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### Holland City News, Volume 16, Number 14: May 7, 1887

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 14.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 767.

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

**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, \$4 per annum.  
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.  
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums to suit on productive Real Estate.

**L. S. PROVIN,**  
Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agent.  
Office Lovett's Block, opp. Sweet's Hotel,  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## Business Locals.

### Carpets.

Come and see our new Carpet Store, filled with the choicest patterns and finest grades of Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Oil Cloth, all offered at very low prices.

MEYER, BROUWER & Co.,  
14-4t River Street.

### \$3.00 to Chicago

would be considered cheap but not as cheap as Mrs. D. M. Gee & Co., are selling Corsets, Bustles, and Millinery Goods. Just look at these prices: Good Corsets only 40 cents; Fine Corsets 60 cents; The best Corsets 80 cents; Bustles at 20, 25, and 30 cents. We are always in the first ranks in Millinery. We are the only firm in the city that employs a first class trimmer from Chicago. We keep all the latest novelties, and with skillful labor must suit and please all the ladies of Holland and vicinity.

Mrs. D. M. GEE & Co.

### Notice to Teachers.

Application to teach in the Public Schools, of the City of Holland, for the coming year, will be received at the Secretary's office, until 7:30 p. m., Monday, June 6, 1887.

O. E. YATES, Secretary.  
Holland, Mich., May 4, 1887. 14-5t

Curtains, Picture frames, Oil paintings, etc., very cheap at  
MEYER, BROUWER & Co.,  
14-4t River Street.

### The Boom.

"Mary had a little lot, and thought she'd better sell; she placed it on the market, and the way that lot did—well, it sold four times within a week, and every time it went the lucky man who bought it cleared 90 per cent. 'What makes town lots go flying so?' the eager buyers cry. 'Oh, Holland's on a boom, you know,' the agents do reply. And so the owners mark them up, yet buyers do not squel, but run impatiently about for fear they'll lose a deal."

We still have some choice city property for sale. Residence and business lots sold on easy terms.

HOLLAND CITY REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,  
14-2t J. C. Post, Manager.

Large stock of all kinds of Carpets, in the new store of  
MEYER, BROUWER & Co.,  
14-4t River Street.

### Notice.

City Clerk's Office, Holland, May 3, 1887.  
Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council of the City of Holland, until Tuesday, May 17th, 1887, at 7:30 p. m., for doing the team work for said City, for one year, proposals to state the price per day and per load. Endorse on the envelope "Proposal for Team Work."

By order of the Common Council.  
14-2t GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Parlor sets, and all kinds of fancy chairs at lower prices than ever at  
MEYER, BROUWER & Co.,  
14-4t River Street.

### Board of Review.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Review of the City of Holland, will meet at the Common Council rooms, in said city, on Monday, the 16th day of May, 1887, and continue in session four successive days, for the purpose of reviewing the annual assessment roll, and any person desiring so to do, may then and there examine his assessment.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.  
Dated, Holland, May 3rd, 1887. 14-2t

Organs, Pianos, and Sewing Machines of the best manufacturers and lowest prices at  
MEYER, BROUWER & Co.,  
14-4t River Street.

### Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership existing between Robert A. Hunt and George Hopkins has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due said firm are to be paid to Robert Hunt, who will continue the business on the corner of Eighth and Market streets.

ROBERT A. HUNT.  
HOLLAND, MICH., May 2, 1887.

Wall Paper and Decorations, the largest stock and lowest prices at  
MEYER, BROUWER & Co.,  
14-4t River Street.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

THE foliage of the trees have opened nicely this week.

THE season has arrived when a wink in time strengthens the soda water.

SEVERAL nice strings of Black Bass have been caught the past week.

BORN:—To Mr. and Mrs. A. Meyer, on last Wednesday morning, a girl.

The Board of Review of the city will be in session on Monday, May 10, 1887.

THE refreshing rain of last Thursday was of great benefit to growing crops and vegetation.

THE brightest and most summer-like days of this year were those of last Sunday and Monday.

Don't neglect attending the meeting at the office of H. D. Post, Esq., on next Tuesday evening.

A good smart boy, with an ambition to learn the "art perservative," can find a place in this office.

Two funerals were held in this city last Sunday, something which has not occurred here before in years.

THERE are but three saloons in Holland City at present. One saloon to every twelve hundred inhabitants.

REV. H. UITERWIJK, of Grand Rapids, will preach in Hope Church to-morrow, Sunday, both morning and evening.

MR. JOHN NYLAND, of the Grand Haven tannery, and family, spent Sunday with their son, Cornelius, of this city.

TEACHERS, elsewhere in this issue you will find a notice from the Board of Education, of this city, which will interest you.

MR. G. VAN SCHELVEN, editor of *De Hoop*, spent Tuesday and Wednesday of this week at Lansing, returning Thursday morning.

THE "boom" in real estate still continues. If you desire to invest, do so at once, for property in Holland is bound to raise in value.

THE beautiful lawn of ex-Mayor R. Kanter on Eighth street calls forth expressions of admiration from all who pass by the premises.

AN unknown man, dressed as a laborer, was killed about three miles from Big Rapids last week Friday morning by the train which leaves here at 5:30 o'clock.

MR. R. E. WERKMAN intends to lay about three feet of his foundation wall, for his new factory on River street, with dressed stone from the Waverly Stone Quarry.

THREE weeks from next Monday will be Decoration Day. Is it not time to make preparations for a proper observance of this most beautiful and appropriate of holidays?

MR. J. ALBERTI, the undertaker, has several very nice horses and carriages which he will let out to the public at reasonable charges. If you want a first-class "turnout" give him a call.

THE Ladies Guild of Grace Church propose holding about the 20th of May, a sale of fancy and paper articles, for the benefit of the building fund. Time and place will be given in due season.

WHILE reading the interesting matter in this issue, we would direct attention to the Business Local of Mrs. D. M. Gee & Co., who have a lot of novelties in Millinery, and are selling at very low prices.

A RUMOR was current on the streets last Thursday morning that one of Holland's manufacturers had been quietly married, on Wednesday evening, to one of the fair daughters of the city. The rumor proved untrue.

LANDLORD WILLIAMS, of the City Hotel, has been making many improvements about the Hotel this spring. The dining room has been papered, with a bright and cheery paper, and it is now a very pleasant and cosy room.

Grand Haven people are elated over having secured the Lowell Cutter Works, which will be moved to that place shortly. The *Evening Tribune* makes this assertion: "We will shortly have a factory employing in the neighborhood of 3,000 hands added to the manufacturing interests of the city."

CORNELIUS WIERSEMA, an old Holland boy, was a candidate for Recorder of the village of St. Joseph, on the Democratic ticket at the election held in that village last Tuesday. We are sorry to say that "Case" was defeated.

PRESIDENT CHAS. SCOTT, of Hope College, sent a paper on "The Needs of Constitutional Prohibition," to the Michigan Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Convention, held at the Opera House, in Ann Arbor, May 6th and 7th.

At the Third Church to-morrow Rev. H. Uiterwijk, of Grand Rapids, will preach in the afternoon. Rev. H. D. Jordan, of the Methodist Church, will have for his subjects: Morning, "Christ on trial;" Evening, "Future punishment."

THE entertainment given by the Holland City Cornet Band and the "J. K." Dramatic Club, at the Opera House last Saturday evening, was well patronized. The entertainment consisted of costume drills and dances, which was well performed.

ALFRED HUNTLEY, F. O. Nye, and I. Alcott represented our Fire Department at the meeting of the State Firemen's Association, held in Grand Rapids, last Wednesday and Thursday. Ald. Harrington, Chairman of Committee on Fire Department of the Council, was made an honorary member of the Association.

LAST Sunday afternoon the south-bound freight on the Big Rapids branch of the Chicago and West Mich. R'y, jumped the track one mile out of Worcester Hill, owing to the rails spreading. Fifteen cars were derailed and damaged badly. The men on the train saved themselves by jumping, and luckily no one was injured.

In our columns this week a new advertisement will be found of G. Van Putten & Sons, who have received a large and full stock of summer goods. This firm have established a reputation for fair and honest dealing, and our readers may feel sure of getting good bargains, and of receiving courteous treatment, by trading with them.

THE HOLLAND CITY NEWS is authority for the statement that there is not an idle man in that city at present. Business is certainly booming there. We congratulate that no nothing-to-do ones are found occupying dry goods boxes in front of stores, busy with the ever present jack knife, ogling and leering; idiotically at much more useful and worthy citizens.—*Coopersville Observer.*

SOME of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hopkins surprised them at their residence on Ninth street by appearing there early last Tuesday evening, armed with a beautiful and costly easy chair. On showing their token of esteem, and stating that their mission was a friendly one, they were admitted and royally entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins. The evening was spent in social enjoyment and with progressive euchre and pedro.

THE funeral of Mr. Bongaerts, who died in the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids last week Thursday, was held in the Methodist Church last Sunday afternoon and was largely attended by "old soldiers," comrades, and friends of the deceased. Rev. H. D. Jordan delivered an appropriate discourse in English, and was followed by Elder T. Keppel who made a few remarks in the Holland language. The remains were escorted to the grave by a detachment of the G. A. R. Post and by a number of comrades who were not members of the G. A. R.

EARLY last Monday morning two of the young men of this city appeared at the depot for the purpose of bidding goodbye to a young lady who was to leave on the early train for Grand Rapids. As we understood it, nothing but a bloody duel would quench the thirst for gore of these admirers of the young lady, but who, however, was permitted to take her departure without shedding "scalding tears" over the dead body of the y. m. Discretion, boys, is always the better part of valor, and you acted wisely and well in not creating a scene over a small matter.

MEYER, BROUWER & Co., furniture dealers on River street, have leased the store adjoining their place of business, which until lately was occupied by Fillmore Bird as a clothing store, and have converted it into a show room for carpets and other articles in which they deal. They have by all odds the largest stock of carpets in this section, and the

public will appreciate the fact, that this firm have made so commodious a place in which to display their goods, by a liberal trade. Several "Business Locals" from this house appear in our columns this week.

THERE will be two saloons less in Holland City this year than there were last year. The main cause of this is that in addition to paying a state license, of \$300 and giving bonds to the state, saloon-keepers are required to pay \$100 and furnish a bond of two thousand dollars to the city, besides filing an application for license with the City Clerk accompanied by the names of six reputable citizens of the city. These last requirements are in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance passed by the Common Council recently and "hits hard" all persons who desire to engage in the liquor business.

OPERATIONS at the Waverly Stone Quarry near this city are being vigorously prosecuted under the direction of Mr. Johnston, the expert member of the company. On Tuesday last Messrs. Yates, Heath, Sherlock and Barnard, of Grand Rapids, visited the quarry and inspected the stone. They were all pleased with the color and with the quality of the product, and Mr. Sherlock purchased twenty carloads of the sandstone before leaving the city and sold ten carloads of his purchase on the way home to Grand Rapids. The members of the company feel very much encouraged with the outlook, and will increase the number of men employed at an early day.

NEXT! is the cry that is constantly heard at the barber shop of W. Baumgartel at the present time, and it is caused by that genial tonsorial artist having employed a first-class barber to assist him in waiting on his many customers. Mr. A. Turnbull, of Three Rivers, Mich., is the name of the new assistant, and he has had thirteen years experience, and is a workman that gives satisfaction to the most fastidious patrons of a barber shop. Mr. Turnbull is left handed and it is a novelty to see him work. Mr. Baumgartel now has three chairs which he runs on Saturdays and Wednesdays. Patrons of his place may now feel assured that they can be waited on promptly.

THE village election of Zeeland last Tuesday, resulted in a victory for the Democrats. The Republicans elected one trustee, marshal and treasurer. We give the nominees on both tickets below. Democratic—President, Johannes P. De Pree; Trustees, 2 years, J. D. Everhard, John Van Eenennaam; 1 year, L. P. Van der Velde, F. Van Bree; Clerk, B. Kamps; Assessor, C. Rozenraad; Treasurer, A. Schipper; Marshal, A. Romeijn; Poundmaster, J. Hoekert. Republican—President, Govert Keppel; Trustees, 2 years, T. G. Huizinga, J. Baerman; 1 year, Peter Borst, H. B. Karsten; Clerk, J. Van den Bosch; Assessor, C. Van Loo; Treasurer, I. Ver Lee; Marshal, John Pyl, Poundmaster, Henry De Kruij, Jr.

### Natural Gas Prospecting at Holland.

SOME of our enterprising citizens are taking the necessary measures to bore a gas well at Holland. We are certainly some hundreds of feet nearer to gas than Grand Rapids, as the Waverly sand rock, at the surface here, is found a long ways below the surface there. By boring at Holland, the drill would probably find: 1st, drift, mostly boulder clay; 2nd, sand rock; 3rd, Genesee shale, in or below which, gas would be found, but whether in paying quantity can only be determined by experiment. At Constantine, about 75 miles south-east from us, gas was found at 388 feet below the surface, and at Niles, 75 miles south, it was reached in large supply 620 feet down. The boring of such a well would also find pure artesian water in the sand rock, and salt brine at a greater depth. Grand Rapids is elated and much excited over the discovery of gas, at a depth of 2,215 feet, and, as we are, according to geologists, several hundred feet nearer gas than Grand Rapids, it is proposed to bore for that article here. A meeting of those interested is called for next Tuesday evening, at Mr. H. D. Post's office, and an attendance of the business men of this city is urgently asked for. At Allegan, Grand Haven, and other neighboring towns, steps have been taken in this direction, and, as the benefits derived from a discovery of gas is very great, it is to be hoped that the attempt may be made at Holland. The developments of the Grand Rapids well are being watched with the greatest interest in this section of Michigan.

### THE BRIDGE DIFFICULTY.

Joint Meeting of Council and Town Board. —No Solution Arrived at. Officials not "built that way."

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Common Council two weeks ago a joint meeting was held on Wednesday night between the council and the Township board. There were present at this meeting a full membership of the council, with the exception of Alderman Harrington of the First Ward and Alderman Kramer of the Third Ward. The township was represented by Supervisor Diekema, Town Clerk Marsilje, Justices Van Der Haar and Schilleman, and Highway Commissioner G. H. Souter.

The main object of the meeting was to arrive at some solution of the bridge difficulty, both organizations realizing that immediate action was needed. Mayor McBride suggested a mutual organization, and a motion was made that Mr. Diekema act as chairman. Mr. Diekema, however, objected and thought that the council ought to hold the chairmanship, Mayor McBride was therefore chosen as chairman.

A motion to adjourn for a half hour or so for conference was made, but inasmuch as there was no proposition to be made by either the council or the board, Alderman Steketee thought that what business there was could be dispatched without delay. As he understood it the meeting was for the settlement of the bridge question, and the whole question hinged on whether the south gap should be bridged or not and the pending suit dismissed. He called for an expression of opinion from those present.

Supervisor Diekema started the ball rolling by saying that it was to the combined interest of the township, as well as the city, to have this vexed question settled as soon as possible. A new bridge was absolutely needed and in his opinion the voters of the township were as a unit in favor of it, but he was thoroughly well satisfied that the people would not vote an appropriation for that purpose unless it was generally understood that the gap in controversy should be bridged instead of filled.

Highway Commissioner Souter concurred with Mr. Diekema. He favored a speedy settlement of the difficulty, but said there was but little chance of arriving at such a conclusion as long as the city insisted on filling up the south gap and thus keeping up the litigation. "To fill or not to fill was the main question." He considered it a very unwise policy on the part of the city to insist on making the fill, and so long as they did so an amicable settlement would be impossible. Mr. Souter proceeded at some length to demonstrate to those present the reasons why the opening should be left in the highway.

Alderman Kulte here interrupted, asking whether the township officials were in favor of building a new bridge at all. This he deemed the only point at issue and the object for which the meeting had been called.

Clerk Marsilje explained that so long as the present controversy was kept up he did not think the people of the township could be prevailed upon to vote in favor of a proposition to construct a new bridge, notwithstanding the fact that they were as anxious to have one as was the city. In taking whatever action they should the township board would be governed entirely by the expression of their constituents.

Mayor McBride at this stage in the proceedings asked whether if the small bridge was replaced by the city, and the idea of filling the gap abandoned, the township officials would be willing to go ahead and construct a new bridge. He advised the construction of a substantial one-span bridge, in which case without any obstruction in the channel he thought that the channel would be sufficiently large to carry off all the water, even in case of a freshet.

Mr. Diekema expressed himself in favor of a one-span bridge, but Mr. Souter thought that they could get along just as well with a two-span bridge, but he would not stand in the way of a single span bridge if the people thought they needed it. A single span he said would cost from one to two thousand dollars more than a double span.

Alderman De Vries stated that under the existing circumstances he did not see how any conclusion could be arrived at. The objectionable features seemed to be only the gap.

(Continued on fourth page.)



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

In Allegheny City, Pa., a grocery house was destroyed by fire and two men were suffocated in the burning building, and two others were fatally injured by jumping from windows.

A COLLAPSE of pillars in a colliery at Ashland, Pa., resulted in a fall of coal, accompanied by a volume of gas. Five men and six mules were suffocated. The Bolton Dyeing, Printing and Bleaching Company's mills, at Broxdale, near New York City, were damaged by explosions and by fire to the extent of \$130,000.

A LAD named DeFreitun, who recently leaped from the Brooklyn bridge, was sent to prison for three months.

JAMES N. TAGGART, paying teller of the Union Trust Company at Philadelphia, who disappeared about April 18, proves to have embezzled \$100,000 of the company's funds. By the great floods in the Kennebec River in Maine millions of feet of lumber were swept into the sea.

### THE WEST.

THE Illinois Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. elected George M. Hill, of Murphysboro, Grand Master Workman, and C. R. Matson, of Chicago, Grand Overseer, and decided to hold the next meeting at Springfield. The Wabash roundhouse, containing fourteen engines, was burned at Des Moines, Iowa. Loss, \$76,000.

A SOUTHERN Pacific train was stopped near Tucson, Arizona Territory, by a band of men, who had obstructed the track and exposed a red signal. The mail and express agents refusing to abandon their cars, it was decided to blow them up with dynamite, the engineer of the train being directed to apply the fuse. The messengers, fearing death, surrendered, and the mail and express cars were taken some distance from the remainder of the train and plundered. Not more than \$5,000 in money and stamps was secured. The passengers knew nothing of the affair at the time, and were not molested by the bandits. Dr. W. T. Northrop, an advocate of local option, was waylaid at Haverhill, Ohio, by Thomas and Alfred McCoy, and the two sons of the latter, and murdered. Thomas McCoy is a saloon-keeper. The assassins have been arrested, and lynching is threatened.

THE estimates of the Cincinnati Price-Current indicate that the winter hog-packing of the whole West was slightly larger than that of a year previously, but that the summer packing will show a decrease of some 10 per cent. The work of the eight months ending with next October promises to reach a total of about 5,000,000 hogs, against 5,644,000 for the corresponding time in 1886.

THE Governor of Montana has issued an order against the bringing of cattle to that Territory from the Eastern States. Kanakake, Ill., was visited by a fire, which destroyed many buildings and did damage to the extent of about \$50,000. After boring to a depth of 1,136 feet at Lafayette, Ind., for natural gas, a strong vein of salt water was found, and the enterprise was abandoned. A west-bound passenger train on the Union Pacific was derailed four miles east of Sterling, D. T., and six coaches were wrecked, one passenger killed and twenty-five injured. The Murray Iron Works at Burlington, Iowa, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$40,000 and throwing 125 men out of employment. The works will be rebuilt at once. Alexander Mitchell's will has been filed in the Probate Court in Milwaukee. The bulk of the great estate goes to his son, John L., with large bequests to other relatives in this country. R. Porter Ashe, the well-known turfman, seized his 11-year-old daughter on the streets of Los Angeles, Cal., and conveyed her to a hotel, from which she was afterward taken on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Mrs. Ashe, who has recently separated from her husband. The child will remain in the custody of an officer pending a decision of the habeas corpus case. Mrs. Ashe is a niece of Charles Crocker, the Central Pacific magnate.

### THE SOUTH.

A MONUMENT to the memory of John C. Calhoun was unveiled at Charleston by thirty-two young ladies. There was an imposing military and civic procession. Secretary Lamar was the orator of the day. At Longview, Texas, Caleb Foster, a negro, went crazy and dashed his three-year-old child's brains out against a tree. He then ran into the woods with the dead body, where he was captured. When found he was rending the child's body with his teeth, spitting flesh on to the ground, and all the time jabbering to himself. Three days afterward he regained his reason and asked for his child. A strict investigation showed conclusively that he retained no remembrance of the awful tragedy in which he had been the chief actor.

JAMES H. MARCUM was hanged at Louisa, Ky., for the murder of his cousin, Fisher Marcum. While on the scaffold he shook hands with those around him, and smiled when the black cap was slipped over his head.

TEXAS continues to suffer from the almost unprecedented drought. A Galveston dispatch says: "The drought of last year and that of the present season are unparalleled. In extreme northwest Texas and in the extreme southwest there have been rains of late that will prove of incalculable benefit to the cattle districts, but the agricultural districts, pure and simple, except, perhaps, in a limited area in northern Texas, are suffering seriously for want of rain. In all that belt of country between San Antonio and Austin, from Austin to Waco, from Waco to Bremond, and down the Central Railroad to Houston, and in the circumference described by this geographical circle, the crops of oats and small grain are almost a total failure, while corn that should be well advanced and vigorous is seriously wilted and in bad condition at the roots." The bodies of

three negroes, named Sylvester, were found hanging to a tree near Proctor, W. Va., bearing a placard, "Nigger thievery must be broken up."

### WASHINGTON.

THE articles presented to General Grant on his tour of the world are now being placed on exhibition at the National Museum in Washington. The collection of Japanese gold coins is alone valued at \$5,000.

THERE is something of a sensation in naval circles over the reported purpose of the British Government to make a demand that the United States Government assume the portion of the debt of Virginia held by British capitalists. The report is given plausibility by the fact that Sir Edward Thornton, for many years British Minister at Washington, is serving as Chairman of the British committee now at Richmond conferring with a joint committee of the Virginia Legislature. During April 399 pension certificates were issued by the Pension Office, the largest number issued in any one month in the history of the bureau. Advice from Washington announce that Secretary Lamar and the President are in accord on the land question.

### POLITICAL.

Mr. BLAINE, after remaining in Chicago for a week, left last week for his Maine home, where he will remain until he sails for Europe in June. His health is much improved since his arrival in Chicago. A bill prohibiting the playing of baseball on Sunday was defeated in the Illinois House of Representatives.

AFTER three days of trial and argument by six counsel, the Michigan House of Representatives, by a vote of 83 to 11, found Milo H. Dakin, Representative from Saginaw County, guilty of corruptly soliciting money to pass the Saginaw charter bill, intending to convert the money to his own use and profit. By a unanimous vote they found him guilty of making a list of the members, with figures showing the amount to be paid to each for securing the passage of the Saginaw charter bill, and by a unanimous vote he was expelled.

THE New York Senate has passed a bill providing for high license throughout the State. It was framed to meet the objections of Governor Hill to the bill recently passed.

A NEW liquor law has been presented in the Michigan Legislature, its provisions being very stringent. No distinction is made in the tax for vending malt or alcoholic liquors. The tax is fixed at \$500, and saloons are required to close at 9 p. m. It is said the bill will probably pass.

### THE RAILWAYS.

THE Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange of Detroit requested the Michigan Central Road to issue thousand-mile tickets to commercial travelers at the old rate of \$20, at which price they are now sold by the Grand Trunk. One member suggested the sale of five thousand-mile tickets at \$100, which would only be taken by commercial houses. President Ledyard offered to make a test case at the expense of the road, and ascertain if traveling salesmen can be favored.

A RAILROAD war is predicted from the refusal of the Pennsylvania Road to sell tickets to the accredited agents of the Western lines. It is said that the latter will retaliate by legal proceedings to compel the trunk lines to show where they should not furnish tickets. Jay Gould has purchased 168 acres of land just south of Carondelet Park, St. Louis, on which to place the machine-shops of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Roads.

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE tin-plate and sheet-iron workers of the United States met in convention at Philadelphia on Tuesday, and formed a national organization.

A NEW wage scale for railroad miners has gone into effect at Pittsburgh. It raises the price 5 cents a ton and affects thirteen thousand miners. The iron-molders at Cincinnati have resolved to cut loose from the National Union and resume work. They will do any work given them at the old prices.

### INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission began its sessions in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, at Atlanta, Ga., on the 27th ult. The Commission expressed a desire to hear from the railways, and a list of witnesses was given. The first witness examined was Charles A. Sindall, Secretary of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association. He gave minute explanations of how rates are made and maintained by railroads and water lines. He was cross-examined at great length by Judge Cooley, Commissioners Walker and Bragg. T. M. Emerson, of the Atlantic Coast Line, and W. P. Shelton of the Georgia Central Railroad were also examined on the same points at great length. Mr. Ogden, of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, testified touching the difference between water rates and land rates. He said that, to a great extent, water rates controlled the rates of the railroads. He showed how rates on certain classes of freight would be affected if long and short hauls should be enforced. Sol Haas, of Richmond, Va., agent of the associated roads of Virginia and the Carolinas, testified that rates on his lines were controlled by the trunk lines and water routes; the only complaint had been from competitive joints. J. M. Culp, of the Louisville and Nashville Road, said that rates from the West to the South were controlled by ocean competition. The rates to various Southern cities were affected by water competition. Col. S. A. Pierce, President of the Columbia (S. C.) Board of Trade, read a memorial from that body setting forth the serious damage that would result to the farming community and shipping in marketing their commodities if the fourth section were enforced. About a dozen other citizens presented similar memorials. A large number of colored men petitioned for the enforcement of their right to equal accommodations on the railroads. Telegrams were received from the Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade of Savannah asking that Sec. 4 be enforced. A Washington dispatch says "the Commission's correspondence is increasing very fast, and Sec-

retary Mosely now has a force of five clerks and a messenger hard at work classifying it and answering such as can be answered in accordance with decisions already made."

BEFORE the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Mobile, on the 29th ult., Col. W. Butler Duncan, President; U. S. Depew, Traffic Manager, and Col. Talcott, Vice President of the Mobile & Ohio Road, testified as to the necessity of a suspension of the fourth section of the law in the case of that road. Mr. Depew explained that the rates to some intermediate points between East St. Louis and Mobile were greater than the full distance because the competition of the Mississippi River boats to New Orleans compelled it. The Commissioners were informed that Memphis controlled the rates at competitive points by her low all-rail route to New York. Petitions for a suspension of the fourth section were presented from the coal and lumber interests from Mobile, Huntsville, and other towns. Louisiana planters, in convention at New Orleans, declared in favor of the strict enforcement of the law. The Union Pacific Railroad has asked for the suspension of Section 4.

JAMES BAURON, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tennessee-Alabama Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Mobile that his company had \$16,000,000 invested in lands and property. The business of the company had grown and expanded under the effect of low rates so that before the interstate law went into effect the pig-iron products of Alabama were 600 tons per day. All this output had to seek distant markets. Since the law went into effect the daily sales had fallen to 100 tons, mostly for shipment by water. Petitions for a suspension of section 4 were received from Birmingham iron men and from representatives of the Southern Yellow-Pine Lumber Manufacturers' Association. A protest against the suspension of the law was presented from the Mobile Cotton Exchange. The Commission then proceeded to New Orleans.

### GENERAL.

A HURRICANE swept over the northeast coast of Australia the 22d of April. The pearl-fishing fleet, numbering 400 boats, was destroyed, and 550 persons perished. During a gale on the North Atlantic coast, boats in charge of lobster fishers off Tusket Island, New Hampshire, were capsized, and six men perished. Many others had marvelous escapes. The steamer Benton, of Singapore, was sunk in collision with a bark off the island of Formosa, and 150 persons were drowned. The schooner Flying Scud was recently lost off the coast of Alaska, with the owner, Captain, and fourteen native hunters.

MEMBERS of the Canadian Parliament are endeavoring to secure from the government some indication of the policy to be pursued this season by the Americans in regard to the Behring sea seal fisheries.

A RIVAL telegraph company has astonished the Western Union by announcing a rate of \$1 for ten words between New York and San Francisco, which is a cut of 33 per cent. A reduced rate was also made on money orders. The schooner Louie O'Neill went to the bottom of Lake Erie after colliding with the schooner Thomas L. Parker. Every member of the crew perished with her.

### FOREIGN.

A SATISFACTORY adjustment of the Franco-German difficulty over the arrest of the French Commissary Schnaebels is deemed probable. Customs officers throughout Great Britain and Ireland have received stringent orders to search all vessels arriving from America, China, and the East, the English Government having been warned that explosives have been sent from San Francisco to ports in the East, to be transhipped to England.

MR. GLADSTONE and wife visited the grounds of the American Exhibition in London, and witnessed a special performance of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show for their benefit. At a lunch given afterward by the managers of the exhibition, Mr. Gladstone, replying to a toast, said the institutions and progress of the United States had been subjects of great interest to him ever since he studied political life to the early history of America. Then, saying that Englishmen and Americans were kinsmen and should have affection for each other, he concluded: "I rejoice that the clouds which once obscured our mutual vision have almost vanished from our political sky, and that the future is bright and promising as the warmest-hearted among us could desire."

MR. LABOUCHERE has with characteristic courage turned the tables on the London Times in the matter of the alleged Parnell letter. In an address to a London meeting a few evenings ago he declared that the Times published the Parnell letter knowing it to be a forgery, in order to create a sensation, and thus improve its circulation, which has been rapidly falling off. He also charged that the Times management bought the forged letter from a worthless scoundrel, knowing him to be such, and knowing also that he could have no connection with Irish societies or with Mr. Parnell. At the conclusion of these charges Mr. Labouchere invited the proprietors of the Times to sue him for libel. The invitation will not be accepted. To do so would force the Times to explain how it obtained the now notorious letter, and from whom.

AN uneasy feeling prevails in Europe, owing to the attitude of Germany and France. The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has adopted the Government estimates for increasing the efficiency of the army, under the conviction that a collision with France cannot long be postponed. Bismarck will demand that France abstain from intriguing in Alsace-Lorraine, while General Boulanger, French Minister of War, has issued a letter as an appendix to a pamphlet entitled "The Next Franco-German Battle." Mr. Schnaebels, who was released from prison by the Germans, received an ovation on reaching French territory. The trouble between France and the Congo Free State regarding territorial boundary lines has been satisfactorily settled. William O'Brien, the Irish patriot, is on his way to Canada to denounce the tyranny and duplicity of Lord Lansdowne.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

THE following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued on the 2d inst. by the United States Treasurer:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent.	737,797,500
Bonds at 3 per cent.	28,079,930
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	177,750
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 5 per cent.	64,635,512
Principal	\$1,004,678,712
Interest	8,780,656
Total	\$1,013,459,368

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	\$6,910,715
Interest	138,303
Total	\$7,049,018

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	\$348,738,185
Gold certificates	8,330,000
Gold certificates	91,434,481
Silver certificates	137,740,430
Fractional currency (less \$8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,948,472

Principal	\$801,211,573
Interest	\$1,695,301,090
Total	\$2,496,512,663

Total less cash items available for redemption of the debt	\$1,704,174,957
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	\$264,118,459
Total	\$1,439,056,498

Total debt less available cash items	\$1,340,056,498
Net cash in the Treasury	\$4,816,038

Debt less cash in Treasury May 1, 1887	\$1,335,170,459
Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1887	1,318,223,151

Decrease of debt during the month	\$16,953,308
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	\$94,434,481
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	137,740,430
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	8,330,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	15,284,672
Cash held for bonds called not matured and balance of interest	8,335,950
Fractional currency	2,922
Total available	\$264,118,459

RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	\$100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt:	
Fractional silver coin	\$26,301,076
Minor coin	17,582
Total	\$126,318,658

Certificates held as cash	\$4,072,741
Net cash balance on hand	\$3,886,038
Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account	\$40,101,806

CHOLERA is disappearing in Chili, and the blockade to commerce is about to be raised. Chicago elevators and vessels contain 14,089,303 bushels of wheat, 9,012,645 bushels of corn, 1,435,866 bushels of oats, 137,120 bushels of rye, and 51,141 bushels of barley; total, 24,786,684 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 16,026,609 bushels a year ago. The supply of all kinds of grain in sight in this country was decreased last week 2,517,703 bushels. In wheat the decrease amounted to 1,364,147 bushels, and in corn to 506,147 bushels. The visible supply of wheat is 47,313,476 bushels, and of corn 18,650,550 bushels.

THE explosion of a steam-pipe on a tow-boat at Pittsburgh caused the loss of one life and the fatal injury of two other persons. The burning of a breaker of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at Sugar Notch, Pa., caused a loss of \$60,000.

THREE cases of genuine leprosy and three "suspicious" cases exist in St. Martin's Parish, Louisiana. Two suspicious cases are reported at New Orleans. Fire at Louisville burned elevators, warehouses, freight cars, and other property, the total loss being \$250,000.

A GENERAL strike of New York cigar-makers was inaugurated last week. A lockout has been inaugurated in the Cincinnati shoe factories. A strike of Chicago hodcarriers also took place.

FIRE totally destroyed the immense plant of the Chicago Bridge Company, at Chicago. The loss is \$400,000. Two firemen were seriously injured by a falling crane. Four hundred men were thrown out of employment.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE	\$5.00 @ 5.75
HOGS	5.50 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.93 1/2 @ .97 1/2
No. 2 Red	.92 @ .95
CORN—No. 2	.48 1/2 @ .51
OATS—White	.38 @ .42
PORK—New Mess.	14.75 @ 15.25
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00 @ 5.50
Good Shipping	4.50 @ 5.00
HOGS	5.25 @ 5.75
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	4.25 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.81 1/2 @ .81 3/4
CORN—No. 2	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2	.26 @ .27
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.21 @ .23
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.18 @ .21
Full Cream, new	.13 1/2 @ .14 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	.10 1/2 @ .11 1/2
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.75 @ .80
PORK—Mess.	22.75 @ 23.25
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash	.78 @ .79
CORN—No. 3	.38 @ .38 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	.30 @ .31
RYE—No. 1	.50 @ .51
PORK—Mess.	15.25 @ 15.75
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Lake Shore	.84 @ .85
CORN—No. 2	.40 @ .41
OATS	.28 @ .30
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE	4.25 @ 5.00
HOGS	4.00 @ 5.00
SHEEP	4.50 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83 1/2 @ .84
CORN—No. 2	.41 1/2 @ .42 1/2
OATS—White	.32 1/2 @ .33
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2	.82 @ .83
CORN—Mixed	.35 1/2 @ .36 1/2
OATS—Mixed	.28 @ .29
PORK—New Mess.	16.25 @ 16.75
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.83 @ .83 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.42 @ .43
OATS—No. 2	.30 1/2 @ .31 1/2
PORK—Mess.	16.00 @ 16.50
LIVE HOGS	5.00 @ 5.75
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.86 1/2 @ .89 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.43 1/2 @ .44 1/2
CATTLE	4.25 @ 4.75
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE	3.75 @ 5.25
HOGS	5.00 @ 5.75
SHEEP	3.50 @ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80 @ .80 1/2
CORN—No. 2	.38 @ .39
OATS—Mixed	.28 @ .29
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best	5.00 @ 5.25
Fair	4.50 @ 5.00
Common	4.25 @ 4.50
HOGS	5.75 @ 6.25
SHEEP	3.75 @ 4.25

### GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebrations at Pittsburgh, Washington, Hartford, and Other Points.

Governor Foraker's Oration—A Characteristic Speech by Funny Mark Twain.

The American Club of Pittsburgh commemorated the sixty-fifth anniversary of Gen. Grant's birth by banqueting at the Monongahela House of that city. The tables in the banquet hall were arranged so as to make the initials "U. S. G.," and were elaborately decorated with flower pieces containing the initial letters of the deceased President's name and the dates 1822-1887. Gov. Foraker occupied the seat assigned Gen. Grant on the occasion of the reception given to him on his return from his trip around the world. After the tables had been cleared Governor Foraker was introduced and responded to the toast "U. S. Grant." He sketched the life of the General from early manhood to the close of his honorable career.

"That he was not a third time called to the Presidency," said Gov. Foraker, "was due to considerations that had no relation whatever to him personally. On the contrary he was never more securely entrenched in the affections of the American people than he was at the very moment when the historic fight of the 306 determined followers ended in defeat at Chicago. It seemed as though he could not possibly do anything more to increase the esteem and affectionate regard in which he was held, but he could—and he did. He was unwittingly involved and overwhelmed by financial disaster, and practically at the same time smitten by a fatal malady. The unconquerable character of his nature was never more clearly demonstrated than then. It would be difficult to exaggerate the heroic fortitude and true Christian patience he displayed in the pathetic, unequal, but successful struggle that followed. Job cried out in his lamentations and said, 'Oh! that mine adversary had written a book, as if that were, as it probably is, the most surely fatal undertaking any ordinary man can assume. Gen. Grant's chief work was to write a book. He had a double purpose to serve. He sought not only to record his recollection of the great events with which he had been identified, but also to provide against want for the faithful and deserving companion of his life and partner of all his joys and sorrows. It has been graphically said by some one that as he sat at one side of the table writing, Death sat at the opposite side impatiently waiting and watching.

"Without a tremor or a murmur, he devoted himself to his labor of love. A merciful Providence lengthened his days and gave him strength until the last line and word had been written, and his hand had been gladdened by the assurance that both his purposes had been accomplished, and then, as 'gently as day into night,' he passed into eternity."

Roscoe Conkling sent a letter of regret, in which he said: "To join in paying honor to the memory of a man so illustrious and so true to his country and friends, so firm, so calm and enduring under calamity, suffering, and sorrow, would be a mournful and grateful privilege. I should feel at home in doing so with those who did not wait for the glorification of his death to show them the rugged grandeur of his honesty of his purposes, and his reverence for the rights of every fellow-creature."

### GENERAL GRANT'S ENGLISH.

Mark Twain Defends the Hero Against Matthew Arnold's Criticisms.

At the Army and Navy Club's celebration of General Grant's birthday in Hartford, Ct., Mark Twain delivered the following address, which brought down the house:

"I will detain you with only just a few words—just a few thousand words—and then give place to a better man—if he has been created. Lately a great and honored author, Matthew Arnold, has been finding fault with General Grant's English. That would be fair enough, may be, if the examples of imperfect English averaged more instances to the page in General Grant's book than they do in Mr. Arnold's criticism upon the book, but they don't. [Laughter and applause.] It would be fair enough, may be, if such instances were common in General Grant's book than they are in the works of the average standard author, but they aren't. In truth, General Grant's derelictions in the matter of grammar and construction are not more frequent than are such derelictions in the works of the majority of the professional authors of our time and of all time—authors as exclusively and painstakingly trained to the literary trade as was General Grant to the trade of war. In Mr. Arnold's paper on General Grant's book we find a couple of grammatical crimes and more than several examples of crude and slovenly English. The following passage is a fair illustration:

"'Meade suggested to Grant that he might wish to have immediately under him Sherman, who had been serving with Grant in the West. He begged him not to hesitate if he thought it for the good of the service. Grant assured him that he had no thought of moving him, and in his memoirs, after relating what had passed, he adds, 'etc.'"

"To read that passage a couple of times would make a man dizzy; to read it four times would make him drunk."

"People may hunt out what microscopic notes they please, but, after all, the fact remains and cannot be dislodged that General Grant's book is a great and, in its peculiar department, unique and unapproachable literary masterpiece. In their line there is no higher literature than these modest, simple 'memoirs.' Their style is at least flawless, and no man can improve upon it; and great books are weighed and measured by their style and matter, not by the trimmings and shadings of their grammar. There is that about the sun which makes us forget his spots, and when we think of Gen. Grant our pulses quicken and his grammar vanishes; we only remember that this is the simple soldier who, all untainted of the silt of phrase-makers, linked words together with an art surpassing the art of the schools, and put into them a something which will still bring to American ears as long as America shall last the roll of his vanished drums and the tread of his marching hosts. [Tumultuous applause.]

"What do we care for grammar when we think of the man that put together that thunderous phrase, 'Unconditional and immediate surrender,' and those others, 'I propose to move immediately upon your works,' 'I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer!' [Applause.] Mr. Arnold would doubtless claim that last sentence is not strictly grammatical, and yet, nevertheless, it did certainly wake up this nation as a hundred million tons of Al fourth-proof, hard-boiled, hide-bound grammar from another mould could not have done. And, finally, we have that gentler phrase—that one which shows you another true side of the man: shows that in his soldier heart there was room for other than gory war motion, and in his tongue the gift to truly praise them—'Let us have peace.' [Prolonged applause and cheering.]

### Other Celebrations.

A moderate-sized audience assembled at the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Washington City, to celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of the birth of General Grant. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and Jesse R. Grant were present. An address by Senator Romero, Mexican Minister, on "Grant and Our Foreign Relations," was read by Gen. Colton, Senator Romero being sick. Addresses were also delivered by ex-Postmaster General Creswell and others.

The Grant Club of Des Moines, Iowa, celebrated General Grant's birthday by memorial exercises, with speeches by Gov. Larrabee and several other leading Republicans of the State.



## THE SEEKING.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

### I.

By ways of dreaming and doing,  
Man seeks the bourn of the blest;  
Youth yearns for the Fortunate Islands,  
Age pines for the haven of rest.

And we say to ourselves: "O, surely,  
Beneath some bluer skies,  
Just over our bleak horizon,  
The land of our longing lies!"

Each seeks some favored pathway,  
Secure to him alone;  
But every pathway thither  
With broken hearts is strown.

### II.

The Giver of Sleep breathed also,  
Into our clay, the breath  
And fire of unrest, to save us  
From indolent life in death.

Fair is the opening rosebud,  
And fair the full-blown rose;  
And sweet, after rest, is action,  
And, after action, repose.

But indolence, like the cow-bird,  
That's hatched in an alien nest,  
Crowds out the native virtues,  
And soon usurps the breast.

Better the endless endeavor,  
The strong deed rushing on,  
And happiness that we know her  
And name her, smiles and is gone.

### III.

We wait for the welling of waters  
That never pass the brink;  
We pour our lives in the fountain,  
But cannot stay to drink.

"To-morrow," says Youthful Ardor,  
Twining the vine and the rose,  
"I will couch in these braided bowers,  
As blithe as the breeze that blows."

"To-morrow," says earnest Manhood,  
Yet adding land to land,  
"I will walk in the alleys of leisure,  
And rest from the work of my hand."

"To-morrow," says Age, still training  
The vine to the trembling wall,  
Till the Dark sweeps down upon us,  
And the Shadow that swallows all.

### IV.

Ebb-tide chased by the flood-tide,  
Night by the dawn pursued;  
And ever contentment hounded  
By fresh inquietude!

Not what we have done avails us,  
But what we do and are;  
We turn from the deed that is setting,  
And steer for the rising star.

We may wreck our hearts in the voyage;  
But never shall sail or oar,  
Nor wind of enchantment, waft us  
Nearer the longed-for shore.

In vain each past attainment:  
No sooner the bound appears  
Than the spirit ever aspiring,  
Spreads sail for untried spheres.

Whatever region entices,  
Whatever siren sings,  
Still onward beckons the phantom  
Of unaccomplished things.

—Youth's Companion.

## A HEARTLESS FLIRT.

BY BURT BYRNE.

Mrs. La Rue was in sore perplexity and dire trouble as she sat in her cozy boudoir, the prettiest in Ashtown, knitting a snowy "seaside."

She was not accustomed to trouble, although ten years a widow; for Mr. La Rue, many years older than herself, had given and received a calm, quiet affection, and when he died, leaving her a widow at 25, had bestowed upon her his ample fortune, uncontrolled by conditions.

Two beautiful children were but an added happiness in Imogene La Rue's wedded life, being healthy, loving darlings, who gave her no anxieties and many pleasures.

But on this snowy January day, Mrs. La Rue having seen the children well wrapped up and started for school, and Miss Leonie Castlemaine, her cousin and guest, at the piano in the drawing-room, practicing a new fantasia, had gone to her own private sitting-room, for a quiet hour of troubled thought.

"Where is Fred?" Miss Castlemaine had inquired, opening her glorious eyes a little wider at the decided snap in her cousin's reply.

"He has gone over to Mrs. Grant's for me."

Now it was Miss Castlemaine and Fred who were troubling Mrs. La Rue almost beyond that little woman's power of endurance.

Twice she had ventured to hint to Leonie that she was going too far in her coquetting with Fred, and twice that lady's silvery laugh had preceded the answer: "Nonsense, Imogene, he is only a boy!"

Well, he was only a boy, just 19—a precocious, sensitive boy, with an inherited tendency to heart disease.

He was John La Rue's nephew, the son of his only brother, orphaned while very young, and heir to property his uncle had nursed carefully for him until it was a handsome sum, and which, if Fred died before he came of age, would fall to Mrs. La Rue's John and Imogene.

It was this fact that had made Mrs. La Rue almost morbid in her care of Frederick La Rue from the time when he came to his uncle's, and a big-eyed, pale-faced boy, frail and sensitive, and needing far more care than her own rosy, healthy children.

"If the money would not come to my children," Mrs. La Rue thought, "it would not be so dreadful; but the idea that they will be richer if Fred dies makes me almost crazy. What can I do? I cannot send him away—he is too weak; and Leonie never hints at shortening her visit. What can I do?"

Travel over the ground as her thoughts would, they came back always to the same refrain—"What can I do?"

Leonie Castlemaine was Mrs. La Rue's first cousin, and a belle. No one had ever disputed her claim to the latter title. Beautiful in the richest brunette type, she had been trained by a foolish, fashionable mother for society. She was a splendid pianist, had a rich contralto voice, highly cultivated, danced with incomparable grace, conversed brilliantly, and burst upon society as a star of the first magnitude. Her toilets were marvels of Parisian art, and if her mother's income were stretched to starvation limits to procure them neither murmured over scanty diet to adorn Leonie. She was to make a dazzling marriage; that was understood. Nothing less than a nobleman would win such charms; but the noblemen did not crowd about her. Somehow the artificial in her manner was too apparent. There was too much of the dramatic in her perfect bow; her sweet voice was too well modulated; her attitudes too well poised.

Seasons in London, Brighton, and wherever the society flocked, had drained the maternal purse, and Mrs. Castlemaine had said, with pathos, "We have been living on our capital for two years, Leonie,

and you are nearly twenty-seven. I almost wish you had accepted Mr. Dolman." And Leonie had replied, "Mr. Dolman did not give me an opportunity."

"But what are we to do this winter?" "I'll tell you! I'll make Cousin Imogene a visit. There is a good society at Ashtown, and at any rate it will save my expense towards a summer at Scarborough."

So, self-invited, this gorgeous butterfly of fashion had fluttered into Mrs. La Rue's quiet home, while Fred was there, invalidated by a course of hard study at college.

Now flirtation was the bread of life to Leonie Castlemaine; and the tall boy who threw his admiration into his voice and eyes in greeting her, was a handsome, refined specimen of an Englishman. His eyes were as beautiful as her own, with this difference, that their expression was dictated by his heart, while hers merely obeyed her will.

It was but natural and altogether proper that Frederick La Rue should place himself at the service of his aunt's guest and cousin. He was her escort to the mild dissipation of Ashtown; drove her in his aunt's pony carriage whenever a mild day tempted her out; practiced duets with her, the piano accompanying his violin; listened to her magnificent voice in song; and, not gradually, but at once and for his life, loved her as only such a passionate, sensitive temperament can love.

Even Mrs. La Rue, watching in fear, did not realize the extent of the mischief done. She saw Fred's infatuation, but seeing, as only a woman could see, through Miss Castlemaine's many affectations, did not see that every well-assumed grace and charm were realities to poor Fred. How could he know that the voice voice lowered to such exquisite tenderness for him was as well trained for flirtation as for song? He never suspected that the beautiful eyes that dropped under his ardent gaze had practiced that shy drop of the snowy lids with dozens of lovers.

Sometimes he laughed, sometimes he grew indignant over his aunt's well-meant cautions. What if Leonie was older than himself? Love did not pause to count years! What if Leonie had been in society for many seasons? She had come heart-whole out of that fiery ordeal, to find rest and peace in a life of refined quiet.

For Leonie could be so sentimental that no one, least of all poor, infatuated Fred, would divine that she was yawning behind her fan.

"A home of peace and love!" That was Leonie's modest desire, if her own word was to be taken, and Fred imagined her a "ministering angel" therein. She had been with him more than once when the frightful heart-spasms that were his mother's sad legacy had followed some great excitement, and, to do her justice, all the true woman came forward at such times. There was but little to do, but that little was done tenderly and deftly. His necktie and collar loosened, his head raised, Fred would recover to find Leonie fanning him gently, his face wet with her soft handkerchief upon his forehead, and her eyes, full of womanly tenderness, fixed upon his own.

Knowing herself answerable for the attack, by some word of encouragement for his mad passion, Leonie would draw back for a time, only to meet reproaches and the threat of worse trouble by the excitement of despair. She had played with edged tools till she could handle them very skillfully, but these cut her conscience sharply at times.

Yet she would not drop the dangerous game, because, after all, she might do worse than marry Frederick La Rue.

"He cannot live long," she wrote in confidence to her mother, "and £20,000 would be a comfortable fortune for his widow. The trouble is that he will not be of age for nearly two years, and may die before he can make a will! Still, I shall keep him as my 'forlorn hope.' Be sure you keep your eye on Mr. Dolman, if, as you write, you think my absence has really quickened his love. If he proposes, I will return at once, for, as you say, it will not do to let such an offer as that pass now. Six years ago I should have refused him, but, between ourselves, opportunities increase in value as years pass by."

Keeping Fred as a "forlorn hope" meant to give him just enough encouragement as made Mrs. La Rue nearly frantic, and at the same time keeping clear of an actual engagement.

"To tell the truth," Miss Castlemaine wrote, "I am dreadfully weary of Fred's raptures. He is such a boy yet in feeling and words, that his love has no shades or refinements, and is as blunt and outspoken as a child's delight over a toy. The least smile, tiniest word of hope, sends him into the seventh heaven of ecstasy, while a frown or cold look reduces him to despair. It was amusing at first, but has become tiresome! Imogene is an agonist; but, really, mamma, if the heart disease is hereditary, I don't see why she should feel so much responsibility. One would think, to hear her, that she was actually answerable for his life."

And poor Imogene would not have denied the statement. "Lookers-on," we are told, "see most of the game," and Imogene looked on until her heart grew sick. She thoroughly understood Leonie's tactics, yet to send her away would probably make matters worse, as Fred was sure to champion her cause, and would probably follow her. Words of warning were wasted; remonstrances were in vain; and the sacred charge her husband had left her had become the misery of the conscientious woman's life.

"Can you not see," she asked Leonie, with all her heart-anguish in her voice, "that you are killing Fred?"

"Don't exaggerate so," was the cool reply.

"I do not exaggerate. He has wasted to a shadow since you came, and his color fluctuates till it terrifies me. I tell you that he cannot bear this strain of excitement."

"How can I help a boy's foolish infatuation? I have had dozens of boys in love with me, and they all got over it. Calico is ever in extremes, Imogene."

"Fred is a man in feeling, Leonie."

"Bah! He will forget me in a month after I leave."

The winter wore away, and April came; but Leonie said nothing of returning home until the month of showers was half gone. Then a momentous letter came. Mamma had succeeded where Leonie had failed, and Mr. Dolman's heart, hand, and fortune were laid at the feet of Miss Castlemaine.

Exultant, and without one pang of self-reproach, Leonie wrote a maidenly, charming letter of acceptance, and concluded her letter to her mother with the words:—

"I will be with you on Thursday. Have my trousseau under way by that time, and do not spare expense. I can soon repay all you spend."

She took the letters to the post herself,

and coming back in the dusk of twilight, found Mrs. La Rue and Fred in the porch, the air being soft as June.

"Why did you go alone?" Fred asked, reproachfully.

She laughed, a sweet, silvery laugh, before she answered, "I must learn to do without you, Fred! I am going home on Thursday."

"Going home!" he faltered, his very lips white.

"Yes, my long holiday is over, and mamma writes that I really must superintend the last touches to my trousseau."

"Your trousseau!" cried Mrs. La Rue, sharply.

"Did I not tell you," asked Leonie, with well-acted surprise, "that I am engaged to Mr. Dolman?"

There was a strange, hoarse cry as Fred started to his feet, with the face of a man who is strangling. Mrs. La Rue's arms were about him in a moment.

"Go away!" she cried, as Leonie loosened Fred's necktie. "You have killed him!"

But Leonie did not go, for in another moment it took the strength of both women to hold the "boy" working in convulsions. Cries brought the servants, and a man was sent for the doctor, but before he came Fred's life-struggle was over; and Leonie Castlemaine knew that her heartless flirtation had killed him.

## American Farmers.

Very few people appreciate the importance of American farming interests. We hear the everlasting hum of our manufacturing night and day, and every orator who talks about the splendor of this country refers in the most glowing language to our workshops and mills and looms and forges and trip-hammers. But the farmer is seldom heard of. He sits quietly in the back-ground by the side of his plow and threshing-machine as though he were of little account.

We can easily recognize his value to the nation, however, by a few figures which may startle our readers unless they have already looked into the subject with some care. Of our entire exports 84 per cent comes from the ground and from mines, forests, and fisheries, while only 16 per cent is the product of machinery. The cotton of the South and the grain of the West hold a dual control over our national prosperity. The one keeps the spindles of England busy, and the other feeds the world. Europe has almost as much interest in the products of American soil as we have ourselves. A loss of these two crops for a single season would create a panic throughout the civilized globe.

There are in America over 4,000,000 farms, large and small. They cover 300,000,000 acres of improved land; their total value is something like \$10,000,000,000. These figures are not, of course, comprehensible. They simply convey the idea of vastness of area and importance. The estimated value of the yearly products is between \$2,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000. What America takes out of the ground, therefore, has much to do with the prosperity and happiness of the nation. What helps the farmer helps us all, and what hurts him hurts us all. His well-tilled acres are the heart of the republic, and each pulse drives the products of the country into every market on the planet. Congress has been asked to establish an experimental farm in every state and territory at a cost of \$15,000 each. It will encourage the tillers of the soil and show them the results of methods which they cannot afford to test for themselves. It will be money well spent. By all means take good care of the farmers.

—New York Herald.

## Largest Farm in the World.

In the extreme southwest corner of Louisiana lies the largest producing farm in the world. It runs 100 miles north and south and twenty-five miles east and west, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of northern capitalists. Their general manager, J. B. Watkins, gives an interesting account of this gigantic plantation, which throws the great Dalrymple farm in Dakota into the shade completely. "The million and a half acres of our tract," Mr. Watkins said, "was purchased in 1883 from the State of Louisiana and from the United States Government. At that time it was a vast grazing land for the cattle of the few dealers of the neighborhood. When I took possession I found over thirty thousand head of half-wild horses and cattle. My work was to divide the immense tract into convenient pastures, establishing stations or ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The land I found to be the best adapted to rice, sugar, corn, and cotton. All our cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam-power. We take a tract, half a mile wide, for instance, and place an engine on each side. These engines are portable, and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement we are able to plow thirty acres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing, planting, and other cultivation is done in a like manner. In fact, there is not a single draught-horse on the entire place. We have, of course, horses for the herders of cattle, of which we now have 16,000 head. The Southern Pacific Railroad runs for thirty-six miles through our farm. We have three steamboats, operating on the waters of our own estate, upon which there are 300 miles of navigable waters. We have an ice-house, a bank, a ship-yard, and a rice-mill."

FROM Germany comes the report of a case in which a portion of intestine five feet long was removed successfully (that is, the patient recovered and still lives). The operation was made necessary because gangrene of the intestine had followed upon strangulated hernia. A similar operation is reported in New York papers, in which six feet of intestine were cut out successfully. Thus we beat the German record.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

THE Senate held its regular session on the 27th ult., but spent the entire time in committee of the whole, forwarding a large number of bills to third reading. The House of Representatives continued the inquiry into the charge that Representative Dakin, of Saginaw, solicited money to influence the passage of the Saginaw charter bill. The witnesses examined were Jay Smith, City Controller, and Alderman Tillotson, all of Saginaw, and all of whom corroborated ex-City Attorney Eaton's testimony. Judge Holden opened for the defense. He claimed that Dakin had been more sinned against than sinning; that while he had done a very stupid act he had not designedly done anything wrong; that Eaton had practically forced Dakin to check off names on roll-call; that Eaton's rejection by the Saginaw City Council when renominated for City Attorney, a piece of work in which Dakin and his friend Fellows, then an Alderman, participated, was the cause of Eaton's interest in the matter; and that Eaton had been in Lansing not to aid in passing the charter bill, but to draw Dakin into a trap and ruin him politically. Ex-Alderman Fellows was placed on the stand and stated it was understood that money was to be used in entertaining members in a social way, and that none of it was to be used corruptly. He had been present at interviews held with Dakin, and at no time had anything been said in reference to improperly influencing members. The defense made strong use of the point that in the Committee on Municipal Corporations was a placard reading: "We smoke. If you don't, up goes your bill." Chairman Bates, of Allegan, explained that this was intended as a fine upon tardy members of the committee, but had been extended so as to take in some outsiders. Certain Detroit people planked down silver dollars to obtain a hearing. The money was used to buy cigars, of which they themselves had smoked their share.

The Senate had a brief and profitless session on the 28th ult. Three thousand copies of the testimony in the graveyard insurance investigation were ordered printed. The House of Representatives occupied itself exclusively with the Dakin bribery investigation. The accused took the stand and testified in his own defense. As to the Eaton charges Dakin swore: "I got Eaton in the corridor of the Capitol. He said to Fellows, 'What is the outlook for the charter?' Fellows said 'First-rate.' Then I said Mayor Shackelford has gone back to Saginaw to get some money. I met Eaton again about 11 o'clock near the Windsor restaurant. Crowley and Fellows were present. At the invitation of Eaton we went inside and took a stall. Crowley called for the drinks. Eaton said, 'Well, Fellows, Shackleton didn't bring your money?' Fellows said 'No.' Eaton took a call from his pocket and said to me, 'Now, Dakin, these friends you like to have a good time with, just check them off.' I did so. Then he says, 'How much will it cost?' but I said I had no idea. Then he said: 'Get down the amounts.' I set them down as near as I could to tally with my judgment. The amounts were meant for a good time in a social way. If he had not urged it I would not have checked the list. I am not a drinking man, but occasionally take some wine. That morning I drank whiskey and quinine, as I was feeling bad, and then sour wine twice." The evident purpose of the testimony was to show that Dakin was half drunk at the time the list was made; but Dakin continued, substantially confirming the testimony of Eaton and Crowley, but insisting that the money was to be used only for social purposes. "Did you expect to corrupt the members of this House?" asked Judge Holden, very gravely. "No, sir!" responded Dakin, with emphasis on his words. Judge Holden waited, so that the emphasis might have full effect; but Dakin added, with a laugh, "I think they are higher priced than that." Late at night the arguments were concluded and the case submitted to the House. By a vote of 81 to 11 it was decided that he had endeavored to procure money from F. L. Eaton and John H. Shackleton, ostensibly to corrupt members, but really with a view to appropriating to his own use. Of the specific charges that he had placed an estimated price after the names of fifteen members, he was unanimously found guilty. A resolution was offered that Dakin be expelled from the House, and it was adopted by a unanimous vote. The hall was crowded, and was absolutely quiet as the Speaker announced that in view of the vote he must declare Milo H. Dakin expelled from the floor of the House and from its privileges.

THE bill making it a misdemeanor to retain personal property under attachment without giving bond in cases where a bond is required, passed the Senate on the 29th ult. The following bills also went through the Senate: To amend the highway and bridge laws; to amend the law relative to liens for labor; to amend the law relative to width of wagon-tires upon heavy lumber wagons; to prevent hydrophobia and glanders. The Crime Insurance bill was favorably reported. It is aimed at graveyard insurance concerns. Both branches had a lively time over the report of the regular joint committee upon the trouble in the Coldwater public school. Representative Manly gave it a very severe handling in the House, and after a lively discussion a resolution was unanimously passed for an investigation. In the Senate, Senators Hubbell and Babcock jumped upon it with both feet and denounced the committee as exceeding their authority. Mr. Hubbell demanded that the report be thrown out and refused a place upon the Journal. Half of the Senators were upon their feet, and bedlam was supreme. The report was withdrawn just in time to escape rejection. In the House, bills were passed to provide for a collector in each of the wards of Grand Rapids City; to amend law relative to appeals from the decisions and reports of commissioners on claims against deceased persons. Representative Grennell's resolution for an appropriation of \$200 for the payment of counsel fees of the defendant in the Dakin impeachment trial was taken from the table. A lively debate was had upon it, and it was finally tabled. The House Committee on Liquor Traffic reported a bill known as the Bates bill. It imposes a tax of \$50 on the manufacture, sale, or the keeping for sale of spirituous and malt liquors, and requires a bond of from \$3,000 to \$6,000. No official or person engaged as principal, agent, or servant in the sale of liquor shall be accepted as surety. The husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, or employer may forbid the sale of liquor to members of the family, ward, or employee, and may recover actual and exemplary damages for injuries inflicted upon persons to whom sales had been forbidden. In prosecutions the burden of proof is laid on the defendant. The bond covers the damages. Ten dollars shall be paid to the person making the complaint, on conviction of the accused. Half the tax goes to the county and half to the city or township. Any Assessor, County Treasurer, or Prosecuting Attorney, or other officer who refuses to make complaints, shall be fined \$100. No billiard, card, or pool tables shall be kept in the same room with a bar, or in an adjoining room, and no bar is allowed in any place of amusement. Saloons must be closed at 9 p. m. It is provided that a violation of the law shall work a forfeiture of the tax and a revocation of the license for the remainder of the year. Bars shall be on the first floor of a building, in a front room, and no screens shall be permitted.

## Wealthy Men of Color.

John M. Langston, the ex-Minister to Hayti, is rich, and owns some of the most valuable property in Washington.

John F. Cook, the Tax-Collector of the District of Columbia, is said to be worth \$200,000. He has held his present office for fifteen years.

Ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, owns large estates, and his little boy, Roscoe Conkling Bruce, will inherit a fortune when he is father dies.

Although Representative Smalls, of South Carolina, boards in Washington, he is said to be wealthy, and his daughters are being educated in New England seminaries.

Fred Douglass owns a pretty little place in the suburbs of Washington, worth \$12,000. His home is a part of the Van Hook estate, which was divided and sold on condition that no colored man should ever become a purchaser.

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Leslie business men have organized a building association.

—A savings and loan association, with a capital of \$100,000, has been organized at Owosso.

—The Lansing Wheelbarrow Works are again obliged to run day and night to supply their orders.

—John Dumon, an aged farmer, near Otisco, dropped dead while engaged in binding a load of straw a few days ago.

—About every county clerk in the State has from one to twenty notary commissions on his hands for which the owners decline to call.

—The State Homeopathic Medical Society holds its annual meeting in Lansing May 17 and 18. Governor Luce will deliver an address of welcome.

—Robert Crandall, of Lenox, Macomb County, was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1837, and he continues dealing out justice at the old stand with a steady brain and firm hand.

—Elijah Grow, of Pontiac Township, died suddenly at his home, aged about 75. He had lived there for many years. He had just returned from the city of Pontiac and dropped dead as he stepped from his buggy.

—The city of East Saginaw has just sold at public sale \$52,500 refunding 4 per cent bonds. Bids were received from Boston, Toledo, and Chicago. They were awarded to N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, Chicago, for \$53,568.50.

—The large grist and saw mills at Wahnajama, together with some million feet of lumber, all belonging to W. A. Heartt, were totally destroyed by fire. The loss will run up to \$40,000, and there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—The residence of William Swaverly, two and one-half miles south of Kalkaska, was destroyed by fire at about six o'clock Wednesday morning of last week. Loss about \$500. The building and contents were insured for \$700. The contents were mostly saved.

—A 6-year-old son of Eugene D. Wedrig, of Pontiac, was severely beaten at school by two boys named Conway and Stroud. He died at noon the next day from the injuries received. The body was black and blue in several places where he had been struck with sticks.

—Moore & Voythe, of Lake Linden, who have a thirty-five mile contract for bridge and timber work on the D., S. S. and A., have begun work on their contract, having commenced pile-driving Monday. They have about fifty men on the ground at Nestoria now, and will rush the work from this date.

—The Star Bicycle Club has been organized at Coldwater with fifteen members, and is officered as follows: Captain, Charles Champion; First Lieutenant, Harry Bassett; President, Fred Loveridge; Secretary and Treasurer, John T. Starr; Color Bearer, Gus Barlow.

—Lansing will follow the lead of the gas-mad cities of Ohio and Indiana, and sink an experimental well for natural gas. The project as yet is in an embryonic condition, but there is little doubt that a company will be organized with enough energy and capital combined to make a thorough test.

—The special election held at East Saginaw to vote on the proposition to levy a tax of \$15,000 to repay the Saginaw Street Railroad Company for the amount expended in building the bridge across the river, and charge the company thereafter a rental of \$1,200, was voted down—598 no votes, and only 21 in favor.

—The new East Side shops of the Lansing Wheel Company are now fully completed, and the firm will begin the removal of their plant to the new buildings next Monday. Extensive as are the works, it has been found necessary to erect a shed 26x80 feet in size for the storage of hubs, and work will begin on it at once.

—The experience of the State Board with their annual sales of stock has shown them that the stockmen of the State appreciate good stock and are willing to pay good prices for it. They have therefore sent two representatives to the Alexander cattle sale at Lexington, Ky., with the expectation that some good stock will be obtained there.

—A strong movement is on foot at Luther to organize a stock company for the purpose of building a railroad from Baldwin to Glencoe. Those who are in a position to know say that the road can be built at small expense comparatively, and they are assured of a large amount of business in the way of handling lumber, logs, tan-bark, ties, and telegraph poles.

—A loud report startled the people of Luther Wednesday of last week. About 500 feet of tramway at Wilson, Luther & Wilson's lumber yard had fallen, causing the noise. It was covered with lumber, and at the time it fell had sixteen men and two horses on it. Five persons were injured. James Cisco was injured internally, J. Jantzen, leg broken, and the other three slightly bruised. The tramway was twenty feet high.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1887.

(Continued from first page.)

Alderman Stokete stated that Commissioner Souter had once made a proposition in regard to the building of a bridge which he understood he had backed out of.

Mr. Souter explained that the proposition which Alderman Stokete referred to was the outgrowth of a consultation with the town board which had subsequently been withdrawn. Mr. Souter claimed that the city had no right to fill up the south "channel" and thus divert the entire flow of water to the north channel. More than that, he said, that by a thorough investigation it had been shown that by the closing of the gap the water, in case of a flood, would rise perceptibly in the vicinity of Boone's mill. Even if the suit now pending was decided against the township Mr. Souter said that the voters would never vote money for a new bridge. They would let the old one stand and rot instead.

Alderman Carr urged the importance of having the bridge controversy settled up as soon as possible, and suggested that some action be taken at this joint meeting to facilitate matters. He, like the other members of the Council, was favorable to the construction of a one-span bridge.

Mr. Souter, who seemed to be the spokesman for the township organization, then proceeded to give some of the reasons why the south "channel" ought not to be filled. One of the principal reasons was that by thus changing the course of the stream, the whole discharge from the river into the lake had to go under the main bridge, and that in case of a freshet the velocity of the water would wash the north approach to the bridge and then the expense of repairing it would fall on the township.

Alderman Stokete thought there was too much talk and that little of any headway was being made toward reaching a conclusion. He suggested that a vote be taken so that an expression of opinion could be obtained from those present. No action, however, was taken on Mr. Stokete's suggestion and the discussion was continued.

Mayor McBride once again tried to impress upon all the importance of having a new bridge. This he deemed the primary object for which the consultation between the two bodies had been called, and he did not think that the time ought to be given up exclusively to talking over the small bridge.

Mr. Marsilje differed somewhat with McBride. He considered the filling of the gap no secondary matter, as on it hinged the whole controversy and just so long as it was kept up the township would not vote money for a new bridge. Whatever action was taken by the board would be sustained by the people.

Alderman Kuite asked if the township wanted the whole earth. If so, there was no use of attempting to heal the breach.

Mayor McBride did not see any reason why the differences could not be settled up now as well as later. There was no use of being left at sea in this way.

The only way out of the difficulty, Mr. Marsilje said, was that the city keep open the "channel" which they insisted on filling. Then, and not before, the people could expect to have a new bridge.

Mr. Diekema supported Mr. Marsilje in his statement, and he felt satisfied that the township officials were taking proper action in the matter.

By this time the hour was growing rather late and some of those present were becoming uneasy. It was very evident that they were just as far from reaching a conclusion as when the meeting opened. Neither side proposed to make any concessions and a motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed.

From the above it will be seen that the meeting was a miserable failure so far as securing this much needed improvement, a new bridge, is concerned, and that it is "dog, eat dog" between the city and the town. We have given the opinions of the several gentlemen for the purpose of showing the sentiments that predominate in this matter. In the future good use may be made of these sentiments.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., May 5, 1887: Dr. A. J. Rice, Miss Minnie McPutter, Prof. J. H. Roney, Miss Gerlie Vork, Albert Timmer, Mrs. Joseph Cinnamon, F. B. Hickok, Albert Van Raalte, Fred Hart. J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.

## OUT AROUND.

### Ottawa Station.

Moets Buxton continues to improve, but very slowly. Balwin W. Headley has been quite sick for several days. Monday proved a first-class day for filling the eyes with sand and blowing down fences. The new converts are all doing nobly and holding on to their faith well. The W. C. T. U. of this place meet regular once a week, but so far they have been strictly exclusive in all their meetings. In the olden time it was declared not to be good for man to be alone. Later it has been ascertained that the same sentiment applied to the other sex. We don't desire to

vote, it is only an opportunity to pay our dues that we would seek.

We are quite familiar with those little acts of Towbridge that "H. A." alludes to in his second Vol., but for reasons that we withhold, have refrained from speaking of, but now that the subject has been introduced will furnish another item for his work. In the days of Mrs. Fortus' prosperity, previous to her late marriage, she loaned to this brother five hundred dollars in money, of which as yet, she has received very little, if anything, in return. This thing considered makes it a mystery why his treacherous words should still have the power and influence that they seem to possess to do evil.

While one of our boys was out on the marsh near here a few days ago endeavoring to display his skill among the wild geese, ducks and snipe, of this region, he accidentally made the discovery of a little pond of water that contained fish, that had come up during the high water and been left thus isolated when the water went down. It was decided that the head of the family should make a display of his skill in their capture. This had been sharply criticized by the young experts. Accordingly armed with the necessary outfit, the destination was soon reached, but upon arrival it was found that operations were embarrassed by a provoking wind and cloudy sky. But governed and directed by the young experts, we commenced a vigorous attack upon the fishes' wake which was continued heroically for an hour or more. By this time we had worked off the fever and become in a very good condition for reflection, and had come to the conclusion that whatever of sport was contained in this thing, was connected with the fish and not in the wading of the water. So falling back upon the cunning of our youth, we left the wake and went for the fish, and was soon rewarded by three of the finny tribe, known as pickerel, which weighed in the aggregate a little over seven and one-half pounds.

We are in receipt of information recently, that once upon a time, not long ago, a certain good Gentle, who claims special favors because he represents a good christian, acquired a worthy habit of buying his fine cut chewing tobacco at G. Gokey's store of West Olive. He soon ascertained that by buying it in small packages, costing five cents each, that the Lord favored him greatly as to the quantity given, and was so well pleased, that he frequently referred to it to prove that it paid to be a good consistent christian. And as further proof that these opinions were sincere and well grounded, he took occasion to send by a neighbor to procure five, five-cent packages at the same time, which was accordingly obtained and delivered. Upon receipt of the same, three large chews were taken from one of the packages, and the balance was then sold to a bystander for cost price, five cents. The remaining four packages were then weighed and found to represent thirteen and one-half ounces. This transaction and the results proved satisfactory to the skeptic, some of which were actually converted. In the olden time the Lord hardened the soft heart of Pharaoh because Pharaoh was unpleasant with his children, and in these latter days he has manifested his goodness towards one of his children by softening the hard heart of Mr. Gokey so that tobacco worth eighty cents per pound might be obtained for less than twenty-five cents. But if the good Lord entertains our views he would not show special favors where the habit in the use of tobacco was concerned, not because the habit was a sin or a crime, but because it is a very disgusting one. The pathway of the meteor in this instance is to be ascertained by the most approved rule of guessing. "ANDREW."

### West Olive.

O. Trumble went East after goods Monday. Mrs. Chas. Barnes, formerly of this place, but now of Laporte, Ind., visited friends here last week.

Everybody seems to be very busy, some are so hard pressed that they find it necessary to be on duty nights and Sundays.

A house on Mr. Harrington's place, recently vacated by Mr. Glass, mysteriously took fire and burned to the ground Friday.

C. Vinkemulder has sold the portion of his farm lying north of the Cary place and the party has built a house and moved in.

The wintergreen berry trade is booming here now. T. Berry and the Irish boys are dealing in them with headquarters at the Post Office.

If "Andrew's" audacity and nerve should bring him in this direction now-a-days we do not think he would be reminded of what the poet said about solitude, but of the busy bee or the industrious ant.

The heavy wind Monday spread the fires that were out in the "slashing" a half mile east of here, and caused Mr. Hyde's people considerable alarm. They packed their household goods and had a wagon at the door all the forenoon Tuesday in anticipation of having to make a hasty retreat.

Our prayer-meeting is growing in interest and attendance. All are invited to attend every Thursday evening; Sunday School is also improving in every sense of the word, still there are several families in this vicinity who neither send their children or avail themselves of this pleasant and profitable way of spending an hour. Sunday morning service at 10:30; class meeting following Sunday School.

Returning from prayer meeting last Tuesday evening we heard mysterious sounds in the vicinity of the depot. Thoughts of tramps, robbers and anarchists flashed upon us instantly, but we deemed best to investigate and neared the spot cautiously. First we saw a light, then a man, but instead of any of the above mentioned terrors we found Cal. McKinly loading a car of wood. We tried to persuade him that he was out of his head and had better go home, but we failed to convince him. "H. A."

## Business Locals.

Try our **New Jeweler**, C. A. Stevenson, next door to the News office. 12-1f.

### Save Your Money

By buying Brushes, of all kinds and qualities, from a tooth brush to a kalsomine brush, at the store of DR. W. VAN PUTTEN, 11-1f.

Try our **New Jeweler**, C. A. Stevenson, next door to the News office. 12-1f.

Anti-Kalsomine Alabastine, the best preparations for your walls, for sale at the Drug Store of DR. W. VAN PUTTEN. 11-1f.

For a good assortment of Spring Jackets with Hoods go to 11-1f. D. BERTSCH'S.

### To-Rent.

The premises known as the Germania House are for rent immediately. Apply to H. KENIGSBURG. 11-1f

Just received a large stock of Gloves of all prices and styles at 11-1f. D. BERTSCH'S.

### Notice.

H. Wykhuyzen, having removed his stock to Eighth street, next door to the HOLLAND CITY NEWS office, will be glad to meet his old patrons there and introduce them to his successor, Chas. A. Stevenson, who has a fine assortment of watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, and spectacles, for sale at very low prices. If you want a good job of work done try him. 13-1m

For Boiled Oil, Linseed Oil and Machine Oil; White Lead, strictly pure, in any quantity, and at the lowest possible prices, call at the Drug Store of 11-1f. DR. W. VAN PUTTEN.

Come and see the best assortment of Parasols in the City at 11-1f. D. BERTSCH'S.

### Paint Your Own Buggy.

Save money by buying 75 cents' worth of Neal's Carriage Paints, in all shades and Colors. It dries quick, has a brilliant gloss, and renders varnishing unnecessary. It is unequalled for beauty and excellence of quality. For sale at the Drug Store of 11-1f. DR. W. VAN PUTTEN.

For a good selection of fine Dress Goods and embroidered Dress Patterns go to 11-1f. D. BERTSCH'S.

### For Sixty Days

The large quantity of White Lead, Oils, Brushes, Paints, of all kinds, and other like goods at my store will be sold at less figures than these goods can be bought for at wholesale. Call early 11-1f. DR. W. VAN PUTTEN.

Leading medical authorities indorse Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine. 11-1f.

### Property Owners and Housekeepers are You Going to Paint

Your premises this Spring? if so, why we want to tell you that you can save money by buying **Masury's Liquid Colors**, the best paints in world without a doubt. They are not chemical mixtures but on the contrary, are pure Linseed Oil Paints and we can assure all who contemplate painting that better results can be obtained through the use of these colors than by the use of any liquid color ever before offered, under whatever name. They can only be found in Holland at the Drug Store of 11-1f. DR. W. VAN PUTTEN.

### Summer Millinery.

We are receiving a new and very fine line of Summer Millinery Goods and have a complete line of Infants' and Children's Cloaks and Hoods. We invite the ladies to come and examine our Security Corset, the finest in the city, and our Children's Waists which every mother should procure for her child. L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & Co.

Try our **New Jeweler**, C. A. Stevenson, next door to the News office. 12-1f.

## New Advertisements.

### Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa.—In Chancery. GILLIS WABEKE, Complainant.

DERK VAN MAURIK, WILLEMINA VAN MAURIK and ABEL H. GIBBS, Defendants. In pursuance of a decree made in this cause, November 19th, 1886, I shall sell at public auction at the front door of the court house of said county in the city of Grand Haven, in said county on the **Twentieth Day of June, A. D. 1887**, at one o'clock p. m. all of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the Township of Olive, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: All of the east half, and the east half of the west half (E½ and E½ of the W½) of the south-east quarter (S E ¼) of section No. thirty-four (34) in Town No. six (6) north of range No. sixteen (16) west, containing in all one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land be the same more or less, according to the government survey thereof. Dated, May 6, 1887.

AREND VISSCHER, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan. GERRIT J. DIEKEMA, Solicitor for Complainant. 14-7f

## SPRING and SUMMER 1887.

A full line of

**SUMMER DRESS GOODS,** White Goods, Sateens and Table Linens, has been received at **G. Van Putten & Sons,** and many New and Desirable Goods.

Our Stock of **-GROCERIES-** is full and complete and kept fresh by frequent invoices.

It will positively **PAY YOU** To examine our stock and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

**G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.** Holland, Mich., May 5, 1887.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
**Absolutely Pure.**

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

## Are You Nervous?

Or, do you suffer from indescribable feelings, both mental and physical? Have you overworked, or from other cause, become debilitated. Do you lack ambition, strength and vitality from any cause? If so afflicted, or if you are troubled with disease of any nature, send a self-addressed stamped envelope, with description of case, for full information concerning Prof. Curtis' "OZONE TREATMENT." It is endorsed by the clergy, the press, the medical profession and all intelligent persons who have investigated its merits. A \$5 Treatment delivered free to one person in every town. Give both express and postoffice address, and enclose 50 cents to cover charges, boxing and delivering. In ordering ask for Treatment "B." Address **Curtis Ozone Co., Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.** 5-4mos.

## REMOVAL!

For the next

## 60 DAYS

I can be found in the Bosman building, opposite Van Duren Bros. shoe store, and will sell all goods at a

## Great Sacrifice in Price

in order to make room for a complete new stock when I take possession of my new store to be built on the corner of Eighth and Market streets.

## CALL EARLY

and get

## Good Bargains

O. BREYMAN.  
Holland, Mich., April 28, 1887.

## Marcus and Dick.

The finest full-blooded Norman stallions, coal-black, 3 years old, will be at the following places during the season of 1887:

One Always at the Stable of H. Boone, Holland. The other on Mondays at East Saugatuck, at G. H. Brink's; Tuesdays at Fillmore Center, at H. J. Klomparsen's place; Wednesdays at Drenthe, at H. Bakker's place; Thursday afternoons and Friday forenoons at Zeeland, at Van Eenennaam's place; Friday evenings and Saturday forenoons, at North Holland, at Wabeke's farm. **BOONE & HELLENTHAL.** Holland, Mich., April 6, 1887. 10-3m.

## \$1 13 Weeks

The **POLICE GAZETTE** will be mailed securely wrapped, to any address in the United States for three months on receipt of **ONE DOLLAR.** Liberal discount allowed to postmasters, agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free. Address all orders to **RICHARD K. FOX, Franklin Square N. Y.**

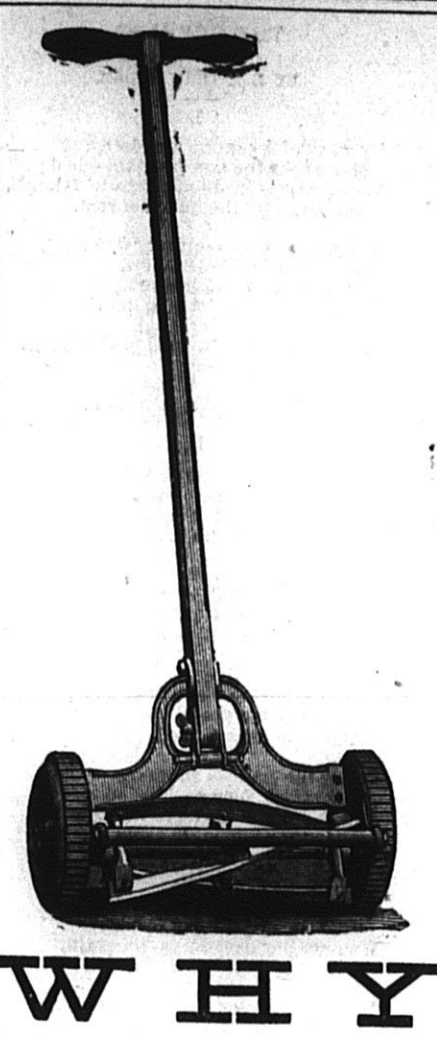
## Mackinaw & Marquette R. R.

"THE MACKINAW SHORT LINE." Only Direct Route to Marquette and the Iron and Copper Regions of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Two Through Trains each way daily making close connections in Union Depots at all points.

The territory traversed is famous for its **Unexcelled Hunting and Fishing.**

Tickets for sale at all points via this route. For Maps, Folders, Rates and Information, address **R. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Marquette, Mich.**



## Superior Lawn Mower

IS THE ONE TO BUY?

Because it is the only machine in the market which can be adjusted in a moment to cut grass from one to twelve inches high.

They are made with double gear, giving it ease of motion so that a child can run it. The material used in manufacturing the mower is of the very best quality.

Come and examine it before you buy any other.

## R. KANTERS & SONS.

**A PRESENT!** For names of two book agents and 12 cents in stamps, to pay postage, we will mail you **Free** Large Steel Engraving of all our Presidents, including Cleveland, size 22x28 inches, worth \$5. Also the great book for agents, "The Lives and Graves of our Presidents," over 600 pages, 22 full page portraits. "Cleared \$30, first day."—**MATTIE MELLINGER.** "Made over \$60 first week."—**W. ALLISON.** "Took 10 orders first day."—**T. FUNK.** Owing to the coming Presidential campaign it outsells all other books in the field. Complete outfit, including engraving, for 50 cents in stamps. Always address **ELDER PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill.**

## Richest Humorous Book of the Age, Samantha at Saratoga!

by **Jedah Allen's Wife.** Miss Holly spent all last season amid the *whirl of fashion* at Saratoga, and takes off its follies, flirtations, low neck dressing, pug dogs, etc., in her inimitable mirth-provoking style. The book is *profusely illustrated* by **OFFER** the renowned artist of Puck. Will sell immensely. Price \$2.50. **BRIGHT AGENTS WANTED.** Address **A. W. MILLS, Pub., Tecumseh, Mich.**

## An Ordinance: To provide for the payment of the salaries of certain City Officers for the year A. D. 1887.

### The City of Holland Ordains:

Section 1. That the City Marshal shall receive a salary of Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars per year.  
The City Treasurer shall receive a salary of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars per year.  
The City Clerk shall receive a salary of Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars per year.  
The City Attorney shall receive a salary of Seventy-five Dollars per year.  
The Street Commissioner shall receive a salary of Three Hundred Dollars per year.  
The City Physician shall receive a salary of One Hundred Dollars per year.  
The Health Officer shall receive a salary of Twenty-five Dollars per year.  
The Engineer of the Fire Department shall receive a salary of Fifty Dollars per year.  
The Director of the Poor shall receive a salary of Forty Dollars per year.  
The Deputy Marshal shall receive a salary of Ten Dollars per year.

Sec. 2. That the salaries of the various officers hereinbefore mentioned shall be computed from the commencement of the present term of office.  
Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take immediate effect.

PASSED: May 3rd, A. D. 1887.  
APPROVED: May 4th, A. D. 1887.  
P. H. McBRIDE, Mayor.  
Attest: Geo. H. SIFF, City Clerk.

## SMOKE "J. M."

HAVANA FILLED

## CIGARS.

Price 5 Cents.

## REFRIGERATORS AND CREAMERIES.

GET THE BEST.

**THE LEONARD** CLEANABLE, with Movable Flues, Solid Ash, Carved and Ornamented, TRIPLE WALLED, CHARCOAL FILLED and METAL LINED, making Five Walls in all. Solid Iron Shelves and Airtight Locks. Great variety. For families, grocers and hotels. Prices low.

For Sale by

## R. Kanters & Sons



## Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 2nd, 1887.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and the provisions of the city charter and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Harrington, Carr, De Vries, Kramer, Kulte, Van Ark, and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

Ald. De Merell appeared during the reading of the minutes and took his seat.

John R. Klein requested permission to move the store building belonging to E. F. Sutton from its present site on Eighth street to a place on Eighth street close to Fish street, in part, obstructing travel while moving on Eighth street.

Granted, subject to ordinance governing same.

W. W. Noble petitioned that, as his labor had been increased by the increase of the number of lamps in the city his pay for lighting and caring for same be increased.

Ald. Kulte moved that Mr. Noble's pay be increased to \$25 per month, provided he takes the lamps down every month and cleans them. Carried yeas, Harrington, Carr, De Merell, De Vries, Kramer, Kulte and Van Ark—7. Nays, none.

The City Physician reported having treated four cases in the month of April, 1887.—Filed.

The Clerk of the Board of Water Commissioners reported that the following claims had been approved by the Board and that he had been instructed to present same to the Common Council for payment, viz.: P. Winter, and J. Benkema salary as engineers each \$50; E. Winter material and labor blacksmithing at works \$14.40; N. O. Gden, steam wood \$3.63; W. Scott, steam wood \$1.71; O. Johnson, steam wood \$1.31; S. Steinberg steam wood 75 cents.

The clerk also reported that he had been instructed to notify the Common Council that the Board of Water Commissioners had appointed Peter Winter and John Benkema, as engineers at the Water Works for the ensuing year, and Alfred Huntley as superintendent of the Water Works for the ensuing year, appointments subject to the approval of the Common Council and that the Board recommended that the engineers be paid a salary at the rate of \$600 per year, the year to date from the first day of May, 1887.

Ald. Harrington moved that the report be accepted and the action of the Board of Water Commissioners be adopted and that the appointment of Peter Winter and John Benkema as engineers at the Water Works, and the appointment of Alfred Huntley as Superintendent of the Water Works be and the same are hereby approved, and that warrants be issued on the city treasurer in payment of the several claims reported.—Carried yeas, Harrington, Carr, De Merell, De Vries, Kramer, Kulte and Van Ark—7. Nays, none.

The Clerk presented druggist bond of William Van Patten, as principal, and Jacobus Nibbelink and Gabriel Van Patten, as sureties, in the sum of two thousand dollars, for approval.—Approved, yeas, Harrington, Carr, De Merell, De Vries, Kramer, Kulte and Van Ark—7. Nays, none.

The following claim was allowed and ordered paid: A. Van Vuren, hauling two timbers, with iron attached, from Black Lake \$3.

The Clerk reported the office to be filled by appointment by the Common Council.—Filed.

The following named persons were appointed to the several offices set opposite their respective names, viz:

President pro tempore of the Common Council—Alderman E. J. Harrington.

Street Commissioner—M. De Feyter.

City Attorney—Gerrit J. Diekema.

City Librarian—Oscar E. Yates.

Director of the Poor—Geo. H. Sipp.

City Physician—Henry Kremers, M. D.

Health Officer—Henry Kremers, M. D.

Member of the Board of Health, full term—F. J. Schouten.

Member of the Board of Health, to fill vacancy, —W. H. Beach.

Members of the Harbor Board, full term—K. Schadueke and Heber Walsh.

Engineer of the Fire Department—Alfred Huntley.

City Surveyor—Geo. H. Sipp.

Member of the Board of Assessors—Peter Boot and Gerrit J. Van Duren.

Pound Master—William H. Finch.

Member of the Board of Water Commissioners—John Kramer.

City Printing—HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

Building Inspectors, under Act No. 41, laws of Michigan, 1881—Geo. H. Sipp, Gerrit Slenk, and John R. Klein.

Members of Committee to examine Hotels, under Act No. 182 laws of Michigan, 1877—Geo. H. Sipp, Gerrit Slenk and John R. Klein.

Ald. Harrington moved that the office of Deputy Marshal be and the same is hereby declared vacant.—Carried, yeas, Harrington, Carr, De Merell, De Vries, Kramer, and Van Ark—6. Nays, Kulte.

Council adjourned.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 3, 1887.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Carr, De Merell, De Vries, Steketee, Kulte, Van Ark, and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Ald. Harrington and Kramer appeared during the reading of the minutes and took their seats.

The Chief of the Fire Department petitioned for an appropriation of \$30 to pay the expenses of delegates to the Michigan State Firemen's Convention.

Ald. De Merell moved that the petition be granted, and that a warrant be issued on the city treasurer for the money.—Carried. Yeas, Carr, De Merell, Steketee, Kramer, Kulte, and Van Ark, 6. Nays, Harrington and Kulte, 2.

The following bills were presented for payment: Charles Odell, to fees and service in case of People vs. Richard Heaton, for violating city ordinance, \$5.50; H. D. Post, justice's bill in above case, \$5.50; M. De Feyter, salary as street commissioner, \$75; Geo. H. Sipp, salary as director of the poor, \$10; Charles Odell, salary as deputy marshal, \$7.64; Boot & Kramer, oil, matches, clothes lines, etc., \$2.70; H. Verhuist, three days work spading around trees, \$3.75; M. Mohr, twenty-seven loads of ashes in park, \$3.70; J. A. Ter Vree, city team work, \$53.65; J. Kruisenga, paid three poor orders, \$9.00; Boot & Kramer, paid one poor order, \$1.50.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The Committee on Streets and Bridges to whom was referred the petition of A. C. Van Raalte reported recommending that the petition be granted and that the sprinkling of streets be done under the supervision of said committee.—Adopted.

The Committee on Poor reported, presenting the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee, recommending twenty-five dollars for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending May 18th, 1887, and having extended temporary aid to the amount of fourteen dollars.—Approved and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

The street commissioner reported for the month of April, 1887.—Filed.

The clerk presented constable bond of Jacob De Feyter, as principal, and Cornelia Blom and Louis De Kraker, Jr., as sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars, as city treasurer's bond, William Verbeek as principal, and Jacob Van Patten, Jan W. Bosman, Teunis Keppel, John Alberti, Isaac Fairbanks, and Daniel Berisch, as sureties, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. Bonds approved by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, Harrington, Carr, De Merell, De Vries, Steketee, Kramer, Kulte and Van Ark, 8. Nays, 0.

On motion of Ald. Harrington the Council went into the Committee of the Whole on the general order of the day. The Mayor appointed Ald. Harrington chairman. After some time spent therein the committee arose and reported that they had had under consideration an ordinance to provide for the payment of the salaries of certain city officers for the year A. D. 1887, and recommended that the same do pass and the committee discharged. The ordinance was read a third time and passed by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas, Harrington, Carr, De Merell, Steketee, Kramer, and Van Ark, 6. Nays, De Vries and Kulte, 2.

On motion of Ald. Harrington, Herman Vanpelt was appointed deputy marshal.

Council adjourned to Wednesday, May 4, 1887, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 4, 1887.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Carr, De Merell, De Vries, Steketee, Kulte, Van Ark, and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Ald. Harrington and Kramer appeared during the reading of the minutes and took their seats.

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Council adjourned to Wednesday, May 4, 1887, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 4, 1887.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Carr, De Merell, De Vries, Steketee, Kulte, Van Ark, and the Clerk.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Ald. Harrington and Kramer appeared during the reading of the minutes and took their seats.

The Chief of the Fire Department petitioned for an appropriation of \$30 to pay the expenses of delegates to the Michigan State Firemen's Convention.

Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Carr, De Vries, Steketee, Kulte, Van Ark, and the Clerk.

The reading of the minutes and the regular order of business was suspended.

The following bills were presented for payment: Geo. H. Sipp, salary as city clerk, \$37.50; Edward Vanpelt, salary as city marshal, \$29.17; William Verbeek, salary as city treasurer, \$22.92.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the city treasurer for the several amounts.

At this stage of the proceedings the council took a recess to await the appearance of the Township Board of Holland Township.

After recess: The following members of the Council were present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Carr, De Merell, De Vries, Steketee, Kulte and Van Ark, also a full delegation of the Township Board, viz: Clerk, I. Marjelle; Supervisor, W. Diekema; Albertus Van der Haar and Christian D. Schilleman, Highway Commissioner, G. H. Souler. The Mayor stated that the object of the meeting was to discuss the "Bridge difficulty" and to arrive at a settlement of the same, if practicable. After a discussion lasting nearly two hours the result was: That before the Township Board would take any preliminary steps towards building a new bridge to replace the old bridge across Black River, the City of Holland should build a new bridge at the gap in the embankment where the small bridge is, or enter into an agreement to do the same, but that so long as the City of Holland insisted on filling the gap there would be no use to submit to the electors of the Township of Holland the raising of money to build a new bridge as they would not vote for the same as long as the present structure would stand.

Council adjourned.

Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

## Our Magazines for May.

LIPPINCOTT'S.—The May number of Lippincott's Magazine opens with a complete novel by Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., whose "Colonel's Daughter" placed him at the head of all the American novelists of army life. "The Deserter" will advance his reputation. It is bright, vivacious, full of dash and vigor, and its plot is of unusual interest. Mrs. Poulney Bigelow, who, as "Daniel Buxton," made a great hit in the pages of "Outing" by her short story "Mars and Mammon," contributes a tale called "The Madisons' Butler." An article of exceptional interest to women is that on "Social Life at Vassar," by L. R. Smith, an undergraduate now taking the course, and therefore qualified to speak by the card. The poetry of the number is contributed by May Riley Smith and F. D. Stickney. The Monthly Gossip and Book-Talk are readable as ever.

ST. NICHOLAS.—The number opens with a beautiful frontispiece illustration, by Blum, to "Catarina of Venice," the "Historic Girl" whose romantic history is related by E. S. Brooks; while Nora Perry, in "An Only Daughter," tells of a very modern and unhistoric girl, whose story is, however, none the less interesting on that account. Adam Badeau tells of "Sherman's March to the Sea." And there are many other interesting articles.

THE CENTURY.—The May number contains the first of several papers by Professor W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, on "The Chemistry of Foods and Nutrition," being specifically devoted to "the composition of our bodies and our food." Mr. Atwater has perhaps made a more thorough investigation of this subject than any other American student, having conducted many analyses in this department for the Fish Commission. The Lincoln History, advances to the consideration of the Border Conflict, treating events closely related to Lincoln's contemporary and future political action. The special topics are "Kansas in the Civil War," "Jefferson Davis on Rebellion," and "The Presidential Conventions of 1856." Among the illustrations are portraits of Wilson Shannon, James H. Lane, Governor Charles Robinson, John W. Geary, Philip St. George Cooke, President Fillmore, and Fremont and Dayton; and other pictorial material of historical character is added.

Try our New Jeweler, C. A. Steven, son, next door to the News office. 12-11

Will Appoint a Naval Cadet.

As member of Congress from the Fifth District, Hon. M. H. Ford has the appointment of a naval cadet to Annapolis.

The examination of candidates will be held at Grand Rapids on Thursday, June 2, at 10:30 a. m., at the United States court room, and will be conducted by a committee composed of Hon. L. D. Norris, chairman, Prof. F. M. Kenyon, Grand Rapids; Prof. Chas. Scott, of Holland; Dr. W. H. Bills of Allegan, and Thos. F. McGarry of Ionia. Whoever the committee may recommend will be appointed by Mr. Ford and will be required to report at the Naval Academy for examination on Sept. 1st, 1887, where he will again be examined by the Academic Board, and if successful he will receive an appointment as naval cadet, and become an inmate of the Academy. The course of naval cadets is six years, and the pay is \$500 a year. Upon graduation the cadets are appointed as officers in the United States navy, providing there are vacancies enough existing. At least ten appointments from such graduates will be made each year. Surplus graduates who do not receive such appointments, will be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge and one year's sea pay.

Candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission into the Academy, (Sept. 1, 1887) be between the ages of 14 and 18 years. They must be actual residents of this district, physically strong and of robust constitution, and in stature must not be under size for his age, five feet being the minimum height. Those intending to enter the competitive examination are requested to notify Prof. F. M. Kendall, Grand Rapids, before Saturday, May 25.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

## Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, plains and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it

## JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

Ayer's Pills are the best cathartic for correcting irregularities of the stomach and bowels. Gentle, yet thorough in their action, they cure constipation, stimulate the appetite and digestive organs, and strengthen the system.

## Wonderful Cures.

Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De Kruij, Zeeland, retail druggists, say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for six years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We recommend them always. Sold by Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De Kruij, Zeeland.

That feeling of weariness, so often experienced in the spring, results from a sluggish condition of the blood [which, being impure, does not quicken with the changing season. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by vitalizing and cleansing the blood, strengthens and invigorates the system.

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Yates & Kane. It never fails to cure. For sale by A. Nasal Injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents.

The reputation of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as a blood medicine, is maintained by daily cures.

## CATARRH CURED.

Prof. Curtis has thoroughly demonstrated by his great discovery of "IOZONE," that this dreadful disease can be quickly and permanently cured. It makes no difference if the case has become chronic, or medicines have failed, the "IOZONE TREATMENT," will cure it every time. It is neither drugs nor snuff, and should not be classed with patent nostrums. To introduce this new treatment on its merits, we will deliver, charges prepaid, one regular \$5 Treatment free to any catarrh sufferer in the United States, who sends us at once both express and postoffice address, and 50 cents to cover charges, boxing and delivery. In ordering ask for Treatment "C." Address Curtis Bros. Co., Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y. 5-4mos.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by E. J. Harrington.)  
Apples, \$1.00; Beans, 75 to \$1.00; Butter, 16 cts; Eggs, 90; Honey, 10c; Onions, 50c; Potatoes, 63 to 65c.

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected every Friday by W. H. Beach.)  
Buckwheat, 40c; Bran, 100 lbs., 75c; Barley, 90 cwt, 90c; Clover seed, 50 lbs., \$3.50; Corn Meal, 90 cwt, 90c; Corn, shelled, new, 25; Flour, \$4.30; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed, 100 lbs., \$1.00; Hay, 300 lbs., \$1.00; Middlings, 100 lbs., 75c; Oats, 32 cts.; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., \$6.00; Rye, 35c; Timothy Seed, \$2.00; Wheat, white, 76c; Red Fultz, 76c; Lancaster Red, 75c Corn ear, 33c.

### RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 60c; Bran, 100 lbs., 75c; Barley, 100 lbs., \$1.25; Clover seed, 50 lbs., \$3.50; Corn Meal, 90 cwt, 90c; Corn, shelled, new, 25; Flour, \$4.30; Fine Corn Meal, 100 lbs., \$1.40; Feed, 100 lbs., \$1.00; Hay, 300 lbs., \$1.00; Middlings, 100 lbs., 75c; Oats, 32 cts.; Pearl Barley, 100 lbs., \$6.00; Rye, 35c; Timothy Seed, \$2.00; Wheat, white, 76c; Red Fultz, 76c; Lancaster Red, 75c Corn ear, 33c.

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## Business Directory.

### Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

### Bakeries.

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

VAN DOMMELEN, P., wholesale and retail Baker of rusk, (beesuit) and sweet cakes, Eighth street, near River.

### Barbers.

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

### Boots and Shoes.

HELDER, J. D., the cheapest place in the city to buy Boots and Shoes, River street.

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

SPIETSMA S., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes. The oldest Boot and Shoe House in the city—Eighth street.

### Bank.

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

## Clothing.

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

JONKMAN & DYKEMA, dealer in Ready-made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Eighth Street.

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

## Commission Merchant.

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

## Drugs and Medicines.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE, Kremers & Bangs, Proprietors.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Toilet Articles and Perfumes, Imported Havana, Key West, and Domestic Cigars.

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

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

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

## Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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

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

STEEKETEE A., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, etc. Double Brick Store, Eighth street.

STEEKETEE PETER & CO., general dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Flour and Feed. The finest stock of Crockery in city, cor. Eighth and River streets.

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

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

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

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

## Fire and Life Insurance.

ALBERT J. A., Fire and Life Insurance Agent. Good and reliable companies represented. Give me a call.

## Furniture.

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

## Flour Mills.

CITY MILLS, C. P. Becker, proprietor, manufacturer of "Purity" and several other brands of first-class flour.

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

## Hardware.

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

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

VAN LANDEGEND, T., Sheet Metal Worker, galvanizing iron cornices, hot air furnaces, plumbing and steam fitting, wood and iron pumps. Eighth street.

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

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## THE MITCHELL FUNERAL.

One of the Largest That Ever Took Place in the City of Milwaukee.

Impressive Services by the Clergy at the Church and the Pilgrimage to the Grave.

[Milwaukee special.]

The funeral of Alexander Mitchell was the largest ever witnessed in Milwaukee. It took place from St. James Episcopal Church. Before removing the casket from the house, Rev. Dr. Keene read a prayer in the presence of the family.

The scene at the church was in accordance with the beautiful ritual of the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Mitchell was a devoted member.

About all of the seats in the church were reserved for the relatives and friends, for the Governor and staff, the State and city officials and delegations of societies, commerce and railroad bodies and delegations. The casket was opened, and the remains lay in state until the hour of the funeral. A constant stream of people had been



passing through the church, and during the forenoon thousands viewed the remains.

The face of the dead man looked life-like and natural, and there were many sad scenes and incidents during the day as old friends looked at the dead man for the last time. The casket was heavily draped, and on its lid rested a cross of calla lilies.

A special train from Chicago brought hundreds of people, many of whom could not get near the church. During the service the broad avenue was blocked with a dense mass of humanity that had gathered to pay their last respects to the dead millionaire and citizen. Hundreds of strangers from over the Northwest and from other parts of the country were present.

The service was impressively conducted by Rev. Dr. Keene, Mr. Mitchell's old friend and pastor, and Rev. E. G. Richardson, rector of St. James Church. At its close a vast funeral cortege formed and slowly wended its way to Forest Home. There was no military display, and the long line that followed the remains was made up of railroad and other employees of the big enterprises of which Mr. Mitchell was the head, of old settlers, and of societies in which he had long held membership. As the cortege passed through the Soldiers' Home a guard of 600 old veterans acted as an escort from one gate to the other. At the grave in Forest Home Cemetery the service was brief, and was conducted entirely by Dr. Keene, and consisted of the committal and a prayer. All flags over the city were flying at half mast. The stores and shops closed at noon, and during the afternoon business was as entirely suspended as on the Sabbath.

Stories of the Dead Millionaire.  
[From the Chicago Times.]

In 1879 the Democratic State Convention at Madison nominated Mitchell for Governor while he was in London. He sent a cable dispatch positively declining the nomination, but omitted his signature, as is customary, to save expense, when the sender of a cablegram is well known. The enthusiastic Democrats would not accept the dispatch as genuine because he had not signed it. "Jim" Jenkins, the Milwaukee lawyer, was a delegate in the convention, and defended the genuineness of the dispatch by explaining the custom as to cable messages. "Cablegrams cost forty cents a word," he said, "and we all know Mr. Mitchell's economical habits where expense is not necessary. By not signing his name to his dispatch he saved eighty cents." The argument was conclusive to the Democrats of the outlying Milwaukee wards and of the backwoods, and the declaration was accepted.

Yet in political matters, when he took an interest on one side or the other, Mr. Mitchell was not only generous but lavish of money. He attended a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1871, when ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle was the Democratic candidate for Governor. "How much money do you expect to raise?" he asked. He was answered by Sat. Clark that they ought to have about \$5,000. "Give me the pen," he said, and pulled the paper toward him. He signed for \$2,500—half the amount said to be required—and drew his check for the money. It was about all the money that they had for the campaign.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1876, where Tilden was nominated for President. Doolittle, George B. Smith, Joe Rankin, N. D. Fratt, and others were his colleagues. At the close of the convention their several bills were sent to their parlor, the cost of which (\$500 for the week) was apportioned among them. Ringing the bell as a clerk appeared Mr. Mitchell said: "Make the bill be pronounced it 'bull,' with a bur in his pronunciation) for the room out to me." It was done, and he drew his check for the whole amount.

His gifts to charity were very numerous, and he even allowed himself occasionally to be bled to a reasonable extent by frauds and deadbeats whom he knew to be such. He had some worthy pensioners, generally poor Scotchmen, to whom he gave regular gratuities. In church matters and others of a really deserving character, he usually let the begging committee get all that they could raise from others, and then made up the remainder himself.

When Mitchell was worth \$100,000 or \$200,000, and was regarded as a growing Western banker, he made his first formal

visit as a capitalist to the East and went on to Wall street. He was immediately selected as their prey by the wolves of the street. He had determined to try his luck a little in stocks and they found out what his purchase was. They manipulated the stock, working it down, and hung on to it with characteristic tenacity. He was called upon for margins, and kept putting up and putting up. It did not take him long to "catch on," and he saw what the sharpers were at. He at once drew and raised enough money to buy at its greatly depressed value every dollar of stock which he had margined for a considerable portion of its price as it then stood. "Take that, dom ye," he said mentally and aloud to the whole of Wall street, as he bade it good-by. The stock rebounded with force as the artificial pressure was taken off, and the blacklegs who had been selling it short to "skin" him saw it advance above the price at which he had made the original purchase, so that he unloaded at a profit and they were the losers.

One or two anecdotes are characteristic of a grimly humorous side of his disposition may be told. Four or five years ago a book-keeper in his bank proved a defaulter. The clerk had a desk near the vault, out of which, by some sleight-of-hand, he had stolen money for years and falsified the books so as to cover it. Exactly how it was done could not be explained, and nobody could tell how much cash he had got away with. The sum stolen was supposed to be hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the thefts had been going on for at least six or seven years before they were discovered. Mitchell was talking about the weather one day to a friend, and smiled lightly at the loss. "But," said he, "there's my nephew, John Johnston, who is an expert book-keeper and has charge of the books, and he can't tell how it happened. It's a dom'd good joke on John Johnston that he couldn't see what was going on before his eyes."

The late Chief Justice E. G. Ryan, of Wisconsin, had something of the toady in his disposition while he was struggling for a livelihood as a needy lawyer. After he became Chief Justice he decided all the cases under the absurd granger laws against the railroads, and the St. Paul line suffered severely. The Chief Justice met the railroad magnate after the decisions were given. "Why, how well you are looking, Mr. Mitchell," said the Chief Justice, with an affability that at that period he showed to few men. "Yes," said Mitchell, "I've been getting fat (or) on your decisions." The sneer out the great jurist like a knife, and he walked away without a word.

## BASE-BALL.

President Young Addresses a Letter to the Official Scorers of the National League.

Attacking the Reserve Rule.

The unwarranted attacks of certain papers upon President Spalding, of the Chicago Base-Ball Club, regarding the sale of the releases of players to other clubs has earned the contempt of lovers of fair play, says the *Inter Ocean*. The reserve rule was the salvation of the professional base-ball clubs that adopted it. The National agreement protects the smallest club in its list, and no matter how good a player they may develop, they are protected against the desertion of the player by the offer of a big salary. But for this rule the spirit of rivalry which exists between the professional ball clubs of the country would result in the total disintegration of every professional team at the end of each season, and the competitive bidding by clubs for ball-players' services would finally result in extravagant salary lists that would bankrupt every club that attempted to stand up under it, and effectually kill the sport professionally. The Chicagoans were the last to sell a release; all the other clubs had sold releases. President Spalding said:

"The case of McCormick is peculiar. He, with Glasscock, Bridgely, and another, deserted from the league, and, tempted by offers of increased salaries, they all went into Lucas' club in the Union Association. The Cleveland Club promptly expelled them for their action. The Union Association went to pieces, and these deserters found themselves blacklisted and thrown out of employment. At the personal solicitation of McCormick (who came to me with tears in his eyes, begging me for God's sake to put him in a way to earn a living), and at the request of Mr. Lucas, I interested myself to secure the reinstatement of the deserters. They were reinstated. McCormick went to the Providence team, and his habits were so against him that the Providence management wanted to release him to me for \$600. I bought his release, but not until I had a talk with him, in which he said he wanted to come to Chicago, and promised me that we should have nothing to complain of on the score of his habits. Last year his habits were so notorious that we could not endure them, and hence the discipline against which he rebelled. We did it in his interest as well as our own. I submit whether I have not been McCormick's friend, and whether he has not good ground for being grateful to the management of the Chicago Club."

Scoring.

President Young, of the Base-Ball League, has addressed the following letter to the official scorers:

To the official scorers of the National League: In reviewing the new code with a view to ascertaining if there are any points to which the attention of the official scorers should be drawn, I have come to a runner where the same is secured through the assistance of a misplay other than a battery error—an overthrow or fumble, for example. The philosophy of this credit is perfectly logical. The runner earns a base by making a daring attempt to secure it, and, if successful, even though assisted by an error, deserves the point. The credits will, of course, be included in your official returns of stolen bases. We now come, however, to the point which I desire to emphasize. This query has been propounded to me: Suppose a player reaches first on a hit, steals second on a fumble of the baseman, and is batted home, is the run earned? I answer, no. The reason is obvious but the point should be carefully borne in mind in filling out the earned-run blank in your score sheets. Earned runs, it should be remembered, are not credited to individuals, nor do they have any particular bearing upon the status of a club in making up the average which constitutes the monthly and annual records. They are important factors, however, in gauging the effectiveness of a pitcher, and it is in this light alone that they should be regarded. It is then manifestly unfair to charge a pitcher with a run earned off his delivery when bases scored by fielding errors are essential factors in it. Obviously the pitcher can in no way be responsible for a muff by the baseman or an overthrow by the catcher. In computing earned runs, therefore, you will scan your scores carefully and omit tallies in which the stolen base assisted by an error is a necessary element.

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

It Is a Most Encouraging One, According to Reports from Leading Commercial Centers.

No Apparent Bad Results from the Enforcement of the National Railway Law.

[Chicago special.]

The early spring trade in all branches of the wholesale business of Chicago was almost without a parallel in its history. The consumption of goods was simply enormous. This was in a great measure attributed to the change to be made in railroad freight rates by the operation of the interstate commerce law, which went into effect early in April. Now that that time has passed and dealers throughout the country are beginning to understand the present cost of transportation, the immense demands for goods throughout the month of March turns out not to have been so spasmodic as it was then supposed to be, but a genuine revival of business throughout the West and Northwest, as there has been during the last three weeks and is now greater activity among the wholesale firms of this city than is usual at this season of the year. The new law acted as a check and nothing more. All through the country west of Chicago, even to the Pacific coast, the new law is a benefit to the Garden City, as it enables shippers to send goods to points they could not cover before, as they were controlled by the jobbers in the interior towns. Thus Chicago is becoming more and more the base of supplies for the whole West and Northwest.

There was, of course, a marked falling off in the dry-goods trade during last month as compared with March, which was a phenomenal one; but April more than held its own as against the same time last year, and the outlook for a late spring and summer demand is a very satisfactory one. A good volume of business was transacted all through the month by the millinery houses. There has never been so satisfactory a spring season, and it is closing earlier than usual. A good order trade is anticipated until the hot weather sets in. So far there is no fault whatever to be found with the situation. The condition of the wholesale grocery trade is very satisfactory, and it has been daily improving since April 10.

There seems to be a boom through the country so far as trade is concerned, and the heavy volume of railroad work now in course of construction is in a great measure accountable for it. The opening of lake navigation has also given it an impetus, and, with collections good in all branches of trade, a feeling of satisfaction exists that has not been known for years. Business generally is being conducted on a conservative basis, and therein lies its strength. Dealers are buying in smaller quantities and oftener, and hence they find it easier to pay for their goods.

Telegraphic reports to the Chicago Tribune from leading trade centers in the West, Northwest, and Southwest are of one tenor. They all speak of an unparalleled revival of business. A dispatch from Milwaukee says: "A stroll among Milwaukee merchants and manufacturers will show the prevalence of contentment, mingled with a due allowance of hopefulness, regarding the present condition of the season's prospects for business in the various branches. Comparatively little complaint is made regarding the interstate commerce law, so far as the matter of freights is concerned, and it appears to cut little or no figure in affecting trade."

St. Paul reports as follows: "Spring trade has generally opened up earlier than last year, owing to the favorable season, and the volume of business in all departments is reported to be larger than last year. The effect of the interstate law, which it was feared would prove a serious blow to Northwestern trade, has not been as disastrous as expected."

Omaha: "The merchants of this city report a large increase in their business over any former year. Some of them say it will run from 30 to 50 per cent. higher, especially in the grocery trade. Orders have not only grown in numbers, but are double and even triple in size. This is due, they say, to the interstate commerce law, which has raised rates so that country store-keepers who heretofore made their big purchases in Chicago now get everything from Omaha. While sales are good, collections are also much better than usual for the time of year."

Denver: "There is a striking unanimity among the business men of Denver in regard to their present trade, and this feeling extends to an agreement among them that they do not look for its continuance beyond a few weeks, or months at the outside. In comparison with last year, they estimate the increase variously from 20 to 50 per cent., the latter in special lines. Nearly every jobber is loud in condemning the present railroad tariffs as adjusted from a railroad standpoint to suit the provisions of the interstate commerce law."

Kansas City: "Unless the present indications prove misleading the year 1887 will be marked by an unprecedented development of the commercial interests of Kansas City. The spring trade is satisfactory, and even more than satisfactory, as the surprising boom in business fairly takes away the breath of the most conservative business men. Jobbers in dry goods are to a certain extent feeling the effects of the interstate commerce bill so far as it relates to long and short hauls. They get their goods in fairly good time, but are compelled to pay more freight than formerly. The increase, however, is not sufficient to injure the jobbing business of the city."

St. Louis: "The volume of St. Louis' spring business averages fully an increase of thirty per cent. over the three corresponding months of last year. Merchants are almost unanimous in their indorsement of the interstate commerce law."

New Orleans: "Nearly all lines of trade beyond more satisfactory this spring than for several seasons past. The interstate commerce law has not unfavorably affected business."

Louisville: "Spring trade in Louisville opened out with a steady feeling and firm demand for almost all classes of goods. Except in a few lines of specialties there has been no complaint on account of the interstate commerce law."

Cleveland: "Cleveland's trade has some bad features about it, but on the whole there is very little drawback to the strong feeling that has existed for several months past. The dry-goods houses report business

as better by almost one-fifth this spring than last, and the trade of last year was the best ever known. They generally like the new law, as calculated to leave them what they term the local trade and prevent the competition of New York and Chicago houses. Collections are very good."

Cincinnati: "Interviews with prominent merchants in various branches of business show conflicting statements in regard to the condition of spring trade in several lines. The dry goods men say that trade is better this spring than last, but it is not up to expectations. This has been the best spring the grocery men have had for several years. The furniture, hat and cap, and boot and shoe dealers all report a big spring business. More complaint is heard from the feed and grain men about the interstate law than any other class."

Detroit: "Barring serious labor troubles, the prospect for a good spring and summer trade in all lines of business is much better than for several previous seasons. While the interstate commerce bill is being roundly denounced, it does not seem to have had any appreciable ill effect on trade so far."

Fort Worth, Texas: "Grocery men report a large increase in trade from 1886. One house, doing a business of \$3,000,000 per annum, reports an increase of 20 per cent. Dry-goods and other merchants note a marked increase in trade. The indications are that the interstate commerce law will be the impetus to more railway building in Texas."

## REV. H. W. THOMAS.

A Portrait and Sketch of the Well-Known Chicago Divine.

The popular pastor of the People's Church, of Chicago, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born April 22, 1832, in the Allegheny Mountains, in Hampshire County, Virginia (now West Virginia). His parents were farmers in modest circumstances. His father was of German and Welsh descent, and his mother of Scotch and English. The family was large, Hiram being the fourth son.

Dr. Thomas grew up in an atmosphere of freedom, which has influenced his whole life. Born and reared in the mountains, like the Swiss and Scotch Highlanders, he has naturally inherited a bold and free spirit. His father was of Quaker proclivi-



ties, and his family never owned slaves. He early became an Abolitionist, and has, like Beecher, never ceased to preach freedom, political and intellectual.

He commenced preaching under great embarrassments. He joined the Pittsburg Conference of the Evangelical Association, or German Methodists, in 1851. He received for the first three years of his ministry an annual salary of \$100, and for several subsequent years, when he had a family to support, \$300, on which latter sum he says he lived well and saved money.

In 1856 he joined the Iowa Conference of the M. E. Church, and has since filled the leading charges of Marshall, Fort Madison—passing two years additional as Chaplain of the State Penitentiary—Mt. Pleasant, and Burlington. In 1869 he was transferred to the Rock River Conference, and stationed at Park Avenue Church, Chicago. After three years he was appointed to the First Church (Methodist Church Block), of the same city, where he likewise remained three years. He was then sent to Aurora for three years, and next to Centenary Church, in Chicago, where he remained till October, 1880.

His early preaching gave promise of his later fame. He always drew large congregations, and the churches named always flourished under his care.

Early in life he married Miss Emily C. Merrick, a brilliant and accomplished lady of Darnestown, Pa., whose practical good sense and cheerfulness have powerfully served him in his many difficulties and discouragements. Their varied life has been an ideal one of love and devotion, and their home a charming resort for their many friends. They have had seven children, only one of whom is now living, Dr. Hiram M. Thomas, of Chicago.

Dr. Thomas was always liberal in his views and free in expressing them. No church forms, whether of dogma or ceremony, could fetter him. In 1881 he was tried for heresy by his conference on account of his peculiar views on inspiration, the atonement, and future punishment. He held that there were errors in the Bible, that Christ was not punished to save man, and that there was no eternal torment. These views were held by a small majority of the examining committee to be heretical, and he was expelled, in consequence, from the M. E. Church.

Before this, some of his friends had organized the People's Church in the central part of Chicago, where he had been preaching. He now identified himself permanently with this organization, and has been its pastor ever since.

Dr. Thomas has frequent calls to lecture throughout the country, and is one of the most appreciated platform speakers in the West. He is popular among all classes, and does a vast amount of pastoral and social work, for which he is phenomenally fitted. His sermons are widely read, being generally reported by the press.

The first country to issue stamps for cheap postage was Great Britain in 1840. An unused one is worth about \$200. The rarest stamp known to collectors was issued by the postmaster at Brattleboro in 1846.

## RIGHTS OF HOMESTEADERS.

President Cleveland Declares Against Railroad Land-Grabbing.

The Secretary of the Interior Receives Instructions as to How He Shall Proceed.

The President has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Interior, relating to the controversy between the Northern Pacific Railroad and a settler in Washington Territory:

DEAR SIR: I have examined with much care and interest the questions involved in the conflicting claims of Guilford L. Miller and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to certain public land in Washington Territory. The legal aspects of the case have been examined and passed upon by several officers of the Government, who do not agree in their conclusions. Miller claims to be a settler upon the land in question, whose possession dates from 1878. He alleges that he has made substantial improvements upon this land and cultivated the same, and it appears that he filed his claim to the same under the homestead law on the 29th day of December, 1881. The railroad company contends that this land is within the territory or area from which it was entitled to select such a quantity of public land as might be necessary to supply any deficiency that should be found to exist in the specified land mentioned in a grant by the Government to said company in aid of the construction of the road, such deficiency being contemplated as likely to arise from the paramount right to private parties and settlers within the territory embracing said granted lands, and that the land in dispute was thus selected by the company on the 15th day of December, 1883.

A large tract, including this land, was withdrawn by order of the Interior Department from sale and from pre-emption and homestead entry in 1874 in anticipation of the construction of said railroad, and a deficiency in its granted lands. In 1880, upon the filing of a map of definite location of the road, the land in controversy, and much more which had been so withdrawn, was found to lie outside of the limits which included the granted land, but its withdrawal and reservation from settlement and entry under our land laws was continued upon the theory that it was within the limits of indemnity lands which might be selected by the company as provided in the law making the grant. The legal points in this controversy turned upon the validity and effect of the withdrawal and reservation of this land and the continuing thereof. The Attorney General is of the opinion that such withdrawal and reservation were at all times effectual, and they operated to prevent Miller from acquiring any interest in or right to the land claimed by him. With this interpretation of the law, and the former orders and action of the Interior Department, it will be seen that the effect has been the withdrawal and reservation since 1874 of thousands if not millions of acres of these lands from the operation of the land laws of the United States, thus placing them beyond the reach of our citizens desiring under such laws to settle and make homes upon the same, and that this has been done for the benefit of a railroad company, having no fixed, certain, nor definite interests in such lands. In this manner the beneficial policy and intention of the Government in relation to the public domain have for all these years to that extent been thwarted. There seems to be no evidence presented showing how much, if any, of this vast tract is necessary for the fulfillment of the grant to the railroad company, nor does there appear to be any limitation of the time within which this fact should be made known, and the corporation is obliged to make its selection. After a lapse of fifteen years this large body of the public domain is still held in reserve to the exclusion of settlers, for the convenience of a corporate beneficiary of the Government and awaiting its selection, though it is entirely certain that much of the reserved land can never be honestly claimed by said corporation. Such a condition of the public lands should no longer continue. So far as it is the result of executive rules and methods these should be abandoned, and so far as it is a consequence of improvident laws these should be repealed or amended. Our public domain is our national wealth, the earnest of our growth, and the heritage of our people. It should be preserved in its development and riches, relief to a crowded population, and homes of thrift and industry. These inestimable advantages should be jealously guarded, and a careful and enlightened policy on the part of the Government should secure them to the people.

In the case under consideration I assume that there is an abundance of land within the area which has been reserved for industry, in which no citizen or settler has a legal or equitable interest, for all purposes of such indemnification to this railroad company—if its grant has not been already satisfied. I understand, too, that selections made by such corporations are not complete and effectual until the same have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, or unless they are made in violation of the statute, under his direction. You have thus far taken no action in this matter, and it seems to me that you are in a condition to deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the settler from hardship and loss.

I transmit herewith the papers and documents relating to the cases which were submitted to me at my request. I suggest that you exercise the power and authority you have in the premises, upon equitable consideration with every presumption and intendment in favor of the settler, and, in case you find this corporation is entitled to select any more of these lands than it has already acquired, that you direct it to select, in lieu of the land upon which Mr. Miller has settled, other land within the limits of this indemnity reservation, upon which neither he nor any other citizen has in good faith settled or made improvements.

I call your attention to Sections 2420 and 2451 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as pointing out a mode of procedure which may perhaps be resorted to if necessary for the purpose of reaching a just and equitable disposition of the case. The suggestions herein contained can, I believe, be adopted without disregarding or calling in question the opinion of the Attorney General upon the purely legal propositions which were submitted to him. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND,  
To the Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

The Significance of the Letter.

[Washington special to Chicago Times.] The significance of the President's letter to Secretary Lamar is increased by the circumstances of its publication. The Secretary left here for Charleston Monday morning, and he has not returned. He is expected back on Monday. The letter is dated last Monday, and was given to the press last night, so that the President wrote the letter and made it public while the Secretary was absent, and the Secretary did not see the President's letter to him until it was published in all the papers. By giving this letter to the public before the Secretary saw it the President made the snub administered to the Secretary as severe as possible. There is some curiosity to see how Mr. Lamar will take it.

People who have paid attention to public land matters, recognize that an emergency existed which called for just such action as the President had the nerve and sense to take.

WHILE agreeing in general with the theory that comets have their origin beyond the limits of the solar system, Prof. Daniel Kirkwood finds proof that some of those of short period are minor planets, whose orbits in the asteroid zone have been changed through the perturbing influence of the large planets. The third comet of 1884, for instance, seems to have been drawn from the asteroids by Jupiter in May, 1875.



### A Famous Detective.

James Jackson, the famous State detective, resides in Sing Sing, and is generally in attendance at the prison. His duties are to examine carefully the face of every convict as he enters, and to scrutinize every visitor in order to prevent any discharged convict from seeing his pals. Occasionally he has to make long journeys in pursuit of runaway prisoners or to identify criminals convicted in other States. He never makes a mistake; if once he looks a man in the eye he will know him under any disguise, as he tells his man by the look of his eyes. Once an escaped convict had his nose pared down one-third, but Jackson detected him at once, notwithstanding this remarkable change of feature. Mr. Jackson is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, about 35 years old, of a light and sinewy build, with black hair and piercing black eyes, and is altogether remarkably handsome. He knows about 10,000 criminals, and it is simply wonderful that he can distinguish the features of every one. On his long journeys he eats very moderately, and always takes one Brandreth pill at night. When much fatigued by the jolting of the cars on his tiresome trips he uses two Allcock's Porous Plasters on the small of the back, which give him renewed vigor, and quickly relieve him of all weariness. These are the only two remedies he uses, and he attributes his vigor and remarkable health to Allcock's Porous Plasters and Brandreth's Pills.—*Sing Sing (N. Y.) Daily Register.*

### The White Man of the New South.

Indeed, it is the white man of the South more than the black that has been freed by the civil war, and the greatest blessing which has thus far resulted to the South from the emancipation of the Southern slaves is its effect upon the white man of that region in transforming from him a dependent idler, or "gentleman of leisure," supported by his slaves, into an independent, self-reliant worker. We speak of the typical, representative Southern white man, not of all classes, for there were working white men in the old South, and there are idle white men in the new. But the white man of the new South is pre-eminently a worker as compared with the white man of the old South, who, if not an idler, was at least a man of multitudinous leisure. But having now been set free from that bondage to leisure and that contempt of labor which is inseparable from slaveholding, the representative of that region has become a new man, and has entered upon a new probation among the industrious races of the earth. If the old South had a contempt for the worker, the new South has a greater contempt for the do-nothing and the idler—for the man who does no honest work, it matters not how white his skin or how full his exchequer. The "gentleman idler" has lost caste in the South; he is an institution of the past.—*Century.*

### Recollections of Old Hickory.

As the daughter of the late Senator Benton, Mrs. Fremont's opportunities to observe and remember date back as far as the Presidency of Gen. Jackson. When Old Hickory and Old Bullion had their talks at the White House, the President liked to have the Senator from Missouri bring his little daughter Jessie, and Mrs. Fremont speaks of these visits with a sweet, tender and delicious simplicity. They were accustomed to find the President in an upper room, "where the tall south windows sent in strong breadths of sunshine, but his big rocking chair was always drawn close to the large wood fire." As Jackson talked with the child's father, he would keep her by him, his hand on her head. "Sometimes," Mrs. Fremont writes, "forgetting me, in the interest of discussion, his long, bony fingers took an unconscious grip," but she had been trained not to wince nor show pain even if Gen. Jackson twisted her curls a little too vigorously. This description of the stern old soldier President, seated in a rude, old-fashioned rocking chair in the White House, with the child by him, while he discussed men and affairs with the Missouri Senator, brief as it is, is a picture.—*Philadelphia Times.*

A LEADING real-estate agent and private banker, Mr. Ira Brown, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I feel it my duty to say of St. Jacobs Oil that I lay on my back three months with rheumatism. I tried it, was cured, and have never been troubled since."

Of the present destroyers of the Indians, according to Dr. Washington Matthews, the chief is consumption. Census returns show that while the death-rate among Europeans is 17.74 per thousand, and that among Africans is 17.28, the rate among the Indians is no less than 23.6; and that while among the whites 166 deaths in the thousand are from consumption, and among the negroes 186, there are 286 among the Indians. The influence of civilization has greatly increased the consumption rate among the Indians, the effect seeming to be partly due to change of diet, and partly to causes not yet understood.

It would appear that gas will furnish more light when employed to drive an electric motor than when used directly as an illuminant. In a paper read before one of the London engineering societies it was mentioned, as the result of many investigations, that 1,000 feet of gas used to produce incandescent electric lighting by means of a gas engine will give twice as much light as if employed as an illuminant in the ordinary way.

Mr. T. J. MURPHY, 61 Debevoise place, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I was afflicted with sciatic rheumatism and found St. Jacobs Oil very efficacious."

### Success Wins.

There is no disputing the truth of the fact conveyed by that celebrated proverb of Horace Greeley's: "Nothing succeeds like success."

Mr. Greeley evidently intended to convey the idea of the general inclination of the times to help "boom" any enterprise that was successful, while the undertaking that lagged and really needed aid and encouragement was left to shift for itself.

A story paper, however, must have real merit before it will secure the patronage and support of the public. If it succeeds, it is conceded that it deserves success. It might be said that a story paper that deserves success will succeed, and its success is evidence of merit.

The success of the Chicago *Ledger* is a flattering compliment to the management, and it is hoped that the support and confidence bestowed by an appreciative public may be continued and sacredly maintained. The *Ledger* is successfully succeeding and certainly has a bright future before it. Persons desiring sample copies can secure them free by sending their names to the office. Don't fail to read the thrilling story, "Irene, or the Iron-Worker's Daughter," to begin in No. 19.

Address, Chicago *Ledger*,  
271 Franklin street,  
Chicago, Ill.

### The World's Oldest Tree.

The annals of the Cingalese are said to contain an historical record of events extending back over a period of twenty odd centuries. These, with extensive ruins, such, for instance, as those of the ancient cities of Anuradhapura and Palonnarwa, which are known to have been inhabited as much as 2,300 years ago, show that the island was originally very thickly settled by a partly civilized and very energetic people. The first-named city was the capital of the island for over 1,200 years after the fifth century B. C. In the fourth century B. C. the annals of Ceylon record that the city was presented with Buddha's begging dish, his collar-bone, and a branch of that celebrated Bo tree under which he attained to Buddhahood. Nothing now remains of this ancient city but a mass of ruins, crumbling tombs, and the tree mentioned above. This relic of centuries has been flourishing for nearly 2,200 years, and is consequently the oldest living tree in the world of which we have any genuine record. It is one of the most sacred objects throughout the entire Buddhist world, and it is esteemed a virtuous act on the part of the pious to make a pilgrimage to it. Its fallen leaves are considered a great treasure, and are frequently carried to Siam, Burmah, China, and Japan by pilgrims from those countries.—*Ceylon Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

### To Dislodge the Enemy.

When it takes the form of disease of the kidneys or bladder, is a task well nigh impossible of accomplishment. Renal and vesical maladies are more obstinate than any others. Counteract, therefore, the earliest indications of inactivity of the many organs with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which possesses, among other excellent qualities, those of an efficient diuretic. The degree of stimulation apparent from its use reaches, but never goes beyond, the bounds of safety. It invigorates always, never irritates. Bright's disease, diabetes, catarrh of the bladder, are diseases successfully combated in their incipency with this benign medicinal stimulant and tonic. Besides re-enforcing and regulating the kidneys and bladder, the Bitters is a specific for fever and ague, constipation and dyspepsia.

### Queer Methods of Composition.

Different literary men have different methods of composition. M. Theophile Gautier, like the poet of society, could "reel it off for hours together." But he was so bored by the daily round, the common task, that he used three inks—red, black and blue—promising himself a little treat, and saying: "Now, when you have finished this page, you shall have a turn at the red ink." He added: "That helps me to cheat the tedium of putting black on white forever." M. Paul de Saint-Victor, on the other hand, at least according to M. Alidor Delzant, wrote in a very odd way. He did not reel it off. When he had to "do" a new play he collected, very properly, all the books bearing on the subject. Then he took a sheet of paper and threw onto that phrases and "mots-images," separated by spaces of blank. Then into these blanks he introduced other words that seemed necessary for the harmony of the sentence, and finally he packed it all up in his article and went to press.—*Saturday Review.*

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," Positively Popular; Provoke Praise; Prove Pricelose; Peculiarly Prompt; Perceptibly Potent; Producing Permanent Profit; Precluding Pimples and Pustules; Promoting Purity and Peace. Purchase. Price, Petty. Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Procure Plenty.

### Changes in the Holy Land.

Even the Holy Land is being deprived of its picturesqueness. A correspondent says that a big soap factory has been built where of old stood the town of Shechem. Bethlehem has been rebuilt and gas introduced; Nazareth has become the headquarters of a large company of olive oil speculators; Casarea is being rebuilt in modern style; Mount Carmel has been bought up by land speculators; a glue factory is going up at Ramoth Gilead, while Jerusalem has been delivered over to all sorts of Occidental improvements, including clocks on the public buildings, a street-cleaning bureau, the Paris fashion journals, and even the telephone and an occasional bicycle.

It often happens that the coat of a swell bears a buttonhole, while that of a tramp has nary a button.

Use the great specific for "cold in head," and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

### "What Is Woman's Worth?"

Asked a fair damsel of a crusty old bachelor. He did not know, so she said: "W. O. man" (double you, O man). But a woman feels worth little if disease has invaded her system and is daily sapping her strength. For all female weaknesses, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" stands unrivaled. It cures the complaint and builds up the system. Send 10 cents in stamps for pamphlet to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 683 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE Profile is a huge and very interesting rock conformation upon the side of Profile Mountain in the Franconia Range (White Mountains), New Hampshire. From a certain point of view at a distance it bears a wonderful resemblance to the outline of a human face. This remarkably complete and distinct profile is nearly 1,500 feet above the little lake below it, and is from sixty to eighty feet in length. It is also popularly known as the Old Man of the Mountain.

### The Strongest Man in Ohio

Is said to be George C. Arnold, of Cleveland, O., who less than one year ago, owing to chronic liver trouble and Bright's disease of the kidneys, weighed less than ninety-five pounds, but by using Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic has gained in strength and weight until now he is admitted to be the giant of Ohio.

PURE Cod Liver Oil made from selected livers on the sea-shore by Hazard, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere, 25c.

### You Need It Now

This is the best time to purify your blood, for at no other season is the body so susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar purifying and reviving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what are needed to expel disease and fortify the system against the debilitating effects of mild weather. Every year increases the popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it is just what people need at this season.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For years my blood was in an unhealthy condition. My legs, arms, and face were covered with scrofulous humor, and all the medicine that I received of the physicians did me no good. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking four bottles, the sores were all healed up; and after using six bottles, which cost me only five dollars, I was well and healthy as I ever was." FRED J. M. WEBBER, Lincoln, Mass.

### Creates an Appetite

"With the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla my headache entirely disappeared, and where before I could not muster up an appetite for my meals, I can now get enough meals to satisfy my appetite. I am at present taking my second bottle, and feel like a different person." WILLIAM LANSING, Post 49, G. A. R., Neenah, Wis.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

### 100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S CREAM BALM  
I was cured before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted. I was troubled with chronic catarrh, gathering in head, difficulty in breathing, and discharges from my ears.—C. J. Corbin, 923 Chestnut Street, Phila.  
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts. at druggists; by mail, registered, 80 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

5 MEDALS AWARDED TO  
**BENSON'S**  
Cures Piles, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and Strains.  
Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. Ask for Benson's and TALKER'S—OTHERS—  
**PLASTER**  
THE BEST IN THE WORLD

\$5 to \$8 a day. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines sent under the name of J. S. Benson, Brewster's Safety Rein Holder, Holly, Mich.

Send for Pension Laws to U. S. Claims Agents FIZGERALD & FOWELL, Indianapolis, Ind.

OLD CHRONIC PILES—WORST CASES. Cases cured by measures mild, safe, and certain. Write for references. M. GILL, M.D., 208 N. Clark St., Chicago.

PATENTS R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Instructions and opinions as to patentability FREE. 25-17 years' experience.

RUPTURE If you want relief and cure at your own home, send for Dr. J. A. Sherman's circular of instructions. 294 Broadway, New York. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

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DETECTIVES Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Send stamp for particulars. **GRANHAM DETECTIVE BUREAU**, 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

The OLDEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's **Celebrated Eye Water**

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. **John L. Thompson, Sons & Co., TREY, N. Y.**

**JONES** PAYS THE FREIGHT  
3 Ton Wagon, Sealed Iron Ladders, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Boxes and Beam Box for \$60.  
Every day order. Free price list. Mention this paper and address **JONES OF BIRMINGHAM, BIRMINGHAM, N. Y.**

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD! CURES ALL PAINS Internal or External. 50c a Bottle. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

### DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

### DYSPEPSIA!

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this store strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases.

### RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

A positive cure for Scrofula and all Blood and Skin Diseases. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

### PILES

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is a sure cure for internal bleeding or itching piles. Cure guaranteed. Price 50c and \$1. At druggists or mailed by WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Cleveland, O.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**Miles R. Stevenage** PENSIONS. Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

### CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always reliable. Beware of worthless imitations. Ladies, ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 1c. (stamp) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. Name and address on wrapper. **CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., 3815 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.** Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

\$1000 REWARD THE VICTOR For any machine making and cleaning fit for market as much as the VICTOR DOUBLE HULLER. Illustrated circular mailed free. **NEWARK MACHINE CO., Columbus, Ohio.**

**HARTER'S IRON TONIC** THE ONLY TRUE Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and restore the HEAVY and VIGOR OF YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power. Bullying from complaints and their effects will find in Dr. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS. (Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book enclosed on request. Postage paid.) THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

### WIZARD OIL

Have been enjoyed by citizens of every town and city in the U. S. Marvellous Cures have been witnessed by thousands of people, who can testify to THE WONDERFUL HEALING POWER OF **Hamlin's Wizard Oil.** Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, Catarrh, Croup, Sore Throat, Lamé Back, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, RHEUMATISM, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Fever Sores, Wounds, Old Sores, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, and All Aches and Pains, are quickly relieved by this magical remedy. Try it once and you will never be without it. For sale by Druggists. Price, 50c. Our SONG BOOK free to all. Address **WIZARD OIL COMPANY, CHICAGO.**

### OAK LAWN

The Great Nursery of **PERCHERON HORSES.** 200 Imported Brood Mares of Choicest Families. LARGE NUMBERS, All Ages, both Sexes, IN STOCK.

300 to 400 IMPORTED ANNUALLY from France, all recorded with extended pedigrees in the *Percheron Stud Book*. The *Percheron* is the only draft breed of France possessing a steel bone that has the support and endorsement of the French Government. Send for 120-page Catalogue, illustrations by Eben Benson.

**M. W. DUNHAM,** Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

### TOWER'S SLICKER

The BEST Waterproof Coat. The FISH BRAND Slicker is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the heaviest storm. The new FISH BRAND Slicker is a perfect fitting coat, and covers the entire body. Beware of cheap imitations. "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

**Pierce's** The Original **PLEASANT LITTLE PURGATIVE LIVER PILLS.** BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alternative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

### SICK HEADACHE.

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of **WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.**

### \$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturer of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

**SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.**—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from the nose; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

### "Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

### "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 809 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only true remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

### Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Runyon P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

**Eclectic Shorthand** The Briefest and Simplest System. Average time required four months. Send for circulars. **GUTHRIE & CO., 22 N. Clark St., Chicago.** MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

**KIDDER'S PASTILLES.** Pure relief for Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostate, and Uterus. Price 25c. **W. L. KIDDER & CO., Charleston, S. C.**

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION** CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**FOR HORSES.** UVILLA, W. Va., Nov. 17, 1886. Recently I bought a young horse. He was taken very ill with Pneumonia. I tried to think of something to relieve him. Concluded what was good for man would be good for the horse. So I got a bottle of Piso's Cure and gave him half of it through the nostrils. This helped him, and I continued giving same doses night and morning until I had used two bottles. The horse has become perfectly sound. I can recommend Piso's Cure for the horse as well as for man.

N. S. J. STRIDER.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION** CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

C. N. U. No. 19-87

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please mention you saw the advertisement in this paper.



# Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 6, 1887.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Beach, McBride, De Roo, and Yates. Minutes approved.

Resignation of Miss P. Carpenter accepted to date from March 8th, 1887.

Committee on Teachers reported having engaged Miss K. E. Vaupell to fill vacancy at \$35.00 per month.

Committee on Building and Repairs reported having purchased of H. Kenyon 99 cords 4-foot wood @ \$2.95 per cord; 19 cords 18-inch wood @ \$1.00 per cord; 10½ cords 4-foot dry wood @ \$2.25 per cord; of J. Fleman, 13 cords 18-inch wood @ \$1.75 per cord; J. Van Dyk, 25 cords 4-foot wood @ \$2.25 per cord.

Committee on Claims and Accounts reported having settled with treasurer and that there is on hand \$3,021.67.

The attention of superintendent was called to rule in regard to non-resident pupils. Adjourned.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 20, 1887.

Board met in regular session for the election of officers.

Election resulted in the choice of N. M. Steffens, President; O. E. Yates, Secretary. President appointed following committees:

Teachers—McBride and De Roo. Books and Furniture—Beach and Yates.

Claims and Accounts—De Roo and Beach. Building and Repairs—Kremers and Keppel.

Visiting Committees—1. Beach and Kremers; 2. Yates and McBride; 3. Keppel and De Roo. Adjourned.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 3, 1887.

Board met in regular session. Present: Inspectors Steffens, Beach, Kremers and Yates. Minutes approved.

Bill of R. Kanter & Sons referred to Committee on Building and Repairs.

Visiting Committee reported school in good condition though greatly overcrowded.

Committee on Teachers directed to procure teachers for ensuing year.

Committee consisting of Kremers, Keppel, and McBride appointed to report upon best plan to procure more school room.

Bond of Treasurer fixed at \$10,000 with four sureties.

City Clerk reported having \$162.27 dog tax money for public schools.

Adjourned.

O. E. YATES, Sec'y.

## Our Wealthy Men.

Much has been said in newspapers of men who have made large fortunes in comparatively a few years in various business industries. Many of these articles are written by correspondents of prominent newspapers, and copied into others of lesser note. Correspondents generally are seldom men of business qualifications and wrongfully picture these men and their business as a thing of accident; this is not the case with those we have met. We find that where men have made large fortunes by their own business talent and industry they chose with sagacity and forethought such businesses as would lead to success when handled with business judgment. No man has been brought before public as an example of success, both in wealth and magnitude of his business (outside of stock and railroad men) more prominently than Dr. G. G. Green, of Woodbury, N. J. He is at the head of many large business industries, and yet comparatively a young man. When the fact that August Flower, for dyspepsia and liver complaint and Boschee's German Syrup, for coughs and lung troubles, has grown to a wonderful sale in all parts of the world, it proves that it was not an accident or spontaneous strike at wealth. His medicines are recognized as valuable and established remedies and the business has grown gradually and permanently during the last eighteen years on account not alone of Dr. Green's abilities as a business man or his "good luck," but on the actual merits of the two preparations.—Copied from the N. Y. Weekly Sun of Dec. 23, 1886.

The Rev. Geo. A. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." For sale by Yates & Kane.

Are you made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Yates & Kane can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

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 Catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth.

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

"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.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Kremers & Bangs, Druggists, Holland, Mich. 6-cms

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. AMCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 132 Fulton Street, N. Y.

## Never Put Off

Till to-morrow, to-day's duty. If you have a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, or any form of Throat or Lung disease, do not neglect it. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, if promptly taken, will speedily relieve and cure all ailments of this character.

Two years ago I took a severe Cold, which, being neglected, was followed by a terrible Cough. I lost flesh rapidly, had night sweats, and was soon confined to my bed. A physician was called, but the medicine he prescribed afforded only temporary relief. A friend advised the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I began taking this medicine, and before finishing the first bottle was able to sit up; four bottles effected a perfect cure.—Geo. W. Dick, Newton, Mass.

In several cases of Bronchitis, caused by exposure to damp and cold weather, I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is an anodyne expectorant of great value and usefulness to patients of all ages. Its certainty of action, and its safety as a household remedy, are forcible arguments in its favor. No other cough preparation does its work so quickly and satisfactorily.—C. E. Hoyt, M.D., New Orleans, La.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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Or maiden ladies suffering from any form of female complaint, sick or nervous headache, liver or kidney troubles, can be restored to perfect health by Prof. Curtis' "IOZONE TREATMENT," which is the greatest boon for women ever discovered. It makes no difference what you have taken, or who has failed to cure you, one trial of this Treatment will always convince an entire community. The more desperate the case, the more convincing are its merits. During the next thirty days one \$5 Treatment will be delivered to any lady in the United States free who sends both express and postoffice address, and 50 cents to cover charges, boxing and delivery. In ordering ask for Treatment "A." Address, Curtis Iosene Co., Wisting Block, Syracuse, N. Y. 54mos.

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

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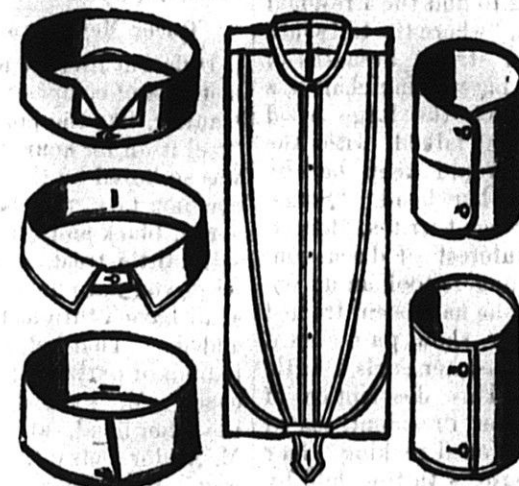
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