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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS RECORD.

A SUMMARY OF THE EVENTFUL HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK.

The Latest News as Flashed Over the Wires from All Parts of the World—Regarding Politics, Religion, Casualties, Commerce, and Industry.

A \$3,000,000 FIRE.

Singer's Sewing Machine Factory at Elizabethport, N. J., Destroyed.

FIRE broke out in the large and extensive works of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Elizabethport, N. J., and in two hours the works were lost beyond all hope. The fire started in the front part of the building, and from lack of resistance soon spread to all parts of the massive structure. The fire department was on hand early, but was unable to cope with the blaze. The buildings, being soaked with oil and paint, were an easy victim and burned like tinder. The total loss is crudely estimated at \$3,000,000, and at least 3,000 hands will be thrown out of employment. The buildings occupied thirty-two acres and had a dock frontage on Newark Bay of 800 feet. There were four miles of railroad in the yards and the weekly wage-bill reached \$40,000.

SENATOR BECK'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Ceremonies Held in the Senate Chamber.

THE funeral services of the late Senator Beck were held in the Senate chamber at Washington. Previous to the ceremonies the body lay in state in the marble room of the Senate, where it was viewed by many hundreds of visitors. The funeral services, which were under the charge of Senators Blackburn, Harris, Vance, Kenna, Dawkins, Evans and Manderson, were of an unusually impressive character. The Senate chamber and galleries were filled with a very distinguished company, including the President and Cabinet, representatives of the Supreme Court, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Congressmen. The officiating clergymen were Chaplain Butler, of the Senate, and Rev. Mr. Bullock, ex-chaplain of the Senate and a personal friend of the deceased Senator. At the close of the exercises the remains were taken by a special train to Lexington, Ky.

THE BALL-PLAYERS.

Standing of the Various Clubs in the Six Leading Organizations.

Players:		W. L.		W. L.		W. L.		W. L.	
Boston.....	8	4	656	Chicago.....	7	4	636		
Chicago.....	7	4	636	Brooklyn.....	6	4	600		
Brooklyn.....	6	4	600	Philadelphia.....	5	4	590		
Philadelphia.....	5	4	590	Pittsburgh.....	4	4	580		
Pittsburgh.....	4	4	580	New York.....	3	4	563		
New York.....	3	4	563	Cleveland.....	3	4	563		
Cleveland.....	3	4	563						
American.....	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.
Boston.....	11	4	739	Denver.....	8	4	666		
Denver.....	8	4	666	St. Louis.....	4	4	656		
St. Louis.....	4	4	656	St. Paul.....	10	5	611		
St. Paul.....	10	5	611	Minneapolis.....	5	4	575		
Minneapolis.....	5	4	575	Chicago.....	7	4	563		
Chicago.....	7	4	563	Philadelphia.....	5	4	563		
Philadelphia.....	5	4	563	Pittsburgh.....	4	4	563		
Pittsburgh.....	4	4	563	New York.....	3	4	563		
New York.....	3	4	563	Cleveland.....	3	4	563		
Cleveland.....	3	4	563						
Ill.-Iowa.....	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.
Dubuque.....	4	0	1,000	Burlington.....	0	1	587		
Burlington.....	0	1	587	Peoria.....	4	3	567		
Peoria.....	4	3	567	Terre Haute.....	4	3	567		
Terre Haute.....	4	3	567	St. Louis.....	5	3	567		
St. Louis.....	5	3	567	St. Paul.....	2	3	567		
St. Paul.....	2	3	567	Minneapolis.....	2	3	567		
Minneapolis.....	2	3	567	Chicago.....	1	3	567		
Chicago.....	1	3	567	Philadelphia.....	1	3	567		
Philadelphia.....	1	3	567	Pittsburgh.....	1	3	567		
Pittsburgh.....	1	3	567	New York.....	1	3	567		
New York.....	1	3	567	Cleveland.....	0	3	567		
Cleveland.....	0	3	567						

DEATH PENALTY MAINTAINED.

The New York Senate Kills the Bill Abolishing Capital Punishment.

An Albany, N. Y., dispatch says: The Curtis bill for the abolition of the death penalty has been considered in the Senate Judiciary Committee, and a motion to table it passed by a vote of 7 to 2. Senators Robertson and Saxton being the statesmen recorded in favor of the reform.

Secretary Tracy's Home Sold.

The fire-ridden home of Secretary Tracy has been sold to Captain Tyler, of Washington. It is the intention of Mr. Tyler to remove the ruins and erect a handsome dwelling on the site.

Factor Get Shorter Hours.

The journeymen bakers of Washington, D. C., demanded a reduction of hours from twelve to ten a day, with a half-hour for lunch. Their demand was granted.

Achison Earnings.

THE Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad's March statement for the entire system shows: Gross earnings, \$2,625,142; increase, \$670,269; net earnings, \$871,759; increase, \$518,257.

Graduated from Princeton.

At the exercises of the seventy-sixth annual commencement of Princeton Theological Seminary a class of fifty-nine graduated.

New Bank at Kankakee.

APPLICATION has been filed with the Comptroller of the Currency for authority to organize the City National Bank of Kankakee, Ill.

Land Commissioner McAllister Died.

BENJAMIN MCALLISTER, Land Commissioner of the Union Pacific, died very suddenly at Omaha of heart failure.

To Shorten Harvard's Course.

THE overseers of Harvard College are considering a shortening of the time required for graduation.

A Steamer Found-red.

THE British steamer Richmond has foundered near the eastern coast of the Argentine republic.

A British Steamer Missing.

THE British steamer Wingates, Capt. Thompson, with a crew of thirty men, called from Philadelphia March 23, bound for Copenhagen, and has never since been heard from. Her owners and agents have given up all hopes for her safety and believe that she has gone down with all on board.

Hydrophobia from an Old Bit.

LAURA GRIM, aged 12 years, living at Alliance, Ohio, has been seized with hydrophobia from being bitten by a dog seven years ago.

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THE road will be continued from the present terminal to the international boundary line.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

A BILL providing for weekly payment by employers of wages earned by employees has passed the New York Assembly by a vote of 106 to 1.

THE great carpenters' strike at Chicago is finally settled. The necessary papers have been signed and ratified by both bodies concerned in the arbitration, and before the week closes scores of buildings that for four weeks have been practically deserted will echo with the sounds of the hammers and saws in the hands of fully 4,000 journeymen carpenters. The document signed provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, work to begin at 8 o'clock a. m. and end at 5 o'clock p. m. The noon-hour may be curtailed by special arrangement between the foreman and the majority of the workmen, but not in such a way as to permit more than eight hours' work between the hours named. It was further stipulated that overtime shall not commence before 6 o'clock p. m. and shall end not later than 7 o'clock a. m. The minimum rate of wages has been fixed at 35 cents an hour up to August 1, and thereafter at 37 cents an hour. Overtime shall be rated at time and a half, and Sunday time shall be reckoned at double time. In the matter of apprentices, each contractor shall be allowed to keep all the apprentices he now has, and shall be allowed to take one additional apprentice each year from this time on. Union men will not be required to work with non-union men. The new association recognizes and agrees to employ only union men. This is regarded as perhaps the greatest victory of the journeymen.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

A LONDON cable says: In the Commons, the land purchase bill has passed its second reading by a vote of 348 to 268.

WHILE the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were attending the ceremonies of opening the electrical exhibition in Edinburgh the jewels of the Duchess were stolen from their apartments. There is no clue to the robbers. The jewels were of enormous value, and comprise some rare gems.

It is said that Emperor William is meditating a visit to France with a view to a formal reconciliation of Germany and France, so far as the President and Emperor could aid in bringing about this desired result.

AGENT MACKENZIE, of the British East Africa Company, has issued a proclamation, which is indorsed by the native government and elders, declaring that henceforth no natives of tribes connected by treaty with the British Company will be recognized as slaves, and, further, that such natives will obtain their freedom without the payment of compensation.

FRESH AND NEWSY.

THE Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate has reported favorably Mr. Cullom's bill amending the 19th section of the interstate commerce law so that the Commission may hold special sessions in any part of the United States, and by one or more of the Commissioners, or by special agents, inquire into any matter pertaining to the business of any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act.

A BUREAU AYES cable says: A revolution has broken out in Paraguay. Several persons have been killed and many wounded. Telegraphic communication is interrupted, and the details that have been received are meager.

THE Mexican Chamber of Deputies has approved the bill granting an indefinite number of terms to Presidents.

At the meeting of the World's Fair Directors at Chicago, Lyman J. Gage was elected President and Thomas B. Bryan and Potter Palmer First and Second Vice Presidents. The by-laws were adopted.

A MAN in a Hamilton (Ont.) hospital, who was suffering from an affection of one kidney, was operated upon, and through a blunder the wrong organ was removed. He died.

JUDGMENT has been rendered against six Chinese who were arrested at Nogales for violating the Exclusion act. They were ordered to be returned to Sonora.

HERMIT, the winner of the sensational Derby of 1867, when 60 to 1 was bet against him, has just died of old age. He was the property of Henry Chaplin, Minister of Agriculture of England, who won a fortune on him.

SENATOR BECK CALLED.

THE KENTUCKY STATESMAN IS STRICKEN WITH HEART DISEASE.

Attacked by the Fatal Malady in the Station Where Garfield Was Shot, He Passed Away Before a Physician Arrives—Sketch of His Political Career.

Washington dispatch: The city was startled on the 3d by the news that Senator Beck had died suddenly. The Senator dropped dead at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station at a few minutes after 4 o'clock. He spent the day in New York and had just arrived on the 4 o'clock train from that city. He alighted from the train and while passing into the station fell and immediately expired. The news of his death was telephoned to the Senate and upon its announcement the Senate at once adjourned.

Mr. Beck was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Maj. Goodloe of the United States marine corps. He got off the train with the rest of the passengers and walked with his daughter the entire length of the platform and through the gate leading to the station proper. He seemed to walk with an effort and breathe with labor, but these symptoms were the usual accompaniments of exertion with him for some months past. After passing into the station the Senator and his daughter stopped and were joined by his private secretary, who had brought a carriage to take them home.

A few words were exchanged with regard to the care of baggage, when the Senator suddenly turned pale and with the remark "I feel dizzy" fell into the arms of his companions. They could not support his weight and he dropped to the floor, where he swooned away. His daughter was naturally alarmed and screamed for help. Willing hands were numerous, as the station was crowded at the time, and the limp and helpless body was borne into the office of the station master about twenty feet away.

Great excitement ensued, and although it was apparent that the Senator was dead half a dozen messengers were immediately dispatched for physicians and all the remedies at hand were applied, but to no effect. Dr. Chamberlain was the first physician to arrive, and he was soon followed by Dr. Wells and others, but there was nothing for them to do except to

THE WICKED FOUNTAIN PEN.

BY FRANK PHENOM.

I own two various chagrin whims,
In the implements I use,
To write (because I rhyme) my hymns,
When I invoke the Muse.

Sometimes (not often though) I yearn
To try the ancient quill;
It's day will never more return—
I'm glad it never will.

And when I write to my sweetheart,—
The dearest girl on earth,—
I use a gold pen to impart
My knowledge of her worth.

At times (I fear not half enough)
I take a pencil blue,
And try to edit my own "stuff"—
When the editor's got through.

But I've one rule my brethren,
Unvarying, short, and terse,—
I never use a fountain pen
To write religious verse.

—Yankoe Blade.

HOW HE FOOLED HER.

Or, What Frank Did with His Money.

BY ELLA F. WOOD.

"Well, I'd just like to know what he does with all his money any way."

"He gets a good salary, and his traveling expenses paid, that's certain; and any one can see that his wife and children don't dress it out, for she has worn that same old black silk till its ready to fall to pieces, and the children go dressed plainer than I'd like to see them if they were mine."

The speakers were Mrs. George Banks and her friend and neighbor, Miss Nettie Wells.

They were seated in Mrs. Bank's comfortable parlor, where Miss Nettie had dropped in for an informal call.

They were old friends, these two, and might be seen at all sorts of unfashionable hours crossing the street for a few minutes chat, and sometimes it must be confessed their conversation encroached upon the affairs of their neighbors.

The subject of their remarks on this particular afternoon was Frank Barker, who with his pretty young wife occupied a neat cottage directly across the street from the Banks' residence.

He was a man of about thirty-five, tall and well proportioned, with fine features shaded by clustering rings of dark hair, and clear gray eyes in which could be read his soul's integrity.

He was employed as traveling salesman for a firm, who, recognizing in him a man of sterling worth, who would work to the best of his ability for his employers' interests, had given him a position of responsibility and trust, and settled upon him a salary which seemed to the residents of his native village, to be a princely income.

As his business called him much from home, Mrs. Barker, who was naturally a timid woman, rented rooms to a widow and her daughter, who was a music teacher, as in this way she did not feel as lonely during her husband's absence as she would have done had she been left alone in the house with her children.

But Mrs. Barker's ambition was to have a home of their own.

They had been married several years and had always lived in a rented house, and the discomfort of having to move from house to house as they had done, and seeing others of their friends in homes of their own, made her more and more dissatisfied with the present mode of living.

But although Frank had a good salary and a small family, he never seemed to lay up anything.

Generous, free-hearted to a fault, he never gave the future a thought.

When his wife would speak to him about it, and tell him how much she would like to live in a home of their own his reply would be:

"Well, never mind little woman. We are quite comfortable I think. Sufficient unto the day, you know. And when we tire of one house we can move into another."

"But Frank, it is so much nicer to own the house you live in. There are so many things need repairing about the house and grounds. The owner does not care to spend any more money on it than he can help, and I am sure we can not afford to renovate and beautify another man's property. I hear the Bates' place is for sale, so cheap too; I think it is one of the prettiest places in town."

"Just wait till we get rich, little wife," would be the reply, as he tossed the baby in his arms, or catching his wife in his arms went waltzing down the room.

"I wonder what Frank does with his money," she said to herself. "He never seems to have much, although he always gives me the housekeeping allowance promptly. I am sure he does not spend it for clothing; his overcoat is getting quite shabby, yet I heard him say he was not going to have a new one this winter, and I am sure he does not spend it drinking or gambling."

And, although she had the greatest confidence in her husband, the subject annoyed her more than she would admit.

Not long after this she asked her husband for money to purchase a new black silk. She was an economical little body, and had worn her old one, made over, till there seemed no way of renovating it to make it look presentable as best gown any longer.

"I can't spare the money, Annie," he replied. "I am a little short just now, and sorry as I am to disappoint you, you will have to wait a little longer. It won't make you unhappy will it, little wife?" and he drew her down to his knee and stroked her brown hair.

"You always look nice to me," he added, "but you shall have no end of fine clothes when we get rich."

Swallowing a great lump in her throat, Annie made the best of her disappointment. Yet the thought kept running in her head: "I wonder what he does with his money."

That evening after she had kissed Frank good-bye and watched him disappear around the corner, on his way to take the train for a week's absence, she undressed the children and put them to bed, rocking baby May until her soft eyes were veiled by their long-fringed curtains of white.

Then she sat down in her low chair by the fire and fell to thinking of that money. Twelve hundred dollars a year. One hundred dollars a month. Twenty-

five dollars a week. What could Frank do with so much money, and have nothing to show for it. She felt sure of his habits.

There was only his cigars, and now she thought of it, she remembered lately he had not smoked as many as formerly, and he had always derived so much pleasure from his cigars. What could it mean?

Then he had always showered herself and the children with presents every time he came home. But for several months there had been a gradual dropping off until now he rarely brought home gifts for them.

She did not care for the gifts, but why did he refrain from buying them as usual? Was he losing his love for his wife and little ones? No, she surely could not accuse him of that. If anything he was more kind and affectionate than ever. He had no mother or sister to support, as his mother had been dead several years, and his sisters were both well married.

Just then came a rap at the door. The caller proved to be her neighbor, Mrs. Banks.

"I just thought I'd step in a minute," said she. "I knew you must be awful lonesome, your husband being gone. I don't see how you can bear to have him away all the time, and traveling men always get weaned from their families so, too. Now, there's my sister Sarah's daughter Margaret's husband. He sells boots and shoes. Been on the road going on ten years. He don't care any more for his family than he does for me. Never stays to home even when he has a chance. Always tellin' how much better fare he has when he's away from home, and how he flirts with all the pretty girls. I tell you it's sure to ruin a man if he keeps at it long enough. You don't see as it makes any difference with your husband yet, do you?"

"Why, no," replied Annie, with an attempt at a smile. "Frank is just the same as he always was. Of course I would like to have him home more often, but there does not seem to be any home work that pays as well."

"Perhaps not; but I reckon many a wife would be surprised if she knew how her husband spent his money. I suppose you are going to Mrs. Bates' reception next week?" she added. "I hear she has sold her house and is going to move away."

"We have received invitations," replied Annie, "but shall not go, as Mr. Barker will be away from home that evening."

Poor Annie! she did not add that she could not accept the invitation because she had no dress which she considered appropriate for the occasion, and that her reason for asking for the new silk at that time was that if Frank could be home for that evening she might coax him to go.

"Yes," continued Mrs. Banks, "they say she has sold to some one who does not want his name made known at present for some reason. Well, I must go. Don't get down hearted, I'll run in as often as I can to cheer you up. Good night." And to Annie's great satisfaction she was gone.

Thankfully she closed the door upon her garrulous guest, and once more resumed her rocker, tried to become interested in the last magazine. In vain. Her visitor's uncomfortable words would intrude themselves between her eyes and the page. "I reckon many a wife would be surprised if she knew how her husband spent his money."

Would she be one of them? Heart sick and weary she put out the light and crept into bed, where she cried herself to sleep.

Slowly the days crept by bringing the night of Mrs. Bates' reception. Just as the tea things were put away, and the lamps lighted, a familiar step sounded on the sidewalk and Frank's voice was heard. "Put it down right here. There that will do," and as she sprang to the door she was clasped in a loving embrace and kisses showered upon lips and brow.

"Glad to see me, little wife? Surprised, too, I guess?"

"Why, Frank," was the reply, "I was not looking for you to-night. How does it happen?"

"Well, I was at Waterford, only an hour's ride away, and I thought I would come home and attend the reception to-night. We can ask the little music teacher to sit by the little ones, can't we?"

"What shall you wear?" asked he, as she hesitated. "I suppose you have only to make a selection from your well-stocked wardrobe," he added, in a bantering tone.

"I hate to disappoint you, dear. But really I have nothing suitable to wear to such a reception. My old silk is too shabby, and my street suit is hardly appropriate. You will not care very much if we do not go, will you, dear?"

"Yes, I will; for I've planned for this for more than a week. I see I shall have to be fairy godmother, Cinderella. Go into the hall and bring in the large box you will find there."

"But wait a moment," he added. "it is too heavy for you," so saying he disappeared but quickly returned bearing a large parcel which he proceeded to deposit in the middle of the floor.

The wrappings were quickly removed disclosing to Annie's astonished eyes a full reception toilette of rich black silk with bonnet and wrap to match, while a pair of cream white kid gloves and the daintiest of French kid boots occupied a space at one end, and in a box all by itself reposed the daintiest morsel of a handkerchief imaginable.

"O, Frank!" was all she could say as she clasped her arms around his neck and burst into tears.

"Just like a woman," he exclaimed, as he kissed away the tears. "Hurry and get ready now, and see how they fit."

I was obliged to confide in your sister Fan, in order to get the things all right. She met me in the city and selected them, and had the dress made to fit her, as she said you were exactly her size and had often worn each other's dresses.

The tears were quickly wiped away and the new suit tried on.

It proved a perfect fit, Frank declaring she looked so sweet he would like to marry her over again. Then after asking the music teacher to sit by the children, who were by this time

fast asleep, they set out for the residence of Mrs. Bates.

Mrs. Bates was a widow. Her husband had died some two years previously and his death was quickly followed by that of their only child.

It was a very pretty place toward which Mr. and Mrs. Barker made their way. The house was of the Queen Anne style, with tastefully laid out grounds, and beds of beautiful flowers scattered over the smooth lawn; while a group of magnificent drooping elms gave it the name of Elm Grove Cottage.

Within, all spoke of wealth combined with elegant taste, and as after greeting their hostess they mingled with the guests, Annie's eyes wandered up and down the long parlors, taking in the rich carpets and curtains, portiers and upholstery, she could hardly refrain from a sigh, that all possibility of her being able to call the place home had vanished, now that it had passed into the hands of a new owner.

At her side she heard some remarks concerning the new owner, with conjecture as to his object in wishing his name to be kept secret. At last they passed into the dining-room.

Here, as in the parlor, the same good taste and elegance prevailed; and in sparkling glass and shining silver, snowy damask and rosy tinted lights, everything bespoke the refined taste of the mistress.

The evening, as all evenings must, come to a close, and Frank and Annie found themselves in their cozy sitting room once more.

"Not much like Mrs. Bates' furniture is it," said Frank as he seated himself in the well-worn cane-seat rocker and drew Annie to his knee.

"Not in elegance Frank, but just as comfortable, and then think how poor Mrs. Bates really is in spite of all her wealth. All alone. Husband and child dead, how can we envy her? No, no, give me my darlings and she can keep her lovely home."

"But what if you could have both?" questioned he looking into her loving eyes as he spoke.

"But that is impossible, and I never allow myself to wish for the impossible. 'Not impossible dear' was his rejoinder as he put his hand into his pocket and drew forth a folded paper which he placed in her hand.

"What is this" she asked as she slowly unfolded it.

"It is the deed for the house and grounds we have just left," was the quiet reply.

"Frank! what nonsense."

"But it is true, read and see."

Sure enough it was true, and amid streaming eyes Annie confessed what seemed to be her doubt of him, while he laughingly kissed away the tears and told her he had been a cruel tyrant, an unfeeling wretch, who gave her all the wretchedness of doubting and uncertainty, while he had all the pleasures of the secret and surprise.

"But I could not at first tell how it would turn out," was his explanation, "and so I kept laying away a certain sum in the bank each month expecting every day to hear that Mrs. Bates had sold her place before I had enough to secure it. Fortunately there is not much demand for real estate at present, and it remained unsold until last week, when I received a good sized check as a present from my employers, and an increase of salary for another year, with a position as local agent for this place. I then went to Mrs. Bates, and as she was very anxious to sell, I bought the house ready furnished at a comparatively low figure, and at the time you asked me for the new dress, the goods I had bought for you was at the dressmaker's. I never felt so mean in my life as I did when I refused your request, but I thought of the surprise in store for you, and bided my time."

The next day it was known all over town that Frank Barker was the new owner of Elm Grove Cottage.

Miss Nettie dropped her work and ran in to tell the news to Mrs. Banks.

"Have you heard the news," she exclaimed at sight of her friend.

"Frank Barker has bought the Bates place."

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Banks, "I always thought it was strange what he did with his money."

Fish in Air.

The traditional notion of a "fish out of water" is that of a helpless and gasping creature; yet, as the author of "Glimpses of Animal Life" reminds us, many fish deliberately choose to diversify their existence by seeking land and air. The perch often leaps into the air for flies, and can be carried for long distances, in damp grass, without suffering harm.

One of this species which lives in Ceylon, and is known as the *Kanaya*, sometimes leaves his pool, and takes a short journey over the grass. He prefers to make these little excursions by night, or in the early morning, when he can be refreshed by dew, but sometimes, no doubt led by urgent necessity, travels over a hot and dusty road under the midday sun.

The fish known on the Ganges as the "climbing perch" is very tenacious of life, and may be kept five or six days without water. After this experience, he seems as lively as a fish newly caught.

There are remarkable tales told of this fish, which is said to ascend coconut palms, for the purpose of drinking their sap. This little refreshment over, it returns to the water.

Of course such fish are anatomically different from those which exist only in the water, but naturalists suggest various reasons for their peculiar hardihood. It is agreed, however, that they possess a cavity near that of the gills, which contains the air retained there for respiration. That they breathe air directly from the atmosphere and not through the gills has been concluded from the fact that they can be carried long distances in water mixed with mud, whereas, in pure water, they soon die. The muddy water cannot pass through the gills, and the fish must, consequently, have depended upon air alone.

BANK cashiers lead a checked career in their business, and their condition isn't much improved when they graduate at Sing Sing.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

EVENTS AND INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An interesting summary of the more important doings of our neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

The following Michigan pensions have been granted:

Original Invalid—Wm. H. Allen, Britton; Walter E. Buckley, Eagle; Mitchell Hill, Morris; Michael Kepler, Grand Rapids; Henry Post, Eaton Rapids; Wm. Milftman, Burr Oak; Chas. G. Gibson, Folders' Home, Grand Rapids; Geo. A. Vorse, Bronson; Zophar Simpson, Muir; John Bowler (deceased), Blanchard; Donald McEae, Muskegon; Eugene Holbrook, Ypsilanti; Thomas Harvisty, Grand Rapids; Oliver H. P. Ranney, Eaton Rapids; John C. Price, St. Charles; Richard W. Armstrong, Vicksburg; Abiah Rich, Belding; Benj. F. Williams, Three Oaks; John Hall, Mount Pleasant; James F. Frisco, East Dayton; Wm. Lewis, Hamilton; John Q. A. Hessler, Escanaba; Adam Michael, Munroe; Abram Johnson, Bangor; James M. Davis, Harbor Springs; Elias R. Randall, Jackson; John Barney, Starville; Thomas Sayer, Allis; Abel C. Smith, Otaville; Chas. D. Lobell, Fourth Blenden; Ural Croop, Byron; Charles W. Perry, Pierport; Henry Newman, Novi; Jacob Nett, Detroit; George T. Rice, Rollin; Aurick C. Smith, South Saginaw; Edwin Hurst, Coldwater; Louder A. Raymond, Sparta; Warren Gorham, Elkhart; Leroy Morgan, Platte; John F. Fense, Hopkins Station; Charles O. Dell, May; Charles H. Benoway, Tecumseh; John Connor, Elmore; James Wagner, New Troy.

Original Invalids, Etc.—Minor of Jacob Church, Battle Creek; Wm. Jackson, father of Milo J. Hopkins, Lansing; Caroline, widow of August W. Grothoy, Wayne. Mexican Widow—Rachel N., widow of Thomas L. Boyce, Okemos.

Attorney General Huston gives the following legal opinion as to who are entitled to bounties under a recent decision of the Supreme Court:

All persons enlisting in the volunteer service after Feb. 5, 1864, and (1) were not residents of the State, were credited on the 200,000 call or any subsequent call during the war, or (2) were residents of the State and were credited to any sub-district, township, or ward where they were enrolled at time of enlistment on the 200,000 or any subsequent call, or (3) were residents of the State and were not enrolled, but were credited to the township or ward where they actually resided, and on the 200,000 call or any subsequent call, are entitled to \$100 State bounty.

Under this ruling, 1,500 veterans are entitled to bounties.

Detroit Journal: Evangelist Willis told the people of Marine City he would steal when he was a kid. A Marine City boy heard the story and later he broke into Brother Willis' room and stole \$45 in silver. The money was recovered and the boy was soundly punished.

Detroit Free Press: County Treasurer Phelps took in \$25,000 for liquor licenses yesterday and \$15,000 the day before. The number of saloons now running is 1,015, but Mr. Phelps is of the opinion that there will be a large increase during the next few weeks on account of the Supreme Court decision declaring the law of 1889 invalid. Deputy Controller Barry looked up some figures yesterday showing that the receipts from liquor licenses has averaged \$152,425.51 a year for the past nine years. The highest sum for any single year was in 1886, when \$239,400.41 was collected. The total amount collected since 1880 is \$1,381,959.28.

Oak is becoming scarce in Western Michigan.

Mrs. Luther Westover, of Bay City, one of the wealthiest women in the Saginaw Valley, died last week from the effects of a siege of la grippe.

At Mount Pleasant, A. N. Ward's 2-year-old boy fell into a cistern, but was rescued by Mrs. Morgan, his aunt, after he had sunk three times.

Mrs. Sarah Murray, of Saginaw, was thrown from a buggy last fall and severely injured. That last fall business has cost the city \$4,000.

The general health at Clare is so exasperatingly good that the salary of the Health Officer has been reduced from \$30 to \$15 per annum.

Alpena is to have a roller process mill, and the *Argus* insists that it will result in a flour shaw that will eclipse the recent exhibition at Detroit.

The Alcohol House, at Elk Rapids, burned last month, is being rebuilt at a cost of \$10,000.

W. W. Welcher makes affidavit that he has found a rich vein of coal eighteen feet beneath the city of Lansing.

The new Saginaw hotel, yet nameless, is said to have been leased to A. E. Kirby. The hotel cost \$90,000 and will be ready for guests in October.

One Austin was engaged in business in Traverse City, and when he sold out there were a number of outstanding accounts that he wanted to collect. So he sent dunning letters to the delinquents, and on the envelopes was this legend: "Return to dead-beat agency." This little joke didn't please the debtors, and Mr. Austin will be asked to explain to the United States Court.

Detroit dispatch: Building operations in this city have ceased for lack of men. Not less than 2,000 carpenters are out on strike and many more who do not belong to the unions have stopped work out of sympathy. Several small contractors have granted the demands of the men, but the Builders' Exchange, to which all the principal contractors in the city belong, maintain a firm front.

Any corporation which will locate in Harrison and employ fifty men for ten years will receive a cash bonus of \$5,000.

Detroit telegram: Mrs. Mary Hamilton, niece of ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, died the other day. She was the only relative he had on earth nearer than a distant cousin. Her death ends the line direct of the Palmer family. A few days following the death of Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. William Livingstone, Jr., of this city, received a dispatch from Minister Palmer couched in such terms as led the recipient to anticipate what followed. To-day came this cable from Paris: "Withdraw my name. I cannot now be a candidate. T. W. Palmer." Mr. Livingstone, who was familiar with all Mr. Palmer's purposes, says that up to the moment of hearing of the death of his niece he was jubilant in spirits and full of ambition for the only political prize he cared for—to be Governor of his native State—and was coming home to frankly and in his own person announce his candidacy to his fellow-citizens.

The State Supreme Court has decided that the liquor-tax law of 1889 is unconstitutional. Thus the whole work of the last Legislature regarding liquor legislation is killed. The case that brought out the decision was that of Edward Rode vs. The Treasurer of Wayne County to compel the latter to accept the \$300 tax in payment of a license, as provided in the law of 1887, instead of the \$500 tax provided in the liquor law of 1889. The court decided that the latter was illegal, and, as it repealed the law of 1887, this law again becomes operative. The law of 1889 was declared illegal because of a blunder in making up the bill. There had been a conference committee of the House and Senate appointed, but its report was not agreed to and another committee was appointed, to which was referred the report of the first committee. This second committee made a report embodying in it the report of the first committee which had been referred to it. This report was adopted, and the reports of the two committees were printed side by side in the journal. In making up the bill for the enrolling clerk the wrong report was clipped out and used, and thus the bill which was signed by the presiding officers of the two houses and approved by the Governor was not the bill passed by the Legislature.

Major C. J. Allen, of Galveston, Texas; Major H. M. Adams, of Washington, D. C.; and General O. M. Poe, of Detroit, the board of officers of the Engineer Corps appointed under the recent joint resolution of Congress to investigate the practicability and approximate cost of tunneling the Detroit River, met in General Poe's office in Detroit last week. Dr. Sherman produced models of a tubular tunnel, eighteen feet in diameter, to be built above water and sunk in sections into a trench in the bed of the river, at a cost of about \$1,040,000, without approaches. General L. S. Trowbridge, in behalf of the Detroit Railroad Company, offered to build a tunnel of cast iron, 3,000 feet long, with approaches 6,000 feet long, 20 feet in diameter in the clear, at least 30 feet below low-water mark, and with an 80-foot grade, for \$3,500,000; two tunnels for \$6,000,000. Both suggestions were taken under consideration by the board.

The State of Michigan wiped out every dollar of its bonded indebtedness on the 1st inst., by depositing in New York the sum necessary to cover the last installment or war-bounty bonds issued during the closing years of the war, and falling due on that day. The amount was only \$229,000. There remains, however, a perpetual trust debt, on which interest will always be called for, amounting, according to the last official report, to \$5,233,920, and which is likely to be ultimately swelled to the neighborhood of \$6,000,000. This arises from the appropriation of lands made at different periods for the last fifty years for the benefit of primary schools, the normal school, the State university, and the agricultural college. The bulk of these bonds have not been sold, and when the last acre is disposed of, the entire proceeds having been received and used by the State, will remain a perpetual debt for the benefit of these great educational interests.

Detroit dispatch: The decision of the Supreme Court declaring the liquor law invalid causes a great deal of jubilation among the saloon men. There are 1,000 of them in Detroit, and the decision means a gain of \$200 per year to each of them and a loss of \$200,000 to the city. Besides, the old law, to which the city must now revert, enables the saloonkeeper who perjured himself to take out a beer license alone and then sell all kinds of liquors under it. The new law was designed to prevent this kind of work, besides securing a higher license. The old law, except in its low-license principle, worked well in country towns, but in Detroit it placed a premium on rascality. Thus the city, in the difference between the high and low licenses and the evasion of the whisky license, will lose heavily before the Legislature can make a new law.

The trial of C. T. Wright, who killed Officers Marshall and Thurbur at Otter Creek last August, came to a close at Benzonia last week, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Jackson Penitentiary.

Edward Murphy, who was sentenced to prison for life for murder and placed in solitary confinement for ten years, has been proven innocent. The solitary confinement converted Murphy into a harmless lunatic, and steps are being taken to have him sent to the asylum. His friends oppose this, as they think he has suffered enough.

Iron Mountain proposes to build a \$50,000 hotel, an electric railway and a mile or two of pavement, and still the metallic elevation is not boasting any.

FIRE AMONG MANIACS.

HORROR IN LONGUE POINTE (QUEBEC) INSANE ASYLUM.

One Hundred or More Lunatics Perish in the Cruel Flames—Unparalleled Scenes. Longue Pointe, [Que.] dispatch: A fire in the insane asylum here was attended with the most frightful consequences. The buildings were filled with patients, many of whom lost their lives, as the firemen were powerless to subdue the flames. It is impossible as yet to give an exact estimate of the number of fatalities, but the number is placed as high as 100.

There were about ninety patients in small cells, many of them raving maniacs, some in chains and fetters, and they had no means of escape.

The fire was discovered by J. A. McKenna of Burlington, who had just entered the asylum for treatment for loss of memory. He was sitting in his room after being examined when he felt the plaster on the wall growing warm. He sprang to his feet and ran out shouting "Fire." He became confused and after being nearly smothered with smoke gained the door. He was accompanied by J. J. Enright of Burlington. McKenna is quite rational, but greatly terrified. He lost all his effects and has telegraphed to friends in the United States of his condition.

The scene of anguish that ensued when the magnitude of the disaster was realized was almost without parallel. There were 1,300 inmates in the building, many of them bed-ridden. As fast as possible they were rushed to the western wing, hurried down stairs and out upon the grounds. There upon the wet grass some of them huddled together under the cover of blankets, while others wandered through the grounds with faces untouched by the horror of the scene.

More than 1,000 helpless creatures were gathered together within the inclosure of the grounds, guarded only by the man at the gate. One young girl in the midst of the drizzling rain, thinly clad, sat at a piano on the grounds and played soft music, while the terrible flames roared above her. Those who saw the spectacle will never forget it.

In reply to the question, how many lives were lost: "I don't know," one fireman said, "I saw dozens struggling against those bars," pointing to the top windows in the rear of the central building. "They were blackened and shrieking. No help could reach them and they fell back into the flames."

"I saw a large number of men and women clinging to the windows," said Fireman Laporte, "but nothing could be done. How many perished no one knows. Dozens, I am sure. I tried to rescue two women, but could not reach them. I saw them falling back into the flames. It is rumored that seven nuns connected with the institution were burned to death."

On calling over the roll it was found that nearly 300 patients were missing, but it is expected that a large proportion of these will be found eventually. The surgeon of the asylum says that certainly fifty patients are dead, and the sisters admit that the death-roll may run beyond 100. The financial loss reaches \$1,350,000.

The Box Didn't Make Change.

It would be supposed that by this time nearly every man, woman and child in this city would know enough about the money boxes in street cars to enable them to put their fare in the box. Especially in this case when there is a large sign staring the passenger in the face to put "the exact fare in the box."

The other day a lady, nicely dressed, boarded a short line Birmingham car at the corner of Carson and Tenth streets, to ride to the city. She flashed out of her pocket, which was concealed where no man could ever find it: a beautiful little purse, and extracting a dime, she refused the proffered aid of a fellow passenger to put her fare in the box. She walked to the forward end of the car and dropped the dime into the opening of the box. Then she stood there with an expectant look on her face and one hand on the top of the box. Whether she expected the box would open and hand out a nickel in change in about the same manner as practiced by a cabinet "speak easy" the other passengers could only guess. The driver told her she would have to stand the loss of the nickel unless the car took on another passenger.

At the Pittsburg end of the bridge another passenger got on. He wore a light blonde mustache and self-satisfied air of "mashing" anything in sight, as he tripped past the young lady. As he asked the driver for two nickels in exchange for a dime, the mule puncher told him of the young lady's predicament. Of course, he was only too glad to pay her back the five cents and smiled sweetly as he handed over that amount. With a "you bet I'm in it" expression, he turned around and dropped the other nickel in the box. Then he discovered that he was out a nickel, and the smiles of the passengers made him go out and commune with himself. The individual who enjoyed the joke the most was the young lady who caused his misfortune.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHULVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1890.

The aim and purpose of the News office, in the past, has been to fully meet the demands of the business men and the public in the various lines of commercial and job printing. To what extent it has been successful herein, is confidently left to its patrons for a favorable decision.

The present proprietors respectfully solicit a continuance of past favors, pledging themselves that no expense will be spared in the line of material, or skilled labor, to meet every requirement of the day.

They ask this also in order the better to promote the efficiency of the News, as the local organ, and the representative of Holland's interests outside. Enlarged as the paper is, with a reduction in price, a marked increase in circulation obtained at no small expense, and a positive devoting to the advancement of every local interest, the News submits its claim for the patronage of its job department to the good will, the candor and the fair judgment of our citizens.

The Pottawatamies and Ottawas.

The recent action of Congress, providing for the payment of the claim of the Pottawatamie Indians against the United States government, will redress a wrong of long standing.

The Pottawatamies were the nearest southern neighbors of the Ottawas (Ottawa-wahs), the tribe who occupied this territory, and after whom this county is named. The claim thus adjusted grew out of the treaty of Chicago, in 1821, and the treaty of Grand Rapids, in 1835, by which the government came in possession of what is now northern and western Michigan, and by which certain lands were reserved to them, five million acres, between Grand Rapids and Chicago. The force of events and the onward tide of civilization eventually crowded the Pottawatamies off these lands, and it is with a view of making equitable restitution for the same, that Congress has taken the action above referred to.

The act fixes the sum at which they are to be compensated at \$200,000, which amount is to be paid over shortly by a U. S. paymaster to the remnant of this tribe, at present located for the greater part on the east shore of Lake Michigan, in and around Hartford, Van Buren county, with a few living as far south as South Bend, Indiana, and some in the northern part of the state. The total number of surviving members of the tribe is estimated by their acting chief, Samuel Pokagon, residing near Grand Junction, at about 250. Their number has been decreasing fast, as is the case generally with Indians when coming into actual contact with civilization. Deprived of the opportunity to continue their aboriginal pursuits and mode of living, they cannot, or do not, fit themselves into the new condition of things. In addition to this their worst enemy and demoralizer, as was stated recently by chief Pokagon in an interview, is "fire-water."

The dividing line between the territory occupied by the Pottawatamies and the Ottawas ran a few miles south of the present site of Holland city. It is evident, that they did not always live at peace with each other. Tradition has it, that a heavy battle was fought between them at one time on the shore of Black Lake, near what is now the Fillmore cemetery. Then again they would join their forces for an aggressive war against the Prairie Indians, or Muscotay tribe, whom they finally exterminated.

At the time of the settlement of the Hollanders here, in 1847, the Ottawas, in the locality embracing "The Colony" numbered about 300. Their chief, was Joseph Wakazoo. He had his farm near Mr. Isaac Fairbanks, in township Fillmore, in which locality were also most of their small clearings. His rival was McSaub (father of Joseph McSaub), well known to many of our readers; the former, though, was the chief recognized by the government. He died in 1848, and was buried at the "Indian Village," so-called, on the shore of Black Lake, west of the present Fair Grounds. Later, when the Ottawas moved further north, his remains were taken up and carried with them. His brother, Peter Wakazoo, succeeded him as chief.

The Ottawas, fully as much as any Indian tribe, were of a decidedly roving character, and refused to settle down. To a certain extent they considered this locality their home. In the spring they would work their small clearings, plant some corn, potatoes and squashes, and then go off fishing and hunting, trapping, picking cranberries, etc. In the fall they would return and gather their crops. Some seasons, depending

upon the severity or mildness of the weather, they would spend here; others again would find them further north. Though shiftless, they were said to be good providers. They were like birds, always migrating, and looked upon a fixed habitation with contempt, considering it as slavish and humiliating. "The white man is even a slave of his pig," they would say.

Sugar-making was also one of their main pursuits. They would never take it, but always make the pulverized article, put it up in boxes of birch bark, called *mokuks*, and take it with their furs and pelts to the trading posts at Grand Haven, St. Joseph or Mackinaw. Squire Post informed us that one of his first deals, when he started his store, in 1850, was with a delegation of Indians from near South Haven, involving the purchase of not less than 6,500 pounds of sugar. A whole fleet of Mackinaw boats, conveying the Ottawas and their sugar to Mackinaw, ran in here and landed. They dropped into his store, took a liking to his goods—it was his opening stock, and before they left, they had traded the whole amount out.

Once a year the Ottawas received from the government their annuity, as stipulated in the treaty ceding their lands in this region. This disbursement took place at Grand Haven, whither the heads of the families would proceed. In enumerating the size of their families they would as a rule add one to their number, to cover a possible contingency. The amount received was eight dollars per head. In addition to that the government also furnished them pork, flour and tobacco.

Jim Prickett, one of their tribe, was the interpreter, appointed as such by the Indian agent, for which he received \$100 a year. Jim was a bright Indian. During the few years the Indians remained here, after the arrival of the Hollanders, he managed also to pick up considerable of the Holland language; all of which he knew to turn to good account in trading. His credit with the early colonists was good, and when he too finally went north the books at the store of Mr. Plummer showed him in arrears to the amount of \$79—which was no insignificant sum in those days.

Under the treaty the Ottawas were allowed to remain and occupy the territory they had ceded, at the pleasure of the government. Whatever clearings they owned, they had bought just as any other purchaser would. Their holdings, however, were not large, as a rule being only 40 acres; and these again were cut up in five-acre lots, just enough to raise some potatoes and corn.

Stationed among this tribe, at the time Drs. Van Raalte and the Holland colonists settled here, in 1847, were two white men: Rev. Geo. N. Smith, a missionary and teacher, sent out in 1833 by the Congregationalist and Presbyterian societies of Allegan, jointly, and who was afterwards appointed as such by the government. The other was Isaac Fairbanks, the Indian Farmer, likewise an appointee of the government; each received an annual salary of \$400. They were located on Sec. 3, Fillmore. Here was also erected a rude building, of hewn logs, which served as church and school house, and subsequently also as a lodging place for the newly arriving colonists.

At such intervals as the Indians were here Mr. Smith would preach to them regularly on Sundays, in English, and Jim Prickett would act as interpreter. During the week he would teach their children. The latter work was appreciated by the Indians, and on the whole they availed themselves of the opportunity as well as could be expected. The mission work proper, however, was a failure. The Ottawas were Roman Catholic, the result of the labors of the early missionaries of that Church, way back in the days of Father Marquette and others. Though very liberal and tolerant, they stuck to their first religion and had a church building of their own, near the cemetery at the "Indian Village," where a priest from Grand Rapids, would visit them at stated times. Besides, they had a local priest among their own tribe, who, to a certain extent, was authorized to officiate, and who also acted the part of a physician. When no services were held in their own church, they would attend the preaching of Mr. Smith.

Those competent to pass an opinion, pronounced the vernacular of the Ottawa Indians a beautiful language, euphonious and comprehensive. Profane terms they had none, and vulgar ones were scarce.

In their daily intercourse among themselves they were peaceful and sociable. The one thing which would disturb the tranquility of the wigwam or the camp, was whiskey. Although it was against the law and the strict orders of the government, traders in fur entering the harbor would smuggle it in their boats and dispense it in liberal quantities to the ever-relishing red man, preparatory and during their trading.

The period of joint occupancy of this locality by the Indians and Hollanders was short and does not extend beyond 1849. The former soon began to look upon the latter as permanent intruders; and such they were. Besides, there

was nothing in common between the two—between the Ottawa-wah Indian and the Dutch emigrant of 1847, except that they accused one another of not being over-cleanly. There is no record or recollection of any quarrel or rupture between them. Only one instance is reported, when the Indians alleged that one of their squaws had been chased, which case was promptly reported to Dr. Van Raalte, who, while doubting the correctness of the charge, pledged them it should not happen again.

In the spring of 1849, when the Colony had begun to assume decided proportions and permanency, the tribe, as a whole, resolved to migrate for good and departed for the Grand Traverse region, in northern Michigan, which locality they made their head-quarters ever since. At intervals a few families would return to pass a winter on their old hunting grounds, trapping and hunting, but beyond this they had cut every tie which connected them with this locality and the home of their ancestors.

Rev. Smith soon followed them to their new destination and remained with them until he died, some eight or ten years ago. And as he sailed out on Black Lake, with his family and goods, in a small schooner of his own, the *Merrill*, there stood upon the shore, among those waving a good-by, the Rev. Isaac N. Wyckoff, of Albany, N. Y., as the representative of the Reformed Church of America, making that first visit to the Holland colonists, the result and report whereof have both become historic.

Railroad Rumbles.

Last week it was reported, but the rumor has since been denied, that the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern railway had bought a controlling interest in the Chicago and West Michigan company. The price paid was quoted at 48 cents a share. The rumor probably originated from the fact, that the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw, the old "Michigan & Ohio," has long contemplated the purchase of that branch of the C. & W. M. extending from Allegan to Holland, and latterly has taken active steps looking toward the purchase. This line, extending now from Toledo and from Cincinnati to Allegan, would very evidently be benefited by an extension to Lake Michigan for a lake and rail route to the west and northwest, while on the other hand, the little spur of 23 miles, from Holland to Allegan, is rather a hindrance than a help to the C. & W. M., and would probably be sold very willingly. The road, however, is at present in the hands of a receiver. Some of the officials were in Grand Rapids last week, and spent some time in consultation on the matter with the C. & W. M. officials.

A very flattering statement of the prospects of the G. R., C. & St. L. railroad appeared in a recent number of the *Grand Rapids Eagle*: "The officials have just returned from Benton Harbor after making a trip from this city through to the former point in carriages, over the proposed route of the new railroad. The party was composed of President W. D. Telford, Secretary Charles W. Garfield, Mr. J. C. Post of Holland, Mr. H. H. Hutchings of Ganges and Mr. A. S. Dykman of South Haven. They find that the route is an easy one to grade and build a

Continued on Eighth page.

Dissolution Notice.

The Co partnership, heretofore existing between Lincoln Misen and John B. Mulder, under the firm name of Misen & Mulder, is this day dissolved with mutual consent, Lincoln Misen retiring from the business of said firm. All claims and accounts for or against the firm will be settled by the remaining member, John B. Mulder.

Dated Holland, Mich., May 6, 1890.

LINCOLN MISENER.

JNO. B. MULDER.

Ladies!

If you want a good fitting dress, come and give me a call. I have just opened a Dress Making and Fitting department, on the corner of River and Twelfth streets. Good work guaranteed.

Soliciting your patronage, I remain, Respectfully yours,

EDITH GOODRICH.

Holland, Mich., May 7, 1890. [1-m]

Consumption Surely Cured.

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

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Health.

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

Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, CURTAINS, Baby Carriages, Springs & Mattresses, Sewing Machines.

I should like your trade for these goods. I must have part of it. If prices and quality count your trade is mine. Let others give you their lowest prices and then at least find out what I can offer. Why not trade where you can get the best of everything for the least money, or is it such a great pleasure to swell the bank account of some already rich firm who have charged you double what they should have done, and only came down, now that I have forced them to do so. Give me a fair show.

Being the Leader in Low Prices

I want at least a part of your patronage. I shall continue this business and am daily receiving new goods, I expect to keep the largest and best assortment of goods in my line in this city, and time will verify this statement.

My stock consists of Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Curtains, Oil Cloths, Baby Carriages, Spring Mattresses, etc. etc. Special attention is also given to repairing and the making and hanging of curtains and of Carpets. I have a practical man Mr. John Oxner and can surely promise good work at a low figure.

I ask for a part of your trade,

W. C. WALSH,

Three story brick building, between Bosman's and Steketee's, Holland.

Refreshing Sleep.

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

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

No better ready made House Paints or ready made Floor Paints in the market than the Detroit White Lead Works' make, at

J. O. DOESBURG.

For the finest and best wearing Carriage Black, go to J. O. Doesburg. Price 75 cts. 13-4w

Castor-Machine Oil, a good cheap substitute for Castor Oil, for wagon grease, at

J. O. DOESBURG.

Burns.

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

Mrs. P. C. Whitbeck has taken the agency for Leut's Liquid curler for the hair—a preparation to keep the bangs in curl. Warranted to be not affected by perspiration or dampness, and absolutely non-injurious to the hair. Try a bottle, and if not satisfactory return it. Price, 25c per bottle.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, August, 17, 1889. 11ly.

Guardian's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Peter D. Vork an insane person. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on Monday the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1890, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises to be sold and hereinafter described, in the township of Holland in the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, pursuant to license and authority granted to me on the twenty-eighth day of December A. D. 1889, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the right, title, interest or estate of said insane person, in or to that certain piece, or parcel of land, situated and being in the township of Holland, County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, known and described as follows to-wit: The south five (5) acres of the North West quarter of the South West quarter of Section numbered twenty-six (26) in township five (5) North of Range fifteen (15) West, containing five (5) acres of land. Terms of sale will be made known at time and place of sale. Dated Holland, April 29 A. D. 1890. 147c. MAARTJE J. VORK, Guardian.

STALLIONS!

The imported Brown Percheron Stallion, No. 2473, will make the season of 1890 as follows: Monday forenoon at J. Lohman's, Manlius; from Monday noon until Tuesday morning at G. H. Brink's, East Sangaruk; Tuesday forenoon at Schrotenboer's, Sr.; Tuesday afternoon until Wednesday morning at Bonselar's Sr.; Wednesday, at G. Rutgers, Grapeshop; Thursday, at J. H. Nibbelink's, Holland; Thursday from 4 o'clock until Friday morning at J. H. Boone's, Groningen; Friday, at T. Romeyn's, Zeeland; Saturday at my place in Overijssel. There will be two or three stallions always at my barn. Terms from \$7.00 to \$15.00, according to conditions. J. SCHIPPER, Proprietor. Overijssel, Mich. 9 13w.

BUSINESS.

If you want to buy or sell Real Estate in Holland City or Ottawa County,

CALL ON OR WRITE TO

J. C. POST, Holland, Mich.

More of Truth than Poetry.

From the populous East, From the Empire Commonwealth, From the Roomy and Rustling North Woods.

Rochester, N. Y., April 22, 1890. The Walsh-De Roo Milling Co., Holland, Mich. DEAR SIRS: Your message quoting Daisy at hand. You may ship our at your quotation at once. We like your flour and have so far given you the preference and will now at price equal, but you must make us your lowest price as other parties are naming lower prices and claiming their flour equal to yours. Yours Very Truly DUNCAN & Co. Rochester, N. Y., April 27, 1890. The Walsh-De Roo Milling Co., Holland, Mich. GENTLEMEN: Your telegram received. You may start us another car May 3rd, at same price. Yours Very Truly DUNCAN & Co. Grand Crossing, Ill., April 10, 1890. The Walsh-De Roo Milling Co., Holland, Mich. GENTLEMEN: Ship ten bbls "Daisy"; six in 1/2 and four in 1/4. Have become tired of shifting around to different brands and are now anxious to try the "Old Reliable" again. Yours Very Truly H. H. RICH. Potoskey, Mich., April 14, 1890. The Walsh-De Roo Milling Co., Holland, Mich. GENTLEMEN: My physician recommended your Wheat Grits as a Health Food, and a friend gave me a sample. I am anxious to buy a package but cannot get it in this town. Could you supply me and what are your prices. If you wish to introduce it here I would suggest the name of C. W. Caskey—grocer. Please address: Marlin Lawton. (Marlin, Mich., April 27 1890. The Walsh-De Roo Milling Co., Holland, Mich. GENTLEMEN: Please ship me flour as mentioned below. Your brands give the best satisfaction to the trade of any flour I keep in stock. Respectfully Yours A. D. LOOMIS.

Come letters from those who are seeking health, And orders for more of our goods.

AT THE

New Boot and Shoe Store

OF

Meyer & Dykhuis,

NEXT TO

H. MEYER & SON'S MUSIC STORE,

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

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

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Don't Buy Spring Millinery

Until you have inspected my stock. Don't say my prices are not lowest, until you have inquired.

New Novelties added every day. Everything fresh and stylish. No old Goods. Special bargains this week of

Misses and children's school and sun hats, in Black and White Leghorn plain and fancy Straws, all cheap and stylish. A bottle of Lents liquid curlers for the hair given with each purchase amounting to one dollar. Call and enquire its great merits Perspiration and dampness do not effect it.

Mrs. P. C. Whitbeck.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

if so we are ready to prove that we sell Paints, Oil, Varnish, White Lead, Alabastine and Brushes as cheap as any house in the city.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

Senour Monarch Paints,
Senour Floor Paints,
Senour Roof Paints,
Senour Carriage paints,
Senour Ornamental paints

Call and examine our stock, and get our sample card of paints.

Don't forget the old stand

E. Van der Veen,
HARDWARE,

Cor. River and Eighth Sts.

13-ly.

This space belongs to G. Van Putten & Sons.

Thompson & Edward's Fertilizer Co.

Standard Raw Bone
FERTILIZER.

CHAS. S. DUTTON.

Agent at Holland, Mich., has just received a supply of these valuable fertilizers, and he is prepared to supply all demands.

Call at H. D. Post's office, and get a valuable pamphlet from him, giving full information on the subject.

Applications by mail will also receive prompt attention.

13-4w.

CHICAGO Clothing Store,

in the New Brick Block next to Dr. Van Putten.

We have on hand a good assortment of

Clothing,

Furnishing Goods Hats and Caps,

and a fine assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTS, BOYS AND CHILDREN

our prices on these goods are as low as can be sold by any other dealers in the city.

We will guarantee satisfaction to all our patrons.

L. HENDERSON,
1-ly New Brick Block, River St.

[OFFICIAL.] Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., May 5, 1890.
The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and requirements of the city charter. Present: Mayor Yates, Aldermen Ter Vree, De Vries, Hummel, Kramer, Breyman, Haberman and Van Putten, and the Clerk.
Reading of minutes and the regular order of business suspended.
Ald. Van Putten moved to proceed to the appointment of city officers. Carried.
Ald. Carr appeared and took his seat.
Ald. Kramer moved that the appointment of city officers be made by ballot.
The following named persons having received the greatest number of votes for the several offices set opposite their respective names were declared appointed to said offices, as follows, viz: President Ter Vree of the common council—John Kramer.
Street Commissioner—Marinus De Feyter.
City Attorney—P. H. McBride.
Director of the Poor—Geo. H. Sipp.
City Librarian—Geo. H. Sipp.
City Physician—James A. Mabbs.
Health Officer—James A. Mabbs.
Member of the Board of Health—William H. Beesh.
Members of the Harbor Board—William H. Beesh and Reinder E. Werkman.
Deputy Marshal—Jacob De Feyter.
City Surveyor—Geo. H. Sipp.
Engineer of the Fire Department—F. O. Nye.
Members of the Board of Assessors—Peter Root and Gerrit J. Van Duren.
Pound Master—William H. Finch.
Member of the Board of Water Commissioners—John Kramer.
Building Inspectors, as provided by statute, Geo. H. Sipp, Gerrit Snek and Herman Van Ark.
Members of a committee to examine hotels, as provided by statute, Geo. H. Sipp, Gerrit Snek and F. O. Nye.
Ald. De Vries moved that the clerk be instructed to advertise, one insertion, in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS for bids to do the city printing, city team work and furnish lumber to the city, for one year.
Ald. Carr moved that the motion be so amended that the item of city printing be stricken out. Amendment adopted.
Motion as amended adopted.
Council adjourned.
GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

HOLLAND, MICH., May 6th, 1890.
The Common Council met in regular session and in absence of the Mayor, Alderman Kramer was appointed to preside.
Present: Aldermen Carr, Ter Vree, De Vries, Hummel, Kramer, Breyman, Haberman and Van Putten, and the Clerk.
Minutes of last two meetings were read and approved.
Mayor Yates appeared and took his seat.
PETITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.
Petition was presented, signed by the retail liquor dealers of the city, asking for a material reduction of the city license, which at present is \$100.
The following bills were presented for payment, viz: M. De Feyter, salary as street commissioner, \$25.17; H. Van den Berg, three days salary as marshal, \$4.00; Geo. H. Sipp, salary as director of the poor, \$10.00; G. J. Diekema, to abstract 1 title of lot 9 temporary addition, \$5.00; Globe Light & Heat Co., lighting street lamps April 1890, \$90.00; J. Dinkelo, painting hook & ladder truck, \$15.00; J. Dinkelo, calculating council rolls, \$9.10; M. Talsenhoven, ten days labor on streets, \$1.50; J. F. Van der Veen, five days labor on streets, \$5.25; G. Van Haeften, 1 1/2 days labor on street with team, \$3.12; H. Vanpelt, stove wood for council rooms, \$6.54; Lewis Raasch, cleaning chimney at city hall, 75 cents; Q. Smeets, paid five poor orders, \$12.00; H. Wenz, paid five poor orders, \$7.50; salaries of members of Columbia Hose Co. No. 2, \$117.00—Allowed.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.
HOLLAND, MICH., April 30th, 1890.
To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee to whom, together with the city attorney, was referred the matter of providing means for the payment of the contractor, Albo Housen, for the building of a new well for the city and for extending water mains from Elkh Street to the West Michigan Furniture Factory and on River street from Fourth to Second street, beg leave to report that they have considered the question, and recommend that water fund bonds be issued by the city, as follows: One thousand dollars payable February 1st, 1891; one thousand dollars payable February 1st, 1892; one thousand dollars payable February 1st, 1893. These said bonds draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, principal to be paid out of the interest and sinking fund, and that the sum of \$67.48 be paid from the water fund now on hand. Your committee further recommends that the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to issue and negotiate said bonds for the city.

D. DE VRIES,
R. H. HABERMANN,
JOHN KRAMER,
Committee on Ways and Means.
GERRIT J. DIKEMA,
City Attorney.

—Report accepted and recommendations ordered carried out, all voting aye.

The committee on streets and bridges, to whom was referred the petition of A. B. Bontje and three others, praying for a sidewalk on the north side of Thirtieth street, between Cedar and Market streets, reported recommending that the petition be granted and a sidewalk laid in accordance with the city ordinance. —Report adopted and a sidewalk ordered built in sixty days.

The committee on streets and bridges reported recommending that River street be repaired and a coating of gravel put on the centre of street. —Adopted.

The committee on poor presented the semi-annual report of the director of the poor and said committee, recommending that \$1000 be appropriated for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending May 21st, and that they rendered temporary aid to the amount of \$22.50. —Approved.

R. E. Werkman, J. C. Post and seven others petitioned as follows:

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland.

GENTLEMEN:—We the undersigned, citizens of the city of Holland and the owners of lots and lands lying abutting upon Lake street, in said city of Holland, respectfully request and petition your honorable body to permit the Grand Rapids, Chicago & St. Louis railroad company to lay its track in and through said Lake street, from Second street south to the intersection of Seventh street with said Lake street, or near the lines as now surveyed by said company. And your petitioners will ever pray Dated Holland, Mich., April 7th, 1890.

—Referred to the city attorney to report on at his convenience.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

HOLLAND, May 5, 1890.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland:

The special committee to whom was referred the matter of the lighting of the streets of the city would respectfully report: That the lighting of the city for the past year at an expense of eighteen dollars per lamp is very unsatisfactory to our citizens, the light given not being prompt, steady, and the expense incurred in maintaining them. It is the opinion of your committee, that other and better means should be adopted. As to what particular plan, must be left to the wisdom of the council. The most feasible one that now presents itself to your committee in the furnishing of adequate light and in the no distant future inuring to the financial benefit of the city, would be the introduction of an electric light system, for streets and incandescent for places of business and private houses.

Whether the city should own the plant and receive the profits therefrom, or grant a franchise, is a matter for future consideration. In regard to a franchise, it would be necessary to construct an addition to the Water Works building and put in an addition of the boiler. In return for this expenditure, the parties to whom the franchise might be granted, would pay the city twenty dollars per year for each horse power required, and would amortize the same in three years. The cost for twenty-eight lights, which think would be sufficient, would cost two thousand and sixteen dollars. Deducting the excess over expenditure in the furnishing of power would bring the cost of lighting the city to about fifteen hundred dollars per year and furnish a light satisfactory in every respect.

In case this latter plan should be deemed advisable, your committee would suggest that the time of the franchise be limited and the yearly price per lamp shall be governed from year to year by the average market values of similar lights are furnished in other cities. It is further recommended that provision be made whereby the city may purchase at cost price all the improvements that have been made, so that the city may become the sole owner of the lighting system of the city.

We further recommend the appointment of a committee to investigate and report upon the plan suggested for an electric economical and improved system.

Our city should take rank with other cities of like population and thus invite capital. Holland should be in fact, what it is in name, one of the most attractive locations in the State. We believe our citizens will sustain the council in every measure calculated to advance the interests of the city. All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. VAN PUTTEN,
R. H. HABERMANN,
D. DE VRIES.

Committee granted further time to bring in a more definite report.

To the Hon. the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland:

GENTLEMEN:—The City Attorney to whom was referred the petition of R. E. Werkman, H. D. Post and others, asking that the Grand Rapids, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company be permitted to lay its track in and through Lake street, from Second street south to the intersection of Seventh street with said Lake street, begs leave to report:

1st. That the common council has the power to grant the petition, provided said railroad company obtains the consent of the adjacent property holders.

2nd. Your attorney would further recommend that the following resolution be passed by your honorable body, viz:

Resolved, That the petition of R. E. Werkman, H. D. Post and others asking that the Grand Rapids, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company be permitted to lay its track through Lake street from Second street south to the intersection of Seventh and Lake streets, be granted; provided, that only one track be constructed through said street; and provided further, that said track be constructed and operated within one year from date; and provided further, that said railroad company file with the city clerk of this city the consent of all the adjacent property holders before said track is constructed through said Lake street; provided, also, that said railroad company shall have no exclusive rights in said Lake street and shall not interfere with the use of said street as a highway any further than is necessary for the construction of said one track and the operation of said railroad thereover.

GERRIT J. DIKEMA,
City Attorney.

—Accepted and resolutions adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

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

The marshal reported having caused to be repaired thirty sidewalks.

The clerk reported having notified the C. & W. M. Ry Co., to plank their tracks the whole width of Lake street and construct a suitable crossing over their tracks at once; and that he had been informed by J. S. V. Agnew, general superintendent of said railroad company, that the matter had been referred to their superintendents of track with instructions to give the matter his attention. —Filed.

The secretary of Columbia Hose Co. No. 2 applied for firemen certificates for the years 1889 and 1890. —Granted.

The joint committee on the celebration of the quarter centennial of Hope College requested the appointment of Mayor Yates as member of their committee. —Mayor appointed.

The county treasurer reported having placed to the credit of City of Holland \$53.84 delinquent taxes. Also reported paid to the city treasurer \$1,000.00, being one half amount of liquor tax for 1890. —Filed.

HOLLAND, MICH., May 6, 1890.
To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland.

GENTLEMEN:—The small hose used for cleaning fire hoses and washing out the rooms of Hope Co. No. 2, is worn out and not fit for use. There is needed to replace this, 100 feet of 3-inch garden hose. I enclose herewith a circular regarding the annual meeting of the Michigan State Firemen's Association, of which our department is a member, and would respectfully suggest that the department be furnished the necessary funds to enable them to send the three delegates to which we are entitled.

Yours truly,
F. O. Nye, Chief Engineer.

—The report was accepted and thirty dollars appropriated, to send three delegates to the convention; all the aldermen voting aye.

The committee on fire department were instructed to purchase the small hose.

Holland, Mich., May 6th, 1890.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland.

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully recommend to your honorable body that Cornelius Blom, Jr., be appointed to the office of assistant engineer of the fire dept., at such salary as you deem proper.

Yours Respectfully,
F. O. Nye, Chief Engineer.

—Communication accepted and Cornelius Blom, Jr., appointed assistant engineer of the fire department.

The following claims approved by the board of water commissioners were certified to the common council for payment, viz: J. Beukema, salary as engineer at water works, \$50.00; P. Winar, salary as engineer at water works, \$50.00; R. Dinkelo, 4 lbs exp. ring packing, \$4.80; J. Dogger, 17 lbs wiping rags at 3 1/2 cents a pound, 59 cents; James B. Clow & Son, corp. tape, \$1.47; J. De Feyter, freight and drayage, \$2.25; J. Kramer, service as superintendent of water works, \$7.00; B. Munster, 3 25-32 cords steam wood, \$5.58; Mr. Wanbeka, 1 cord steam wood, \$1.50; G. Dekker, 1 1/2 cords steam wood, \$1.57; J. Kramer, 13 19-32 cords steam wood, \$19.50. —Allowed.

The following bonds and sureties were approved, viz: Constable bond—Jacob Lokker, as principal, and Peter Price and Herman Vanpelt, as sureties.

Constable bond—Samuel Hahing, as principal, and Arle Woltman and Marinus van Putten, as sureties.

NOTICES AND INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Ald. Kramer, pursuant to notice given at a previous meeting, introduced an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the payment of the salaries of certain city officers for the year, A. D., 1890."

—Read and referred to the committee on city officers.

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Said ordinance was read a first and second time and placed on the general order. Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Lake Shore.

Mrs. West of Grand Rapids is visiting with Mr. Cochran's people for a short time.

The county surveyor, Mr. Peck, has been establishing the lines for some parties here and he made some acquisitions, especially certain ones who thought that the land all belonged to them; including the land adjoining if there was any timber on it.

John Cochran returned from a business trip to Grand Rapids on Saturday last.

People have been busy here, since the rain on Sunday evening, sowing clover seed in the fall grain and dragging and rolling the grain.

Dr. Wetmore is treating the small child of Henry Hunsucker, which is quite sick.

Two sisters of D. C. Huff, one from Grand Rapids, Mrs. Lily Conley, and the other from Arkansas, Mrs. Carrie Reynolds, are visiting his family and old friends on the Lake Shore, their former home.

JACK.

Olive Centre.

Except for our keeping track of the months as they go by we could very reasonably call this winter weather. Fall sowed grain is making very slow growth, yet it looks well for the season. Not much pasture for stock. Hay is being fed out quite close.

The fates seem to be against the mills in this locality. Last Friday morning the saw-mill of Hanks and Cuffield burned down. This makes the fourth mill burned within one mile of the Center, in the last fifteen years. This one we understand is to be rebuilt.

The 22nd and 23rd of the present month there is to be a county meeting of the Granges, at this place. Everybody is invited to come in the afternoon of the 22nd, and see how the "Hayseeds" act.

N. W. Northrop is building a new barn on his farm here. We would like to see some more of the Grand Rapids people who own land here make improvements, instead of letting it go to commons.

C. G. Jones made the place a flying visit last week.

J. D. Merritt and wife visited their daughter in Grand Rapids last week.

MAY 8.

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 19th day of May, 1890, and continue in session for four successive days, for the purpose of reviewing the annual assessment roll. Any person desiring so to do, may then and there examine his assessment.

Holland, Mich., May 7th, 1890.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Every family should be provided with some reliable remedy for bowel complaints. The want of such an article is the cause of much suffering, especially during the summer months. In almost every neighborhood someone has died, with cramps or cholera morbus, before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. A fair trial will satisfy you that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, is unequalled for diseases. It is also a certain cure for dysentery and diarrhoea. When reduced with water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take. Children like it. For sale by Heber Walsh.

Great bargains in paints, oils, kalsomines, brushes &c., at Dr. Wm. Van Putten's. Save money and get the best for spring renovating.

The only place to get the celebrated Masury's Paints is at the drug store of Dr. Wm. Van Putten.

The largest and most complete stock of all kinds of paints and medicines for sale cheap at the drug store of Dr. Wm. Van Putten.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL,

SCOTT & SCHURMAN,

PROPRIETORS.

Dealers, Manufacturers & Builders.

GOOD WORK AND REASONABLE PRICES.

Hemlock, an Pine Piece Stuff,

Sheathing and Finishing Boards,

Flooring, Ceiling and Siding,

Side Walk Material.

Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Mouldings, Casing an Base,

Door and Window Frames,

Paints, Oils and Glass.

We do a General Planing Mill Business

AND MAKE TO ORDER

STORE FRONTS, DOORS, SASH,

Window and Door Screens, Brackets, Veranda Posts, &c.

Special Attention given to the Summer Cottage Trade.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE CLOSING A BARGAIN.

Mill and Office on River Street, Cor. Tenth,

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

NOVELTY Wood Works.

Best Place in the City for buying your Building Materials.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Brackets, Ornamental Scroll Work, Verandah Posts, Etc.

Remember we have the largest assortment and most complete line of

Dressed and Rough Lumber in the City.

Our facilities for doing interior work for buildings are unsurpassed.

A large assortment of SIDEWALK LUMBER on hand which we offer to you cheaper than can be obtained elsewhere.

We are alive to your interest.

Yours at command,

Novelty Wood Works,

10-13t.

Per J. R. KLEYN.

Reduced Prices!

Good Work!

Collars, 2c.

Cuffs, Per Pair, 4c.

Shirts, 10c.

OFFICE WITH

BRUSSE & CO. Clothiers and Merchant Tailors.

6-13t

Cor. River & Eighth Streets.

The Finest Stock of Boots and Shoes

—AT—

Van Duren Bros.,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

GIVE THEM A CALL.

We have a first-class shoemaker in our employ, and all custom work and repairing brought to us will receive prompt attention

22-ly.

MRS. M. BERTSCH,

DRESSED BEEF INQUIRY.

REPORT OF SENATOR VEST'S PROLONGED INVESTIGATION.

The Congressional Committee Finds that Four Chicago Houses Control the Beef Markets of the Whole Country—Suggestions of the Committee as to the Best Remedies.

Washington dispatch: The report of the special committee of the Senate appointed in May, 1898, on the transportation and sale of meat products has been presented to the Senate by the chairman, Mr. Vest. It is a long document, accompanied by a copy of the testimony taken by the committee in prosecuting its inquiries at St. Louis, Chicago, and New York, and is signed by all the members of the committee—Messrs. Vest, Coke, Plumb, Manderson, and Fairwell.

The several legislative measures proposed by the committee to remedy the evils of the traffic are set forth in Mr. Vest's statement in the report of the Senate proceedings. The committee says that when the examination of witnesses began in St. Louis it was evident that conflicting influences were at work, especially in the International Cattle Range Association, and that industrious efforts were being made to prevent the inquiries of the committee affecting injuriously the dressed beef interests of Chicago.

There was no diversity of opinion among the witnesses as to the price and as to the fact that the methods of selling beef cattle had been entirely revolutionized in the last ten years. The revolution took the form of a concentration of the market for cattle at a few points, with the controlling market at Chicago. This change, the committee says, is due principally to the fact that a few enterprising men at Chicago are able, through their enormous capital, to centralize and control the business at that point.

The dressed-beef and canning business is practically in the hands of four establishments in Chicago—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., and Hammond & Co. Whatever difference of opinion is expressed as to the existence of a combination between these firms not to bid against each other in the purchase of cattle there was no hesitation on the part of witnesses, even when obviously prejudiced in favor of the packers, in stating that the control of the market was absolutely in the grasp of these four houses if they chose to exercise it.

As a result of the influence of these houses the committee noticed a reluctance on the part of cattle raisers and commission men to testify to facts or opinions which might prejudice them in future transactions. The principal inquiry which the committee was directed to make was as to the existence of a combination "by reason of which the prices of beef and beef cattle have been so controlled and affected as to diminish the prices paid the producer without lessening the cost of meat to the consumer."

The facts developed, some of which are detailed in the report, the committee thinks prove overwhelmingly a combination such as is described in the clause of the resolution quoted above. The committee quotes a statement from Mr. Armour's testimony that beef cattle had increased more rapidly than population during the last five years, from which he argued that the low prices of beef cattle are partly due to overproduction. This argument, the committee states, is not warranted by the facts, and the committee has no hesitation in stating that a combination exists at Chicago which controls the market and fixes the price of beef cattle in its own interest.

The railroad trunk line, says the committee, controls the entire meat traffic of the country in the interests of the railroad companies. Comparing the railroad charges on a car of wheat and a car of dressed beef, the committee shows a discrimination in favor of dressed beef of about 60 per cent. As to the remedies to relieve the situation the committee says that Congress, in the bill recently passed by the Senate on the subject of trusts, has gone so far as its power extends. State legislation must supplement that by Congress to punish combines operating within the State lines, and active, intelligent officials must be found to enforce the laws enacted.

"If the Federal and State authority shall thus act in concert and the other legislation as to unjust discrimination by railroads in transporting cattle, the removal of quarantine restrictions as to American cattle shipped to Great Britain, and the breaking up of the monopoly in the steamship carrying trade of cattle to foreign ports be enacted, we have great confidence in obtaining relief from existing evils."

In conclusion the committee says: "If the cattle-raisers of the United States are only true to themselves, the immediate future promises deliverance from present evils. There is no excuse for panic. The worst feature of the cattle trade is the fact that so many cows and calves are being thrown upon the market; the indication being that producers are panic-stricken, and anxious to realize now without regard to the future. There were marketed at Chicago during the last year 3,023,281 cattle, of which from 25 to 30 per cent were cows, and 4 per cent were calves.

"The cattle-raisers of the United States should be and are the most competent judges as to their own interests, but if they will accept a suggestion from those whose duty it has been for months to examine the cattle question in all its aspects, they will cease marketing their breeding and immature stock and prepare for a larger supply and a brighter future. It is only a question of time, and very brief time, when the problem will be that of supplying our own people with beef without regard to foreign markets."

Gladstone to the Tollers.

London cable: Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to Lloyd's News exhorting the working classes to consider closely their present position. There may come a time, he says, when labor will be too strong for capital and may use its strength unjustly, but capital will surely hold its own.

Minor Mention.

P. E. Wall & Co., of Hampton, Mass., woolen manufacturers, have filed a petition in insolvency.

COUNCIL BLUFFS will celebrate in September the erection of a magnificent fruit and flower palace.

IDA WARREN, aged 22, of Sullivan, Ill., has been sentenced to fourteen years in prison for killing her child.

Michael Lowe, a Crawfordville, Ind., farmer, was struck by the cars while driving across the track and instantly killed.

WINDOM ON SILVER.

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

He Denies that the Administration Seeks to Contract the Volume of the Currency—He Recalls the Fact that His Report Favors Increasing Our Money.

Washington dispatch: Secretary Windom has written a letter in reply to an article in a financial newspaper on the general subject of the currency in which he undertakes to refute the assertion that the administration favors the contraction of the currency. He gives figures in regard to the circulation and treasury holdings May 1 and makes comparison with the estimated circulation of the principal countries of Europe.

According to these figures and estimating the present population of the United States at 64,000,000 the amount of metallic and paper money in the United States, not including any portion of the amount held by the treasury of the United States is \$22.34 per capita, or more than in any of the leading countries in Europe with the exception of France, in which the circulation is estimated at \$37.36 per capita. Mr. Windom says:

"In regard to the money supposed to be hoarded by the United States treasury, aside from the fund deposited in the treasury by national banks for the redemption of their notes which have been retired, which the government holds as a trustee, and the balances on deposit in the treasury by disbursing officers, the only reserve which is kept by the treasury is \$100,000,000 in gold for the redemption of legal-tender notes as provided by the acts of 1875 and 1892.

"There is no disposition on the part of the administration of the treasury to hoard money, and the so-called surplus, which is the excess of the receipts over the expenditures, can be used under the present law only in the redemption of the bonded debt of the United States, which is being done as rapidly as the bonds can be judiciously purchased. The surplus on the 1st inst. amounted to only \$26,930,623, exclusive of fractional silver coin, of which \$31,648,898 was on deposit in national banks performing the duty of a circulating medium. It is the policy and purpose of the department to withdraw a large portion of this deposit and invest it in United States bonds as rapidly as it can be done without danger of decreasing the actual circulation."

The secretary closes his letter as follows:

"I have already recommended in my annual report an increase of currency amounting to about \$30,000,000 per annum. It should be evident, therefore, that this letter is not intended to express any opinion as to the sufficiency of our currency, but only to correct certain statements as to its quantity."

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

During the Month of April the Debt Decreased \$7,636,901.

* Following is the public debt statement issued at the beginning of the month:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$112,521,250
Bonds at 4 per cent.	606,531,053
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	104,270
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent.	64,623,512

Principal	\$707,802,082
Interest	6,053,271
Total	\$713,855,353

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal	\$1,836,045
Interest	140,702
Total	\$1,976,747

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal tender notes.	\$246,737,455
Certificates of deposit.	8,706,001
Gold certificates.	124,642,838
Silver certificates.	232,923,349
Fractional currency, less \$8,375,904, estimated as lost or destroyed.	6,912,540

Principal	720,011,104
Interest	\$1,580,639,322
Total	\$1,582,650,426

TOTAL DEBT.

Principal	\$1,580,639,322
Interest	6,202,974
Total	\$1,586,842,296

LESS CASH ITEMS AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF DEBT.

Old demand and legal tender notes.	\$444,203,004
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes.	100,000,000
Total	\$444,203,004

Net debt less available cash items.

Items.	\$1,051,451,300
Net cash in the treasury.	35,930,625
Total	\$1,015,520,675

DEBT LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY.

May 1, 1898.	\$1,015,520,675
Debt less cash in the treasury April 1, 1898.	1,020,157,672

Decrease of debt during month.

Decrease of debt since June 30, 1897.	\$7,636,901
61,125,631	

CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Gold held for gold securities actually outstanding.	\$124,642,838
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.	232,923,349
United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.	8,706,001
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.	6,053,271
Fractional currency.	6,912,540

Total available for reduction of the debt.

Total available for reduction of the debt.	\$444,203,004
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RESERVE FUND.

Held for redemption of United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882.	\$100,000,000
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UNAVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF THE DEBT.

Fractional silver coin.	\$22,963,474
Minor coin.	222,964

Total	\$23,186,438
Certificates held as cash.	28,723,805
Net cash balance on hand.	35,930,625

Total cash in the treasury as shown by treasurer's general account.	\$62,237,788
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BERTIE FISCH, the soubrette, and Louis Harrison, the comedian of the "Pearl of Pekin" company, who were injured in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad wreck, are both in a critical condition.

Mrs. MARY McMONNAN, who lived near Lovett's Station, Ky., was torn to pieces by hogs which she was feeding. While giving them some corn she stumbled and fell among them.

GEORGE ZINN of Goshen, Ind., was fatally injured by being crushed by the cross-bar of a gateway through which he was driving. He was a wealthy retired farmer.

A COMPANY has been organized in Omaha to publish a quarterly journal called the Illustrated West.

Why He Treated the Crowd.

One of the familiar figures in a certain New York hotel is a tall, well-proportioned young man, who nightly goes on a jamboree, and who as regularly as the clock turns up again at the hotel at eleven o'clock every night. The other night he came in ten minutes earlier than his regular hour. He walked into the corridor, which at that hour was well crowded. Then, as he started, a little nastily, toward the cafe, the crowd fell in behind him, and followed like so many sheep. Not a word was spoken. The cafe reached, everybody lined up against the bar. The young man put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a big handful of quarters, dimes, and nickels. Then he took out several \$1 bills from his waistcoat pocket, put the whole lot on the bar, bowed to the "bartender," and walked out of the room. The gentleman behind the bar counted the change, and then proclaimed: "There's just \$6.78 here. He didn't spend much to-night. Let's see. There's just six drinks apiece. What'll it be, gent?"

"Why and wherefore is this, thus?" queried the greenhorn of the party after the sixth drink had been concocted by everybody. "That, sir, is Mr. Blank, who married rich. He hasn't a cent of his own, and he lives with his wife here in fine style. He would spend every cent of her fortune in a week if she would let him, and she knows it. So she allows him \$15 a day for pin money. Every night when he comes in she goes through his pockets. If he has any money left in his pockets, the next morning she only gives him enough to make up the \$15. He thinks that a pretty mean trick, so every night he comes up here and empties his pockets to treat the crowd. Next morning he gets another \$15 to carry him through the day."

The Clangor of an Alarm Bell Close by, in the stillness of the night, could scarcely startle the ordinary individual more than do trifling noises the nervous invalid. But once the nerves are braced and the system invigorated with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, this abnormal sensitiveness is succeeded by a tranquillity not to be disturbed by trivial causes. Impaired digestion is a fertile cause of nerve weakness and unnatural mental gloom, and a vigorous removal of the action of the stomach is one of the surest means of invigorating and quieting the nerves. Insomnia, or sleeplessness, a form of nervous disease, is unquestionably benefited by sedatives, when it is prolonged, or of frequent occurrence, but the permanent removal is more effectually achieved with the Bitters. This medicine is also signally efficacious for malaria, rheumatism, constipation, liver complaint, and torpidity of the kidneys and bladder.

Threads of Thought.

Life is too short to spare even the stormy days.

The true birds of the air always fly with their own wings.

A shadow is always darker and larger than the figure that makes it.

Platitry is but the condensing of our failures rather than a true estimate of our merits.

In accordance with the ancient proverb, he who would accumulate must spend also.

We might take lessons from childhood in that enviable art of being easily made happy.

If it be true that "truth is stranger than fiction," how exceedingly queer it must be sometimes.

Force may compel compliance for the time being, but gentleness and affection endure and reign continually.

The one deserving the greatest commendation is that one whose thoughts and endeavors are given to others.

One who has wronged another with malice prepense seems to find it difficult ever to show him a due regard again.

Louise Snow, in Utica Observer.

11,000,000 Acres Free.

The Government has recently purchased from the Sioux Indians the rich agricultural and grazing lands bounded by the Missouri River on the east, the Black Hills on the west, the Cheyenne River on the north, and the White River on the south. They lie in Central South Dakota, and are reached by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Pierre, the capital of South Dakota, is the gateway to the ceded lands. The Homesteaders' Union, of Pierre, will furnish full information free how to get this Government land. Write to-day.

No Time to Write Letters.

Men and women who write for gain are not the best of correspondents. "Because writing is my trade is no reason why I should be expected to follow it for pleasure," said Mark Twain once, and forthwith the humorist destroyed several letters lying before him, on his desk. And this opinion is apparently shared by not a few of the famous writers of the day. Bret Harte, for instance, positively refuses to answer any but letters of a business nature or from friends. Tennyson ignores all letters without discrimination, except in rare instances. Robert Louis Stevenson travels around so much that most of his letters never reach him, and those that find him receive but scant attention. Mr. Howells is not over particular with his correspondence, and James Russell Lowell is so. "Ouida" takes pride in saying that but one letter in a hundred receives reply at her hands. Mrs. Oliphant, the English novelist, is also a poor correspondent except with her intimate friends. Frank R. Stockton has recently formed the habit of answering letters only after they have been repeated two or three times. George Bancroft's age prevents him from being attentive to a miscellaneous correspondence, while the poets Whittier and Walt Whitman have been compelled for the same reason to resort to silence in numerous cases.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

SOMEBODY grubbing among the Canadian state papers in the buildings of the Dominion Parliament has come upon letters which amount to an important historical discovery. It seems that at that eventful period in our colonial history when Cornwallis was beleaguered at Yorktown by French and American armies and a French fleet, just before the capitulation which struck the death blow of the English cause in the United States, Vermont, the Union State which bordered the Canadian frontier, was on the very point of joining Canada.

Says the Southern Medical World: "Mother's Friend" is a giving in favor throughout the South and is highly recommended by physicians. We consider it indispensable to those who know their duty to pass through the ordeal of childbirth. Write Dr. J. H. H. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for particulars. Sold by all druggists.

WITHIN the past week the Sheriff of Atlantic County, N. J., has sold 200 farms to foreclosed mortgages, and over forty families have been evicted and are without homes and shelter.

At the election of school boards in Sweden at the close of 1897, the first occasion on which women were eligible for election, seven were returned.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues, and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c and \$1. Trial size free.

DURING last year Emperor William conferred 5,108 decorations and medals, and 5,361 were given away in 1888, as compared with 4,208 in 1887, 3,776 in 1881, and 3,475 in 1885. The red eagle was given last year to no fewer than 2,086 individuals, the crown order to 1,199, and the Hohenzollern order to 254; but only fourteen new knights of the black eagle were created, fifteen of the female order of Louise, and one of the famous order pour le merite.

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

A SUMMER cottage built by a New York millionaire is of hemlock logs hewn on three sides with the bark left on the fourth side. A veranda is constructed on three sides of the building of hemlock logs in the rough.

EDISON's latest invention is a loud-talking machine, but it is no improvement on the original one that was exhibited some years ago in the garden of Eden.—Texas Siftings.

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

MANY a man confesses in the prayer meeting that he is full of sin, who would be very sorry to have his customers admit that he is right.

SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT, etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a simple but sure remedy. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cents.

NEWSPAPER men naturally get the first ink-ling of the news.



A LOVELY WOMAN

overheard one say of her, "By Heaven, she's painted!" "Yes," retorted she indignantly, "and by heaven only!" Ruddy health, rosy cheeks, yes this beautiful lady, once thin and pale, and suffering from a dry, hacking cough, night sweats, and splitting of blood, seemed destined to fill a consumptive's grave. After spending hundreds of dollars on physicians, without benefit, she tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; her improvement was soon marked, and in a few months she was plump and rosy again—a perfect picture of health and strength.

This wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery," now world-famed as a remedy for consumption, which is really lung-scurvy, is not only an acknowledged remedy for that terribly fatal malady, when taken in time and given a fair trial, but also for all forms of Scrophulous, Skin and Scalp diseases, as White Swellings, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas and kindred ailments. All scaly, crusty, itching, troublesome eruptions yield readily to its curative powers. It invigorates the liver, enriches

Born for Each Other.

There are now living in Washington a married couple, Paul and Habina Hellmuth, who were born at Baden, Germany, in 1847, within four miles of each other. Even through their childhood, playing in the streets and byways of the same town, they were strangers to each other. In the course of events they came across the ocean to the land of promise, and at different times and by different paths they drifted to Washington, where they met and loved and married. Upon comparing notes to take out their marriage license they discovered, to their mutual surprise and gratification, that they were not only natives of the same place but rejoiced in exactly the same ages to a day.

An official stenographer of the German Imperial Parliament has calculated the exact rapidity of speech of some of the most celebrated German statesmen. Mielert, a leader of the free trade independents, he says, talks in a minute 153 words; Count Herbert Bismarck, 144; Singer, the socialist, 121; Bamberger, the best-known bimetalist among the independents, 129; Stumm, the coal baron, 148.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Pico's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists, 50c.

Rice, fragrant, fine—"Tansill's Punch."

OPIUM Habits. The only certain and easy cure. Dr. J. L. Stensha, Lebanon, Ohio. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO DR. STENSHA.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE CATARRH OF THE EYE.

Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

The Soft Glow of The TEA ROSE Is Acquired by Ladies Who Use POZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION POWDER.

TRY IT. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

One Reason

Why nearly everybody should take a good medicine in the spring is because at this season the system is especially susceptible to the benefit to be derived from a reliable preparation like Hood's Sarsaparilla. In the winter various impurities accumulate in the blood, the effect of which is most felt when spring comes on; in general weakness and languor. The system craves assistance to maintain the health and expel impurities, which Hood's Sarsaparilla readily relieves. Try it.

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. BLOOM, Milton, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. 51c. for \$1. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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