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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XV.—NO. 13.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1886.

WHOLE NO. 714.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

W. H. ROGERS, Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription.

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

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes. Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3 per annum. Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers. All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Howell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Business Directory.

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O. Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physicians prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth St.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Proprietor of Dr. W. Van den Berge's Family Medicines. River Street.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

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

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the C. & W. M. R. depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free hack for accommodation of guests.

Livery and Sale Stables.

HAVERKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding Stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's hotel.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, &c.

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

VAN DER VEN, J. M., Manufactures the best 5 cent cigar made. Havana filled. Smoke them. For sale by all dealers. 21y.

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, can be found in his office in First Ward Drug Store, on Eighth street.

KREMERS, B., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market St. Office at the drug store of Kremers & Bange. Office hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence on the corner of River and Eleventh streets, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Ledebor.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

WYKBUSEN, H., dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles, cor. Ninth and Cedar streets.

Societies.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 151, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evenings, Jan. 30, Feb. 17, March 17, April 14, May 12, June 16, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8. St. John's days June 24, and Dec. 17.

D. L. BOYD, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Knights of Labor.

Harmony Assembly, No. 3,719, of Holland City, meet in Odd Fellows' Hall every week. All communications should be addressed to HARMONY LOCK BOX, 27-y, Holland, Mich.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.) Apples, 30.35c; Beans, \$1.00; Butter, 14 to 15 cts; Eggs, 9c; Honey, 12c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes, 20 to 25c.

RETAIL.

Apples, 40, 50c; Beans, \$1.25; Butter, 15@16c; Eggs, 10c; Honey, 14c; Onions, 60c; Potatoes, 35c.

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(WHOLESALE.)

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.) Buckwheat, 45c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.10; Clover seed, \$1.50; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn, shelled, new 38; Flour, \$4.40; Fine Corn Meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$2.00; Middling, \$1.00; Oats, \$1.00; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy seed, \$2.10; Wheat, car, 85c; Lancaster Red, 84. Corn, car, 85c.

RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 55c; Bran, \$1.00; Barley, \$1.00; Corn, \$1.10; Clover seed, \$1.50; Corn Meal, \$1.00; Corn, shelled, 50c; Flour, \$4.50; Fine corn meal, \$1.00; Feed, \$1.00; Hay, \$2.00; Middling, \$1.00; Oats, \$1.00; Pearl Barley, \$1.00; Rye, \$1.00; Timothy seed, \$2.50. Corn, car 40c.

LOCAL ITEMS.

As the May days draw near, Happier grows the happy lover; And the pretty maiden, shyly sweet, Dreams of blossoms and of clover. Baseball cranks are wild for joy, Thinking of the flies they'll go for; But the roller skatist weeps, For her season now is over.

SPECIAL Notice of People's Meat Market in this issue. Read it.

WATCH for Kremers & Bange's new advertisement in our next issue.

MR. H. BOONE, our horse merchant, has an advertisement in this number.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. P. Schoon, on Monday, April 26, 1886—a boy.

REV. MR. AYER will preach in Grace Episcopal Church to-morrow, Sunday.

MRS. H. E. CAMPBELL, of Jackson, is visiting Mrs. C. E. Northup of this city.

EX-SHERIFF JOHN VAUFELL, of Grand Haven, was in the city last Wednesday.

FISHING is getting better. We have seen some nice springs passing our office.

QUITE a number of awnings are flung to the breeze these warm and summer-like days.

NEXT week the steamer Macatawa will commence making trips to the Park and return.

DR. C. A. MOSMAN, Grand Haven's genial dentist, made Holland a brief call last Saturday.

THE meanest man on earth—he who condemns the local paper and then borrows or steals it.

MESSRS. Carpenter and Agnew, of the Chicago and West Mich. Ry., were in the city last Tuesday.

THE Council of Hope College was in session in this city this week. The session was well attended.

M. LANDER, the groceryman, has a few special notices in this issue. Call and see him. Post's old building.

THE dust still continues to be an unabated nuisance and from present prospects promises to continue so.

ONE of the questions that is uppermost in the public mind at present is: Will our business streets be sprinkled?

THE Methodist Church social will be held at the home of Mrs. F. Robinson on next Wednesday evening, May 5.

EXPRESS AGENT BREYMAN has been ill the past week and confined to his home. Rheumatism has been the main trouble.

REPORT says that a large round pavilion is to be built at Macatawa Park this spring, the diameter is to be one hundred feet.

MR. G. J. TE VAARWERK, formerly of this city, but now of Roseland, Ill., was shaking hands with old friends here this week.

LOCAL news, as well as business, has been very dull this week. Everybody is busy attending to their gardens and housecleaning.

AT the naval observatory a new comet has been discovered. It is said that Secretary Visscher will have it on exhibition our next Fair.

A NICER looking line of furniture is not easily found nor a better place to trade than at the furniture store of Meyer, Brouwer & Co.

THE store building of Dykema & Jonkman, on Eighth street, is nearing completion. The building when finished will be very handsome.

R. KANTERS & SONS have the sole agency for the Leonard Refrigerators, which are now claimed to be the best in the market. See Special Notices.

VEGETATION never came on so rapidly as this spring. The grass affords full pasture and Michigan, as usual, is donning her best and most glorious robe—that of good growing crops.

THE Reed City Clarion has received a "new dress" is now printed all at home, and is one of the best papers in the state. "Ren" Barker, the genial editor and proprietor, has our good wishes for continued prosperity.

A. B. BOSMAN, our second-hand goods dealer, comes to the front again this week with a column advertisement. "Ben" has a lot of good bargains in furniture and we would advise all to call and see him.

OWEN I. TURTLE, Miss Lolie Wells, R. E. Rogers and others of Grand Rapids, purpose giving a vocal concert here some time in the near future. Definite announcement will be made next week.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., April 29, 1886: Andrew Armstrong, Charles E. Belter, Thomas Cook, James Cahill.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

A THUNDER shower visited us last Monday and the much needed rain fell in abundance. Vegetation was much benefited. In Jamestown the same storm brought hail stones the size of chestnuts.

THE Michigan Tradesman has this bit of good sense: "Differ as much as you please in politics and religion, but when it comes to matters pertaining to your interests and the prosperity of your town unite and pull together."

WE are glad to see that the citizens of Grand Haven are prosecuting persons fishing with nets in Grand River. On Monday last Spencer Vreeland and Charles Clark were arrested and each fined \$25 and costs for this offence.

LAST Monday afternoon Mr. B. Markham, of Laketown, brought to this office a small branch from a peach tree which was nearly in full blossom. Mr. Markham thinks that the prospects for a full crop of peaches is very promising.

A MEETING of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist E. Church will be held at the parsonage on next Wednesday afternoon, May 5, at three o'clock. All the members are desired to be present on this occasion.

ONE of the most important questions in connection with temperance agitation is "Does the Bible favor, or condemn wine-drinking?" This question will be considered next Sunday evening in Hope Church, by the pastor, Rev. T. W. Jones.

WE understand that the foreman of De Hollander, Mr. A. Nagelkerk, will pass the cigars to the fraternity next week. The occasion will be a general "pi" affair. He will launch out on a matrimonial bark. In advance we wish him a prosperous voyage.

OUR sister city, Allegan, charges the enterprising merchants of that town the nominal sum of two dollars per week for water for street sprinkling purposes. They recognize that it is a public benefit instead of a matter benefiting the private individual and act accordingly.

A PERFECT town is that in which you see the farmers patronizing their home merchants, laborers spending the money they earn with their own tradesmen, and all animated by a spirit that will not purchase any of the needed articles abroad, if they can be purchased at home.

THE News office has received an acquisition in the shape of a new "devil." He is a skeleton, fifteen years old, and weighs one hundred and eighty pounds. Is there another office in the state that can beat our "Fatty"? He will soon go into training for the "fighting editor's" chair.

WE called at the millinery establishment of L. & S. Van den Berge this week and was astonished at the stock of goods displayed there. Millinery novelties of all kinds and beautiful plumes were in profusion. Ladies call and see their new goods after reading Special Notice in this issue.

THE Chicago Clothing Store has just received a large invoice of ready-made clothing which will be sold at prices that will astonish the natives. John Pieters, the manager, knows what good clothes are and will give customers the best of treatment. Call early and secure the first choice.

PROF. WELLENSTEIN and Prof. Lawson, of Grand Rapids, have organized a small concert company in which is Miss Alice Waltz, a noted soprano of Brooklyn, New York. An effort is being made to have them make a date here and we learn there is a prospect of their coming about May 10th or 15th. Further notice of Miss Waltz's musical standing and also of the concert will be given if a date is secured.

DRS. BOOTH, SWEET & Co. have a column advertisement in this issue. The doctors will be at the City Hotel next Tuesday, May 4. Drs. B. S. & Co., have built up quite a reputation in this part of Michigan and as consultation is free we would advise our invalid readers to consult them.

THE West Side News, John G. Lee's latest Grand Rapids venture, has been received at this office. The paper is of neat make-up and typographical appearance, is well filled with good advertisements, pithy locals and late news items. We think friend Lee has "struck it rich" and hope he will prosper.

THE house of Hendrek Zuideweg, who lives on the county line about one mile and a half southwest of this city, burned to the ground yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock with all the contents. The family were away from home at the time and saved nothing but the clothes they wore. The loss is fully \$800 with no insurance.

FARMERS are very busy at this season of the year and our streets have, for the past week, had a deserted appearance. Everybody seems busy in spite of this state of affairs, and all our merchants are jubilant over business prospects. Laborers are in great demand, and it is with difficulty that their services can be procured.

IN the city of Muskegon parties pay for water for street sprinkling purposes the sum of ten dollars per block for the entire season, and the Water Commissioners set aside certain hydrants for the use of the sprinklers. At this rate it would cost the merchants of Holland but sixty dollars for water for the same purpose during this summer.

THE West Michigan Park Association are "booming" their Park at Macatawa. This week some forty of the leading men in Grand Rapids have become interested in the Park and have taken stock. The pavilion project will be gone through with and some twenty cottages erected at once. The prospects for the coming season at our summer resort are continually brightening.

THE fancy dress Easter Reception of the Macatawa Social Club, held in the Opera House last Wednesday evening, was a brilliant social success. The number in costume was just large enough to make the scene picturesque. The costumes varied in design from the gay prince to the rotund German and dusky colored gentleman, and from the beautiful fairy to the sister of charity. The club is to be congratulated on the successful termination of the second series of receptions.

LAST Monday afternoon the home of Mr. B. Van Lente, located about three miles north of this city, caught fire from the chimney and was burned to the ground. The entire family were in a field but a short distance from the house at the time the flames were discovered and immediate efforts were made to extinguish them. The loss on the building is \$800; insurance, \$600. The loss on contents was but small and is fully covered by insurance. The policy is in The Farmers' Mutual of Ottawa and Allegan Counties.

PEELING hemlock bark at one time used to be one of the industries of this section, but of late years the business has been dropped, principally because the trees have all been stripped. The bark season has rarely, if ever, commenced before the middle of May. This year, when everything is so far advanced, we feel in duty bound to chronicle all events which tend to show the forwardness of the season. With this view we can say that Mr. John De Boer, of Ventura, brought the first load of hemlock bark to the city on last Saturday afternoon.

THE twelfth annual convention of the Michigan State Firemen's Association will be held at Big Rapids, Mich., on Wednesday, the 5th day of May. The Big Rapids company are making great preparations for a good time and propose a coupling contest on the 5th and grand banquet on the 6th. In view of this fact Chief Engineer Huntley desires to have the Fire Department of the city meet in the rooms of Hose Co., No. 2, on next Monday evening, May 3, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of becoming a part of the State Association and appointing delegates to attend the meeting to be held at Big Rapids.

HON. HENRY PENoyer died at his home near Nunica last Sunday aged 77 years. The funeral took place at the house at ten o'clock Wednesday morning and the remains were taken to Grand Haven for burial Wednesday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. L. M. S. Smith. Hon. Henry Penoyer was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1810, and came to this state in 1841 and to this county where he has since lived in 1843. He was the first sheriff of Ottawa county, was a representative in the state legislature in 1849, and a state senator in 1859. Before Mr. Penoyer came to this state he was a resident of Chicago and was one of the first settlers there. He was an honorary member of the Calumet Club of that city and regularly attended its meetings. He was highly esteemed by all and his death throws a cloud over his many friends and neighbors. He leaves a wife and nine children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father. One of his children is Mrs. John A. Roost of this city.

Closing Exercises.

DECEMBER 5, 1884, the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church was reopened here after a suspension of seven years. Since this time students have been here under the instruction of a competent corps of instructors. The first closing exercises of the Seminary, since the reopening, occurred in Hope Church last Thursday evening. There was only one graduate this year, Mr. Dirk Scholten, of Alton, Iowa. The church was well filled with friends of the young men taking part in the exercises. The following is the program as rendered:

INVOCATION.

Anthem—"How Beautiful upon the Mountains," (Sudds), Hope Church Choir.
Oration—"The Everlasting Gospel," Gerrit H. Hoopers, Orange City, Ia.
Singing—Hymn 716.
Oration—(Dutch), "Onze Roeeping Omtrent de Joden," Peter Wayenberg, Orange City, Ia.
Singing—Hymn 714.
Oration—"The Aim of the Christian Church," Dirk Scholten, Alton, Ia.
Singing—Hymn 557.
Address—"The Most Essential Qualifications for the Religious Teacher," Rev. Peter Lepeltak, Overisel, Mich.
Anthem—(Quartet), "Softly now the Light of Day," (Gelbel).

BENEDICTION.

Chicago and West Mich. Annual Report.

THE annual report of the Chicago and West Michigan Railway has just been issued and shows that the operating expense of the road was 73.11 per cent. of earnings in 1885, against 68.09 per cent.—increase of 5.02 per cent. Sixty-three and one-tenth per cent of gross earning were from freight, 32.50 per cent from passengers, 1.29 per cent from express, 2.66 per cent from mail and .45 per cent from miscellaneous sources. The earnings, per mile, were \$3,137.29 in 1885, against \$3,553.13 in 1884; decrease \$416.84. Earnings per train, per mile, were \$1.05, against \$1.17 for previous year; decrease \$0.12. The road hauled 855,068 tons of freight against 947,503 in 1884; decrease 92,434 tons. The earnings per ton, per mile, were 1,501 per cent in 1885, against 1,599 per cent in 1884. Of the freight carried 563,619 tons, or 65.79 per cent was of lumber and other forest products. The length of road operated is 418.51 miles, which is the same as in 1884. Total track owned at the close of the year 495.17 miles. During 1885 the road hauled 18,977,771 feet of logs, against 33,057,842 feet, the year previous.

Easter Sunday.

SERVICES appropriate to Easter Sunday were held in all the churches of the city last Sabbath. At Hope Church the charming simplicity of the pulpit decorations had an inspiring effect. The floral display would suggest the beautiful Easter carols:

Lo! the earth in bloom and gladness
Smiles to see the winter's wane;
Every heart forgets its sadness,
Easter flowers bloom again,
So from out the tomb so dreary
Come the Lord of light divine,
Bringing hope to hearts so weary
Bidding us no more repine.

The congregation present at the morning service was not large. Rev. Jones preached an appropriate sermon filled with Easter thoughts. The music by the choir, as usual, was good. An interesting feature of the day was the Sunday school exercises in the evening, which consisted of recitations, music, and concert scriptural recitals by classes, and addresses by Rev. Dr. Chas. Scott, Superintendent G. J. Kollen and the pastor, Rev. T. W. Jones. The church was filled to overflowing on this occasion and it was with difficulty that people got seats in the church. During the evening the mission boxes of the various classes were opened and the amount of the contents announced. The total amount deposited in all the boxes was \$100.39.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The jury in the case of Gen. Shaler, on trial at New York, disagreed, and was discharged. They stood 8 to 4 for acquittal. At Trenton, N. J., State Prison Keeper Lavery has been found guilty before the State Senate of mismanagement of the prisoners, and improper intimacy with a female convict, and sentenced to be dismissed from his position, and disqualified from holding any office of trust in the State.

WHILE Mrs. Albert Neff was planting vegetables in her garden, at West Newton, Pa., the house caught fire and before she could rescue her four children, who were sleeping up-stairs, they were terribly burned. Two of the little ones are expected to die. The six-story building Nos. 58 to 66 Crosby street, New York, was damaged by fire to the amount of \$100,000. It was occupied mainly by importers of dry goods.

BARTHOLOMEW's colossal statue of Liberty will be unveiled in the harbor of New York next September. The last stone in the pedestal was laid last week.

NEW JERSEY doctors are put to their wits' end over the case of a boy, Thomas Smith, who is suffering from hydrophobia, but who was never bitten by a mad dog. The boy's sister Nellie was bitten, and it so worried him that he took the malady out of sympathy. It takes four men to hold him during his ravings. A New York Treasury agent discovered that the Government had recently been defrauded out of about \$70,000 in duties on German cloths on account of undervaluations. The stove foundry of Rogers & Co., of Buffalo, employing five hundred men, shut down on account of the labor troubles throughout the country. By the burning of a railroad boarding-house near the famous Kinzua viaduct, in Pennsylvania, six Italian laborers lost their lives. Gen. Grant's tomb was hid from sight by piles of Eastern flowers, sent by many friends. The Grant monument fund now amounts to \$120,648.75. A Kansas idea has planted itself in Massachusetts. Arbor Day has been inaugurated in the Bay State.

THE WEST.

THE Grand Jury at St. Louis has indicted Martin Irons and A. C. Coughlin, prominent Knights of Labor; Committee-man George M. Jackson, and S. M. Nichols, for tampering with the telegraph wire; Messrs. McQuarry, Burdett, and Chase, and three other strikers for obstructing the Missouri Pacific Railroad; five or six men for using dynamite on the street railroad tracks during the strike last October of the street-car drivers; and all the deputy sheriffs who fired on the mob in East St. Louis about three weeks ago. The specific offense for which the deputies are indicted is manslaughter in the third degree for killing C. H. Thompson on the bridge while they were crossing the river.

THE strike in the Lake Shore yards at Chicago was finally ended through a compromise, and all the switchmen resumed work energetically. It is understood that within sixty days the objectionable men will be transferred by the company to another field of labor.

A FARMER living near Elkhart, Ind., dug into a large mound on his place and unearthed twenty-two skulls, all of which had been crushed in at the back. The corpses had been buried face down. A stone wall six inches high surrounded the bones. It is announced from San Francisco that the transcontinental railroad war is over, but the rates given are only \$62.50 for limited tickets to Chicago, and \$81.50 to New York. During the cut in rates from twenty to twenty-five car-loads of passengers left Kansas City daily for the Pacific coast. More than half of the acreage of Dakota and Minnesota has already been sown to spring wheat, and the favorable weather enables many farmers in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska to seed their lands. There are indications that winter wheat in Kansas will not be much more than a half crop. Gov. Marmaduke, of Missouri, represents public sentiment in the Southwest as demanding that railway traffic be no longer disturbed by strikes. He holds that the bayonet should be used only when absolutely necessary.

THE SOUTH.

A DEPUTY sheriff at Little Rock, Ark., who was badly beaten by the strikers while guarding property of the Iron Mountain Road, has received Jay Gould's check for \$300.

FATHER RYAN, the "poet priest of the Confederacy," died at Louisville of organic disease of the heart. Father Ryan was born in Virginia, in 1840.

JAMES WASSON and Joseph Jackson were executed at Fort Smith, Ark., for murders committed in the Indian Territory. Before being handcuffed Jackson attempted to cut his throat with a bottle which some of the prisoners used as a flower vase, but was prevented by the guards after he had cut an ugly gash in his neck. Both men protested their innocence, and Jackson said the witnesses were lying to him. This makes seventy-one men hanged on the Fort Smith gallows within the past twelve years, all for murders committed on the Indian Territory. Robert Fowler, the murderer of Miss Lida Burnett, was hanged at Morganfield, Ky.

HENRY FRYER, an aged gatekeeper in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, lost his life by catching his foot in the crotch of a tree and hanging head downward. His body was warm when discovered.

WASHINGTON.

THE special committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the labor difficulties in the Southwest commenced operations at Washington with the testimony of T. V. Powderly. He stated

certain abuses along the Missouri Pacific Road in the way of exactions for a hospital fund; declared that nothing of a violent nature was ever counseled by the Knights of Labor, and thought he should soon be able to suggest legislative remedies for existing evils. Mr. Powderly said that the discharge of Hall was not the sole cause of the strike under investigation, and in proof of his statement he read the declaration of grievances published by the St. Louis Knights. Continuing, Mr. Powderly said:

While I was in the West I heard from the men of little abuses which I do not think the managers of the Missouri Pacific Railroad know anything about. Along the Iron Mountain Railroad they have a system of taking 35 cents a month from the wages of a man who receives \$1 a day, and 50 cents from the wages of a man who receives \$2 a day, and so on in proportion, for what they call a hospital fund. Then the men claim that as soon as they are taken sick they are discharged, and are denied the right of entering the hospital. Then there are instances, which can be proved, where men have made contracts to buy land from the company on regular monthly installments, and where, having paid all but the last installment, they were discharged from the employment of the company. In that section of the country it is different from the East.

Witness said that the men had asked in vain for redress, the General Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railway refusing to agree to a conference. Continuing, he said:

I am told, also, that along the Iron Mountain Railway, and along the other roads in parts of Texas, the superintendents and foremen are interested in company stores, and that the men are compelled to deal in these stores. The employees are not told, in so many words, that they must deal there, but they are reminded that it is to their interest to do so. If a murmur of complaint is to reach the ear of the President of the Company it must go through the Superintendent, and a man will be discharged as soon as he utters a word of complaint. The men whose money is invested in the railroad know nothing about this. In many places double prices are charged in these stores.

Mr. Powderly said that the committee would find proofs of all these things. The men complain, also, he said, that convicts are brought from the penitentiaries in Texas to work on the railroads, and that striped suits may be seen side by side with honest men engaged in track repairing.

JAY GOULD, in his testimony before the Congressional labor inquiry, at Washington, stated that the Missouri Pacific Road has at this time no differences with its men. He said that after the strike last March the Knights of Labor took forcible possession of the railway, and of eight cities on the line. He declared that he had always been in favor of arbitration, and had given no secret instructions to Vice President Hoxie. Gould recited his interview with Mr. Powderly and the committee prior to his West Indian cruise, during which, he said, the Knights declared that the Missouri Pacific had lived up to its agreement, and that they agreed not to strike again, but to come to him, "man-fashion," and settle any future grievances they might have. Then the strike came, after his departure; "yet," said Mr. Gould, "our men told Mr. Hoxie they had no grievances, and were told to strike." "What followed the strike?" asked Mr. Gould, showing signs of deep feeling. "They seized St. Louis, Kansas City, Sedalia, Tarkenton, and our terminal facilities; they took possession and said: 'No man shall run a train over that road.' That is what they said," exclaimed Mr. Gould in a voice exhibiting traces of strong agitation. "Our loyal employees could not run a train and were deprived of the power to earn their wages. That was what followed the strike—forcible possession; I can't call it anything else—something the Czar of Russia would hesitate to do with his millions of soldiers behind him." The chairman inquired why Hall had been discharged. He would like to know what the man had done. In reply Mr. Gould requested Gen. Swayne to read Receiver Brown's statement, to the effect that Hall had been guilty of absenting himself from duty without leave. Gould expressed himself in love with arbitration, but said he would not arbitrate with the Knights of Labor. Mr. Hopkins, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific, then took the stand. He favored compulsory arbitration, and said that he thought that a strike on a railroad should be made a criminal offense.

THE Secretary of the Knights of Labor, Frederick S. Turner, appeared as a witness before the House select committee at Washington, and testified that there were twenty-one District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor in the United States, with about 6,000 local assemblies. In these local assemblies there were from 10 to 3,000 members. The Knights of Labor had no political object, and did not seek to influence legislation. He had known of no such movement on their part. He knew nothing of the petitions to Congress for unlimited coinage purporting to come from Knights of Labor. He thought they could be traced to societies outside of and unconnected with the Knights of Labor. Mr. Turner described the interview which he and his colleague, Mr. Bailey, had had with Mr. Hoxie in St. Louis. He said that Hoxie's treatment of them was very discourteous; that he stated he would have no conversation with them as officers of the Knights of Labor, but that he would receive them as American citizens. They informed him that they did not desire to stand on their dignity, and were willing to talk with him as private citizens; that all they wanted was to have the trouble settled, peace restored, and the men set back to work. Mr. Turner said that the general organization had the right to approve or disapprove of strikes. The present strike had not been approved. Witness endorsed the arbitration plan suggested by the President in his message to Congress.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS has made a formal demand upon the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company for reconveyance to the United States of some 2,000 acres of land alleged to have been wrongfully patented to said company in 1874, the tracts in question lying beyond the termini of the constructed road between Hastings and Kearney, in Nebraska.

THE Senate Committee on Public Lands agreed to report favorably on the House bill to forfeit the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

POLITICAL.

WASHINGTON telegram: "There is strong probability that the Senate Judiciary Committee will report unfavorably the nominations of all the newly appointed Justices of the Territorial Supreme Courts. Senator Edmunds (Vt.), as well as the other Republican members of that committee, takes the ground that removals should not be made in such cases except for cause, and then

only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Senator Mitchell (Ore.), Bowen (Colo.), and Van Wyck (Neb.), who were not in sympathy with Edmunds in his recent bout with the administration, are in full accord with him in this matter, and so conservative a Senator as Mr. Pugh (Ala.) is authority for the statement that upon this proposition the Republicans of the Senate will present a united front."

GENERAL.

THE steamship Labrador, sailing from New York for Havre last week, took \$1,865,000 in gold bars. France is drawing gold from all the countries in the world at present, from the fact that that nation is trying to float a loan of \$200,000,000.

C. P. HUNTINGTON has bought control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. The road is 354 miles long and reaches Cincinnati, Toledo, Indianapolis, and other important points. It has about \$4,000,000 stock outstanding, and is bonded for about \$4,000,000. This brings Mr. Huntington within 183 miles of Chicago. Huntington now has a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific and controls a line which practically covers the country from Indianapolis and Chicago to Toledo and Cincinnati. To get a New York outlet now and an entrance to Chicago is comparatively easy.

BUSINESS failures throughout the country for the week were 169 in the United States, and 25 in Canada, a total of 194, against a total of 182 for the week previous, and 215 for the week before that. Telegrams to Bradstreet from leading trade centers show moderate gains in the movement of general merchandise at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Memphis, Peoria, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and San Francisco. The greatest activity, relatively, is at Kansas City, Detroit, and Cincinnati. The heaviest movement of products is eastward by the lakes, including nearly 7,000,000 bushels of wheat and half as much corn. At Eastern centers trade is irregular, but generally of moderate volume. The general industrial situation is more aggravated than a week ago, there being at least 43,000 strikers reported, against 31,000 last week. A great lawsuit has just been decided in the City of Mexico. It was that of Andres Tello against the Maravillas Mining Company of Pachuca, the ownership of mines of immense value being involved. The mining company wins the case. The expenses of the suit have amounted to \$500,000.

COMMODORE RUSSELL, commanding the Mare Island Navy Yard at San Francisco, Cal., will probably be ordered to command the South Atlantic squadron to succeed Rear Admiral English, retired. Commodore Belknap, at present Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, will be ordered to succeed Commodore Russell in command of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

FOREIGN.

FIFTY followers of a powerful Burmese Prince set fire to Mandalay, the capital, in several places and one-third of the walled city was ruined. The treasury, postoffice, and other buildings within the palace inclosure were destroyed.

A VIENNA dispatch says that sixty-eight charred bodies have been found in the ruins left by the fires at Stry, and twenty invalids, who were taken into the country to escape the flames, have died in the fields. The total loss at Stry is \$2,500,000. Only \$200 has been subscribed at Vienna to a relief fund, and help will be solicited abroad. The looting by the peasantry has been suppressed. Mobs of destitute and starving people are raiding the farm houses in the vicinity of Stry for food, and the farmers are compelled to barricade their homes to escape being plundered. Struggles for food, resulting in bloodshed, have taken place. Advice from Mandalay says that a British expedition sent against the Kachyen tribe has been compelled to retreat. The rebels, in overwhelming force, made a desperate attack on the British, charging into a battery of the mountain guns and driving the expedition back. Mandalay dispatches say also that the rebels have captured the Megadnet police station. They bound the garrison with cords and massacred twenty-three persons. Lord Salisbury, in a published letter, says he is convinced Gladstone's "desperate scheme" for governing Ireland will be indignantly rejected by the nation.

A SHERIFF and an armed posse attempted to evict some tenants from a house on Mr. Urson Gun's estate, near Listowel, Ireland, but they were prevented by an angry mob, which was called together by the ringing of bells and the blowing of horns. During the excitement a bailiff was stabbed. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's election at Bradford to succeed the late Mr. Forster is a triumph for Gladstone and home rule. The successful candidate was a Home-Ruler before his chief announced himself as such, and has been more radical in his advocacy. His election for the Bradford district is particularly significant, because Mr. Forster, the late member, was a determined opponent of Mr. Gladstone's new Irish policy, and, whether true or not, it has been industriously stated that the ex-Secretary's dying words were: "No home rule." This deathbed declaration must have had a very considerable effect on the constituency, yet Mr. Lefevre got a majority of 780 against a majority of 1,543 given Mr. Forster on a much larger poll.

THE Turkish Ambassador informed the war authorities that his Government would refuse any further dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire without fighting for the integrity of her territory, and that the Turkish army was in excellent shape, and prepared at any moment to sweep over Greece and annihilate her forces. He also stated that the Turkish fleet was preparing to defend itself against Greek cruisers and torpedo-boats. France, it was reported, had written to Greece with advice to disarm, and at its suggestion the ultimatum of the powers had been modified. The Paris international exhibition is to have an iron tower 334 feet high, to cost \$1,000,000. It will be surmounted by an electric light powerful enough to be seen 200 miles away. Orangemen and Catholics indulged in a row at Glasgow, the former breaking out the windows of a church. It is stated positively that an agreement has been effected between Prussia and the Roman Catholic Church. The Prussian Government has ordered an inquiry into the complaints of farmers that land is overtaxed.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

AN incendiary fire at Manistee, Mich., destroyed the Union school and its library, the loss being \$45,000. Forty-five boys, employed as helpers by the Great Western Glass Company at St. Louis, struck for higher wages, throwing out of work seventy-five men dependent in performing their duties upon the services of the boys. The Atchison Road has raised the price of limited first-class tickets from the Missouri River to San Francisco to \$50, and to Los Angeles to \$40. The Atchison, in carrying freight to California, has to pay to the Southern Pacific full contract rates for the use of the track from Mohave to San Francisco. A freight train was derailed east of Wyandotte, Kan., by spikes being pulled out of the ties and fish-plates taken off the rails. Fireman Ben Horton and brakeman George Carlisle were instantly killed, and Engineer J. H. Fowler seriously injured. Mr. H. M. Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific, has offered \$2,500 reward for the arrest of the parties who caused the wreck.

GEORGE E. GRAHAM, the wife-murderer, was taken from the jail at Springfield, Mo., by a mob of 300 men, and strung up to a tree. When the mob unlocked Graham's cell he greeted them with the remark: "You can hang me, but by G-d you can't scare me." The whole affair was conducted very quietly.

THE House Committee on Labor has agreed to report the Crain educational bill as a substitute for the Willis-Blair bill. The Crain bill appropriates \$7,500,000 a year for ten years from the receipts of the sales of public lands for popular education within the States on the basis of illiteracy.

GERONIMO'S band has attacked several ranches near Imuris, Mexico. It completely destroyed all the buildings at Casita, a small way-station near Imuris, on the Sonora Railroad, killing fifteen persons, all Mexicans. A company of soldiers were sent after the Indians. Two soldiers were killed. The Indians were moving in the direction of the Sierra Madre Mountains.

It is officially announced at Paris that Greece, yielding to the advice of France to refrain from war, will at once disarm. The statement is confirmed by London advices. The Greek Chamber of Deputies has been convoked. The combined fleet of the Powers which had assembled to coerce Greece has departed.

THE postoffice appropriation bill was reported to the Senate on the 26th of April. Washington C. Whitthorne (Tenn.), the successor of Judge Jackson, was sworn, and took his seat. Senator Van Wyck (Neb.) addressed the Senate in support of the interstate commerce bill. His speech consisted mainly of an arraignment of Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington, who had, he said, according to their own testimony, moved on State Legislatures. The courts and Congress, unblinking, purchasing judges and legislators, Senator Blair (N. H.) addressed the Senate in support of his proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages. In the course of his speech he said that it was less possible for the Republican party to remain permanently three-fourths for prohibition and one-fourth against it than it once was for the nation to remain permanently one-half slave and one-half free. W. T. Howard was nominated to the Senate for Postmaster at Peoria, Ill. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Springer introduced a bill to establish a department of labor, with a commissioner and two assistants, the expense not to exceed \$100,000 per annum. The committee on Pacific Railroads reported to the House the bill formulated by the sub-committee providing for an extension of seventy years of the bonded debt of the Pacific Railroads to the Government. The bill makes provision for the payments of the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads to the Government after the following plan: To the present debt is added the interest that would accrue during the lifetime (eleven years) of the existing bonds, assuming that no further payments are made by the companies, and the total divided into 140 equal payments, which are represented by a series of bonds falling due semi-annually, the last bond maturing seventy years after issue. The average annual payments by the companies would reach nearly \$1,000,000, which, it is estimated, would amount to a sum greater than the principal of the debt before the existing bonds would mature.

A Learned Definition.

"What are chilled plows, papa?" asked the little son of an agricultural professor. "Oh, my son," was the wise reply, "they are plows which have stood out in furrow all winter."—*Burlington Free Press.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$4.50	@ 6.25
HOGS.....	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.34	@ .96
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.31 1/2	@ .92 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.45	@ .47
OATS—Western.....	.34	@ .42
PORK—Mess.....	10.50	@ 11.00
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	6.00	@ 6.25
Good Shipping.....	5.00	@ 5.50
Common.....	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4.00	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Extra Spring.....	4.75	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.78	@ .78 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.36 1/2	@ .37 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .30
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.24	@ .25
Fine Dairy.....	.16	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.....	.11	@ .12
Skimmed Flats.....	.06	@ .07
EGGS—Fresh.....	.12	@ 12 1/2
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.48	@ .53
PORK—Mess.....	9.00	@ 9.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.79	@ .80
CORN—No. 2.....	.36	@ .38
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .29 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	.66	@ .67
PORK—New Mess.....	9.00	@ 9.25
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.88	@ .89
CORN—No. 2.....	.39	@ .40
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@ .32
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.88	@ .88 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.33	@ .34
OATS—Mixed.....	.29	@ .30
PORK—New Mess.....	9.25	@ 9.75
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.88 1/2	@ .89 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.36	@ .38
OATS—No. 2.....	.32	@ .33
PORK—Mess.....	9.00	@ 10.00
LIVE HOGS.....	4.00	@ 4.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 5.75
SHEEP.....	3.25	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.85	@ .86
CORN—No. 2.....	.33	@ .34
OATS—No. 2.....	.33	@ .37
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.75	@ 5.50
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.50
SHEEP.....	2.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.87	@ .88
CORN—No. 2.....	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@ .31
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Fair.....	4.75	@ 6.00
Common.....	4.00	@ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	4.00	@ 5.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.90	@ .92
CORN—Yellow.....	.44	@ .45
CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.50

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

MR. BUTLER introduced a bill in the Senate on the 26th inst. authorizing the President to retire certain army officers. The Senate, in executive session, rejected the proposed treaty to reopen the Well and L'Abra claims against Mexico. Among the Senate confirmations were a number of Western men for various offices. Included in the same was Zach Montgomery to be Assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department. The majority of the Ways and Means Committee reported to the House of Representatives a joint resolution to give notice of the termination of the Hawaiian treaty. The minority only expressed its dissent. Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, from the Committee on Education, reported a Senate bill to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effects upon the human system in the Military and Naval Academies, and in the Indian and public schools of the Territories and of the District of Columbia. A bill to give honorably discharged soldiers the preference in public appointments was introduced in the House. A favorable report was made on Mr. Anderson's bill for the adjustment of Kansas land grants.

SENATOR MORGAN, of Alabama, introduced in the Senate, on April 21, his bill of last December directing the Attorney General to bring suit in equity against Benjamin Well in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to determine whether the award made by the United States and Mexican Mixed Commission, or any part of it, was secured by fraud, and to recover the money which may have been paid to Well; also a similar bill with respect to the awards made to the L'Abra Silver Mining Company. By a vote of 45 to 15 the Senate confirmed the nomination of William C. West, of Kentucky, for Governor of Utah. In the House of Representatives a bill was reported to pension Union soldiers who were prisoners during the late war. The Library Committee reported to the House a bill for the erection of a monument over the grave of Gen. Daniel Morgan. The House adopted a resolution calling on the Commissioner of Agriculture for information as to the amount of wheat and corn on hand in this country, where it is located, the number of acres of winter and spring wheat now in the ground, the amount likely to be required for exportation, and other information on the subject.

A BILL appropriating \$15,000 in aid of a national monument at Plymouth, Mass., passed the Senate April 22. The bill taxing railroad lands was discussed without action. The Senate confirmed, among other nominations, those of W. S. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury, and E. Gross, Governor of New Mexico. The nomination of A. B. Keith, Postmaster at Denison, Iowa, was rejected. The Senate removed the injunction of secrecy from the report in the case of George Wise, nominated to be Postmaster at Hamburg, Iowa. Wise brought charges of peevishness and inefficiency against Coolbaugh, the incumbent, and the bill was removed. The committee report submits evidence furnished by Coolbaugh, which, it says, completely disproves Wise's charges. The committee advises the rejection of Wise's nomination. The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill, adopted a clause appropriating \$121,800 for the improvement of the Mississippi River. The House passed the Adams bill relating to the oaths of ship-masters, owners, or factors on making entries or reports. President Cleveland sent to both houses a special message urging the creation of a commission of labor, charged with the consideration and settlement of controversies between capital and labor, to be engrated upon the Bureau of Labor.

THE President's message on the labor question came up in the House on the 23d, and was referred to the Committee on Labor, with instructions to report on or before May 15. Mr. Butterworth moved the reference to the committee of the whole, but the proposition was rejected by a vote of 147 to 77. The struggle over the reference of the bill gave rise to a lively debate. Mr. Butterworth attacked the President's message and charged the Democrats with fishing for votes among laboring men. Mr. Randall defended the President. He declared that there was not a word in the message that appealed in any particular to any party, or any set, or any class of men in the United States. On the contrary, it appealed to Congress as a body of American citizens wishing for the public welfare. Messrs. Weaver (Iowa), Gibson (V. Va.), O'Neill (Mo.), McCreary (Ky.), and Springer (Ill.) supported the motion to refer to the Committee on Labor, and Mr. Reed (Maine) opposed it. The House, at the instigation of Mr. Voorhees, delegate from Washington Territory, adopted a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether any ex-member of the House having the privilege of the floor is agent or attorney for any corporation interested in any claim or bill now pending. The Senate was not in session.

BILLS to permit the Covington and Cincinnati Road to bridge the Ohio River, and to punish robbery and horse-stealing in Indian Territory, passed the House of Representatives April 21. This was the only work performed by the House on that day that is worth recording. The Senate did nothing, not being in session.

Longfellow's First Poem.

He was thirteen years old when, after hearing a story about an Indian fight years before at Lovell's Pond, there appeared in the *Portland Gazette* a poem on that event. The last verse will answer as a specimen:

They died in their glory, surrounded by fame,
And victory's loud trumpet their death did proclaim.

They are dead, but they live in each patriot's breast,
And their names are engraven on honor's bright crest.

Other boys of thirteen have written better verses, and their "only interest lies in their being the first of his printed." With a trembling and misgiving heart he had dropped them into the printing office letter-box. On the evening of the publication of the paper he stood shivering in the November air, casting many a glance at the windows as they trembled with the jar of the ink-balls and the press, but afraid to venture in. His sister, who had been let into the secret, shared the impatience with which next morning he watched his father slowly unfolding the damp sheet and holding it before the wood fire, and then reading the paper, but, if he saw the verses signed "Henry," saying nothing of them. At last they got hold of it. To the boy's inexpressible delight the poem was there, and he read and reread it with immense satisfaction. In the evening he went with his father to a neighbor's, and the talk turned upon poetry. "Did you see the piece in the paper to-day?" asked the neighbor. "Very stiff; remarkably stiff. Moreover, it is all borrowed, every word of it." The boy would gladly have sunk through the floor, and his pillow was wet with his tears that night. It was his first encounter with the "critic," but it did not discourage him. From time to time other pieces appeared in the *Gazette*, and he wrote a carrier's New Year's address; but "they are not worth reprinting." Although he himself won a wider fame than Bryant, his early efforts were not as successful. Bryant's "Thanatopsis" being regarded as unexcelled by few, if any, of his later poems.

AN AWFUL DEED.

A New Jersey Mother, While in a Religious Frenzy, Slays Four of Her Children.

She Says She Did It to Save Them from Pain and Sorrow—A Sickening Recital.

[Keyport (N. J.) special.]

Mrs. Fannie Smith, the wife of a farmer living about seven miles south of this place, became insane this morning, took a dose of poison, and crushed in the heads of four of her children with an ax. The youngest child died immediately and the others are not expected to live till morning. Mrs. Smith also is very low and will probably die.

The family consists of J. Monroe Smith, the father, about 55 years old; the mother, who is 43 years of age; and their six children—19, 18, 13, 11, 7 and 4 years old respectively.

Last night the family retired rather earlier than usual, so Mrs. Smith arose about 5 o'clock this morning and roused her husband at the same hour. Their breakfast had been prepared by a colored woman who had been in the family's service for years. After eating, Mrs. Smith left her husband in the kitchen and went out to the hen-house. Mr. Smith followed her, in a few moments, to a hot-house, which was about 100 yards away from the house. In the hen-house Mrs. Smith took out of her pocket a package of rat poison which she bought and concealed over three years ago. She swallowed a large dose of the poison, and threw the box away. On her way back to the house she picked up a large ax, which she concealed beneath her dress.

Entering the house she went first to the bed-chamber of the four-year-old daughter, Edna, who was quietly sleeping. She took the ax from under her dress and brought it down with terrible effect on the child's head. She did this three times, until she saw that the little curly head was split open. Then she left, and entered the bedroom of her son Rufus, thirteen years old. She struck him three or four blows on the head with the back of her ax, which laid the side of his head open. Next she turned her attention to her eleven-year-old daughter Bessie, whom she found on her knees praying. The child seemed to know that her turn had come, as she had witnessed the attack on the others. She lifted up her hands imploringly and begged her mother in a faltering voice to spare her, but this had no effect on the frenzied woman, for she let the ax come down on the poor child's head with as much force as at first, and a moment later her third victim was lying on the floor with her skull fractured. A moment later she had struck Alida, another of her children.

The sound of the child's voice had reached the ears of Bettie Beldo, the aged colored housekeeper, who ran to the child's assistance up-stairs. Mrs. Smith had just completed her bloody work, but she was still in a frenzy of excitement. She turned on the old woman and raised her ax with the intent of adding another victim to the list. Bettie turned and ran down stairs, pursued by the woman, who now began to show her insanity by howling at the top of her voice. Finding that she could not overtake the colored woman Mrs. Smith threw the blood-stained ax after her, but it struck the wall, and the colored woman ran out of the house screaming with terror.

The insane woman picked up her fearful weapon again, and retraced her steps up the stairs to the room where her eighteen-year-old daughter was. This girl had seen some of the tragedy, picked up the baby, two years old, and fled to the apartment for safety. She had not time to lock the door when her mother, with the ax raised above her head, was upon her. Then a fearful struggle began. The girl knew that her mother meant death, and all her energies were roused to keep the door fast till assistance would come. She threw her body against the door, while Mrs. Smith struggled to break it in. Finally the brave girl succeeded in turning the key. Then she laid down the baby, and hurried away to tell her father of what had occurred, while the mother was trying to batter down the door with the ax.

The girl met her father and Bettie Beldo hastening from the hot-house to the scene of the tragedy. The husband ran up the stairs. The insane woman turned with rage, and raised her weapon, but at sight of him she cowered and let it fall nervously to the floor. Then she fell down herself, and groveled at his feet. Tears sprang into the man's eyes, and trickled down his cheeks as he cried:

"Fannie, what made you kill my children?"

Without any apparent sorrow for her terrible work she answered calmly:

"Why, Monroe, I was told by God to do so, and I obeyed His commands."

Then getting upon her knees and looking up into her sorrowful husband's face, she said:

"I know I did wrong, but it was the only thing to be done to save them from hell."

Mr. Smith could say nothing. He was completely prostrated by the blow he received from his wife's actions. When spoken to by a reporter he begged to be left alone with his misery. He would repeatedly ask how his children were, and the doctors would give him very little encouragement. The neighbors vainly tried to arouse him, but he would not pay any attention to them. The oldest daughter, who so nobly fought for her life, was found at a neighbor's house, whither she was taken after the affray. When asked when she first had any idea of her mother's work she said she heard her little sister scream. She ran in to her, and when she saw the ax in her mother's hand and one of her sister's dead she ran for the other room where the baby was, starting to go down-stairs. She was met by her mother, who chased her to the door. By main effort she closed the door, and in this way escaped.

Little Edna never breathed after the ax struck her. The other three children are in a very low condition, and the four doctors who are in attendance fear that they will be dead before morning. At this writing, 10 p. m., they fear that both the mother and children will die during the night. The poison that Mrs. Smith took appears to have just taken effect upon her and she is sinking rapidly.

How They Hang Men in England.

The convict condemned to death is locked up in a cell, much larger than an ordinary one, with two warders. His food and time of exercise are not habitually those of the ordinary prisoner. He wears his own clothes. He has a reserved seat in the chapel at the foot of the pulpit. The day before the execution he takes leave of his nearest relations. The chaplain, the priest, or the minister, who, like the doctor, visits him daily, if he so wishes, comes to his cell on the last day. He is not forced to receive religious comfort if he declines it. The doctor afterwards proceeds to the cell also. The governor and the chief warden are near there. A little while after his breakfast the hangman enters and pinions him. The small procession starts for the shed in the yard, where the scaffold has been built, with as little show as possible. You would pass twenty times before that shed and not notice it. The prisoner is made to stand on a sliding floor. A high wooden chair is at hand should he or she faint when he or she is fixed on it. The legs are then pinioned. The rope, descending from a short iron chain hooked in a beam, is taken by the executioner, who, as rapidly as possible, places its extremity, ending in a noose, around the convict's neck, and subsequently puts a white linen cap on his face. The floor gaps, and the convict drops into eternity. The doctor descends the steps leading under the scaffold and awaits the death. The convict remains hanging for a full hour. The object of the cap is to hide the features, which suddenly assume the most horrible aspect. The face turns black, the tongue comes out of the mouth, the lips swell, the eyes strike out of the sockets. Under the sliding floor is a coffin, and the hour having expired, the body is put in it. Then the inquest is held, and the coffin which has been filled with quicklime, is closed by a lid pierced with holes and taken to a lonely corner of the prison which is used as a graveyard for those who die by capital punishment. The corner is paved with large flags, each with some letters roughly cut in them indicating by initials those who have been buried there. One of them is raised, a trench is dug, and the coffin is lowered. Water is poured in it through the holes in the lid, earth and flag are refixed, and soon, owing to the moistened shroud of quicklime, which rapidly destroys body and coffin, the grave is ready to be used another time.

The hangman receives £10 for each execution, and only £5 should the convict be released at the ultimate hour.—*London Letter.*

Complicated Opening of a Romance.

About two years before the war, near a pretty and substantial residence near a prosperous little town, a beautiful young lady, about 14, was sleeping in a hammock swung from two stately oaks in a grove. She was a pretty picture of innocence and grace, and won the admiration of passers. In a meadow to the rear a fat, meek-eyed cow reclined in the shade, ruminating the food she had gathered in the cool of the morning. But what has the cow to do with the sleeping girl? is propounded; well, wait and see. Across the road from the house, the girl, and cow is a meadow, a branch running through it, and coming up the branch is a boy with a gun. When within 100 yards of the girl, and about 150 yards from the cow, a bird flew up and sailed in the air toward the cow; the boy fired at the bird, which flew on unhurt, but the cow received a pretty strong dose of shot. She immediately arose in fright, dashed through the grove, caught the girl and hammock on her horns, and rushed with her shrieking victim about the lot. The terrified girl became silent, and the crowd of relatives and friends in pursuit thought that she was dead. The wild fury of the cow as she rushed around soon tore the netting loose, and the girl dropped unconsciously to the ground unhurt. She was picked up and taken into the house, and on examination only a few minor bruises were found. The boy, thinking he was the innocent cause of the killing of the young girl, disappeared. All trace of him vanished. It was thought that he had perished by his own hand; but about six years after the war, a travel-stained stranger was in the town inquiring for persons, most of whom had been swept away by the war. After a long search the stranger found an old man on a load of wood, and in conversation with him learned where one of the parties he was in search of lived, a few miles out of town. He went there, made himself known, and turned out to be the boy of the gun. The people he found were father and mother, who had mourned him dead for eight years. The boy had been in South America for eight years, got rich, and, yearning for the love of the old folks, returned to the desolated home of his childhood, and made his loved ones comfortable. For the first time then, hearing that the girl was uninjured, he called on her, found her pretty, good, and a first-class home woman. He put in with a will, got her heart as his own, and the old folks' consent, and has been for the last twelve or fourteen years one of the leading men of his section. This is a fact.—*Americus (Ga.) Recorder.*

Round the Earth in Twenty-Four Hours.

A London paper asserts that the highest velocity yet imparted to a cannon ball is 1,626 feet per second, equal to a mile in 3.2 seconds. The velocity of the earth at the equator, due to rotation on its axis, is 1,000 miles per hour, or a mile in 3.6 seconds; thus, if a cannon ball were fired due west, and could maintain its initial velocity, it would beat the sun in its apparent journey around the earth.

GRAHAM STRUNG UP.

A Mob Secures the Keys to the Prisoner's Cell and Drag Him Out by a Rope.

He Is Then Taken to the Molloy Farm and Hanged to an Oak Tree.

The clatter of horses' hoofs upon the streets leading to the Court House, a short time before daylight, says a Springfield (Mo.) dispatch, told the few who were at that hour awaiting developments that another chapter was to be enacted in the Graham tragedy. It was no false alarm, as the one hundred and fifty horsemen, with masks over their faces, with shotguns, rifles, and revolvers poised, and riding at full gallop, told. The accuracy of the movements of the men showed that they were thoroughly drilled and knew what was to be done.

The entrance to the streets leading to the jail were quickly guarded, and every pedestrian who made his appearance was halted and made to throw up his hands.

A spring-wagon was part of the outfit of the lynching party. The wagon was halted in front of the jail door, and a few men heavily armed, and carrying in their hands rope and sledgehammers, knocked at the front door. The Sheriff was asleep and answered their call.

Upon opening the door he was seized by the men, who demanded the keys to Graham's cell. He attempted to equivocate, but was revolved by thrusting a revolver into his resistance was folly, and he told them where to get the keys. They then went to the cell and opened the door. Graham was in his bunk and was commanded to get up. He was at first infuriated and replied with oaths. "You can hang me, but by G—d you can't scare me," he exclaimed. He was silenced by the muzzle of a rifle thrust in his face. He dressed himself, and when the rope was placed around his neck, broke down and wept bitterly. The leader of the party, a man by the name of the party, demanded a true statement of the killing of Sarah Graham. He recovered his composure, and with something of his old audacity replied that when he got out he would give them a "straight talk."

He was led out of the jail at the end of the rope, placed in the wagon, and the grim procession moved in a northerly direction. About two miles north of the city the cavalcade halted by a small scrub oak tree. Graham was asked if he had anything further to say with regard to the killing of his wife. He reiterated his statement that neither Mrs. Molloy nor Cora Lee was implicated in the murder. A cloth was tied over his face, his hands were bound behind him, as the rope was thrown over a limb of the stunted tree. A dozen strong arms in a twinkling dangled the body of the wife-murderer in mid-air. He was literally strangled to death, and when the lynchers departed and the spectators on the outskirts ventured to the spot, a pitiable sight met their gaze. Fanned to his back was a note explanatory of the act. It was well composed, and written in a legible hand. The closing paragraphs are as follows:

"We heartily welcome all strangers to citizenship who are pure of purpose and act in good faith, but we give this as a warning to ex-convicts and murderers who may hereafter invade our country to impose on our credulity. We also give warning that anyone who persecutes or threatens the life of a citizen, or who dares to discover the actors in this tragedy, will be surely and speedily dispatched to hell, where all things are revealed to the curious. In justice to the memory of Sarah Graham, a loving wife and dear mother, whose life was sacrificed at the altar of Greed, we subscribe ourselves,

"CITIZENS OF GREENE COUNTY.
N. B.—To Sheriff Donnell: Keep your mouth shut. If you recognize any of you will die the death of a dog."

Graham and His Crime.

Graham, who was evidently a moral monstrosity, was accused of the murder of his wife, and the subsequent disposal of her body by throwing it into a well on the farm of Mrs. Emma Molloy, the noted temperance evangelist. Graham had lived at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he married the woman he killed. For some of his infirmary of the statutes of Missouri, he was sentenced to the penitentiary at Michigan City. While there Mrs. Molloy became interested in the man, and when his last term expired made an effort to reform him. She gave him employment, and while thus engaged he became acquainted with Cora Lee, Mrs. Molloy's adopted daughter. He proposed marriage, assuring the two women that his first wife had secured a divorce while he was in prison. This she had done, but they were afterward remarried. Mrs. Molloy and Cora Lee were satisfied that Graham was free of matrimonial entanglements, and Cora was permitted to marry Graham. The first wife, who had been deserted in Fort Wayne, soon learned of Graham's last marriage, and a prosecution followed in Springfield for bigamy. Graham, to free himself of this trouble, induced his first wife to leave Fort Wayne and meet him in St. Louis, whence he was to take her to Springfield and endeavor to reach some solution of the trouble. After leaving St. Louis, Mrs. Graham was never again seen alive by anyone who knew her. Graham killed her to free himself of the prosecution for bigamy. Her relatives agitated the matter after her disappearance until the Springfield authorities made search and found her body in the abandoned well on the Molloy farm. Graham and Cora Lee were at once arrested for the crime, and Mrs. Molloy was taken into custody as she stepped from a train at Springfield on her return from a professional visit to St. Louis. The preliminary examination resulted in the holding of Graham as principal and the two women as accessories. Graham made several statements that implicated the two women, but his love of notoriety evidently induced him to write the letters published, and but little credence is given them, as the man was entirely unreliable and never told the truth if he could in any way avoid it.

FIENDS WRECK A TRAIN.

A Loaded Missouri Pacific Freight Train Precipitated into the River Near Wyandotte, Kan.—Two Men Dashed to Death.

A most diabolical outrage was perpetrated near Wyandotte, Kansas, says a dispatch from that place. The spikes were drawn from two rails on the Missouri Pacific, and a freight train was precipitated into the river, killing the fireman and head brakeman.

The accident occurred half a mile south of the Wyandotte depot at a point where the track comes around a lofty bluff that rises precipitously from the bank of the Kaw River. The train arrived on time and passed the station without stopping. Five minutes later it dashed round the fatal point, the rails spread, the engine lurched, and with a bound rolled over on its side. Two heartrending cries were heard above the crash of the collision, then the sound of escaping steam, and in another instant the wreck was in flames.

The conductor and rear brakeman, who came upon the scene as soon as they could, met the engineer, J. H. Fowler, wading out of the Kaw River, into which he had been thrown when the engine turned over. The Wyandotte fire department quenched the flames, and when the smoke had cleared away a shocking sight was presented. The fireman, Ben T. Horton, lay on his back, with his head toward the river. The lower part of his body was covered by the cab, while the blood gushed from his nose and mouth and formed in pools on the river bank. A few feet away, partly covered by the tender, lay the body of George Carlisle, the head brakeman, his face covered with blood. The lives of both were extinct, death having been caused almost instantly by the escaping steam and scalding water.

An examination confirmed the first impression that the wreck was the work of train wreckers. The spikes had been drawn the length of two rails on the side of the track nearest the river. The fish-plates had also been removed, leaving the rails absolutely without protection, so that when the engineer ran upon the first pair they spread. The wreckers had apparently done their work deliberately, and with the knowledge that loss of life would result. The fish-plates, together with the bolts which held them, and fifty-two drawn spikes, were lying beside the track.

Three men were seen lurking in the vicinity a short time before the train passed, and are supposed to be the guilty parties.

The Missouri Pacific officials offer a reward of \$2,500 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the parties, and \$1,000 for information that will lead to the conviction of any one of them. The Knights of Labor also talk strongly of offering a reward.

A REMEDY FOR STRIKES.

President Cleveland Recommends the Creation of a Commission to Settle Labor Disputes.

The Workingman Should Be Properly Represented at Washington—Message to Congress.

The President sent the following message on the subject of the labor troubles to Congress on the 22d of April:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The Constitution imposes on the President the duty of recommending to the consideration of Congress from time to time such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. I am so deeply impressed with the importance of immediately and thoughtfully meeting the problem which recent events and a present condition have thrust upon us, involving the settlement of disputes arising between our laboring men and their employers, that I am constrained to recommend to Congress legislation upon this serious and pressing subject. Under our form of government the value of labor as an element of national prosperity should be distinctly recognized, and the welfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care. In a country which offers to all its citizens the highest attainment of social and political distinction its workmen cannot justly or safely be considered as irrevocably consigned to the limits of a class and entitled to no attention and showed no protest against neglect.

The laboring man, bearing in his hand an indispensable contribution to our growth and progress, may well insist with manly courage and as a right upon the same recognition from those who make our laws as is accorded to any other citizen having a valuable interest in charge and his reasonable demand should be met in such a spirit of appreciation and fairness as to induce a contented and patriotic co-operation in the achievement of a grand national destiny. While the real interests of labor are not promoted by a resort to threats and violent manifestations, and while those who, under the pretext of an advocacy of the claims of labor, wantonly attack the rights of capital, and for selfish purposes or the love of disorder sow seeds of violence and discontent, should neither be encouraged nor conciliated, all legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken, with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands or gaining partisan advantage.

The present condition of the relations between labor and capital are far from satisfactory. The discontent of the employed is due in a large degree to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers and the alleged discriminations in favor of capital as an object of governmental attention. It must also be conceded that laboring men are not always careful to avoid causeless and unjustifiable disturbances. Though the importance of a better accord between the two classes is apparent, it must be borne in mind that any effort in that direction by the Federal Government must be greatly limited by constitutional restrictions. There are many grievances which legislation by Congress cannot redress, and many conditions which cannot by such means be reformed.

I am satisfied, however, that something may be done under Federal authority to prevent the disturbances which so often arise by disputes between employer and employed, and which at times seriously threaten the business interests of the country; and, in my opinion, the proper theory on which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as the means of settling these difficulties. But I suggest that, instead of arbitrators chosen in the heat of conflicting claims and after each dispute shall arise, there be created a commission of labor consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the Government, charged with the duty of settling the disputes by arbitration, and, among other duties, with the consideration and settlement, when possible, of all controversies between labor and capital. A commission thus organized would have the advantage of being a stable body, and its members, as they gained experience, would constantly improve in their ability to deal intelligently and usefully with the questions which might be submitted to them. If arbitrators are chosen for temporary service as each dispute arises, experience and familiarity with much that is involved in the question will be lacking; extreme partisanship and bias will be the qualifications sought on either side, and frequent complaints of unfairness and partiality will be inevitable.

The imposition upon a Federal court of a duty foreign to the judicial function, as the selection of an arbitrator in such cases, is at least of doubtful propriety. The establishment by Federal authority of such a commission would be a just and sensible recognition of the value of labor and of its right to be represented in the departments of the Government. So far as its conciliatory offices shall have relation to disturbances which interfere with transit and commerce between the States its existence would be justified under the provisions of the Constitution which give to Congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. And, in the frequent disputes of less extent, and the consequences of which are confined within State limits, and threaten domestic violence, the interposition of such a commission might be tendered upon the application of the Legislature or Executive of a State, under the constitutional provision which requires the General Government to protect each of the States against domestic violence.

If such a commission were fairly organized the loss of a loss of popular support and sympathy resulting from a refusal to submit to so peaceful an instrumentality would constrain both parties to such disputes to invoke its interference and abide by its decisions. There would also be good reason to hope that the very existence of such an agency would invite application to it for advice and counsel, frequently resulting in the avoidance of contention and misunderstanding. If the usefulness and such a commission's decisions, much encouragement is derived from the conceded good that has been accomplished by the railroad commissions which have been organized in many of the States, which, having little more than advisory power, have exerted a most salutary influence in the settlement of disputes between conflicting interests.

In July, 1884, by a law of Congress a bureau of labor was established and placed in charge of a commissioner of labor, who is required to collect information upon the subject of labor, its relations with capital, the hours of labor and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity. The commission which I suggest could easily be engrafted upon the bureau thus already organized by the addition of two more commissioners, and by supplementing the duties now imposed upon it by such other powers and functions as would permit the commissioners to act as arbitrators when necessary between labor and capital, under such limitations and upon such occasions as should be deemed proper and useful. Power should also be distinctly conferred upon this bureau to investigate the causes of all disputes as they occur, whether submitted for arbitration or not, so that information may always be at hand to aid legislation on the subject when necessary and desirable.

GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion, April 22, 1886.

"Ha, ha! That's a good one on women," laughed Mr. Dulman the other morning. "What tickles you now?" asked Mrs. Dulman. "Why, ha, ha! A Canadian doctor says more than half the women are fools!" "Yes," replied Mrs. Dulman, wearily, "I fancy he's right. Most women marry!"

LEOPOLD SCHENCK, editor of the German edition of *Puck*, died at Aiken, S. C., and his body was cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I.

The tolls from extra telegraphing on account of the strike, it is estimated, put \$200,000 into the pocket of Jay Gould inside of eight weeks.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

About eighty Coldwater people have been converted by the Salvation Army.

Grant Rogers, of Adrian, has succeeded in writing 3,243 words on a postal card.

Missaukee County has five well-equipped logging railroads in operation.

The proposition for bonding Lake County for \$2,500 for new county buildings at Baldwin was defeated.

A Hudson man has seventy-five old reliable White Leghorn hens that have laid 1,582 eggs the past month.

The Globe Flouring Mills, of Tecumseh, have been running on a 5,000 barrel order, to be shipped to Ireland.

A wealthy farmer of Blackman has been arrested on a charge of cruelty to animals for going off on a prolonged spree, leaving his horses unfed, two of which died from starvation.

Isaac Rayxin, of Flint, has a bust of Lincoln, made of redeemed greenbacks, which were macerated by the Government, after which the pulp was pressed and molded to form the likeness.

The committee on the location of the central soldiers and sailors' reunion has unanimously decided to hold the meeting at Owosso, Aug. 11, 12, and 13. Citizens have subscribed \$3,000.

Judge Hugh McCurdy's residence, at Corunna, has been destroyed by fire, together with valuable Masonic manuscripts, papers, books, and furniture. The financial loss is \$20,000; insurance, \$4,000.

A fire broke out in the dry kiln of Gardner & Peterson's stove mill, at Reed City, by which it was entirely consumed. This is the third time it has burned within three years. The origin is unknown.

The Rev. J. B. Little, a prominent Presbyterian divine of Adrian, who had just returned from a temporary charge at Santa Barbara, Cal., has accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church at Davenport, Iowa.

Henry Wilson, a colored man, at Flint, was arrested and confessed to having murdered his seven-year-old daughter, because, he said, the child had been terribly misused by its step-mother, and he couldn't stand it to see the little thing suffer; so he put her out of misery by forcing down her throat a quantity of carbolic acid.

For the April crop report the Secretary of State has received reports from 673 townships, the majority being from the southern tier of counties. The condition of wheat in the southern counties is 87 and in the northern 93 per cent., but correspondents state it is too early to make a satisfactory estimate. The roots are believed to be in good condition, notwithstanding alternate freezes and thaws. Ten per cent. of clover is winter-killed, the condition of the remainder being 92 per cent. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed from August to March is 2,024,524, or 39 per cent of last year's crop.

The use of cocaine is becoming too prevalent. A bank cashier named MacDonald and J. A. Fisk, proprietor of the City Laundry, of Detroit, are the two latest victims. Fisk began using cocaine last summer for catarrh by painting his nostrils with it, and later took it internally. A few days ago he was removed to Harper Hospital for treatment. He is full of vagaries, alternately imagining that he is the Almighty, and again asserting that he has been raised from the dead. MacDonald wandered to Toronto while suffering from mental aberration caused by the drug. Several other more or less prominent Detroiters are said to be in a bad way from using the drug.

The Greenbackers of this State held a conference at Lansing the 13th inst. The Executive Committee of the State Central Committee was reorganized and resolutions offered and adopted inviting laboring men to unite with them in the common cause of relieving labor of the burdens now imposed upon it, that of producing all and paying all and still being denied every luxury that capital enjoys. On making the call for the next convention general enough to include all parties who believe with them, it was also resolved, "that this conference is in deep sympathy with the Knights of Labor and all the laboring classes in their struggle for life, liberty and bread," with only one dissenting vote. A resolution indorsing the issue of gold and silver certificates was tabled.

The Detroit Assessors are considering an addition to their books, directly involving nearly \$6,000,000 in that city and indirectly affecting \$20,000,000 throughout the State. Outside banks were restricted—in many States by usury laws and in others by a slack demand—from loaning their funds at more than six per cent. The development of the northern part of the State took about \$15,000,000 of this outside money into the State. In Detroit about \$6,000,000 was invested. Local mortgages amounting to many million dollars pay their full rates, but the foreign ones do not: The reason why this enormous sum escaped taxation was that the law provided no means for collecting the tax after it was levied. The lender being a resident of another State, had nothing here on which levy could be made. It is believed that recent changes of the law have provided a means for reaching foreign mortgages, and it is intended to make up a case to test and settle the matter.

Now there is something which is really worth making a note of. It is said that if a piece of charcoal is laid on a burn the pain will subside immediately, and if left upon the burn for an hour, will cure it. This seems almost incredible, but as a piece of charcoal is readily procurable it should be kept in every house for immediate use and its efficacy tested.

RECENTLY we sent statements to a large number of delinquent subscribers. If we had what is due us, yes, one-half of what is due, we should feel very much gratified and would be enabled to treat all our readers better by giving them a better paper. We hope that all who received a statement will pay us a part of the account if it is impossible to pay the whole. An exchange truly says: "It is an experience of publishers that too many people are apt to think it matters but little whether the newspaper bill is promptly paid or not—that it is a small sum and is of but little consequence. This is not because subscribers are unwilling to pay, but rather because they are negligent. Each one imagines because his indebtedness only amounts to a small sum, the publisher cannot be in want of it, without for a moment thinking that the income of a paper is made up of just such small amounts, and that the aggregate of all subscriptions is by no means an inconsiderable sum of money."

OUT AROUND.

Lake Shore.

I wish to announce to the public in general, and to the Lake Shore in particular, that "Pete" Chaffee, pastor and overseer of the Advent Church edifice of Ventura, will lecture, exhort, or otherwise explain to the people what his views and ideas of the scriptures are. He cannot do the subject justice in one night but he thinks that in about three evenings he can convince the most skeptical. He claims to have the consent of the District Board of District No. 8, to hold forth in the school house and has appointed to meet the intelligent public on the evenings of the first, second, and third of May. We hope to see a goodly number out to hear Mr. Chaffee expound scripture and give his views. We expect to receive food for thought. Then again he may bring along his magic lantern and give us some views. We understand that it is all free so come right along and you will see what you will see. Now, Mr. Editor, this is not an advertisement and you must not charge it up to me as such. It is only a little friendly push.... It is pleasing to us to see "Free Lance" sling one good, sharp, heavy sand at that "other fellow" who has only slippery quick sand to sling back. But you can't most always tell what the soil will be after they have dug a while. It might be a good plan to ring their noses. C. O. D

West Olive.

A. Mr. Wheeler and family, who for a while lived near here, but of late at or in the vicinity of Ravenna, Muskegon county, have been here a few days visiting Mr. Gokey's family.... A man who has been cutting wood the past winter for Mr. Irish, Mr. Carroll, has gone back home to Grand Rapids. He talks of investing in land here before long.... Thos. Burton, who has been at the same business off and on, has gone, for a while, to Casco, to look after the welfare of his mother.... Old lady Trowbridge, who has been visiting out here awhile has returned to Holland City. Mr. Dresse, her son-in-law, who, for a while, was not expected to live, apparently having the consumption, after using the Shaker Extract and Pills, is getting around again.... Mrs. Wm. Marble and little daughter have started for a visit to Fowlerville, their former residence.... Mr. Benj. Avery, and wife have for the time being moved into Mr. Walker's house on the Grand Haven road near the former's farm, until their house is built.... Mr. L. Saell has moved into one of Mr. Cady's tenant houses.... Mr. C. Verwy's family have returned from their visit abroad.... Mr. Geo. O. Barlow, Sr., has the sale of plows, drags, cultivators, etc. here now.... Rev. Mr. Rible has closed his evening meetings at Robinson where he has had good success. He will probably have a class numbering from thirty-five to forty.... Mr. Souter, fruit tree agent, etc., has just arrived for the purpose of supplying his orders here....

Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Subjects: Morning, "Christ's First Miracle—Water made into Wine." Evening, "The Bible on Wine Drinking." Congregational singing. Opening Anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer-meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Brock, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 8:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "The Forgiveness of Sin." Afternoon, "The Precious Things obtained through pressure." In the evening a sermon will be preached in English.

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. Sunday school at 8:45. Subjects: Morning, "God Shall be Saved." Afternoon, "Thou Himself Preaching the Gospel." Evening, Mission Prayer-meeting.

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m. Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Class-meeting at close of morning service, and at 7 p. m. Teachers meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All the seats are free. Subjects: Morning, "The Name of Jesus." Evening, "The Importance of Standing Fast in the Liberty of Christ."

Card of Thanks.

I hereby tender my thanks to my neighbors and friends for their assistance during the late fire which destroyed my residence. It was owing to their very efficient services that my barn and its contents were not destroyed. B. VAN LENTE, HOLLAND, Mich., April 29, 1886.

A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the Ranch and Cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 First Mortgage 6 per cent 10 Year Bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the Farmer as well as the Banker, the Clerk and mechanic as well as the Millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

This Company issues certificates of indebtedness in One and Five Dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 Gold Bond, First mortgage, bearing 6 per cent interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the Company's Office, at 145 Broadway, N. Y.

The remaining \$50 due on the Bond being payable to the Company in monthly installments not exceeding \$5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the Company give as a Bonus, Free, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of \$25.

Those desiring to buy their Bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent discount in \$100, \$500 or \$1000 Bonds and receive one, five or ten shares of stock Free. The Bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the Company, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, and this money received from sale of Bonds will be invested in Cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent upon the stock after paying 6 per cent on the Bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for Prospectuses and full information to The United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—"The N. Y. Financier."

Special Notices.

Headquarters for Oranges, Lemons, and Bananas at LANDER'S. 13-1f

WE are pleased to announce that we have secured the agency of the Celebrated Cleanable, Hardwood Leonard Refrigerators. R. KANTERS & SONS.

Millinery Goods.

Having closed out their last year's millinery goods we invite the ladies of Holland to come and examine our entire new stock. The great variety in Millinery Novelties is too numerous to make special mention of each novelty. Call early.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE. HOLLAND, Mich., April 29, 1886.

Do you want a good Refrigerator, one which can be kept sweet and clean year after year, and is the most elegant article of the kind in market? If so, call at R. Kanters & Sons' and ask to see the Leonard Hardwood Refrigerator.

Go To Lander's

for Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Spices, and all kinds of Groceries. Highest market price paid for Butter and Eggs. 13-1f

Meat.

At the People's Meat Market in the large meat cooler you can find the best and finest kinds of meats in the city. Call and see 13-2ts

GIVEN AWAY!

A beautiful piece of sheet music will be given to every customer purchasing two dollars' worth of goods at my dry goods store. The selection of music embraces "Flowers that Bloom in Spring," from the Mikado, "See-Saw Waltz," "Don't leave your Mother Tom," "Nanon Waltz," "Dream Faces," "I've got him on the List," and many others. Be sure and call early. D. BERTSCH. HOLLAND, Mich., April 29, 1886. 12-2t

Our regular line of pure fresh drugs and patent medicines is very full and we do not propose to be undersold. 12-2t. YATES & KANE.

For Sale!

Two Incubators (almost new) and a lot of fine chickens, etc., by W. I. J. BRUINSMAN, one mile south of Holland City. 13-2t

Headquarters for Hammocks, Fishing Tackle, and Base Ball goods. We have bought a large quantity of the above goods at bottom prices which we shall be happy to show you. 12-4t. YATES & KANE.

DON'T GO TO GRAND RAPIDS!

TO BUY YOUR

When you can buy them for the same price already sewed and ready to put down at the large Furniture Store of

MEYER, BROUWER & CO.

A New and Large Assortment of Wall Paper, Ceiling Decorations,

AND VERY FINE

CURTAINS

At Bottom Prices,

At MEYER, BROUWER & CO'S.

THE FINEST

Marble Top BED-ROOM SUITS,

PLUSH PARLOR SUITS,

Fancy Chairs and Lounges.

ORGANS VERY CHEAP!

The finest in the land at

MEYER, BROUWER & CO'S.

A New Line of Baby Carriages!

DOMESTIC, NEW HOME and other first class SEWING MACHINES.

A GOOD NEW SEWING MACHINE FOR \$20.00.

Good Goods and Low Prices can always be obtained at

MEYER, BROUWER & CO'S.

Easter, Birthday and Reward Cards very fine and very cheap. 12-2t. YATES & KANE.

Wanted!

Every body to know that they can get Photographs at Higgins' Gallery just as cheap and just as good as they can anywhere else, and that I am prepared to do copying in all its branches, even to a life size Oil Painting. Children's pictures a specialty. B. P. HIGGINS, Eighth St., near Fish. 12-1f

We have a large line of Paper and Envelopes bought direct from the factory which we can job at very low prices. Retail dealers are requested to call. 12-4t. YATES & KANE.

POULTRY!

Plymouth Rocks, White and Brown Leghorn Eggs, for setting purposes, for sale at reasonable figures. Inquire of W. J. DAVIDSON, 10-4t. Cor. Eleventh and Maple Sts.

Lucky Stars are union made. Peter Steketee & Co. Sole agents 9-3m

School Books, Blank Books, and fine stationery, Albums and Gold Pens, at rock bottom prices. 12-4t. YATES & KANE.

Lucky Star Cigar for Sale at Peter Steketee & Co. 9-3m

New Advertisements.

THE FINE BLOODED NORMAN STALLIONS

Marcus and Dick

Will be at the Sale Stable of H. BOONE, During the Season of 1886.

These horses are jet black, as were their ancestors; they have a fine pedigree and are as yet but 10 years and 10 months old. This is their first season. They are undoubtedly the best Norman stallions in this part of the country and I invite all interested in horses to call and look them over. It will pay you. H. BOONE, Proprietor. Holland, Mich., April 29, 1886. 13-1f

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage from Iede, Glas to Edward J. Harrington, dated September twenty-sixth, 1883, recorded October twenty-fifth, 1883, in Register's Office, of Ottawa County, Michigan, liber 23 of mortgages, page 46 (which mortgage was assigned by said Edward J. Harrington by assignment dated December eighteenth, 1883, to Charles Storing, said assignment was recorded on December twenty-fourth, 1883, in said Register's Office, in liber 20 of mortgages, page 562), which default was by failure to pay interest due on September twenty-sixth, 1885, and said interest having since remained unpaid and in arrear, said assignee hereby declares the whole amount of said mortgage due and payable; and upon which mortgage there is claimed due at this date seven hundred and twenty-two dollars, and also six dollars and seventy-two cents for taxes paid by said assignee, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the same, notice is hereby given that on July twenty-eighth, 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises at public auction at the front door of the Ottawa County Court House, Grand Haven, Michigan, to pay amount due on said mortgage, with interest and to enclose costs, said premises being the north half of the north east quarter of Section twenty-three, in Town six, north of Range sixteen west, in Ottawa County, Michigan. Dated April 29, 1886.

CHARLES STORING, Assignee of Mortgage.

J. C. POST, Attorney.

CABINET PHOTOS

Only \$3.00 per Doz.

WILL S. WATKINS, the popular artist, has taken charge of Mr. A. M. Burgess' Gallery, and intends to turn out nothing but first-class work. All those desiring fine Photos will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Special Rates given to School Classes and Large Groups.

VIEWS OF MACATAWA PARK FOR SALE. Don't Forget the Stand, nearly opp. postoffice. A. M. BURGESS, Proprietor. W. S. WATKINS, Operator. Holland, Mich., April 29, 1886. 4-3m

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

Description of a Discovery Which is Counteracting the Terrible Climate Evils.

(Detroit Correspondence Chicago Inter-Ocean.) Michigan has always been looked upon by the inhabitants of other States, as a particularly unhealthy region. And indeed the official reports of the State Board of Health show that such is in fact the case. Whatever the cause may be, it is certain that rheumatic, neuralgic and bronchial troubles have been and are to-day fearfully prevalent in every portion of the state. It stands to reason, therefore, that where so much suffering exists, there should be a corresponding endeavor to relieve the suffering, and we have to-day in the state of Michigan probably the best institution for furthering this end that can be found anywhere in the United States I refer to the Hibbard Rheumatic Syrup Co., of Jackson, which it has been my privilege to investigate recently. I not only ascertained beyond a doubt that the goods they manufacture are absolutely pure and made from the best possible materials but also that the remedy is producing results really wonderful. The following are a few of very many facts which came under my observation:

Mr. C. D. Denio, a grocer of Jackson, was so overcome by sciatic rheumatism, that his right arm, leg and side, were paralyzed and shrunken. He could not walk and suffered intense pain, which could only be relieved by morphine. To-day he is well wholly through using the Rheumatic Syrup.

Mr. A. E. Stockwell, manager of the Newago Furniture Co., of Grand Rapids, told me that his wife was so afflicted by pisonous rheumatic humors that her face became disfigured, her left side paralyzed and her general health undermined. She was never so well in her life as to-day and ascribes it wholly to Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup.

Mr. Geo. W. Kennedy, Secy. of the Electric Light Co., Jackson, was wholly cured of a terrible rheumatic trouble by the same means and says its blood purifying influence is wonderful. His experience is also confirmed by Deputy Sheriff Geo. H. Mann, of Jackson.

I could go on and cite many more cases but it is not necessary. I myself have a dear friend who came near dying by neuralgia of the heart, and who was saved just in time by the prompt use of this remedy.

REMEMBER!

—THAT A— POSTAL CARD Dropped in the Post Office to Box 436 will bring a man to your house for you

Laundry Work,

which will be delivered when done.

All Work Guaranteed First-Class or no Pay.

A. K. POTTER, Prop. Star Laundry. Holland, Mich., March 4, 1886. 5-1f

It has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY PROS., Paris, Tex. G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the old world. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00.

For sale at the drug store of H. Walsh

Something New!

The undersigned wishes to inform the people of the city of Holland and vicinity that he is prepared to repair and make

Furniture, Picture Frames, AND CHAIRS.

Old Chairs re-seated, Curtains hung and Carpets laid.

Furniture Painted and Varnished.

Workshop at Residence on Seventh Street, in rear of S. Reidsema's Furniture Store.

Call and Give Me a Trial! P. REIDSEMA. Holland, Mich., March 25, 1886. 8-1f

Brusse Bros.

Have on hand a larger and more complete stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

than ever before. The latest manufacture and importations in

CHECK AND PLAID

Cassimeres and which are very popular at present. Also staple

DIAGONAL AND CORKSCREW SUITING

which are always fashionable for dress purposes. In the cheaper grade of suitings we have an assortment which we can make up at low prices. All our goods were bought early at low figures and we can make up and sell

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE,

while in the matter of fitting and making up we shall aim to improve continually.

BRUSSE BROS. Holland, Mich., Feb. 25, '86. 4-1f

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Herman A. Wiegink and Minnie Wiegink, his wife, of Blenden township, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Gilles Wabeke, of Zeeland, Ottawa county, Michigan, dated December third, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the fourteenth day of December A. D. 1881, in liber 17 of mortgages, on page 67, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, and the legal attorney's fee 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 Monday, the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the city of Grand Haven, that being the place where the Circuit Court for Ottawa county by virtue of the power of sale as may be necessary to gaze, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with the legal attorney's fee covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: The north west five-fourths (5/4) acres of the west fractional half, (w. 1/2) of the north west quarter (N. W. 1/4) of section thirty (30) township numbered six (6) north of range fourteen (14) west. Dated, Holland, February 5th, A. D. 1886. GILLES WABEKE, Mortgagee. GERRIT J. DIKKEMA, Attorney for Mortgagee.

A. C. Van Raalte

—Proprietor of— Livery and Sale Stable, MARKET STREET.

Hacks for Weddings, Private Parties and Receptions.

Hearse and Carriages

FOR FUNERALS.

The Best Livery in the City.

GIVE ME A CALL! A. C. VAN RAALTE.

Holland, Mich., April 1, 1886. 9-1f.

[OFFICIAL.]
Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 27, 1886.
The Common Council met in special session at a call from the Mayor.

Members present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Ter Vree, Harrington, Bangs, De Merell, De Roo, Bertsch, Kuite, and the Clerk.
Reading of the minutes suspended.

Mr. C. Odell petitioned that he be appointed a policeman, to serve without compensation unless directed to do special work by either the Mayor or City Marshal.—Referred to the Committee on Order and Police.

Peter Brown having erected an addition to his building on the W½ of the E½ of Lot No. 4, Block No. 87, and having been notified by the Marshal to discontinue work on said addition the same being in violation of Ordinance No. 111, of the City of Holland, petitioned the council to allow him to finish said addition in the usual way, or that the council specify in what way he could complete said addition.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Property by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas: Ter Vree, Bangs, De Merell, De Roo, Steketee and Bertsch; Nays: Harrington and Kuite.

On motion that the committee have power to act, said motion was adopted by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, Harrington, De Merell, De Roo, Steketee, Bertsch and Kuite; Nays, Ter Vree and Bangs.

The following bonds were presented and approved, viz: City Marshal, Edward Vaupell, as principal, and H. Wykhuyzen and K. Van Haften, as sureties; Constables: Herman Vaupell, as principal, and Charles H. Harmon and John Beukema, as sureties; Jacob De Feyter, as principal, and Robert A. Hunt and John Kruijsenga, as sureties; Edward Vaupell, as principal, and H. Wykhuyzen and K. Van Haften, as sureties. Druggists bonds: William Van Putten, as principal, and Fillmore Bird and Gabriel Van Putten, as sureties; Kremers & Bangs, as principals, and Ulke De Vries and Cornelis Dok, as sureties; H. Walsh, as principal, and Jacob Fleman and Gerrit T. Huizinga, as sureties; Yates & Kane, as principals, and Henry D. Post and John C. Post, as sureties.

Liquor bonds: Cornelis Blom, as principal, and John Lezman and Anton Seil, as sureties; Peter Brown, as principal, and Edward J. Harrington, Jr. and Hermanus Boone, as sureties. On Bond of Robert A. Hunt, Ald. De Roo offered the following: Resolved, That the bond of Robert A. Hunt be laid upon the table until the next meeting of this council, and that the Mayor appoint a committee of three to investigate as to the sufficiency of said bond which said resolution was adopted by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, Ter Vree, Bangs, De Merell, De Roo and Steketee; Nays, Harrington, Bertsch and Kuite.

Bond of Emma J. Sutton, as principal, and Exavlor F. Sutton and James H. Purdy, as sureties, was approved by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, Harrington, De Merell, Steketee, Bertsch, and Kuite; Nays, Ter Vree, Bangs, and De Roo.

The Clerk reported Bond of Henry D. Post, as Justice of the Peace on file in the City Clerk's office.—Filed.

Johannes Elenbaas petitioned the council that the hill in front of his lot be lowered, so that he can get to his lot, and also to be enabled to plant shade trees around his lot.—Referred to Committee on Streets and Bridges to report next meeting night.

The regular meeting nights of the Common Council were fixed as the first and third Tuesdays in every month at 7:30 p. m.

On motion of Ald. Ter Vree—

Resolved, That saloon keepers, and all other persons except druggists, other than those who pay a state tax for the sale of liquors at wholesale and retail, whose business in whole or in part consists in selling, keeping or offering for sale any spirituous, malt, brewed, fermented or v. n. liquors, or patent medicines, mixtures, bitters or compound, which in whole or in part consists of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, at wholesale or retail shall pay the sum of one hundred dollars as an annual license for the year ending on the first Monday in June, 1877.—Which said resolution was not adopted, by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, Ter Vree, Bangs, and De Roo; Nays, Harrington, DeMerrell, Steketee, Bertsch, and Kuite.

On motion of Ald. Harrington—
Resolved, That the amount of license be fixed at \$25 00, which said resolution was not adopted, by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, Harrington, DeMerrell, Bertsch and Kuite; Nays, Ter Vree, Bangs, De Roo and Steketee.

Council adjourned to Friday, 7:30 p. m. April 30, 1886.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Magazines.

"Hawthorne's Philosophy" is the article which will first catch the attention of many readers of the May Century. The Rev. T. T. Munger, who a year ago contributed an essay on the "Immortality and Modern Thought," writes in this number with equal suggestiveness, of "Evolution and the faith." With the illustrated papers should also be mentioned the chapters on the war, which include General McClellan's last magazine article, with a fac-simile, it is supposed, of the very last paragraph written by him for publication. It is a matter of interest that this paragraph is a passionate expression of comradeship with the survivors of the Peninsula campaign. A year before his death General McClellan consented to write a paper on the Antietam Campaign. Not long before his sudden illness he began its preparation. The consecutive notes which he left, and which are briefly introduced by his literary executor, Mr. William C. Prime, cover the period from the withdrawal from the Peninsula to the concentration for the attack upon Lee at Antietam. An personal interest and vigor these notes are remarkable, as well as historically important. The seventh chapter of Mr. Guss's "Recollections of a Private" deals with the period of the reappearance of "McClellan at the Head of the Grand Army." General D. H. Hill describes, with stirring anecdotal interest, "The Battle of South Mountain," which was the severe conflict preliminary to Antietam.

May is the month of buds and blossoms in the almanac at least; and the May St. Nicholas comes like a nosegay of spring flowers. Rose Kingsley opens the number with an account of the springtime of a poet.—"When Shakespeare was a Boy," in which she has gathered from external sources and from the internal evidence of his writings all the facts and fancies that hear upon his boyhood, and has woven them into a delightful sketch, beautifully illustrated by Alfred Parsons, and by Leon Moran's frontispiece. The dogs are now having their day in St. Nicholas, and this month's batch of "Dog Stories" contains anecdotes by E. P. Roe, John R. Coryell, and Charlotte M. Valle. Then the "Brownies" try roller skating; Mrs. Burnett tells how "Little Lord Fauntleroy" went to church; Horace E. Scudder tells how "George Washington" went to the first Continental Congress, and Henry Eckford tells more "Wonders of the Alphabet." There are the usual departments, and many other bright articles and pictures.

In mining districts where men have been burned or bruised by carelessness, Salvation Oil has been used to great advantage. It is now sold by all druggists at twenty-five cents a bottle.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his chest. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman's household and on board the schooner. Free Trial bottles of this Standard Remedy at H. Walsh's Drug Store.

Special Notices.

Try Kremers & Bangs' condition powders. 15c per package or 25c per pound. If

Never to our knowledge has any medicine met with the success as has Golden Seal Bitters. It combines the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom so as to derive the greatest medicinal effect, and is making wonderful cures.

Why cough? when relief can be obtained by using White's Pulmonary. Price 90 cents per bottle.
49-1f KREMERS & BANGS.

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 10 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Use Alfred Wright's perfumes. We have 22 different kinds from which you can select.
KREMERS & BANGS.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1. For sale by Yates & Kane.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle.

Our customers speak highly of Ely's Cream Balm and are using it extensively. There is a growing demand for it. As a catarrh cure it has genuine merit. It meets the public want.
49-1f KREMERS & BANGS.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. For sale by Yates & Kane.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE" For sale by Yates & Kane.

At the Central Drug Store will be found a full stock of pure drugs, patent medicines, paints, oils and varnishes at lowest prices.
49-1f

Rail Roads.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.
Taking Effect Sunday, Nov. 29, 1885.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.					
TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Exp.	Mix.	
Holland.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	
Grand Junction.....	10 25	1 20	11 50	5 00	
Bangor.....	11 37	2 20	1 10	8 05	
Benton Harbor.....	11 53	2 37	1 31	9 20	
New Buffalo.....	1 37	3 23	2 35	12 14	
Chicago.....	2 35	4 25	3 35	2 35	
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.					
Chicago.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	
New Buffalo.....	9 00	8 30	9 55		
Benton Harbor.....	11 35	5 35	12 30	7 25	
Bangor.....	12 42	6 35	1 50	10 15	
Grand Junction.....	2 02	7 22	2 55	1 15	
Holland.....	2 20	7 35	3 17	2 55	
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.					
Holland.....	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Zeeland.....	3 30	8 40	4 45	10 25	5 40
Grand Rapids.....	3 40		4 55	10 35	5 58
Grand Rapids.....	4 30	9 25	5 45	11 30	7 15
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.					
Grand Rapids.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	
Zeeland.....	9 00	12 35	10 40	4 20	
Holland.....	9 58		11 25	5 10	
Holland.....	10 10	1 20	11 35	5 25	
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKEGON.					
Holland.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Grand Haven.....	10 25	3 30	4 30	5 35	8 40
Ferrysburg.....	11 15	4 20	5 20	6 30	9 30
Muskegon.....	11 30	4 35	5 40	6 35	9 35
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

FROM MUSKEGON TO HOLLAND.					
Muskegon.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Ferrysburg.....	1 45	11 40	7 00	8 30	9 30
Grand Haven.....	2 30	12 25	7 35	9 27	10 40
Holland.....	3 25	1 30	8 40	10 20	11 35
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.					
Holland.....	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		
Fillmore.....	3 45		10 40		
Allegan.....	3 55		10 50		
Allegan.....	4 30		11 25		
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.					
Allegan.....	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	
Fillmore.....	9 11	4 45	11 25		
Fillmore.....	9 45	5 05	12 15		
Holland.....	10 15	5 30	1 00		
	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		

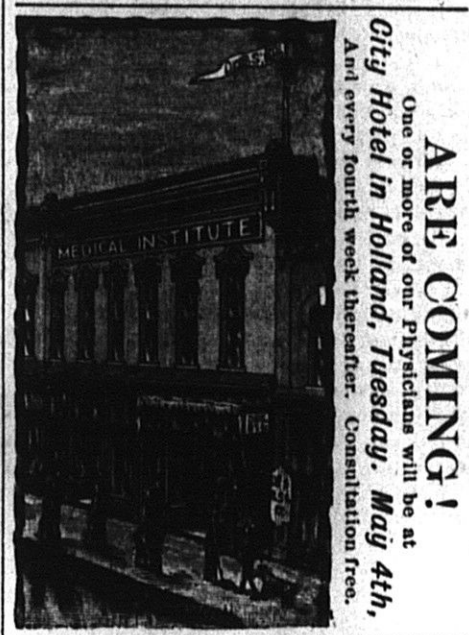
+ Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
All trains run by Central Standard time.
Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.
J. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.
F. G. CHURCHILL, Station Agent.

Overstocked
WITH ALL KINDS OF
Second-Hand
FURNITURE
—AND—
STOVES.

Ice Boxes,
Oil Stoves,
Center Tables,
Bedsteads,
Bed Springs,
Mattresses,

AND EVERYTHING
—IN THE
House Furnishing
LINE,
—AT—
A. B. Bosman's

—AMERICAN—
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
INSTITUTE.
Muskegon, Mich., U. S. A.
Established 1880. Re-Organized 1885.
Incorporated 1886.
Capital Stock \$50,000.
G. P. BOOTH, M. D. Medical Director.
E. C. SWEET, Surgeon-in-Chief.
C. J. LANE, M. D. Examining Physician.
D. A. McDONALD, M. D. And Medical Council of 6 Eminent Physicians.



We make a specialty of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Brain and Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Heart, Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Asthma and Consumption, Constipation, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Cancer, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Piles, Prostate, Dropsy, Tumors, Gout, Elix, Female Diseases, etc., etc.
Catarrh, Diseases peculiar to Women and Private Diseases made a specialty.
The only office in the state which gives genuine Compound Oxygen. In addition to our present electric appliances we have recently purchased an elegant Electric Chair, supplied with both the Paraffin and Galvanic currents. Electric Vapor, and Medicated Baths given when required. Also a full line of Spectacles and Lenses—the finest quality constantly on hand.

What Our Patients Say
Read! Reflect! Act!
Pentwater, Oct. 16, 1884.
Drs. B. S. & Co.:

Gentlemen—My wife, who had dropsy of the heart, and had been given up to die by our best physicians, has, under your treatment for the past two months, rapidly improved and we believe a permanent recovery will be the result. Her improvement has been far beyond our expectation and for which we are very grateful.
Yours truly, B. C. HARDY.

Asthma Cured.

Traverse City, July 18th, 1885.
Eight weeks ago I took my wife to Drs. B. S. & Co. for examination, she having been suffering from abdominal dropsy for the last ten years, her natural weight being 115 pounds and at the time she weighed 175. She could not wear a buttoned shoe and had terrible spells of dizziness almost amounting to apoplexy, but from the first she has received rapid improvement, has no more of those unconscious spells and has lost ten pounds in weight and we have every reason to believe she will improve until her health is entirely restored or as well as any one can expect to be at her age.

I have been an intense sufferer from asthma for thirty years and suffered everything but death and by these doctors have been restored to comparative health. They have relieved me of Asthma so that I sleep well, eat well, and work well for a man of my years. If my wife's health is restored equally with my own it is all I could ask for and more than we had any reason ever to expect. I have often sat on the porch and prayed that the lightning would strike me dead, and end my suffering, but the Lord's ways are not our ways. He knew there was a party who would relieve me, but let me suffer on until my deliverer came, which they did in good time, and thanks to Drs. B. S. & Co., I now work several hours a day at hoeing or other farm labor which seems almost incredible to those who knew of my former suffering.
W. A. CHANDLER.

Muskegon, Mich., Dec. 15, 1885.

Editor Power, Sir:
I would like to state through the columns of your paper to those that are sick that I am at Muskegon being treated by Drs. Booth, Sweet & Co. When I came to them for treatment I was falling so fast I had about given up all hope of getting well, but thought I would try these doctors as a last resort. I have been here now four weeks and am gaining in flesh and feel that I shall eventually regain my health. I would say that I found the doctors to be just what they advertise to be, and that all who are suffering from chronic difficulties will do well to consult them.
JOHN W. RANNEY.

South Bend, Ind., June 6, 1885.

Drs. B. S. & Co.,
GENTLEMEN—Allow me to express my thanks for the kind and skillful treatment received from you. When I came to you I had no hope and no faith, and it was the hardest work that I could do to make up my mind to come to you, as I had tried so many doctors and spent so much money and all to do no good to me. I believed there was no help for me, and thought all doctors were humbugs, or else they were very much mistaken in my complaints. Some said I had tape worms, some said I had consumption, some said I had Bright's disease, one said I had cancer of the stomach, some one thing and some another; none knew. When I called on Drs. B. S. & Co., they gave me a very careful examination. They said they could help me, and told me how much it would cost. I thought as a last resort I would try once more, as I had been urged so hard to call on them by those who had been treated by them. I am happy to say that to-day I am a well man. The first and second months I thought I should never live to go half way through with the course but it was a struggle for life, and I fought the battle and won the victory. I owe my life to Drs. B. S. & Co. I would say to all poor sufferers, call on them before it is too late to come to you.
I am your friend and Drs. B. S. & Co.'s sincere friend for life.
S. S. HALL.

Report of Cases.

Below we give a few extracts from letters which have been received from those taking home treatment Oxygen.
A lady from Danville, Ky., who has been a sufferer from Bronchitis and Catarrh ordered home treatment in May. A letter from her husband dated Aug. 2nd, in which he ordered a second treatment saying:—"Mrs. — has been using your Oxygen for three months. She has greatly improved. Is a new woman."
A patient had Asthma and Dyspepsia, reported as follows, June 18th:—"In March last I sent for a supply of your Compound Oxygen which reached me early in April. I commenced using it at once and am greatly benefited. Believe I am entirely cured of dyspepsia and Asthma."
Mrs. D. — was afflicted with Oxygen in Hay Fever. Instead of prostration for a month after her attack, she was as well as ever in a few days.
Dr. Robert Bartholow, in his late work on the practice of medicine, recommends Oxygen in fatty degeneration and dilation of the heart, emphysema of the lungs, asthma, etc.

Read what the people say concerning the ability of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, to cure asthma, catarrh, croup, colds, etc. Mrs. Dora Koch of Buffalo, says:—"For croup it is decidedly efficacious." (Mrs. Jacob Mellier of Marion, Ohio, says the same thing.) S. S. Graves, Akron, N. Y., writes:—"Had asthma of the worst kind, took one dose of Thomas' Electric Oil and was relieved in a few minutes. Would walk five miles for this medicine and pay \$5 a bottle for it." Druggist C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says:—"Cured an ulcerated throat for me in twenty-four hours." "Set up in bed and caught till the clothing was wet with perspiration. My wife insisted that I use Thomas' Electric Oil. The first teaspoonful relieved me." E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, N. Y., Thomas' Electric Oil is also a Tonic. For external application for rheumatism, cuts, scalds, burns, bites, bruises, etc. When visiting the druggist, ask him what he knows of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil; if he has been long in the drug trade, be sure he will speak highly of it.

Worked Wonders.
"My daughter was very bad off on account of a cold and pain in her lungs. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured her in twenty-four hours. One of the boys was cured of sore throat. This medicine has worked wonders in our family." Alvah Pinckney, Lake Mohopac, N. Y.

R. B. BEST, M. D., B. LANDAAL.

EAST END
Drug Store.
BEST & LANDAAL, Proprietors.

To anyone calling at our Drug Store on Eighth street, we can sell any article or in fact anything which every well kept drug store always keeps on hand, for very reasonable prices.
PURE DRUGS, CIGARS, PERFUMERIES, TOILET ARTICLES, PATENT MEDICINES of every description always in stock.
A competent clerk puts up prescriptions with care and accuracy both day and night.
BEST & LANDAAL,
HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 18, 1885.

HAVING BEEN LICENSED TO DO

PLUMBING

In connection with the Holland City Water Works, we are ready to make

ESTIMATES

for putting in

WATER PIPES

for all parties desiring the same.

Will fit up residences for

Hot and Cold Water!

and put in BATH TUBS, WASH STANDS, Etc.

All kinds of

Cisterns and Drive Wells

put in and repaired.

Give us a call.

VAN LANDEGEND & KERKHOFF,

HOLLAND, Mich., June 19, 1885.

Chancery Sale.

State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa.—In Chancery.
Alexander Wilcox, Complainant,
vs.
William H. Joelin, Della Joelin, and Addie Best, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the Twenty first day of September, A. D. 1885:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree as follows, viz: All of that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan and described as follows, to wit: The East half of Lot numbered Twelve (12) in Block numbered thirty-six (36) in said City of Holland, according to the recorded plat of said City, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County as of the Village of Holland.

Dated April 3rd 1886.

AREND VISSCHER,

Circuit Court Commissioner, in

and for Ottawa County, Mich.

P. H. McBride, Complainant's Solicitor. 9 7t

\$3.00

Buys One Dozen

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS

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103 Monroe St., Grand Rapids,

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SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS, CLASSES, ETC.

Copying and Enlarging.

Bring in your OLD and VALUABLE

PICTURES and have them copied and

enlarged. Call and examine my work

whether you wish any done or not.

Remember the name and number

JACKSON'S GALLERY

103 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

THE CHECKERED APRON.

She put her checkered apron on, and tied it round her waist—
No queen with jeweled diadem could be more fitly graced;
And when she sauntered down the lane and reached the linden tree,
I thought I saw my coming fate, whose name was Kitty Lee.

I had not spoken much of love, though often we had met—
And yet she answered something, once, I could not well forget:
But she was fair and rosy, and I thought how nice 'twould be
If, when she tied that apron on, the tie was meant for me.

The summer sun was nestling down beyond the distant hills,
One voice alone saluted us—the plaintive whip-poor-will's.
I spoke about my loneliness, of toils and cares that fret,
And she, with soothing readiness, was glad that we had met.

One knows not how such little words proceed from less to more,
But, somehow, we came nearer than we ever stood before;
And, when I saw the meaning that her beaming face supplied,
I found my arm was resting where I saw that apron tied!

And so I put the question that must happen soon or late,
And found that Love was ready to obey the call of Fate.
O Kitty Lee, I thank you—for when you that apron tied,
You shaped a wondrous love-knot that won you for my bride.

—Joel Benton, in *Demorest's Monthly*.

AT DAY-BREAK.

The earth is rolling toward the sun.
Another day—another day begun!
And all the hates of yesterday,
And thoughts that night should charm away,
Stir to new life, as swords of light
Cleave down the cohorts of the night.

The earth is rolling toward the light
From out the clinging shades of night.
And all the griefs of yesterday
Loom dimly up on Life's highway;
Like giants grim they stir and wake;
And Memory comes when day doth break.

The earth is rolling toward the east,
Of all the shining planets, least;
But full of strife and mad distress,
That night lulls to forgetfulness.
The soul must arm her for the fray
At break of day—at break of day!

Comes hates, and strife, and fears, and woes!
The earth is rolling into seas.
Before the shafts of golden light
Flutter the true flags of the night.
O soul, be strong to war thy way!
Faint not, faint not, at break of day!

—Overland Monthly.

PAUL'S EXPERIMENT.

BY ANNABEL B. WHITE.

Paul Vane, artist, had been riding since early morning through what appeared to be a limitless Southern pine forest. He was weary and hungry, and kept his eyes well open to discern what might be a "human habitation," where might be found "entertainment for man and beast." It may be very romantic to walk or sit "under the moaning pines," but as a matter of fact, they are anything but inspiring to one who fears that he may have to spend the night amid the mysterious noises and unknown inhabitants thereof.

So, Paul Vane, as the sun swung low, was keeping a sharp lookout for a house.

Humble it was sure to be, but he cared now only for a rude bed and draught of water to cool his parched tongue.

At last his wearied eye discerned an opening. Yes, there was the inevitable log cabin of the "piney-woods' hoosier," and the addition of two "shed-rooms" gave evidence that he would probably find a spare bed whereon to stretch his tired limbs.

On each side of the house, and in the rear, were "clearings" containing "patches" of corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes, and a goodly "patch" of succulent sugar cane.

It was a golden day in October, and Paul knew the corn had been gathered, and the size of the field told him he could find a generous supply for his horse if the good people were not averse to selling it.

A woman, red-haired and angular, sat on the small porch, made by continuing the roof several feet beyond the dwelling. A limp sun bonnet was on her head, and this, together with the primitive occupation of "carding" cotton into "bats," prevented her from seeing the approach of the stranger till a resonant "Hello!" caused her to glance up.

Paul Vane made a kingly figure as he sat on his thoroughbred horse, his hat pushed back from his white brow, making greater the contrast of tanned cheeks, while the gloomy pine forest loomed up in dark perspective.

A girl picking cotton in the "patch" stopped her work and straightened up to look at him.

A second girl sidled around the house to gaze at the unaccustomed sight of "a man a-horseback a-comin' to ther house."

"My good woman, can I stay all night? I have traveled all day, and my horse and I are very tired. I am willing to pay you well for both."

"Well, I dunno, mister. My ole man went over to a neighbor's 'bout a mile from here to git a 'possum dog, an' he haint kem back yit. I dunno what he'll say."

"Pap'll say yes," said the girl who had sidled around the house.

"At least I can rest awhile and water my horse."

"O, yes; git right down an' kem in. Cull'll water yer hoss. You, Cull!"

The girl in the cotton patch slowly left her work and came to the house. As she entered the yard, Paul Vane started at the contrast between the two girls.

Both were apparently 10 years old, but the one who was sure "Pap'd say yes," was red-haired and angular like the mother, while the other had a face which gave promise of that dark, glittering, sumptuous beauty so fatal to the owner generally, and so dangerous to the peace of all men who behold it.

"Tek the gen'leman's hoss, Cull, an' give it ten years' o' corn an' a bun'le o' fodder."

"No, stay," interposed Paul quickly, all his Southern chivalry rising in protest against this command to the youthful Enid.

"I am quite accustomed to feeding my own horse, and could not think of allowing this child to do it. Where is the well?"

The two went before him to reveal the whereabouts of that well, for whose cooling waters both he and his thoroughbred thirsted.

The dark girl glanced at him.

It was a curious gaze—something like an intelligent animal's, who has been released from a grievous burden, long and patiently borne.

The horse disposed of, the quartette returned to the front of the house.

A tall, lean man, with whitened hair and

bent shoulders plainly indicating that he was a son of toil, was just entering the yard. I had almost said gate, but there were no fences, consequently no need of gates.

It was the patriarch of this interesting family, and he speedily granted the stranger's request for food and shelter.

After the supper of buttermilk, sweet potatoes, fried bacon, and "pone" corn bread was served, the family sat out on the little front porch, as is the Southern fashion.

"Cull? That is a curious name," said Paul, as his hostess bade the girl prepare Mr. Vane's couch for the night.

"Yes, an' th' gal is curiouser. She haint'orn, but her mammy died at our house 'bout five year ago. She stopped here one evenin' an' was leadin' the little gal. 'Peared lak she was sick. They had walked a long way, she said, but she didn't tell whar she was from, nor whar she was gwine. She wa'n't able to git outen th' bed next mornin', an' she died in a week. She hed a fever an' didn't have the sense ter tell us nothin'. We've done the best we kin by Cull, but she's so sullen, 'pears lak we kaint' mek nothin' outen her."

"Can she read?" asked Paul, reflectively, as he knocked the ashes off his cigar.

"Lor, no; we kaint' nigh a school, an' pap an' me don't know nothin' 'bout books."

"Miss Veston, I should like to adopt this girl," announced Paul, slowly.

"You don't say so!" ejaculated the male "clay-eater."

"Well, I never!" echoed the female one.

It was a decision Paul had come to within the last few moments with that reckless promptitude characteristic of the man's artistic nature.

The question was discussed animatedly, then Cull was called out.

"My child," said Paul, kindly, "how should you like to go with me and be my own little girl? I would teach you all about looks, and you should have a father in me. I am 35 and quite old enough to be her father, Mrs. Veston," turning hastily to that person, whom he saw at once was the "weight" in the family.

"I sh'd say so!" she enunciated, expectorating snuff profusely, then putting her "brush" in the box for a fresh "dip."

"I dunno nothin' 'bout looks, ner no pap," said Cull, in her hoarse, uncultured voice.

It had been one of Paul's visionary dreams to adopt a child, male or female, and make the perfect creature out of it he felt sure he could. He was alone in the world, and unmarried.

After due explanation, Cull—the only name she had ever known—was prevailed upon to understand what was required of her.

The next morning she, in her long, checked homespun dress and flapping bonnet of the same material, was mounted behind Mr. Vane on his horse on an old quill, which Mrs. Veston informed him he could "give way ter some nighgah when he cum ter ther station 'bout ten mile from thar."

"Be a good gal, Cull, an' min' Mr. Vane. I wisht 'Lizy might have yer chance er bein' a rich lady."

Cull sat with her brown feet and bare ankles hanging straight down by the thoroughbred's flank, but answered never a word, staring off into the sombre depths of the pine forest all about them.

"I reckon yer won't never let her kum back ter see us agin?" Mrs. Veston urged.

After all, the child *did* have some sort of a place in her flinty heart, and the \$200 that had been placed in her hands but a few moments ago seemed to lose their value when she thought of the break there would be in their lives after Cull had gone away.

"I cannot promise that, for my house is many hundred miles from here. Don't look for her, and you will not be disappointed."

Paul laughed as he rode away. To a more worldly wise couple this barter of a child might have seemed a grievous wrong, but to these ignorant people Cull was a "stray" of whom they were glad to be rid. Of her life—of Paul Vane's intentions towards this girl of 10 years—they never thought.

When they had ridden five miles Paul stopped.

"Cull, you must be tired, and I shall let you rest awhile. I wish to ask you some questions."

Cull obediently slid down from her perch, and Paul seated himself on a gnarled tree root.

"How old are you?"

"Mammy says I'm 'bout ten," she answered dutifully, as she stood before him, bonnet off and her moist dark curls crinkling all over her shapely head.

She gazed at him fearfully, boldly.

"Have you no name but Cull?"

"None 'at I ever hearn tell on."

He sighed softly, for her defective grammar grated on his educated ear fearfully.

"Very well, I am going to call you Eleanor Vane. Shall you like it?"

"Dunno; reckon so. Reckon one name's good's nother."

"Very true, but remember, when you are asked your name, it is Eleanor Vane."

"All right. El'ner Vane."

Paul winced at her pronunciation of this aristocratic name, but said nothing further, and, remounting, they rode to the village, or "station."

Here he stopped at the only hotel, and at once asked for the landlady, if the house boasted of one.

Fortunately for him it did, and a very important one, too. "My dear lady, I have just brought my niece from the 'piney woods,' where she has been reared, as you can see. I wish to take her home, but she must have other articles of dress. I can't take her in this guise."

Mrs. Wheatley smiled at the evident contrast between the well-clad gentleman in his traveling suit of that lovely color, "Confederate gray," and the shabby appearance of the sullen-browed girl who clung so tightly to his hand.

"I should think not," she assented cheerfully.

"Well, are there such things as ready-made clothes here?"

"Not for girls. How old is she?"

"Ten."

"Well, my Maud is about her age and size. I can let you have a suit of her clothing that will answer till you get to the city."

"A thousand thanks, and I will refund you."

Mrs. Wheatley went out, but soon returned.

"If the little girl will go with me now, I'll send her to you in an hour or two transformed."

"Eleanor, go with the good lady."

"I won't."

"Why?" asked Paul, astonished and grieved at this exhibition of stubbornness.

"'Cause you'll go off an' leave me."

"No, my dear, I shall not. I shall remain here, and I prove it you may take

my hat with you," said Paul, smiling, for was a man ever known to leave a house without his hat? Never, except under very extraordinary circumstances, and this did not seem to be one.

Cull actually took the hat and followed the landlady out.

That day was her first acquaintance with a bath room and shoes and stockings.

In two hours the door opened and a quiet little girl tip-toed into Paul. He looked up inquiringly.

"I'm Cull."

"Bless my soul!" and Paul stared with all his might, for with a man's stupidity he could not understand how dress can transform, as it were, the ugliest and most insignificant of the fair sex.

Mrs. Wheatley came in laughing.

"Will she do?"

"I should not have known her. You are a good woman—a wonderful woman," said he, shaking her most cordially by the hand.

She blushed a little and answered coquettishly:

"Oh, no; I am only a woman, and all women are wonderful—at times."

We must explain, however, that the bluish was for the large piece of gold she felt left in her hand and which was hastily transferred to her pocket. It was \$20 and doubly paid her for the polished buttoned shoes, the scarlet hose, white dress and neatly-made and prettily-trimmed underclothing; all of which she had furnished from her daughter's wardrobe, they being her best, but the astute lady felt assured she would lose nothing by it; she could easily replace them with the glittering gold now resting in her pocket.

"She still needs a plain hat, linen ulster, and lisle gloves," added Mrs. Wheatley.

"Very well; where can I get them?"

"O, I will get them at once from the store," she laughed, going out again.

Paul stood near Cull, stroking her soft silky hair, now seen at its best for the first time. Her hands were fearfully browned, but they were well-shaped, and her hair was fashionably arranged—being soft and curly, it was very becoming to the brown, flushed face. She was daintily perfumed and powdered as any curled darling of fortune.

In one word, Cull was *clean*!

The ulster, the quiet little hat, the gloves, the small sachet with its pretty white handkerchief, were all arranged on Cull's willing form, and the afternoon train whirled man, child, and horse away.

Whither?

No one knew.

Six years have passed.

A sumptuously beautiful girl and a man of 40, or thereabouts, were talking in a handsome room in a handsome house in the city of Charlestown.

"But Uncle Paul, I do not want to go to Germany," the girl vehemently protested.

"But why, Eleanor?" asked Paul Vane, smoothing back her lovely hair in a fatherly way.

The girl's lips grew white.

"Must I go?"

"I think it best," he gravely answered.

"Very well, uncle," then starting up hurriedly, she walked quickly from the room.

In six years a governess and masters had done much for "Cull," or Eleanor Vane, as she was now known, but "Uncle Paul" had just told her that it was his intention to spend the next five years in Europe, solely for her benefit.

She had entreated, prayed, and rebelled, but all to no purpose.

He wished to give her every advantage at his command, and not being dependent on his profession for a livelihood, but on the contrary, having great wealth, Paul Vane, artist, had many advantages at his command.

Most girls would have been wild at the thought of a European tour. Why was Eleanor so averse to it? Hitherto she had not disappointed him in anything, and he had begun to think that he was really moulding her into that dream creature that had always been his ideal of womanhood.

They went to Europe.

One day, while in Zurich, Eleanor sought her uncle. "Uncle Paul, I have come now to tell you why I did not wish to leave America."

She sat down on a sofa far away from him, and the room being dim, he did not see her livid face and writhing lips.

"Yes, dear," and putting aside his writing, he went over and stood in front of her, one hand behind his back, the other thrust into his bosom.

Her breath came heavily, her hands were clenched till the blood stood out on the white surface—for Eleanor was no longer rough and brown.

"Yes, dear," he repeated, gently, looking caressingly down on the satiny ripples of hair crowning the head drooping before him.

"Pity me, Uncle Paul, and oh, forgive me! Oh, don't you know? Can't you see?" and she sank down at his feet abjectly.

"I have been a wife for six months and one day shall become a mother!" she wailed.

"Oh, God! Eleanor! Have you deceived me?" he cried, starting away from her as if she were a plague-stricken thing. She lay on the carpet moaning.

He came back, stooped over her, and placed her on the sofa, sitting down by her side.

"Tell me the man's name."

"Reuben Stiles."

"Our grocer's clerk?"

"Yes, uncle."

"How came you to know him? Are you his wife?"

"Yes, uncle," she answered, still in the same mechanical manner, but placing a paper in his hand.

He was silent as he read the words that bore witness to the fact that Eleanor Vane was the legal wife of Reuben Stiles, the handsome but illiterate clerk of the grocer who supplied the exclusive Paul Vane with all the choicest groceries.

"What made you do it?" he asked in a despairing kind of way.

"I do not know," she answered humbly.

"It must be the bad blood in my veins."

"O, my child! it seems to me that I could willingly give every drop of my blood if it would wash away the stain of this act of yours. You have deceived me! Can I ever trust you again?"

She fell to weeping, wildly, unrestrainedly, as a woman will who feels that she has done wrong but can offer no excuse for it.

"I met him several times on the sidewalk. I knew who he was—once he restored my handkerchief—once he caught me as I was falling." Then she attempted an explanation.

"But where was your teacher?"

"Miss Knowles was always with me."

He groaned aloud.

"But he made love to you? He married you?"

"Yes, uncle. I can't tell how it was all done; but he made me love him. I love him now, and one night we were married in the church on C—street."

"But what shall I do about it all?" he groaned in anguish again.

"Let Reuben come to me, or let us go home to him."

"Never! My God! girl, do you think I have spent myself on you, heart and soul, to have you end this way? You are, after all, only a child. If I meet this Reuben Stiles I shall kill him!" he ended up passionately, striking the arm of the sofa frenziedly.

Eleanor clung to his arm, weeping—weeping.

A few months afterwards her child was born, but it was dead.

Five years came and went.

Eleanor Vane and her *soi-disant* uncle were returning to America.

This girl had developed into a marvel of beauty, but she was called cold and proud.

She had only to look at a man with those softly-magnificent eyes of hers, and straightway he became her slave, willing to barter all he held dear, even honor and life, if by so doing he could have gained a love word from those perfectly-chiseled lips. But no man had won that word yet—except Reuben Stiles.

Paul Vane was in despair, but Eleanor's spirits rose as they neared an American port.

Her husband was to meet her at last!

When she had cast off her old life with her old name, "Cull," she retained all her native stubbornness, only now it was gracefully concealed.

She had refused in toto to procure a divorce, or to be otherwise separated from her boyish and handsome husband—as she remembered him—and who was also the father of her dead child.

"Southern women do not disgrace themselves by appearing in a divorce court," she haughtily replied to Paul's suggestion.

Paul had kept her secret well, and no one knew that his beautiful heiress was already out of the reach of greedy fortune hunters.

They arrived at their hotel.

"Eleanor, your husband is in the parlor."

With an inarticulate cry of joy Eleanor obeyed her guardian's summons, and went into the private parlor which he had thoughtfully engaged for this first meeting of the long-separated lovers.

But the elegant woman started back in dismay as she opened the door of the parlor and saw sitting in a chair facing her, a hulking, slouching figure, gaudily dressed in broad plaid clothes, with a diamond blazing in his shirt front, his hat between his knees, his large red hands spread over them.

Eleanor turned and looked in Paul's impassive face. "Who—who is this?"

"Your husband!"

"No! no!" and she was receding from the room when a coarse voice arrested her.

"Hullo! Elly! A warm welcome after your five years' absence!"

Eleanor advanced.

"Are you Reuben Stiles?"

"That's what I'm called. Howdy!" and he stretched forth a large hand, laughing boisterously.

It was too evident that he had been drinking.

"O, God! The punishment of my sin is more than I can bear!" and turning precipitately, Eleanor, who had been noted as the coldest and most self-possessed woman in her circle—Eleanor fled back to her room. Mr. Stiles gazed blankly at Paul Vane.

"The deuce! What does she mean?"

"It is horrible! horrible!" moaned Eleanor a few hours later, after being "brought round" from a faint into which she had fallen when informed that Reuben Stiles, on leaving the hotel, had unluckily fallen down the stairway, thereby causing death, his steps having been rendered unsteady by drink.

"But it is best!" soothed Paul Vane.

"God knows!" she murmured. "I did wrong to show him so plainly that I was disappointed—that I was disgusted! O, Paul, I did wrong ever, ever to leave him." But Paul had no word of comfort for her.

Happily, time heals all bruised hearts.

Time is kinder than man.—*Chicago Ledger*.

Keep the Chinese Out.

In China there are between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 people, a quarter of whom would come under the head of laborers. Without doubt 25,000,000 laborers could be spared without injury to the industries of the country. Wages for common laborers are so low that Americans cannot understand how the laborer lives. If he gets \$2 a month more than the bare necessities of life he is content. Between this human hive and the sparsely settled Pacific coast lies a body of water over which Chinese laborers can be transported at a cost of about \$15 each. The steamship company charges \$25, but the business is so profitable that they want all they can get of it. The laborer whose time is worth \$2 per month in China can earn from \$15 to \$25 per month in California. In industries requiring a little skill he can readily earn from \$6 to \$8 and \$10 per week. It will be seen that it is worth while for the Chinese laborer to pass from China to the Pacific coast. If the cost of the trip was \$250 in place of \$25 there would be money in the business of importing them for any company which has the machinery to control them.

The United States has passed a law forbidding all Chinese laborers to land on American soil without proof that they were in this country at a certain date. There is \$225 clear profit in violating this law. The Chinese companies readily give about \$100 to their agents and keep \$125 for themselves. Under any possible enforcement of the law there would be many violations of it. The Chinese are cunning and unscrupulous. Violating an American law does not shock their moral instincts. They act always upon the assumption that the law can look out for itself. If they can beat the law they hold that they have a perfect right to do so. They have not found much trouble in getting the best of American officials. In some cases doubtless the officials were paid not to see, and in others a little Chinese dust was thrown into open eyes. The result is that Chinese have come about as fast as ever, though it has cost them more to come.—*San Francisco Call*.

WATERS LET LOOSE.

The Bursting of a Dam Near East Lee, Mass., Results in a Terrible Calamity.

Twelve or Thirteen Persons Drowned and Property Worth \$250,000 Utterly Ruined.

(Springfield (Mass.) telegram.)

An awful calamity, the result of carelessness, took place this morning at the village of East Lee, in Berkshire County. The dam at Mud Pond Reservoir gave away, causing the death of eight people, and wrecking property valued at \$150,000 or \$200,000. The dam, which was situated two and one-half miles from the village, had shown signs of weakness for some time. The persons responsible or owning the privilege of its water supply had been notified, but nothing was done. The pond covered many acres of swamp, and was increased from its original limited size by extensive dams built by a club of manufacturers as a storage place for water. The torrent where the dam burst gushed forth in a resistless stream and rushed down the valley, gullying out a channel from fifty to two hundred feet in width. The villagers got their first news of the accident by seeing the flood pouring down the street, the water being from four to five feet deep, and bearing with it trees, parts of houses and barns, fences, wagons, and every form of movable property. The people fled to the slopes of the valley, along which the torrent was pouring, and saw the houses moved and toppled about like chips on the river.

There was not much of life or many buildings to be lost till the village was reached. Here it wrenched Edwin Sturges' barn, swept away a bridge spanning the brook, which is but small as it runs naturally from a small pond, and then rushed down the channel of the stream on which the dwellings and manufactories are located. Couch & Oakley's millwright shops, John Dowd's manufactory of paper machinery, and A. N. White's carriage shops were all destroyed.

Mr. White's family consisted of himself and wife, 48 and 45 years old, respectively, their daughter Ida, and baby son. They were in bed when the flood struck their house, and were all killed by the crash of the building and also sunk in the waters.

Theodore King and wife and Mrs. Chas. King rushed from their house to escape, and were carried off by the flood and drowned. The house was not destroyed. Simon Dowd, 60 years old, was drowned. Further down the stream John McLaughlin's machine shops, Harrison Garfield's "Forest," and Farmer Decker Sabin's place were ruined. The boilers and all basement machinery were taken out by the flood, and, though weighing tons, were carried like corks. John Veran's paper mill was also gutted in the basement.

The flood passed East Lee and went on down the road, destroying lawns, gardens, fences, and moving smaller buildings, but had not power to utterly wreck a large house, though the damage done amounts to many thousands of dollars. Probably the total loss will exceed \$170,000.

A great many hands are thrown out of employment. There is much excitement and grief.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

The Main Features of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill.

Following is a summary of Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons, explanatory of his land bill:

The land act was intended to go into effect on the same day on which the corn law bill became operative. It could not be so without the operation of the other, which would provide a legislature in Ireland to appoint statutory authority to deal with the landed estate, and act between vender and purchaser. The purchases would be made through the issue of £180,000,000 of three per cent. stock issued at par. These new Irish consols might, with the consent of the Treasury, be computed for stock of a lower denomination. If the stock could be issued with scrip of equal value would be issued for the same purpose. The act was to give the landlords the option to sell out under its terms. Its actions were confined to agricultural holdings, and did not include mansions having demesne and woods. The state authorities, acting between the peasant and land-owner, would purchase the land from the latter and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprietor, subject to an annual rent charge, until the final purchase money was paid. The state would not force the small occupiers to become proprietors. In districts where the population was congested the state would have the power to decide whether expropriation of the too crowded land should be compulsory. Nobody except the immediate landlords would have the option to sell to the incumbrancer, and then he must sell by foreclosure, and not at an option for himself.

Applications to sell would have to be made by all the tenants on an estate, and all these applications and sales would be registered.

Applicants would be required to give security for costs in certain cases. The land commission would be empowered to refuse applications. The basis of prices would depend upon the rental for a fixed period. The judicial rental of 1845 would be the standard in all cases wherein the rent of the land to be sold was then fixed. In all other cases the land commission would have the power to arrive at a price by comparing the other judicial rentals with Griffith's valuation. The land commission would also be allowed to examine the state of books concerning estates for ten years back.

Twenty years' rental would be a nominal purchase; in exceptional cases twenty-one years rental would make a purchase. Applications for sale would not be received after March 1, 1890. Ten millions of pounds of the stock would be issued during 1887, £20,000,000 in 1888, and £20,000,000 in 1889.

When the proposals were first placed before the speaker's colleagues, he proposed to raise £180,000,000 immediately. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan both objected to this as a wholesale issue which would depreciate values. The speaker therefore thanked both gentlemen for having given him occasion to reconsider that original proposition. He now thought it was an error to ask for anything like the outside estimate, and believed that by appointing a receiver for the general rents, armed with sufficient authority to collect them, but without coming into contact with the new proprietary, the repayment of the purchase money would be amply secured. The charge upon the Irish exchequer would be £2,000,000 per annum, to meet which it would be able to levy for rents amounting to £2,500,000 per annum, and this sum would be the first charge on the rents and taxes raised by the Irish Government. Adding to this the imperial contribution, the sum paid to England by Ireland would be £2,242,000 per annum, secured on a revenue amounting to £10,850,000, no portion of which would be applied to any purpose until £2,000,000 was paid into the English exchequer.

The present contribution of the Irish taxpayers to England was £2,680,000, of which England paid back in the Irish civil service and in the service of collections £4,840,000. The residue, which seemed to represent an imperial contribution for army, navy, national debt, and imperial civil charges—was £2,085,000. What did England do with it? As an instance, she sent an army of 26,000 men to Ireland and kept them there at an annual cost of \$3,000,000, £915,000 more than the balance mentioned. That was a specimen of the economy of the system the speaker wanted to root up.

Three members of my family, says Mr. James A. Sample, Cash Room, office of the Treasurer, U. S., who were suffering from aggravating coughs, have been much benefited by taking Red Star Cough Cure. None of the ill effects so noticeable in other cough remedies, have followed the use of this.

Artificial Ivory.

There are several recipes for making artificial ivory. One kind, much manufactured in France, is a compound of gelatine and alumina. Tablets of gelatine or glue are immersed for some time in a solution of alumina in acetic or sulphuric acid. The alumina is absorbed from the acid into the gelatine, which is then removed and dried. It becomes very hard, so that it can take on a high polish. Another preparation called artificial ivory is made by working together bone or ivory dust with an equal portion of albumen or gelatine to form a paste, which is rolled into sheets and dried. Another method, like the first mentioned, a French invention, is to take two parts of caoutchouc and dissolve in thirty-six parts of chloroform and saturate the solution with pure gaseous ammonia. The chloroform is then distilled off at a high temperature. The residue is then mixed with phosphate of lime, pressed into molds, and dried. This is one of the best imitations known, possessing largely the nature and composition of true ivory.—*Inter Ocean.*

In every land and clime, the merits of St. Jacobs Oil as the only conqueror of pain, are being acknowledged by the press and people.

Foolscap Paper.

Paper of this kind and size had from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century a water-mark representing a fool's head, ornamented with a cap and bells, such as the jesters of the old nobility used to wear. It has been intimated that the idea was suggested by a corruption of the Italian name for this size of paper—folio-capo, meaning folio-sized sheets. But this is not probable, as such an error would not have occurred except among those speaking the English language, and this paper was not made in England until nearly the close of the sixteenth century. Up to that time it was manufactured in France, Italy, and the Netherlands only. The use of the foolscap water-mark was given up about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

The cleansing, antiseptic, and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequalled.

The first issue of American sense was a bonanza for the world.

MANY a mother has found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral invaluable in cases of croup.

To an alligator—"Thy sweet smile haunts me still."

BRASH and wiry hair becomes soft and pliant by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

'Tis the early worm that catches the chestnut.

STRICTLY PURE.
Contains No Opium in Any Form.

ALLEN'S
COLD, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, CROUP
CURING
LUNG BALSAM
The BEST and CHEAPEST
COUGH AND CROUP
REMEDY.
As an Expectorant it has no Equal.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!
IN THREE SIZE BOTTLES,
Price, 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 per bottle.

The 25-CENT BOTTLES are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a COUGH or CROUP REMEDY.
Those desiring remedy for CONSUMPTION or any LUNG DISEASE should secure the large \$1.00 bottles.
Directions accompany each bottle.
#2 SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO. (Limited), Prop'rs,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

OPIUM
Habit, Quickly and Painlessly
cured at home. Correspondence
solicited and free trial of cure sent
upon request. THE HUMAN
REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

FACE, HANDS, FEET
and all the imperfections, including Pimples,
Development, Superfluous Hair, Birth Marks,
Moles, Warts, Moles, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne,
Black Heads, Scars, Pitting, etc., cured by
DR. J. C. WOODBURY,
27 R. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Send 10c. for book.

WEBSTER.
With or without Patent Index.

IT IS THE STANDARD
Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court and in
the Gov't Printing Office, and is recommended
by the State Sup'ts of Schools in 36 States.
To its many other valuable features we have

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A New Pronouncing
GAZETTEER
OF THE WORLD,
Containing over 25,000 Titles, briefly
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Towns, and Natural Features
OF EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.
It is an invaluable companion in every School,
and at every Fireside.

G. & C. MERRILL & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

Important.
When you visit or leave New York City, save
baggage, expressage, and \$3 carriage hire, and
stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite
Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million
dollars, \$1 and upwards per day. European
plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the
best. Horse cars, stages, and elevated rail-
road to all depots. Families can live better for
less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at
any other first-class hotel in the city.

Experimental Tea a Failure.

For many years an experimental farm
has been in operation in South Carolina
at Government expense, devoted to the
attempt to introduce tea culture into
this country. It has never met with
more than indifferent success. The tea
plants would grow well enough, but
curing the tea required much labor and
skill, and neither could be cheaply ob-
tained near the tea farm. The severe
cold this winter has prematurely
stripped the plants of their leaves, and
the plantation is now in a more discour-
aging condition than ever. Commis-
sioner Colman, of the Department of
Agriculture, thinks the farm had better
be abandoned. If more thought had
been given the subject the experiment
would never have been tried. We can-
not compete with China in tea growing,
for the reason that wages in that coun-
try are only five to ten cents per day.
If the Chinese will consent to leave
our staple products unmolested with
their competition, we can well afford to
leave them the monopoly of tea grow-
ing. Much of the price we pay for tea
goes to middlemen, as the trade in tea
has always been enormously profitable.
—*Exchange.*

What Locality Is Exempt

From malaria? In city and suburb, village and
hamlet, in the mining districts of the West, the
bottom lands of the South, in regions teeming
with the fruits of husbandry, in trackless wastes
inhabited by half-naked savages, it exists. But
travelers, sojourners, old settlers, all who are
liable to it, can uproot from the system the dis-
eases to which it gives birth, or prevent them,
with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Chills and
fever, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague
cake, are each and all overcome by this potent
and searching specific. It is not less efficacious
for liver complaint, dyspepsia, and constipation,
ailments not unfrequently complicated with
malarial attacks. Rheumatism, kidney and
bladder troubles, and a want of vital strength,
are also remediable by it persistent use. Ap-
petite and sleep, always seriously impaired by
the nervous disturbance and biliousness consequent
upon fever and ague, are invariably restored by
the Bitters.

Not So Mechanical After All.

At the "Mikado":
She—How in the world do they man-
age to do this 150 nights in succession
without tiring to death of it?
He—Oh, they do it without any
thought of it at all. It becomes purely
mechanical with them.

She (reflectively and after a slight
pause)—Do you think Nanki-Poo's hug
is merely mechanical?

He was obliged to admit that in any
respect, at least, the action was charac-
terized by an eternal freshness.—*Bos-
ton Record.*

The Great German Physician.

The remarkable phase in the practice of Dr.
Peter W. Schmidt (frequently called Dr. Pete)
is, he never asked one to describe their disease
but takes each one their trouble without asking
a question. His success is phenomenal. His
practice enormous. He is sought after by hun-
dreds wherever he goes, because he cures when
every other physician and remedy have failed.
He has allowed his great medicines, Golden Seal
Bitters and Lung Food for Consumption, to be
offered to the suffering, and we assert without
fear of successful contradiction that there is
no disease they will not cure. Thousands of
bottles have been sold. Thousands of broken-
down and discouraged invalids saved. Send to
Golden Seal Bitters Company, Holland City,
Mich., for Facts for the Million! Free.

Very Well Put.

Why do we defer till to-morrow what we
should do to-day? Why do we neglect a cough
till it throws us into Consumption, and Con-
sumption brings us to the grave? DR. WM.
HALL'S BALSAM is sure to cure if taken in
season. It has never been known to fail. Use
it thoroughly, according to directions. Per-
severe till the disease is conquered, as it is cer-
tain to be, even if it should require a dozen
bottles. There is no better remedy for pul-
monary disorders.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors,
and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from
his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles
WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—
the best remedy in the world for Coughs,
Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consump-
tion, I will send two bottles free. Recom-
mend to your friends. Send name of
druggist who gives the order. Map of Holy
Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C.
D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

"Rough on Rats" clears out Rats, Mice. 15c.

"Rough on Corns," Hard or soft corns, bunions, 15c.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief. 15c.

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant
dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor
grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair com-
ing out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp, 50c.

"ROUGH ON BILE" PILLS

start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick,
aching head and overloaded bowels. Small gran-
ules, small dose, big results, pleasant in op-
eration, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

The disagreeable operation of forcing
liquids into the head and the use of exciting
snuffs are being superseded by Ely's Cream
Balm, a cure for Catarrh, Colds in the Head
and Hay Fever. It is a safe and pleasant
remedy, being easily applied with the finger.
It is curing cases which have defied the doc-
tors. Price 50 cents at druggists; 60 cents by
mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

After using two and a half bottles of
Asthmaphoros I am entirely free from all pain
and rheumatism, after suffering from that
terrible disease for the past five years. It is
a most wonderful medicine. O. T. Smith,
Waukegan, Ill.

The result of 25 years' Catarrh: The
bridge or division of my nose was about half
gone; I obtained a bottle of Ely's Cream
Balm; have used four bottles, applying it to
the affected parts with a swab, which has
about cured the nostrils. I had previously
tried all other remedies on the market.—J. A.
Wood, 96 N. High street, Columbus, Ohio.

PREVENT crooked boots and blistered heels
by wearing Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

The Splendor of Dress.

and the artificial effects of cosmetics, no
matter how deftly applied, can never make
beautiful or attractive one who is subject to
emaciation, nervous debility, or any form of
female weakness. These must be reached by
inward application, and not by outward at-
tempts at concealment, and the ladies may
take hope from the fact that thousands of
their sisters have made themselves more
radiant and beautiful by the use of Dr.
Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" than they
could ever hope to do by the aid of the ap-
pliances of the toilet.

First Student (entering companion's room)
—"Ah, I see you have been burning midnight
oil." Second Student—"No; that's a couple of
old shoes I threw into the stove."

Only Thirty-six Per Cent.

of those who die from consumption inherit
the disease. In all other cases it must either
be contracted through carelessness, or, ac-
cording to the new theory of tubercular pa-
rasites, received directly from others as an
infectious disease. But, in either case, Dr.
Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a
positive remedy for the disease in its early
stages. It is deadly that is dangerous. If you
are troubled with shortness of breath, spit-
ting of blood, night-sweats, or a lingering
cough, do not hesitate to procure this sover-
eign remedy at once.

"WHAT is philosophy?" Well, dear, it is
something that enables a person to bear with
resignation the misfortunes of others.

ONE word: one step may make or mar one's
whole future. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is
the proper move when you have dyspepsia,
bad breath, piles, pimples, ague, malaria, low
spirits, headache, or any stomach or liver
troubles. 50 cents.

If money could be borrowed as easily as
trouble, how round-shouldered some people
would become.—*Chicago Ledger.*

LIVER COMPLAINT is declared by many old
sufferers, after years of medical experiment, to
be incurable, and yet VINEGAR BITTERS has
effected innumerable permanent and perfect
cures of chronic cases. Invalids, do not suffer
longer, but purchase a bottle of the Bitters,
and judge for yourself.

A BASE-BALL player elected to the Legisla-
ture is said to have been very successful in
catching the eye of the Speaker.

Do as you please when you please to do right;
and you will always do the proper thing in tak-
ing Bigelow's Positive Cure for coughs, colds,
and all throat and lung troubles. Pleasant to
take, and cure speedy. 50 cents and \$1.

SHOESTRINGS on the latest foot-wear may be
considered point-lace.—*Maverick.*

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin eruptions, eruptions,
ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frost-bite, chil-
blains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch. 50c. jars.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure
of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle
for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

"ROUGH ON PILES."

Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and com-
plete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles."
Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any
form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists' or Mailed.

I find Ely's Cream Balm good for Catarrh
of long standing.—M. N. Lasley, 1934 West
Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky.

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Rem-
edy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

RED STAR
TRADE MARK.
COUGH CURE
Absolutely
SAFE.
SURE. 25 Cts.
PROMPT.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGLER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Headache, Toothache,
Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
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Every village and town. Good pay. Easy work.
Send stamp. GILLOTT, 48 Day St., New York.

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The only stud in America
containing the very
best specimens of both
breeds. Prize-winners
at Chicago Fair, the
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ciety of England, etc.
Large importation
arrived August 1st, and
more to follow. Our
buying facilities being
unequaled, there is no
such opportunity of
choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every ani-
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customers. Catalogues on application.
GALBRAITH BROS., Jamestown, Wis.

Mr. JAMES BAGLEY, section foreman C. & M. R. R.,
Winkle, Ohio, had no sleep.

A whole Night

for over a year, his suffering from Neuralgia was so great.
Three doses of ASTHMAPHOROS cured him. Neuralgia
can always be quickly cured by use of Asthmaphoros. Ask
your druggist for Asthmaphoros. If you cannot get it of him
do not try something else, but order at once from us. We will
send it express paid on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle.
ASTHMAPHOROS CO., 115 Wall St., New York.

JAMES A. PERRY,
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
FRENCH DRAFT HORSES!
I offer for sale the very best specimens of French
Draft Horses that can be found in France. All parties
wishing good, reliable stock are invited to call and see
my stock, which now number about 20 head. Terms
and prices to suit purchasers. All stock sold under a
guarantee of being breeders. I have also some very
fine *Percheron* Horses, all from imported stock.
JAMES A. PERRY, River View Stock Farm, Wilming-
ton, Ill., 32 miles south of Chicago, on C. & A. R. R.

OH! MY BACK
Every strain or cold attacks that weak back
and nearly prostrates you.
BROWN'S
IRON
QUALITY
PURITY
NOT QUANTITY
BITTERS
THE
BEST TONIC
Strengthens the Muscles,
Steadies the Nerves,
Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.
Miss LUCY RAY, Ottawa, Ill., says: "I suffered
greatly with pain in my head, lameness in my side
and back. I could scarcely leave my room. I used
Brown's Iron Bitters and was entirely cured."
Mr. WM. BRAY, Blandville, Ill., says: "I used
Brown's Iron Bitters for kidney troubles, and was
greatly benefited. It greatly relieved the pains in my
back."
Miss NELLIE NOBLE, Vandalia, Mich., says: "I
have used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility
and a weak back, and always derived much relief."
Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines
on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by
BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Is very often one of the speedy
and gratifying effects resulting
from the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
"Last winter, in consequence of over-
work, my system became very much dis-
ordered. I suffered from debility, loss of
appetite, and indigestion; was nervous,
troubled with sleeplessness, lost flesh
rapidly, and, before the winter was over,
manifested every symptom of a decline.
Early in May I began taking Ayer's Sar-
saparilla, and seemed to improve from the
first dose. I continued using this medi-
cine, regularly, for nearly two months,
at the end of which time my weight had
increased over twenty pounds, and I was
in perfect health."—William N. Bowker,
Erie, Pa.
"Indigestion and Liver Complaint had
so reduced my flesh, health, and strength,
two years ago, that I was unable to work.
I took six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
and was cured. I am now in better
health, and weigh more, than ever be-
fore."—J. R. Steele, Worcester, Mass.
For disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys, take
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price 25c; six bottles, \$1.50.

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

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MAKING.
DOES IT PAY?
Free catalogue tells what cus-
tomers say: "This is the Great
"Ohio" Well Drilling and
Prospecting Machine. Drills
all kinds of earth and rock and
pump cuttings to surface at
each stroke!—Tests the water
without taking out tools.
Drives tubing or enlarges hole
below it. Runs with wonderful
ease, and drops tools 75 or 80
times without stopping. Horse
or steam power used.
We also make ma-
chines and tools for
borings large wells.
LOOMIS & NYMAN,
TIFFIN, OHIO.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S
Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier

PURIFIES
AS WELL AS
BEAUTIFIES THE SKIN.
No other cosmetic
will do it.
Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles,
Moist patches, Rash and
Skin diseases, and every blemish on beau-
ty, and defines and corrects wrinkles.
It has stood the test of thirty
years, and is so
lustrous, we
taste it to be
sure the prepa-
ration is prop-
erly made. Ac-
cept no coun-
terfeit of simi-
lar name.
The distinguished
Dr. L. A. Sayre
said to a lady of the *Harvard* (a patient), "As you ladies
will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the
best for all of skin preparations." One bottle
will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre
Subtle removes superfluous hair without injury
to the skin. FELIX T. HOPKINS, Manager, 48 Bond St.,
N. Y. For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods
dealers throughout the U. S., Canada, and Europe.
Beware of base imitations. \$1.00 Reward for arrest
and proof of any one selling the same.

MUSTANG
Survival of the Fittest.
A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED
MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF
MAN AND BEAST!

The Oldest & Best Liniment
EVER MADE IN AMERICA.

SALES LARGER THAN EVER.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment has
been known for more than thirty-five
years as the best of all Liniments, for
Man and Beast. Its sales to-day are
larger than ever. It cures when all
others fail, and penetrates skin, tendon
and muscle, to the very bone. Sold
everywhere.

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I offer for sale the very best specimens of French
Draft Horses that can be found in France. All parties
wishing good, reliable stock are invited to call and see
my stock, which now number about 20 head. Terms
and prices to suit purchasers. All stock sold under a
guarantee of being breeders. I have also some very
fine *Percheron* Horses, all from imported stock.
JAMES A. PERRY, River View Stock Farm, Wilming-
ton, Ill., 32 miles south of Chicago, on C. & A. R. R.

FOR THE BLOOD TAKE FOR
HOPS
&
MALT
BITTERS,
If you wish a certain cure for all Blood
diseases. Nothing was ever invented that will
cleanse the Blood and purify the System equal
to Hops and MALT Bitters. It tones
up the System, puts new Blood in your
veins, restores your lost appetite and
sleep, and brings you perfect health. It
never fails to give relief in all cases of Kidney
or Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Indi-
gestion, Constipation, Sick Headaches, Dys-
pepsia, Nervous disorders, and all Female
Complaints; when properly taken it is a sure
cure. Thousands have been benefited by it
in this and other Western States. It is the best
Combination of Vegetable remedies as yet
discovered for the restoration to health of the
Weak and Debilitated. Do not get Hops
and MALT Bitters confounded with inferior
preparations of similar name. I prescribe
Hops & Malt Bitters regularly in my practice.
Robert Turner, M. D., Flat Rock, Mich. For sale
by all druggists.
HOPS & MALT BITTERS CO., DETROIT, MICH.

A Gain in Weight

Is very often one of the speedy
and gratifying effects resulting
from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Last winter, in consequence of over-
work, my system became very much dis-
ordered. I suffered from debility, loss of
appetite, and indigestion; was nervous,
troubled with sleeplessness, lost flesh
rapidly, and, before the winter was over,
manifested every symptom of a decline.
Early in May I began taking Ayer's Sar-
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Erie, Pa.

"Indigestion and Liver Complaint had
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and was cured. I am now in better
health, and weigh more, than ever be-
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Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of
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Some may cry humping without knowing anything
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Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.
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A Life Experience, Remarkable and
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You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the
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Also good for Cold in the Head,
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G. N. U. No. 18-86

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The devil would persist in bothering Martin Luther until the baldhead monk dispatched him with a bottle of ink; so we learn that a bottle of ink might rid you from any devil, but a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will always rid you of any cold.

West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment, a superior remedy for neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, or wounds. Cheaper, goes further, lasts longer than any other. All druggists.

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West's Cough Syrup cures whooping-cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, and all throat and lung difficulties, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00. All druggists.

The Tower of Strength.

Golden Seal Bitters, a perfect renovator of the system, carrying away all poisonous deposits, Enriching, Refreshing, and Invigorating both mind and body. Easy of administration, prompt in action, certain in results. Safe and reliable in all forms of liver, stomach, kidney and blood diseases. It is not a vile, fancy drink, but is entirely vegetable. This medicine has a magic effect in Liver Complaints and every form of disease where the stomach fails to do its work. It is a tonic. It will cure dyspepsia. It is an alternative and the best remedy known to our Materia Medica for diseases of the blood. It will cure Kidney diseases, Nervousness, Headache, Sleeplessness and enfeebled condition of the system. The formula of Golden Seal Bitters is a prescription of a most successful German physician, and thousands can testify to their curative powers. Sold by H. Walsh. 10-4t

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Why will you suffer when one bottle of West's World's Wonder will relieve, and two to three bottles cure any case of rheumatism. 25 and 50c. Your druggist sells it.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 26-1y

West's Pain King should be kept in every house for sudden attacks of cramps, colic, painter's colic, cholera morbus, flux and dysentery. Only 25c. All druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Any case of lame back cured by a few applications of West's World's Wonder; also cures sprains, bruises, cuts and burns. Cheapest and best. All druggists.

Broken Down Invalids.

Probably never in the history of Cough Medicines has any article met success equal to that which has been showered upon Dr. Pete's 35-cent Cough Cure. Thousands of hopeless cases of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption have yielded to this truly miraculous discovery. For this reason we feel warranted in risking our reputation and money on its merits. Sold by H. Walsh.

West's Liver Pills—genuine wrapper in blue—the standard remedy for liver complaint, dyspepsia, indigestion and sick headache. All druggists.

For Colds, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Sore Throat, use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and get the genuine.

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When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage, Expressage, and Carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to one dollar and upwards per day on European plan. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse car, stages, and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. 15-1y

Lucky Star Cigar is clear Havana filling. 9-3m

West's Pain King—the household remedy. Always useful. Never fails to cure cholera morbus, pains in stomach or bowels, cramp, colic, chills or summer complaint. 25c. All druggists.

HACKMETACK—a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane. SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping cough and Bronchitis. For sale by Yates & Kane.

Purify your blood and regulate your liver and digestive organs before the heat of summer, and thus save a doctor's bill by the timely use of West's Liver Pills. All druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., New York. 39-48w

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The largest assortment of
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I also keep on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES

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FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

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POSITIVELY BURNS STUMPS.
No crude petroleum, sulphur, saltpeter or explosives, but is a compound, which, if put in the stump and set fire to, will burn it, **ROOTS AND ALL, GREEN OR DRY.** Send \$1.00 for enough Penetrative to burn 12 large or 18 small stumps. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money cheerfully refunded. Send for illustrated circular, &c. Agents Wanted. Address The Acme Penetrative Co., New Carlisle, O. Lock Box E.

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Manufactures and sells the
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I have recently commenced the manufacture of
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To which I invite the attention of all who desire a light and durable wagon.

I have on hand a large assortment of
BUGGIES
Which I will dispose of at the lowest possible figures.

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ALL KINDS OF OARS

They cannot be beat, and I make anything in the hardwood line.

Carriage and Wagon Painting

Call and See Me before Purchasing Elsewhere.
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AT
BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a
A Good Clean Shave. A Scientific Haircut or Invigorating Shampoo.
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HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE!
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We Defy Competition

and wish to announce that we have a large and carefully selected stock of

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING!

The Choicest and Best Patterns put into Ready-Made Clothing can be found at our Store.

NO SHOP WORN GOODS

All New Goods and of the Latest Styles.

CALL AND SEE US.

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CLAY CIGAR
A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE FOR 5 CENTS.
This Cigar will prove as represented and will be extensively advertised in every town for live dealers who will appreciate its merits and yield it accordingly.
Address BANGHART BROS., Sole Agents,
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Dealers in

Boots, Shoes, RUBBERS, ETC.

Have just received a Complete Line of

Men's, Women's & Children's FOOTWEAR.

We also wish to inform the public that we have retained the services of Mr. Wm. Bakker, who is now prepared to do

All Kinds of Custom Work

and to wait upon his many friends who may wish to give us a call.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

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

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Have on hand their Spring Stock of

Dry Goods,
Dress Goods,
Woolens & Cottons,
Table Linens,
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Hosiery and Underwear.

Buttons, Embroideries, Laces and White Goods.

New Spring Styles of Hats

A Full Stock of Groceries.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.
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GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS, Headstones, Tablets, Etc.

All kinds of Building Work made to order.

Cemetery Work

of all kinds neatly executed.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

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PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
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FOR SALE BY

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DEALERS IN
Furniture, Wall Paper, CARPETS, ETC.
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ATTENTION Farmers and Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:
Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
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For making contracts or further information apply to Fister's Stave Factory.
ED. VEF SCHURE, Supt.
or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated **Teas and Coffees**, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address **THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,** P. O. Box 225, 21 and 23 Vesey St., New York.

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of
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at the store of
B. WYNHOFF,
Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.
A full and complete line of
CROCKERY
always on hand.

I have the agency in this city for the celebrated

Needle Gas Lamp.

These lamps are a great improvement on all other lamps both as to quantity of oil used and the amount of light which they give. Call and see them.

Goods delivered free of charge.
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The undersigned has purchased the store and stock of goods of M. Jonkman, on River street, opposite the Phoenix Planing Mill, and will hereafter conduct the business. He has a large stock of

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Flour and Feed,
and Glassware,
Dry Goods and Yankee Notions.

With honest and fair dealing he hopes to retain all old customers of the store and obtain many new ones.

Goods will be delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

There is a telephone in the store, and all orders given through it will be promptly attended to.

Give me a Call.
R. E. WERKMAN.
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Shirts, Collars and Cuffs

—AT THE—
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Every Customer gets a Collar and Cuff box free.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

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Health is Wealth!

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

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
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JOHN O. WEST & CO.,
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Estimates given for all kinds of buildings, finished and completed.

Planing and Re-sawing

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Office and Shop on River street, near the corner of Tenth street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.

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Honest Goods

—AT—
Honest Prices!

BEST \$3.00 SHOE

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Repairing promptly and neatly done.

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