwearied devotion of patriotic hearts.

We pray that the blessings of Providence may attend us in the years to come, and the shield of a Father's love be over us always.

Ethan Allen demanded the immediate surrender of old Ticonderoga in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress, and at the summons the sword of oppression fell from the nerveless grasp of the representative of despotic power.

George Washington, as he stood before the assembled multitude and took the oath of office as our first President, touched with reverend lips the word of God. Abraham Lincoln, in His Holy name, issued the mandate that set four million people free. And Ulysses S. Grant gratefully acknowledged His supreme guidance of the armies that saved the Republic. His mercy will still lead us on.

On, under the dearest flag that freemen ever bore. On, in the broad sunshine of liberty and justice. On, to the inspiring music of the Union.

On, along the grand highway of the Nation's glory to the future of our country's hope."

The Ottawa Beach hotel is advertised for rent. This is a good opportunity for some of our readers, who understand the hotel business, to make some money this summer.

Don't borrow your neighbor's paper, but send 50 cents to L. Mulder, Holland, Mich., and get the News until January 1st 1890.

## OUR NEIGHBORS.

### Graafschap.

Last Sunday evening Mr. Gerrit J. Klomprens, and Miss Dina Speet were united in marriage by the Rev. C. A. L. John. They intend to leave here, and make Muskegon their future home. Mr. Thomas Boven, of the firm of P. Mulder & Co., is expected home to-day, Thursday, having made a trip to Detroit and visiting other places around here. Rev. C. A. L. John has accepted the call to Pella Iowa. It is supposed he will soon leave for his new home. Rev. R. T. Kuyper was presented with a gold headed cane by his many friends here last Thursday evening, the occasion of his birthday.

### North Eastern Ottawa.

As we visited a part of the county last week that the readers of the News do not hear from regularly or directly, we thought a few lines might be of interest. In the villages of Lamont, Berlin and Eastmanville, business was fairly lively, with no particular complaint among the business men. Farmers generally are down in the mouth, on account of the present prices, and a great many are taking steps toward cultivating fruit instead of raising grain; even on the clay hills in Tallmadge, they are putting out peach trees and raspberries. Winter grain looks well, considering the weather we have had. It has a good growth and indicates an early harvest. Rather sooner than we expected our wanderings brought us to the county poorhouse, where we were heartily welcomed and courteously entertained, by Mr. Johnson and his family. Everything around the place was as neat as a new pin and no cause for complaint was noticeable either outside or in. Ottawa County need not be ashamed of the way her poor are cared for.

"CRANK."

### Grand Haven.

H. Y. Potts has taken a quiet trip to Washington. The object of his sudden visit is to deliver his famous lecture on "Ginger-snaps," to a private audience, composed of Congressman Belknap and President Harrison. It is expected that the audience will not only shed tears, but also embrace our local Artemus Ward, and gently insert a commission in his pocket which will enable him to draw his salary as postmaster of Grand Haven. Hiram will thus make a practical application of his lecture. He taking the "snap" and leaving the "ginger" for the other candidates. Jerry McCarthy, a local tough, stabbed George Walker in a saloon row on Monday, inflicting a serious wound. McCarthy fled and has not yet been captured. Walker will recover. The propeller J. C. Ford was launched Wednesday from the mechanics' ship yard. She was built for T. W. Kirby. Her length is 187 feet; beam, 33 feet, and depth 12 feet. She has fore-and-aft compound engines by Hodge, of Detroit, 36x20 and 30 inches stroke; steel boiler by Johnston Bros., of Ferrysburg, 9x15 feet. The Ford will carry 1,000 tons and will run in the ore trade from Escanaba to Fruitport. Mr. S. Juistema, one of our old citizens, died on Thursday afternoon. He was 63 years of age.

### News about town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with Coughs, Sore throat, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Any one who will give you a trial bottle free of cost. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The Large Bottles are 50c each and 25c.

### Sudden Death.

Word was received here Wednesday of the sudden death of Rev. E. Van der Hart, of Rochester, N. Y., formerly of Grand Haven. Sunday he delivered his regular sermons at the Presbyterian church in Rochester, of which he was pastor, and seemed to be in usual health Sunday night. Monday morning he was taken suddenly ill and expired almost immediately. The funeral occurred at 2 p.m., Friday, at Rochester.

# J. FLIEMAN

Manufactures and sells the

## BEST WAGONS

## AND BUGGIES.

I have recently commenced the manufacture of

## Platform, Combination & Express Wagons,

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

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

I also manufacture

## Ox Yokes

and have them constantly on hand.

## Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, MICH., Jan. 18, 1887.

**PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST**  
For BLACK STOCKINGS.  
Made in 40 Colors that neither Smut, Wash Out Nor Fade.  
Sold by Druggists. Also  
Peerless Bronze Paints—6 colors.  
Peerless Laundry Bluing.  
Peerless Ink Powders—7 colors.  
Peerless Shoe & Harness Dressing.  
Peerless Egg Dyes—8 colors.

## C. Steketee & Bos,

### GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Always have on hand a complete stock of goods consisting of

## Dry Goods, GROCERIES, Crockery, and Glassware.

Special line of Earthen Ware such as

## FLOWER POTS,

From the smallest to the largest size; also large Urns for Lawns and Gardens.

A complete line of

## 5c., 10c., and 25c. Counter Goods.

Bargains in Lace Caps and Wheel Lace.

Cheap Cassimeres for Boys' and Men's Suits.

Please call and examine our Goods before buying elsewhere.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

Holland, Mich., July 5, 1887.

# JOHN PESSINK & BRO.,

Wholesale and Retailers of

## Candies, Nuts, Bakers' Goods

## CRACKERS, FOREIGN FRUITS, ETC.

The trade supplied with everything in this line at lowest prices

We are Agents for the Fairview Cheese Factory

## GIVE US A CALL!

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

JOHN PESSINK & BRO.

Holland, Mich., Oct. 12, 1887.

## TO THE PUBLIC!

We are now prepared for the Spring and Summer, and have on hand a larger and finer stock than ever before.

## Suits for Men, Boys and Children.

Hats and Caps. Also a large and fine assortment Fancy Woolen and Cotton Shirts, Neckties, Cuffs and Collars, Buff Buttons and Collar Buttons, Underwear and Hosiery. Everything you can find in a first-class clothing store.

CHICAGO CLOTHING HOUSE,

L. HENDERSON, Proprietor

**SENSIBLE LOW-COST HOUSES.—HOW TO BUILD THEM.**  
Our new ATLAS, entitled "SENSIBLE LOW-COST HOUSES—HOW TO BUILD THEM," contains plans, illustrations, and complete descriptions of 50 New, Beautiful, and Cheap Country Houses, costing from \$500 to \$1500. Shows how you can build a \$2000 house for \$1750, and how to make them handsome, convenient, healthy, light, cool, and airy in summer, warm and cozy in winter. Tells intending builders of houses what to do, and warns them what not to do. Describes houses adapted to all climates. NATIONAL ARCHITECTS' UNION, \$1.00 per mail. 527 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



#### Church Items.

**HOPE REFORMED CHURCH.**—Rev. J. Tallmadge, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

**METHODIST E. CHURCH.**—Rev. R. C. Crawford, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. All are welcome and the seats are free.

**HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REF. CHURCH.** Ninth street.—Rev. E. Bos, pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., 2 and 7:30 p. m.

**HOLLAND CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH.**—Market Street.—Rev. E. Van der Vries, Pastor; Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7:30 p. m.

**FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.**—Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Rev. John Van der Meulen will conduct the union services in the evening.

**THIRD REFORMED CHURCH.**—Rev. H. E. Dosker, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.

**GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Divine Service every Sunday at 12 m. Sunday school immediately after service. Rev. Law in charge.

**The News for fifty cents, for eight months, is offered to new subscribers. Read the offer on fourth page.**

#### SECRETARY'S DEP'T.

Devoted to the interests of Teachers and School of Ottawa County. A. W. TAYLOR Sec'y.

#### Holland City Schools.

(Continued from last week.)

Miss Maggie Pfantstiel, who, judging from her school work, stands in the front rank of teachers, has in care the fifth grade. Pupils from 10 to 12 years of age. The Secretary rarely finds pupils manifest greater skill in reading, writing and performing the various operations in common fractions and decimals than here witnessed. The exercise in geography from outline wall maps evinced skillful training, accuracy and quick thought.

Miss Rika Ver Beek teaches in the sixth grade. Pupils, have to appearance, enjoyed the bloom and sunshine of from 11 to 13 summers. Recitations, similar to those listened to in the fifth grade, were witnessed here, all very fine.

In the seventh and eighth grades, or grammar department, Mrs. Higgins guides and instructs, assisted by Miss Reamer. For lack of time, only one recitation, that of arithmetic, was listened to. Pupils did rapid and correct work and were not lacking in a clear apprehension of underlying principles, the grand desideratum in mathematical calculations.

But a few moments could be spared in a call at the high school department, embracing the grades from the ninth to the twelfth, in charge of Miss Delia Cook, preceptress, assisted by Miss Jennie Osborne. Miss Osborne has charge of classes in higher mathematics, and judging from the rapid and exact work of a class operating in algebra, the instruction in that department is thorough and complete. Miss Cook seems to have but few, if any superiors in systematic and thorough work.

Prof. Hummer called a class in book-keeping on an exercise on black board, writing forms of notes, orders, receipts, etc. No trouble to do it and do it neatly and properly. Entries in day book and ledger exhibit skill, and clear understanding. Proper attention is paid to writing in all departments under the thorough instruction of Prof. Hummer. Rarely is a larger proportion of fine writers found than in the several departments of Holland City schools, both on slates and paper.

Music is taught in every department, with care, on the tonic sol-fa plan. Many fine voices and well trained. Not the least of all, worthy of comment, is the exact and uniform movements of pupils with uniform position of books and slates in passing to and from recitation seats, also in passing in and out of rooms at noon and evening intermissions. No disturbing element exists. Morning and afternoon recesses dispensed with.

The Secretary spent an hour in the ward school in charge of Miss Clark. Her work shows superiority as a disciplinarian and instructor.

Prof. Humphrey, of the normal department of Hope College, visited several of the departments above named with the Secretary, and was well pleased, delighted with what he saw and heard generally, and the Secretary heartily endorses his verdict, that Prof. Hummer and his corps of teachers are doing a grand good work in the public schools of Holland City, and may be justly proud of successes attending persistent, faithful, well-directed labor, and the people of the city cannot too highly appreciate what is being done in the proper training of their children for a life of honor and usefulness, and a growth to a good citizenship.

#### THE SUMMER REVIEW SCHOOL.

To avoid a large amount of correspondence and yet give teachers the information now being sought relative to the Summer Normal school to be reopened at Holland City, July 9 next, and to continue to Aug. 4 following, the Secretary would say, the school is designed largely to afford those who have already entered the field as teachers and others preparing to become such, a rare opportunity to review, in a systematic and thorough manner, the subjects required for the first, second and third grade certificates, embodying a critical study of principles and methods of teaching pupils in each branch, also in school organization, discipline, and general management.

Teachers are to have entire freedom in choice of branches to be taken in review, and new ones in connection. A new feature and a very desirable one is the hour to be devoted each day to methods of teaching music in our public schools by both the staff and the tonic sol-fa systems, without additional charge for tuition. No school should be without a song service interspersed with study and recitation.

German by the conversational method Short-Hand by the Eclectic system, Voice Culture, Harmony, Vocal and Instrumental music can be taken with a small additional tuition fee.

The tuition fee for the term will be only five dollars for instruction in all branches excepting those last mentioned.

It will be borne in mind that in addition to the subjects enumerated for a third grade certificate, most thorough instruction will be given in algebra, beginning and advanced classes, and philosophy with instruments and experiments, required for a second grade certificate. Also book-keeping, single and double entry, commercial paper, etc., botany and geometry, beginning and advanced classes, the last two required for a first grade certificate.

Instruction throughout given by improved and well established methods, by skilled instructors, and with great care and thoroughness.

In matter of text books, as instruction will be given, as far as possible, by the topic method, each attendant may bring such as are on hand.

Upward of 40 persons, residents of Allegan county, have already enrolled as members. Many others to follow. The Ottawas send greetings and propose to be there to swell the number by scores.

The secretary wishes to say to teachers unacquainted with those chosen as instructors, that they have been thoroughly tested, tried, are as fine gold, admirably fitted for the work assigned.

As to Holland City, it is a pleasant abiding-place. Macatawa Park situated near it adds to its other attractions. No city in Western Michigan surpasses this in its cool atmosphere, fine gravel streets, walks finely shaded, and dwellings attractive and airy in the midst of beautiful grounds. Its people are just such as one loves to meet,—social, refined, good.

Fellow-teachers, an attendance of six weeks at this Summer school, or some other one equally good, may assist you to a position you earnestly covet as teacher, and where a rich reward for services rendered awaits you. Don't lose the opportunity.

Those desiring further information concerning the school, board, rooms, etc., will obtain by addressing Prof. J. W. Humphrey, Holland City.

All parties in need of Wall paper and Decorations call on Wm. Verbeek, before buying elsewhere, as he has the finest assortment in the city.

14 tf.

Dr. Veenboer's Healing Salve, for wounds, cuts, bruises, sores, and all diseases of the skin, is the best in use. Price 25c. For sale at J. O. Doesburg.

**Fifty cents will pay for the News until January 1st, 1890. Read announcement on fourth page.**

For the best and finest quality of Wall Paper go to Wm. Verbeek's Furniture store on Eighth Street.

14 tf.

Miss L. S. Van den Berge has just brought from New York for the millinery firm of Van den Berge & Bertsch, a large stock of new goods, including lace hats, flowers, plain and fancy ribbons, lace and mull face veiling, gloves and mitts. Also a full line of ladies' furnishing goods and underwear. Infants clothing a specialty at their store. School aprons from 15c. upwards.

VAN DEN BERGE & BERTSCH.

#### Consumption Surely Cured.

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

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

Dr. Veenboer's Vegetable Oils, an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Colic, Cramps and pain in the side and back. Price 25c. For sale by J. O. Doesburg.

For Biliousness, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the liver, use Dr. Veenboer's Liver Powder. Price 25c. For sale at J. O. Doesburg.

J. O. Doesburg, the druggist, has a fine assortment of paint brushes. Give him a call when in need of anything in his line.

Vincent Lundberg, of Stockholm, Physician-in-Chief to the King of Sweden, recommends Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer for the scalp and hair.

#### PAINTS! PAINTS!

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

The value of a remedy should be estimated by its curative properties. According to this standard, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best and most economical blood medicine in the market, because the most pure and concentrated. Price \$1. Worth \$5 a bottle.

A dry, hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to bronchitis. No prompt remedy can be had than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is both an anodyne and expectorant.

I have on hand stamped linen goods of all kinds, cards and ornaments for fancy work. Also keep a fine selection of the self threading needle, which is just the thing for weak eyes. I invite the ladies to call and see my stock.

MRS. R. B. BEST.

#### Board of Review.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Review of the City of Holland will meet at the Common Council rooms, in said city, on Monday, the 20th day of May 1889, and continue in session four successive days, for the purpose of reviewing the annual assessment roll, and any person desiring so to do may then and there examine his assessment.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.  
Holland, Mich., May 3, 1889. 14-3w

Use Dr. Veenboer's Blood Purifier for all impurities of the blood. A fine spring medicine. For sale by J. O. Doesburg.

#### Nothing Better

for all Coughs and Colds than Dr. Veenboer's Vegetable Cough Syrup. For sale by J. O. Doesburg.

Wm. Verbeek has a fine line of Wall Paper and Decorations, of all patterns and prices; give him a call.

14 tf.

W. Vorst, the River St., Tailor, is agent for the Valley City Dye Works. Bring in your clothes to be dyed.

14 tf.

## ICE!

I have a large supply of the finest lake ice and am prepared to give first class service in its delivery either to homes or business places for the season of 1889.

All parties wanting ice will be promptly served by leaving orders with the undersigned or with Jan Porter—11th Street.

The following prices will govern for the season: Commencing May 1—closing Oct. 1.

Families supplied for season ..... \$6.00  
" " per month ..... \$2.00  
" " cwt ..... 0.25

When placed in ice box \$2.00 per season extra.

All bills for season payable Aug. 1; all bills by month payable in advance each month.

GEO. P. HUMMER.

14 8w.

#### MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a Mortgage, bearing date the thirtieth day of May A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, made by Roelof A. Schouten and Gisberta Schouten his wife of Holland City, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to John W. Beardslee of Constantine, St. Joseph County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, on the thirtieth day of June A. D. 1879 in Liber ten of Mortgages on page five hundred and forty, by the non-payment of moneys due thereon, by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Five Hundred and twenty one Dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$521.58) and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the amount now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that on

Monday the Twenty Ninth day of July, A. D. 1889

there will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, said Court House being the place where the Circuit Court for said County of Ottawa is held at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage as above set forth, with the interest thereon and the costs, charges and expenses, allowed by law and provided for in said mortgage, said premises being situated in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: All that part of Lot numbered three (3) in Block numbered thirty-five (35) of said City (according to the Village plat) which is bounded on the North, West and South, sides by the North, West and South lines of said Lot, and on the East side by a line running parallel with the West line of said Lot and twenty-two feet East therefrom, the same being the West twenty-two feet of said Lot numbered three, according to the recorded map in the Register's office for Ottawa County Michigan.

Dated Holland, May 1st 1889

JOHN W. BEARDSLEE, Mortgagee.

GERRIT J. DIKEMA, Attorney for Mortgagee.

## SPRING

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

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

At the store of

**G. Van Putten & Sons.**

Also a large stock of  
**Gents' Furnishing Goods,**  
including Fancy Woolen Shirts, White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Hats and Caps, Neckties, &c.

The largest and finest assortment of  
**BUTTONS**  
in the city.

A FULL LINE OF  
**Family Groceries**  
KEPT IN STOCK.  
**Give Us a Call.**

**Farmers Read This!**

Edward J. Harrington, Jr., at Holland City has just completed a large barn with stables on Market street, near the City Hotel, for farmers to use for stabling their teams and leaving their wagons and other property. Horses will be well cared for, and Mr. Harrington will be responsible for the safe keeping of all property left there. Good water at the barn. The charge for stabling horses and taking care of all baggage and property is only 5 cents for each horse. Good help is kept at the barn to take care of horses and property. Accommodations for 100 horses. Farmers coming to town remember this, and leave your teams there and save danger of runaway and having blankets and property stolen. Barns of same kind are popular with farmers at Kalamazoo, Allegan and Grand Rapids.

**HORSES! HORSES!**

I always have a large stock of horses for sale, including farm horses, drivers and brood mares. I now have twenty head of horses for sale or exchange. I sell at same prices for cash, or on time, and guarantee satisfaction.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS!**

I now have one pair of mules, one yoke of three-year-old steers, one two-year-old Jersey heifer, one two-seated full top carriage, four wide, tire lumber wagons, two buggies, one phaeton and three sets of work harnesses on any or all of which I offer special bargains this week.

All this property is for sale or exchange and good time given to purchasers for payment. Remember the place,

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.,  
Corner Seventh and Market Sts., Ho. and Mich.

## YES

\$125 will buy a full sized city lot in the west part of town.

\$275 will pay for a house and lot in the Third Ward, suitable for a small family.

\$350 gives you your choice of two beautiful lots, on which to build your home.

\$400 buys a house and two lots on a graded street, with good sidewalk.

\$550 takes a new house and lot in the First Ward.

\$700 is the price of the handsome new cottage and lot on River Street.

\$800 buys something else, which is a good investment for your money.

\$900 pays for a pleasant residence on one of the best streets in town.

\$1000

\$1400 are the prices of beautiful homes which we can sell you.

\$1800

If none of the these bargains suit you, we have many more on the list. Also farms, fruit orchards, and, in fact, everything in the line of real estate. We also rent houses and stores in the city.

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

**Holland City, Michigan.**

**De Kraker & De Koster,**

Dealers in

**FRESH, SALT, AND SMOKED**

**MEATS.**

Parties desiring

**Choice Steaks and Roasts**

Are especially invited to call.

**Market on River Street**

**DE KRAKER & DE KOSTER.**

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. -1-

**New Stock**  
—OF—  
**DRESS GOODS**

—AND—  
**CLOTHING**

Just received at

**E. J. HARRINGTON'S.**

Also a new stock of

**STONEWARE**

just received.

A first-class line of

**Family Groceries**

Constantly kept in stock.

#### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
OTAWA COUNTY.  
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Saturday, the twenty seventh day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine. Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hendrikus Ten Brink, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Johanna Ten Brink widow of said deceased and legatee in said will named, praying for the Probate of an instrument in writing filed in said court purporting to be the last will and testament of Hendrikus Ten Brink, late of Allendale in said County, deceased, and for the appointment of some suitable person administrator with the will annexed of said estate.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday the Twenty Seventh day of May next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

#### MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a mortgage executed by Mary E. Howell and Myron H. Howell, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to James H. Purdy of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, dated April 12th, A. D. 1886 and recorded on April thirtieth A. D. 1886 in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber 37 of mortgages, on page 13, which mortgage was assigned by said James H. Purdy to Isaac Marselle of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, by assignment dated December seventeenth A. D. 1888, and recorded in said Ottawa county register's office on March eighteenth A. D. 1889 in Liber 35 of mortgages, page 119, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of One hundred and thirty two Dollars and twenty seven cents; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law (or in equity) to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is, therefore, hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in this case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, to pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest and costs of foreclosure and sale, on the

Seventeenth day of June A. D. 1889.

at one o'clock afternoon of said day; said sale to be held at the front door of the Ottawa county courthouse, at Grand Haven, Michigan. The mortgaged premises to be sold being: The south half (1/2) of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section five (5), town five (5) north of range fifteen (15) west, 30 acres more or less, in Holland Township, Ottawa County, Michigan.  
Dated March 20th 1889.  
ISAAC MARSELLE, Assignee of Mortgagee.  
J. C. POST, Attorney.

## A NEW LINE

—OF—

## Carpets and Rugs

Just Received and Sold at

**ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.**

THE FINEST SELECTION OF

## Wall - Paper

AND

## Ceiling Decorations

at greatly reduced prices.

We are receiving daily, new

## Children's CARRIAGES,

VERY FINE AND CHEAP.

## All at the Large Furniture Store of

**MEYER, BROUWER & CO.,**

**RIVER STREET.**

I have on hand a variety of twenty different kinds

## Oliver Chilled Plows

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

Also have on hand a fine line of

## Open and Top Buggies,

**JACKSON LUMBER WAGONS,**

## The Late Improved Reed Spring Tooth Harrow.

Farmer's Favorite and Buckeye Grain Drills.

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

All good warranted.

**B. VAN RAALTE.**

## OTTAWA COUNTY Building and Loan ASSOCIATION,

Holland, - Michigan.

Incorporated under the law of the State of Michigan; approved March 29, 1887.

**Authorized Capital, \$200,000.**

Stock taken from June, 1888, (the time of organization) to April 20, 1889, 1135 shares of \$100 each.

The subscription to stock is open every Saturday and Monday at the office of the association, in Kanters Block, and the Secretary can also be found at his residence corner of River and Thirteenth Streets on all other hours.

Shares of stock are sold on installments of 25 cents, payable every other Saturday evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock, at the office of the association. Membership fee is 25 cents per share of stock.

From \$500 to \$1,000 are loaned to the members every month. Loans are made on first mortgages on real estate only, and each loan is to be approved by the Board of Directors, at their regular monthly meeting.

All moneys paid in are made productive by being immediately invested so that no capital is allowed to remain idle.

For further information apply to the Secretary.  
**HENRY KREMER, M. D., President,**  
**HENRY MARTIN, Secretary,**  
**A. M. KANTERS, Treasurer.**

## PROTECTION!

When in need of

## BOOTS and SHOES

to protect the feet remember that

**E. HEROLD**

carries a fine assortment of goods in the above line.

We have just received a brand new stock, and it will be money in your pocket to call on us and inspect these goods. We guarantee satisfaction.

**Gray Bros. Shoes**

A Specialty.

A full line of

**Boston Rubber Goods,**

The best make of Rubbers in the Market.

**E. HEROLD.**



## VAST BEYOND COMPARE.

### NEW YORK CELEBRATES IN A FITTING MANNER.

The Greatest Military Display of Modern Times—Brilliant Decorations and Fitting Display at Chicago—Observances Throughout the Northwest.

New York, May 1.—The town woke up more sleepily Tuesday morning than it did Monday, and with good reason. Its inhabitants, permanent as well as temporary, were tired, the latter even more so than the former. Still, the earliest streaks of dawn found many people in the streets, and these indeed were fortunate, for in all the range of meteorological chances a more perfectly morning could scarcely have been found. As the morning wore along the crowds in the streets became even greater than they were Monday. The hurry was even greater, for one and all saw the necessity of reaching points at the earliest practical moment.

The crush in the streets in the lower part of the city was so great that it was found necessary to start the parade somewhat earlier than had been intended. This was done in order that the line might be lengthened out and got in marching order, thus relieving at once the pressure in the lower wards and placing the head of the column in such a position that, when the President reached the reviewing stand, he need be subject to no delay. At precisely 10:25 Gen. Schofield gave the order, and the greatest military parade of modern times started. From Fine street, the point from which the start was made, up Broadway as far as the eye could reach the sidewalks were literally blockaded with people, while the windows, doorways, and roofs of the buildings were simply a mass of humanity. As the gorgeous pageant began to move up Broadway all the patriotism in the mass, which had been pent up now for many hours, broke forth. Cheers rent the air, handkerchiefs and banners held in the hands of the people began waving and New York and its many thousands of visitors were happy.

The parade was led by Maj.-Gen. Schofield, accompanied by his staff and corps of aids. The right of the line was given to the West Point cadets, 400 strong, who were followed by the regulars under Maj.-Gen. Howard. The second division consisted of State militia. They marched in the order of the admission of the States into the Union, as follows: Delaware, 750 men, Gov. Benjamin T. Briggs commanding; Pennsylvania, 8,000 men, Gov. James A. Beaver commanding; New Jersey, 3,700 men, Gov. Robert S. Green commanding; Georgia, 350 men, Gov. John B. Gordon commanding; Connecticut, 600 men, Gov. Morgan G. Buckley commanding; Massachusetts, 1,675 men, Gov. Oliver Ames commanding; Maryland, 500 men, Gov. E. E. Jackson commanding; South Carolina, 350 men, Gov. John P. Richardson commanding; New Hampshire, 1,000 men, Gov. Charles H. Sawyer commanding; Virginia, 500 men, Gov. Fitzhugh Lee commanding; New York, 12,090 men, Gov. David Bennett Hill, commander-in-chief; North Carolina, 150 men, Gov. Daniel C. Fowl commanding; Rhode Island, 479 men, Royal C. Taft commanding; Vermont, 750 men, Gov. William P. Dillingham commanding; Kentucky, 450 men, Gov. Simon B. Buckner commanding; Ohio, 3,500 men, Gov. Joseph B. Foraker commanding; Louisiana, 400 men, Gov. Francis T. Nichols commanding; Mississippi, 600 men, Gov. Robert Lowry commanding; Michigan, 400 men, Gov. Robert Lowry commanding; Michigan, 400 men, Gov. C. G. Luce commanding; District of Columbia, 800 men, Commissioner Col. E. C. Blount commanding; Florida, 200 men, Gov. Francis P. Fleming commanding; West Virginia, 300 men, Gov. J. B. Jackson commanding. Places were given in this division to Gov. Sany of Alabama, Gov. James P. Eagle of Arkansas, Gov. J. N. Cooper of Colorado, Gov. J. W. Fifer of Illinois, Gov. Hovey of Indiana, Gov. Larrabee of Iowa, Gov. Burleigh of Maine, Gov. Merriam of Min-



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, ORATOR OF THE DAY.

nesota, Gov. Francis of Missouri, Gov. Thayer of Nebraska, Gov. Penneyer of Oregon, and Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin. The third division consisted of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion.

The scenes along the first part of the line of march beggar description. The city hall and the stands were packed almost to suffocation, and numerous ticket holders were unable to gain access to them. Broadway, as far as the eye could see, was a blaze of bunting and a sea of faces. House-tops, windows, telegraph poles, and lamp posts, private stands without number, and every possible vantage ground viewed with the sidewalk crowds in point of numbers.

Just before 12:30 o'clock the President and other honored guests of the day were driven past the city hall stand in open carriages. The knowledge that they had started had been telegraphed along the line and the military lodges had been drawn up in saluting columns on the east side of Broadway. The Presidential party was at last placed in position and the review of the parade began.

It took nine hours for the procession to pass. In the box with the President were Vice-President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller, Secretary of State Blaine, Mayor Grant, Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter, Hamilton Fish, Elbridge T. Gerry, and ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes.

Services were held in all the churches, the principal services being held at St. Paul's church, where Washington attended on the morning of his inauguration, and which were attended to-day by President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes, and many of the most distinguished people of the country.

Bishop Potter, in his address dwelt upon the trust and dependence which induced the first President after he had taken the oath to turn to the church and ask God for help.

At the close of the service at St. Paul's the doors leading out upon the west porch were thrown open and the distinguished congregation which had entered the Broadway entrance passed out under the canopy which had been stretched to the Vesey

street gate and took the carriages assigned them.

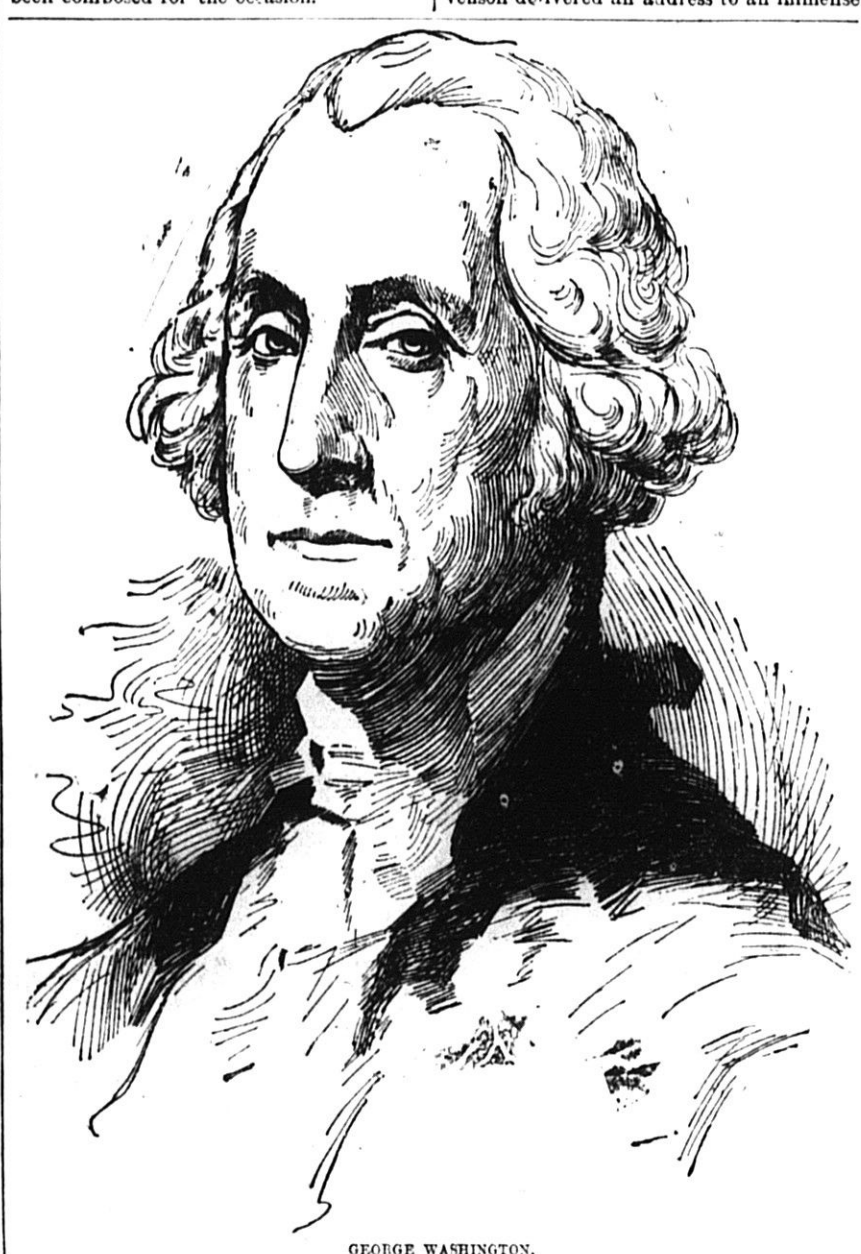
As soon as the Presidential party reached the platform a shout of applause arose from the assembled crowd. Archbishop Corrigan, wearing his scarlet robes, was on the platform. He was introduced to the President and Vice President, Gov. Hill, Mayor Grant, Dr. Storrs and several others.

Hamilton Fish, Sr., opened the exercises by introducing Elbridge T. Gerry as chairman. The latter said:

"Fellow-Citizens: One hundred years ago, on this spot, George Washington, as first President of the United States, took his oath of office upon the Holy Bible. That sacred volume is here to-day, silently attesting the basis upon which our nation was constructed and the dependence of our people upon Almighty God. In the words, then, of one of the founders of the government: 'With hearts overflowing with gratitude to our Sovereign Benefactor for granting to us existence, for continuing it to the present period, and for accumulating on us blessings spiritual and temporal through life, may we with fervor beseech Him so to continue them as to promote His glory and our welfare.'"

Mr. Gerry then introduced the Rev. Richard F. Storrs, who delivered the invocation in a very clear voice.

Clarence W. Bowen, secretary of the centennial committee, was next introduced. He read J. G. Whittier's poem, which had been composed for the occasion.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

At the conclusion of the reading the Assembly gave Mr. Whittier three cheers and a tiger.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, was next introduced. He received a hearty greeting, and when this had subsided delivered his speech.

### CHICAGO CELEBRATES.

Thousands of Patriots in Line—The Display and Decorations Superb.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Never before in the history of the city was Chicago more profusely decorated with the National colors and bunting than that displayed Tuesday in commemoration of the centennial inauguration of George Washington. Every business house and a larger portion of the residences displayed decorations of some sort. Down town the decorations were elaborate, the business men seeming to vie with each other in making the most pretentious display.

The streets were a marching host of flag-bearers. The holiday allowed by the business houses turned thousands of young patriots loose. Business was entirely suspended. The whole population was busily burning the patriotic flame. Pictures of Washington were hung in windows, fastened to flags, and wreathed in the National colors. He appeared in a thousand attitudes and wore a greater variety of suits than the knight of modern society. He wore his hair pompadour, combed flat, or appeared baldheaded. If humor has a place in the hereafter Washington must have been amused to see himself in yellow trousers and blue boots, with knee breeches and red stockings, and all the vanity and pomp of civic and military trappings.

The older folk marched behind blaring horn and sullen drum. Several societies joined the festivities in brilliant uniform and added the pomps of military parade.

Banners of all nations spread their folds under the stately flag. Natives of other countries joined the throng of patriot Americans. A cataclysm of oratory spread over the city. At Central Music hall Robert T. Lincoln, the Rev. S. J. McPherson, and the Hon. John M. Thurston of Nebraska, temporary chairman of the last Republican convention, spoke. Farwell hall listened to Judge Tuthill, the Hon. L. D. Thoman, ex-Civil Service commissioner, and Rabbi Hirsch. At the Exposition building were the Rev. C. C. Alterton and ex-Senator Doellittle. The Board of Trade building rang with the voices of Robert McIntyre and the Rev. Dr. Gunnsauls. In Battery D was heard the oration of the Hon. John M. Langston, the colored delegate from Virginia who espoused the cause of Senator Sherman at the national convention, and the Hon. Peter Hendrickson of Wisconsin. Judge Harlan and the Rev. Dr. Barrows spoke at the Second regiment armory. On the lake front Mayor Cregier and Judge Prendergast held the audience at tent A, while Congressman Mason and Mr. A. G. Lane did a similar service at tent B. In many of the churches services in honor of the day were held. Catholic, Protestant, Hebrew, and orthodox—all joined in a national thanksgiving observance. In the evening fireworks were displayed at the parks, and the town turned out to see them. The streets were glutted with sightseers, and the lake front was a solid jam. A banquet at the Union League club swelled the tide of oratory that rolled to the feet of Columbia's first ruler.

At Springfield the centennial celebration was highly creditable. A delightful day permitted a turn-out of all the military and secret societies in the city, who marched through the principal streets to the Capitol grounds. There thousands of people assembled to listen to an eloquent oration by Bishop Seymour and the exercises of prayer and song. In the afternoon

the school children to the number of five thousand were marshaled for parade, passing over a raised platform on Capitol avenue, where the people could witness the presentation of medals. The Rev. Father Hickey, Roman catholic vicar-general, gave them an address of welcome, and the Rev. Dr. Post of the Congregational church delivered the speech of the occasion. Flags floated from public and private buildings. The city was handsomely decorated.

At Danville there was a general observance of centennial day. All business was suspended in the afternoon, and the business houses and private residences were handsomely decorated with bunting. The large parade of military and civic societies was witnessed by an immense crowd. Speeches were made at the armory by prominent gentlemen, after which the Oddfellows laid the corner stone to their new temple with appropriate ceremonies. In the absence of Grand Master Underwood Fast Grand Commander W. R. Jewell of this city officiated.

At Monticello the day was ushered in by a salute of 100 guns. The bells were rung and steam whistles sounded for an hour. At 9 a. m. a grand union service was held at the Methodist Episcopal church. Prayers were offered and addresses delivered by the Rev. J. D. Fry and the Rev. M. Waller and others. The city was gayly decorated with the national colors.

At Bloomington the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson delivered an address to an immense

came in from the surrounding country. There was a fine display of fireworks in the evening.

At Keokuk the day was appropriately celebrated at Rand Park with a parade, speeches, music, and salutes of artillery. Special services were held in all the churches.

At Mason City the city was in holiday attire. Owing to the chilly atmosphere the exercises were held in the Grand opera



WASHINGTON'S FAMILY COACH.

house, which was filled to overflowing. The principal speeches of the day were made by J. J. Clark, William Wilcox, J. McConlogue, J. R. Jones, and E. J. Blythe.

### Celebration in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1.—The day was very generally observed in this city. Business was suspended in many lines of trade and the public schools were dismissed. In the forenoon services were held in a number of churches, while in other addresses were delivered by well-known men. Senator Turpie spoke at St. Paul's cathedral and the Hon. John M. Butler at Plymouth church. In the afternoon a street parade, consisting of military and civic organizations, accompanied by numerous bands of music, was witnessed by large crowds of people. The celebration closed at night with a meeting at Tomlinson's hall, where addresses were delivered by Judge Byron K. Elliott, Mayor Denny, and others.

At Peru, Ind., the centennial was fitly celebrated by general suspension of business, services in all the churches, and a large parade and demonstration by the Catholic church in the evening. The decorations were profuse.

At Wabash the Washington centennial was celebrated by services held at the Christian church in the morning and at the court house in the evening. The principal speaker was the Hon. Meredith H. Kidd.

### HE SAW WASHINGTON'S FACE.

William H. Burgess Tells About Opening the Coffin of the Dead President.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—William Burgess, who is now laying the foundation of the Confederate monument that is to be erected at Alexandria, is one of the few men now living who has looked upon the face of Gen. George Washington.

"It was in 1836," he says, "when I was an apprentice employed in building the new tomb now at Mount Vernon which so many visitors now come to see. I was a lad then, and I remember this was about my first piece of work. When the vault was completed I assisted in removing the bodies from their old tomb to their present resting place. It was decided to open Washington's coffin, and when it had been conveyed to the new tomb the lid was raised. A number of people were present and stood in breathless silence while the workmen extracted the rusty screws. When the top of the coffin had been lifted I looked in. The body was apparently perfectly preserved, the features of the face were complete, and there was nothing to indicate the length of time which he had been dead. The exposure to the air, however, had its immediate effect. In a minute or two the body suddenly collapsed, and shrank into an almost unrecognizable form. Other than this my recollections are very indistinct. I do not remember how the body was dressed or anything further about it. The features, as I recollect them, were like the pictures I have seen."

Mr. Burgess is 70 years old and has lived in Alexandria many years. Those who know him well have heard him relate the story often.

### A CENTENNIAL ARCH.

Philadelphia's Method of Decorating in Honor of the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 1.—A centennial arch has been placed over the



WASHINGTON'S PLATE.

entrance to Independence hall, where Congress met during the last ten years of the last century. The arch has thirteen golden stars. Over each of them is painted the name of one of the original States, Pennsylvania forming the center of the arch. A memorial tablet has been placed on the side of the building bearing the following inscription: "The Capitol of the United States, 1790 to 1800. Here was constructed the arch of the union of which Pennsylvania becomes the keystone; an arch must fall if any single State withdraws. Philadelphia greets the centennial President of the United States beneath a triumphal arch, the symbol of perfect union." Another tablet, placed on the building reads as follows: "Let President Harrison, himself the lineal descendant of another Benjamin Harrison who reported finally the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776, pass hereunder and stand for a moment on the very spot where both Washington and Adams swore to sustain the constitution of the United States."

### MANY PEOPLE BURNED.

Fireworks Burn a Number of People—Workmen and Children Are Hurt.

CHICAGO, May 1.—During the display of fireworks in the Lake Front part Tuesday night horses at the corner of Michigan avenue and Harrison street became unmanageable and plunged right and left into the spectator. Men and women were knocked down and trampled upon, and a great many were seriously hurt. While the victims of the crush were being carried off the field a package of pyrotechnics exploded and seriously burned a number of boys who were hovering around the operators in charge of the display.

There were many women hurt, who, during the excitement attending the early scenes of the troubles, escaped before their names could be learned. In fact it is the general impression along Michigan avenue that a dozen others were both burned and injured and were carried off to their homes in distant parts of the city. One woman is reported to have had the clothing nearly burnt from her body by an exploding rocket.

LONDON is to have an exhibition of "antique and historical shoes."

## 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.

### ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATE.

—The Odd Fellows of the State celebrated the seventieth anniversary of the order at Detroit, on the 26th ult. The celebration consisted of a street parade, a meeting at the Detroit Rink, and a ball at the same place. It was just seventy years ago, in the city of Baltimore, that Thomas Wilkey founded the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The lodge thus formed still flourishes in Baltimore, being known as Washington Lodge No. 1. The order of Odd Fellows is supposed to date back to that time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." These were several unions in England at the time Wilkey founded the I. O. O. F. in this country. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is in reality a seceding body. The anti-British feeling was then strong, and the secession was probably largely caused by it. Since 1819 the I. O. O. F. has steadily increased until it now numbers over half a million people in this country. The anniversary was celebrated in every city of the Union. Some 600 or 700 Odd Fellows paraded in Detroit. The procession consisted of twelve lodges, four encampments, and the Detroit Canton, which is the only uniformed body in the order. Hudson's band split up into two sections, so that both ends of the procession could have some music by which to march. The parade was a long and imposing one. The officers of the grand lodges and those who were to speak at the meeting occupied the carriages that brought up the rear. They were as follows: P. G. M. Gen. Oscar A. James, of Hillsdale; P. G. M. McIlvree, P. G. M. Jones, of Minnesota; P. G. M. N. H. Martin, of Chatham, Ont.; Past Grand A. W. Brooks, Maj. James Deen, Past Grand Herman Lipold, Hon. C. J. Reilly, D. S. Freeman, George McAllister, Past Grand C. P. Collins, and Grand Walter Beckwith. Following is a list of lodges and encampments in the procession: Olive Branch No. 38, Western No. 370, Michigan Encampment No. 1, Columbus No. 215, Riverside No. 303, Detroit No. 128, Wayne No. 2, Michigan No. 1, Washington No. 54, Amity No. 333, German Encampment No. 45, First French Lodge of the West No. 147, Eastern No. 357, Ingersoll Encampment No. 29, Sides No. 155. At the rink a large American flag was suspended overhead. Arranged after the manner of footlights on the front edge of the platform were nineteen circular shields bearing the names of the twelve lodges, four encampments, the two lodges of the Daughters of Rebecca and the Detroit Canton. The gallery front was decorated with small flags and shields of stars and strips and emblems of the Order of Odd Fellows. At the conclusion of the overture Hon. C. J. Reilly delivered the address of welcome. He alluded briefly to the early history and struggles of the order in Michigan. "The principles of the order," said Judge Reilly, "are such as upbuild the character of a man." Judge Reilly, who acted as Chairman of the meeting, then introduced P. G. M. Gen. Oscar A. James, of Hillsdale. Gen. James said that he was pleased to be with the Odd Fellows on such an occasion. "We feel proud of the order because of its rapid growth," said Mr. James. "It numbers over 550,000 in this country and 100,000 in Europe. He who enters our ranks becomes virtually a shareholder with us. In the dark hour of gloom the honest grip of an Odd Fellow will cheer the heart. The sentiment upon which Odd Fellowship rests is the principle of the brotherhood." After the band had played "Hail Columbia" in patriotic fashion, Judge Reilly introduced the next speaker, P. G. M. S. T. Jones, of Minnesota. Mr. Jones filled the place of Judge Gartner, whose name appeared on the programme, but who was unable to leave his court. Mr. Jones said: "One thing that Odd Fellowship has failed to do in the last seventy years is to die. It has failed to let a brother go uncared for. It has failed to let a brother go unburied or a widow uncared for. I am glad to belong to an organization that has so many failures. I tell you, brethren, I am chuck full of Odd Fellowship. If any of you ever come to Minnesota we'll extend to you a warm welcome in St. Paul." P. G. M. Rev. N. H. Martin, of Chatham, Ont., was then introduced by the chairman. Rev. Mr. Martin said that that son of the Emerald Isle probably spoke the truth when he remarked that Adam was a "scarlet" member of the Odd Fellows, and Eve a Daughter of Rebekah (laughter). Mr. Martin alluded to the founding of the order by Wilkey in Baltimore seventy years ago. He also briefly pointed out some of the strong points of Odd Fellowship. Its age was one of its principal strong points. "Another thing I like about this society," said Rev. Mr. Martin, "is that it does something for a man while he is alive. If you have a kind word or a kind deed for a brother do it while he is alive. I like the society because it exemplifies the brotherhood of mankind. I remember seeing a French epitaph which read, 'He was born a Man and died a Grocer.' Some are born men and die lawyers. Others die preachers (laughter). And so it is that many men become wrapped up in their business like a snail in his shell. It's a grand thing to meet a man whose word is as good as his bond. Let us try to live up to this standard." The address bristled with pointed sayings and interesting anecdotes. In conclusion,

Rev. Mr. Martin congratulated the order on its successful meeting, told the wittiest story of all, and left his hearers in a splendid humor. The meeting closed with "Auld Lang Syne," by the band. The procession formed order outside the rink, marched up Woodward avenue to Grand Circus Park, broke ranks, and each Odd Fellow went to his supper and got himself into shape for the ball. Two or three hundred Odd Fellows and their wives, sisters and daughters had a merry time at the ball. There were not enough present to crowd the rink, for which the dancers were very thankful. The programme contained twenty-four numbers and most of them were equal to twenty-four more waltzes, schottisches, polkas and lancers. Supper was served at midnight. Among those present were the following: Gen. Oscar O. James, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Brandes, Mr. and Mrs. James Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Midgley, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. B. Lake, Judge C. J. Reilly and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James Playford, Mr. and Mrs. E. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. I. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bee, Mr. and Mrs. P. Stenius, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lichtenstine, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin H. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Heyniger, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Dondero, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. John W. McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bushnell, Mr. and Mrs. John Kimmel, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grimm and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Setterberg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles May, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kurzrock and daughters, Miss Annie Cohn, Miss Jetta Cohn, Miss Annie Botsford, Miss Clara Greenhall, Miss Amelia Lichtenstine, Miss Ida Brandes, Miss Lillie Marks, Miss Lottie Dalton, Miss Lillie Heyniger, Miss Lillie De Fer, the Misses Kolb, Miss Mamie Fisher, Miss Jennie Wilson, Miss Kate Schremser, Miss Tilda Schremser, Miss Polly Varnham, Miss Dora Teagan, Miss Spinning, Miss May Zenning, Miss Carrie Nichols, Mr. Herman Lichtenstine, Mr. Max Lichtenstine, Mr. Max Cohn, Mr. Ed. Levy, Mr. Adam Miller, Mr. Fred Litzan, Mr. Thomas Reeves, Mr. D. W. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. Frank Tyler, Mr. Wm. Teagan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Price, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Collins, Mr. Charles Jessirich, Miss Clara Schremser.

### CONDITION OF WINTER WHEAT.

—The National Department of Agriculture has issued its report for the month ending April 24th, relative to the condition of winter wheat. The following reports are made by the regular correspondents of the department in the different counties of this State:

Wayne—Favorable, except a little dry, growth small, and plant suffering for rain.  
Gladwin—Too dry at time of seeding, growth poor.  
Cheboygan—Good condition at time of seeding, covered with snow at present time.  
Missaukee—Not favorable, too wet at first, then too dry, then too wet.  
Ogemaw—Very good excepting a little dry, present condition very good.  
Roscommon—Rather too dry, not very large growth.  
St. Clair—Not favorable, condition not favorable, small growth.  
Calhoun—Favorable, healthy and fair growth.  
Kalamazoo—Favorable, growth fairly good.  
Mecosta—Unfavorable, soil cold and dry, plant in medium condition, wants rain, unimproved by winter freezing, plant small but looking well.  
Bay—Favorable, wheat has made no growth as yet, the root however appears to be in good condition, but rain is very much needed.  
Branch—Not favorable, too dry, small growth.  
Clare—Favorable, small growth during fall, but healthy appearance, grass not started to grow this spring.  
Allegan—Unfavorable, the ground was dry, the cold weather following caused the plant to make slow growth in the fall, condition now is healthy, growth small.  
Gratiot—Soil was dry, present condition good, growth not large.  
Lake—The early part of September was dry; from Sept. 10 to 15th light showers and cool, then plenty of rain and warm weather, wheat, did well after that time.  
Mecosta—Not favorable, too dry.  
Montcalm—Too dry in early part of season, wheat small, about 50th of September is best, the plant is quite healthy, it wintered well, but is not large.  
Presque Isle—Favorable condition in most cases and well prepared, present growth very good.  
Shiawassee—Not favorable, until Sept. 20 too dry, present condition good, the stand is fair, small growth.  
Alcona—Not in good condition for seeding, but the plant grew rapidly and covered ground well before winter froze it in, plant in favorable condition, look green and healthy.  
Livingston—Plant small but generally healthy.  
Mecosta—It was in moderately good condition, present condition of plant fair to good.  
Osego—It was very rainy at seeding time, wheat is not up to the average.  
Tuscola—Not in first-class condition, too dry, wheat small, but growth has been made, but a warm rain and fair weather will bring it out all right.  
Menominee—Too dry for germination; one-third of it did not grow.  
Saginaw—Soil was favorable, fair growth.  
Jackson—Unfavorable condition and present growth backward.  
Leelanaw—Condition is not so favorable, it is somewhat yellow, no growth has been made, but a warm rain and fair weather will bring it out all right.  
Macomb—The ground was too wet at seeding time.  
Manistee—Fairly good, up to average in condition.  
Mason—Rather dry at commencement of seeding, on light land the wheat is fine, not so good on heavy land.  
Newaygo—Fair condition, root seems strong, plant looks healthy, but growth not large.  
Sanilac—It was too dry, has wintered badly, growth small.  
Washtenaw—Rather dry, wintered well, growth was small.  
Case—Unfavorable, too dry, small growth at beginning of winter.  
Ingham—In the early part of the season it was too dry, but later on the condition was improved by rain, the top of plant is small and weakly but not materially injured by frost, the needed rain will greatly improve the condition.  
Lenawee—Unfavorable, very dry, generally small, overcast, fair, backward growth in condition.  
Van Buren—The soil was in fair condition, wheat is of good color, promising outlook, growth medium.

—Alonzo H. Goldsmith, a well-known resident of Ypsilanti, who is one of the arbitrators in the contested tax case of the city of Ann Arbor against the estate of Luther James, has been the victim of a stroke of paralysis. He is now lying in a critical condition and unable to speak, but his attending physician thinks there is fair prospect of recovery.







## LADIES' CORNER.

### The Three Lessons.

There are three lessons I would write,  
Three words with a golden pen,  
In tracings of eternal light  
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope! Though clouds environ round,  
And Gladness hides her face in scorn,  
Put thou the shadow from thy brow;  
No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith! Where'er thy bark is driven  
The calm seas part, the tempest's mirth,  
Know this: God rules the hosts of heaven,  
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love! Not love alone for call,  
But man as man thy brother be;  
And scatter, like the circling sun,  
Thy charities on all.

Thus gave these words upon thy soul,  
Hope, Faith, and Love, and thou shalt find  
Strength when life-surges maddest roll,  
Light when thou else wert blind.

"Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them, and while their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them; the kind things you mean to say when they are gone, say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours, and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without an eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the troubled spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over life's weary way."

### The Care of the Hair.

#### A LEARNED HAIRDRESSER'S OPINION.

Very few ladies in this country know how to take care of the hair. Abroad it is part of a lady's education to know how to keep her hair, her hands, her feet, her teeth and her complexion in perfect condition. The American ladies who were educated abroad, or who have maids to attend them, are almost the only ones who gave their hair proper attention. The rest let it go any way, and you will see elegantly dressed women on the street, with hair broken off at the back and sticking out in every direction. Very few hairdressers in this country understand their business. The only good ones are those who have been brought up to it and whose fathers were hairdressers before them. The art cannot be learned in this country; it must be learned abroad. It is not necessary to wash the head very often, if the hair is carefully combed and dressed every day. When a shampoo is needed, braid the hair commencing about four inches from the head and braiding to the ends. Then wet the scalp with a sponge apply the lather made from the best soap that can be obtained. After rubbing the scalp thoroughly with the fingers, wash the head with clean water now let the hair dry naturally. Do not sit by a fire or near a gas-burner, as heat will make the hair brittle. It is best to not even use a fan, but take plenty of time for the hair to dry. It will be from an hour to an hour and a half. Do not comb it or put it up before it is thoroughly dry. A drop of hair oil may be used to give it a gloss. Only the best oil, that made by the leading French houses, should be employed. The hair should be combed with a tortoise shell comb, and a brush made of horse hair should be the only one used. These brushes are made expressly for the purpose in France and England, and cost \$3 each. In dressing the hair care should be taken to avoid straining it by doing it up too tightly. The late style of drawing it all up on the top of the head was very injurious. The tendency of the hair is to grow downward, and fastening it up broke off the hair at the back of the neck. The present styles of braiding and twisting into a coil at the back, from which two small curls are left hanging, or of twisting the hair into two strands and forming what is called the chain-link, which drop from the crown of the head to the edge of the neck, are becoming to the wearer, and do not interfere with the growth of the hair. It is better for ladies to wear a false front than to curl their own hair with an iron every morning and gradually burn it up in front. — Mail and Express.

Only half a dollar will give you a first-class weekly newspaper until January 1st, 1890. Read the announcement on fourth page.

### Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at the drug stores of Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De Kruij, Zeeland, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

### For First Place.

A great amount of political engineering will be done by friends of candidates to secure for their men the first place on the ticket, and the best man will probably secure the coveted place. Then if endorsed by the majority of the people, the election is assured. Electric Bitters has been put to the front, its merits passed upon, has been endorsed, and unanimously given the first place, among remedies peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Diseases of Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. Electric Bitters, being guaranteed, is a safe investment. Price 50c, and \$1 per bottle at Yates & Kane, Holland, A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

## Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

### Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mistress a respectable length and appearance." — R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either) I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only a bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for." — R. T. Schmitt, Dickinson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results." — Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel." — Mabel C. Hardy, Delavan, Ill.

### Ayer's Hair Vigor.

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

### 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 Tuesday the Sixteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine.  
Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.  
In the matter of the estate of Dallas M. Gee, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Clara E. Gee, widow of said deceased, praying for the allowance to her for her support and maintenance of the sum of two dollars per week from the personal estate of said deceased: Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday the Eleventh day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.  
CHARLES E. SOULE,  
Judge of Probate.

### 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 Tuesday the Sixteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine.  
Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.  
In the matter of the estate of Derk Zaalmink, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Haas Meyer, Administrator with the will annexed of said estate, praying for the examination and allowance of his final account, that he may distribute said estate to those entitled thereto, be discharged from his trust as such administrator, have his bond cancelled and said estate closed: Thereupon it is Ordered, That Tuesday, the Fourteenth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and 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 petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.  
CHARLES E. SOULE,  
Judge of Probate.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Michiel Schoonerman, deceased.  
Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 4th day of May A. D. 1890 at nine o'clock, in the forenoon, at the premises to be sold, and herein described, in the City of Holland in the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, pursuant to License and authority granted to me on the Twelfth day of March A. D. 1889, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the estate, right title and interest of said deceased, in and to the real estate situated and being in the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, known and described as follows to wit: All that part of Lot numbered five (5) as lies west of the right of way of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company, and all of Lot numbered four (4), except a strip of land five (5) rods wide along the entire west side of said lot. All in Block numbered sixty-nine (69) in the City of Holland, in said Ottawa County, according to the recorded map of said City of Holland, on record in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for said County. Said premises will be sold subject to the right of dower, and homestead rights of the widow of said deceased.  
The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.  
GERBERT VAN DEN BELDT, Administrator.  
Dated: Holland, March 14, A. D. 1889.

### Your Land Title.

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

JACOB BAAR,  
Grand Haven, Mich.

### 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 Tuesday the Twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine.  
Present, CHARLES E. SOULE, Judge of Probate.  
In the matter of the estate of Antje Van Bree, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Jan Hofman, son and heir at law of said deceased, representing that Antje Van Bree, late of the Township of Zealand in said County, lately died intestate, leaving estate to be administered, and praying for the appointment of Jacob Den Herder Administrator thereof: Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday the Eighteenth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.  
CHARLES E. SOULE,  
Judge of Probate.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Gerrit J. Bloemendal and Johanna H. Bloemendal, his wife, to Pieter C. Vincent, of Holland, Mich., dated August first A. D. 1873, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 14th day of August A. D. 1873, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 140, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty-six Dollars and Fifty Cents, and an Attorney's fee of Fifteen Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the Twenty-eighth day of May A. D. 1889, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in the County of Ottawa, Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa County is held), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of fifteen Dollars, and costs for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situated in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The East half of Lot numbered One (1), in Block fifty-two (52), according to the recorded map of the same.  
Dated, March 1st, 1889.  
PIETER C. VINCENT, Mortgagee.  
AREND VISCHEER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Be HONEST  
and Chew  
FINZER'S  
OLD HONESTY  
CHEWING  
TOBACCO  
Pleasant Chew.  
Sweet Chew.  
Lasting Chew.  
Good quality  
OLD HONESTY  
is  
on the market in  
only one shape—  
3x12—full 16oz plug,  
the most convenient  
to cut for pocket or  
to carry whole.

Insist on having the  
GENUINE with the red H  
in tag, made only by,  
John Finzer & Bros., Louisville, Ky.

### Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS.  
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.  
Probate Court for said County.  
Estate of Eulijia Elzing, deceased.  
The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the fifth day of April, A. D. 1889, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, 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 Tuesday, the 28th day of May, A. D. 1889, and Wednesday, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m. of each day, at the house of Mrs. E. Elzing, in the Village of Zealand, in said County, to receive and examine such claims.  
Dated, Zealand, Mich., April 25, A. D. 1889.  
CORNELIUS VAN LOO, Commissioner.  
ALBERT G. VAN HEES, Commissioner.

### Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS.  
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.  
Probate Court for said County.  
Estate of Antonio Baert, deceased.  
The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the fifth day of April, A. D. 1889, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, 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 Thursday, the 30th day of May, A. D. 1889, and Saturday, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1889, at nine o'clock a. m. of each day, at the house of Janneke Baert, in the Village of Zealand in said County, to receive and examine such claims.  
Dated, April 18th, A. D. 1889.  
CORNELIUS VAN LOO, Commissioner.  
ALBERT G. VAN HEES, Commissioner.

# READ THE TESTIMONIALS OF Stekettee's Blood Bitters

FOR THE CURE OF  
Bilious Rheumatism, Malaria, Indigestion, Billousness, Liver Complaint, Impureness of the Blood, and Female Weaknesses.

Perfectly free from intoxicants; compounded from Roots, Herbs and Berries. It is the most perfect remedy for the cure of Malaria and Bilious Rheumatism known. Those that know of my remedies know that I sell no humbug.

## PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

The most reliable cure for Scrofula, Diseases of the Skin, Weakness and Debility, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Bloating, Indigestion, Costiveness, and many other diseases which arise from a bad state of the blood and digestive organs.

### Read What the People Say of These Bitters.

#### TOO GOOD NOT TO PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING LETTERS.

MANTON, MICH., June 23, 1885.  
MR. GEO. G. STEKETEE—Dear Sir:—For years I have been troubled with constipation or costiveness, dizziness and wandering of the mind. At times it seemed as though there were thousands of needles penetrating my arms, fingers and legs, with hot and cold flashes running all over me, bad breath and coated tongue. I have taken one bottle of your Stekettee's Blood Bitters as you directed when I was at your place. I can say that it has done me more good than anything that I have ever found before. In fact I feel like a new man. No one should be without a bottle of Stekettee's Blood Bitters.  
M. VANDERCOOK.

#### STILL ANOTHER—WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE.

Be Sure and Read the following Letter.  
MR. GEO. G. STEKETEE:—I wish publicly to say that my husband's legs and feet were so badly swollen that he could not wear anything on his feet, his feet also itched terribly, but, thanks to the invention of your Blood Bitters, after he used one bottle he is so far better that he can again do his work, which he could not before using your Stekettee's Blood Bitters.  
MRS. SIENE DE VRIES.  
Township of Walker, Kent County, Mich., July 21, 1885.

#### WORTH \$10 A BOTTLE.

The use of Stekettee's Blood Bitters is worth \$10 a bottle to me. I have used everything for indigestion, bloating, and general debility, paid much money to doctors and for patent medicines, but nothing helped me until I used Stekettee's Blood Bitters.  
CHARLES DOUZER.  
Grandville, September 21, 1885.

#### LONG LIFE TO MR. STEKETEE AND HIS BLOOD BITTERS.

Thus writes Mr. J. C. Van Der Ven, of Grand Haven, Mich., October 1, 1885: "For the past year I have scarcely been without pain in my bowels. I used remedies from the doctors, and house remedies, all without cure. Two bottles and one-half of your

It will please the proprietors of this Bitters very much, if in doubt as to my claims for this remedy, to write to any of these persons of whom I publish their names.

No family should be without a bottle of this remedy in the house. The use of these Bitters would save you large doctor bills, for by having a bottle of these Bitters in your house when you feel indisposed, and the use of it will keep the patient from a fit of sickness. My price is 50 cents and \$1 per bottle, three bottles for \$1.25 of the 50 cent size, or \$2.50 for three bottles of the \$1 size, if bought at one time.

### Ask Your Druggist for Stekettee's Blood Bitters.

#### TAKE NO OTHER.

**GEO. G. STEKETEE, - Sole Proprietor.**  
89 MONROE STREET, next to the MORTON HOUSE.

P. S.—If your druggist does not, or will not keep these Bitters on sale, then call or send to my place of business, 89 Monroe Street, next to Morton House, Grand Rapids.

### NOT A WHISKY BITTERS.

Perfectly Free from Intoxicants. The Most Delicate Child Can Use Them.

### Chicago & West Michigan R'y.

#### TIME TABLE.

Taking Effect Jan. 27, 1889.

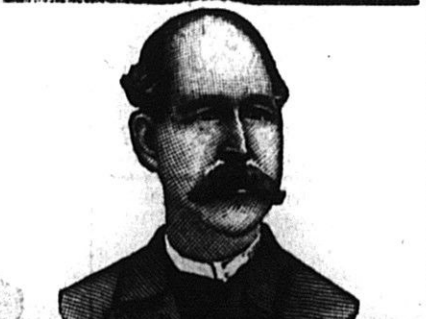
Trains Arrive and Depart from Holland as below:

DEPART—CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.			
For Chicago	10 10	1 15	12 00
For Grand Rapids	9 25	9 50	3 05
For Muskegon and Grand Haven	5 30	9 55	3 05
For Hart, Pentwater	5 30	5 50	
For Big Rapids	5 30	3 05	
For Allegan	5 30	3 05	

#### ARRIVE.

From Chicago	10 10	3 05	9 00
From Grand Rapids	9 50	1 15	12 00
From Muskegon and Grand Haven	9 45	1 10	3 05
From Hart, Pentwater	9 45	5 15	
From Big Rapids	1 10	11 25	
From Allegan	1 10	3 15	

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



### W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

—BEST IN THE WORLD. EXAMINE HIS \$2.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.

\$2.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.

\$2.50 POLICE AND FARMER'S SHOE.

\$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.

\$2.50 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.

\$2.50 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

Frudent when my name and price are not stamped on bottom: W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE BY

Van Duren Brns. and J. D. Helder.

HOLLAND.

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

25 CTS.

RELIABLE DRUGGISTS SELL IT ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

Dr. J. J. ...

## Just Received

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

Come and see them, and get your first choice.

Also a large stock of all kinds of Dry Goods.

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

## WALL PAPER

—AND—

## DECORATIONS!

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

## Furniture Store.

—OR—

## S. REIDSEMA.

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

Give me a call, and examine my stock

## Sheet Music

CHEAPEST and BEST in THE WORLD

Send for catalogue of 3,000 pieces of late and popular Sheet Music, Vocal and Instrumental, all standard, full size, regular editions, sold at 10c each. Special rates to teachers, or on orders of 3 pieces or more. All music publications at cut prices. Mention this paper. Address

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## Boots and Shoes

For a reasonable price call at

## P. De Kraker's,

Corner of River and Eighth Sts.

Prices to suit everybody. Come and see us before you go elsewhere.

Repairing done neatly, substantially, and on short notice.

P. DE KRAKER.

Holland, Mich., Aug. 3, 1888. 27-ly

## WATCH!!

But don't wait when you want to buy

## Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, Silverware,

But everything kept in a first-class

## JEWELRY STORE

But go to

## O. BREYMAN & SON

And be assured of good goods, low prices and courteous treatment.

We have in our employ a

first class watchmaker and are

prepared to do repairing of all

kinds in a satisfactory manner

and on short notice.

We sell goods cheaper than

ever and are constantly adding

to our stock all the latest de-

signs and novelties in Jewelry

and Plated Ware.

Call on us and examine our goods,

learn our prices and be convinced.

O. BREYMAN & SON,

Holland, Mich., March 15, 1888.