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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XIX.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1890.

NO. 17

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND, MICH.

MULDER & NAGELKERK,
PUBLISHERS.

Rates of advertising made known
on application.

Holland City State Bank.

Organized under the general banking law.

Paid up Capital, \$7,000.

VAN PUTTEN, President;
L. VAN PUTTEN, Vice Pres.;
C. VERBURGH, Cashier.

Transact a Commercial Banking Business.

Bills of Exchange sold on all principal cities in
Europe. Domestic Exchange sold at reasonable
rates. Collections promptly attended
to and remitted on day of payment.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Business hours from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. after
March 1, 4-6m.

The First State Bank.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Organized under the Michigan Banking Laws.

ISAAC CAPPON, President,
J. W. BEARDSLEE, Vice President.
ISAAC MARSH, Cashier.

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

DIRECTORS:

I. Cappon, J. W. Garvelink,
J. W. Beardslee, G. W. Mohma,
Paul Steketee, G. J. Diekema,
G. J. Kollen, I. Marisje,
J. C. Post.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

CITY BAKERY, J. P. Smith & Bro., Proprietors.
Fresh Breads and Pastries, Confection-
ery, etc., Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Clothing.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

Dry Goods and Groceries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

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

Flour Mills.

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

Hardware.

KANTERS BROS., dealers in general hardware,
Steam and gas fittings a specialty. No. 22
Eighth street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., dealer in stores, hard-
ware, cutlery, etc. Tin and sheet iron ware.
Corner River and 4 Eighth streets.

Hotels.

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

Manufacturers, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

KEYSTONE PLANING MILL, J. R. Klyn, Pro-
prietor, Architect and Builder, dealer in
Lumber, Lath, Shingles, and Brick. Sixth street.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

BUSSE BROS., Merchant Tailors.

Meat Markets.

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

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

Photographer.

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

Physicians.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Resi-
dence on Twelfth street, cor. of Market.
Office at the drug store of H. Kremers. Office
hours from 11 a. m. to 12 m., and from 5 to 6 p. m.

MABBS, J. A., Physician and Surgeon. Office
at Walsh's drug store. Residence, corner
of Eighth and Fish streets, in the house formerly
occupied by L. Spruitman. Office hours: 9 to
10 a. m., and 5 to 6 p. m.

Saloons.

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

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

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

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

DE MEYER, C., Newspaper and Periodical
Subscription Agent. Leave orders for any
publication in U. S. or Canada with him at F. O.

KEPPEL, T., dealer in lumber, lath, shingles,
sawed and planed material. Corner
Eighth and Cedar street.

CITY MARKETS.

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

PRODUCE, ETC.

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Beans, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Beans, \$1.25 to \$2.00
Butter, 10c. Butter, 10c.
Eggs, 10c. Eggs, 10c.
Honey, 10c. Honey, 10c.
Onions, 10c. Onions, 10c.
Potatoes, 10c. Potatoes, 10c.

GRAIN, FEED, ETC.

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

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

Buckwheat, 40c. Buckwheat, 40c.
Corn, 10c. Corn, 10c.
Oats, 10c. Oats, 10c.
Rye, 10c. Rye, 10c.
Timothy, 10c. Timothy, 10c.

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.

A regular communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall
Holland, Mich., at 7 o'clock on Wednesday even-
ing, Jan. 30, March 5, April 2, 9, May 28,
July 2, 9, August 27, Sept. 24, Oct. 22, Nov. 26,
Dec. 24. St. John's days June 21 and December
27. O. BREYMAN, W. M.

K. O. T. M.

Crecent Tent, No. 68, meets in K. O. T. M.
Hall at 8:00 p. m., on Monday night next. All
six Knights are cordially invited to attend.
Cheapest Life Insurance Office known. Full
particulars given on application.
CHAS. D. WISE, Commander.

JOHN J. CAPRON, R. K.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

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

Good Cheer Soap will save you lots of hard work; for sale at Henry D. Werkman's.

Cheaper than the cheapest. The only reliable. The Masury liquid paints are the best manufactured. For sale only by Dr. Wm. Van Putten.

Ladies!

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

Soliciting your patronage, I remain,
Respectfully yours,
EDITH GOODRICK.
Holland, Mich., May 7, 1890. [1-m]

Chronological.

May 25.—Emerson born, 1803.

Philadelphia convention, 1787.

President Johnson acquitted, 1868.

27.—Habeas Corpus Act, 1679.

Paris Commune surrenders, 1871.

28.—Noah Webster died, 1843.

Agassiz born, 1807.

John Calvin died, 1564.

29.—General Amnesty Proclamation,
1865.

Gen. Scott died, 1886.

30.—Declaration Day.

Voltaire died, 1758.

31.—Joan d'Arc burned, 1431.

CITY AND VICINITY.

An elegant new soda fountain at
Pessink's.

The Chicago Clothing Store has been
adorned with a new awning.

Mrs. R. Kanter, after a serious at-
tack of influenza, is again recovering.

The steamer Macatawa returned
from Grand Haven, Monday, and is
now being painted.

The New York World sent a special
correspondent to write up Muskegon
and its wonderful boom.

The postoffice at Martin, Allegan
county, was robbed of \$200 worth of
stuff Wednesday night.

John Hofman, of New Holland, a
veteran of the late war, is very sick
and not expected to recover.

It is rumored, that H. D. Irish of the
late Cutler House, Grand Haven, will
soon become landlord of Sweets Hotel,
Grand Rapids.

At the Werkman Manufacturing
Company they are about to ship ten
cars of furniture, all chamber sets, to
points west, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake
and Ogden.

The Berrien County Horticultural
Society will issue a pamphlet to fruit-
dealers, in which they advise them to
buy direct from the producer.

In a daily newspaper of the Hague,
Netherlands, we notice an advertise-
ment of the "Grand Rapids Carpet
Sweeper." The price quoted is eight
guilders (\$3.20).

Ground was broken Monday for the
new brick store of G. Van Putten &
Sons. The dirt is used to fill up the
lots of E. Van der Veen, on Eighth
street, north of his residence.

A special session of the Board of Su-
pervisors of Ottawa county has been
called, to be held on Tuesday, June 3.
The urgency or object of the meeting
was not stated in the call.

The State Firemen's Association
held their annual meeting at Cadillac,
Wednesday and Thursday. The fire
department of this city was represented
by Asst. Chief C. Blom, Jr., J.
Hietje and A. Koppel.

The storm of Friday night prevented
most of the steamers on the east
shore of Lake Michigan from making
their regular trips that evening. The
Bradshaw also deemed it advisable to
remain inside.

For Allegan County the Census
enumerators were appointed last week:
Fillmore, Jan W. Garvelink; Lake-
town, Henry J. Klomprens; Manlius,
Harvey J. Kingsley; Monterey, Henry
M. Pierce; Overisel, Gerrit J. Neven-
zel.

Charles Crispell, an employe in the
Lakeside furniture factory, had his
right hand brought in contact with a
rip-saw, Wednesday, necessitating the
amputation of the entire fore-finger,
including the knuckle. Dr. Van Put-
ten attended the case.

The team of John Brower, of New
Holland, had a run-away on Eighth
street, Monday morning. They started
in front of Van Oort's hardware store,
and did not stop until they came in
contact with the hay-scales of T. Kep-
pel, literally demolishing the wagon.
The horses escaped without injury.

One of the highest honors ever be-
stowed upon a graduate of the Michi-
gan University has just been conferred
upon Rudolph Brunswick, who succeeds
the late Dr. Thorbecke as professor of
Oriental languages at Heidelberg,
Germany. No American or person
who was not a graduate of that insti-
tution was ever before appointed to a
chair in that university.

Mrs. E. Misener, late of this city, but
who has been stopping for the greater
part of the winter with her sister at
Whitehall, was taken to Grand Tra-
verse last week, her former home, and
by the authorities there placed in the
insane asylum. About two years ago
Mrs. Misener's son was terribly injured
in a flour mill at Grand Ledge, and
since that time her mind has been giv-
ing way. She was sent to Whitehall
in hopes that the change would benefit
her, but she grew worse and became
violent so that her husband was re-
quired to telegraph for, and the above line
of action decided upon.

Rev. J. T. Bergen, pastor of Hope
church, will take his annual vacation
early this year, and leave here with
his family on Wednesday, to be gone
several weeks. As a delegate from the
Classis of Michigan he will attend the
session of the General Synod of the
Ref. church to be held at Asbury Park,
N. J.; also the annual commencement
at Rutgers College, New Brunswick,
N. J., his alma mater. The family
will visit with relatives and friends at
Brooklyn, N. Y., the Catskills, and
other points. During his absence Hope
church will be closed two or three
Sundays, for repairs. Outside, a new
roof will be put on the building, for
which the necessary funds are being
collected. The inside of the church
will be entirely overhauled and re-
novated under the auspices of the La-
dies' Aid Society, the means for which
they have been gradually accumulat-
ing for the past three or four years.

Old papers, 20 for 5 cents, at the
News office.

Mrs. R. B. Best is suffering from a
serious attack of asthma.

John Nies, of Saugatuck, thinks of
planting an addition to that village.

The garden of F. Hufenruiter, in the
first ward, looks as prim as ever.

The Spring Lake House is being re-
fitted and placed in readiness for the
season.

The first number of the Anchor,
printed at Holland, is on the press at
the News office.

During the week two new cases of
diphtheria, in a light form, were re-
ported.

Mr. and Mrs. Folkert De Vries, on
Fourteenth street, lost their three-
year-old child Saturday.

No one passes the premises of L. De
Groot, Eighth street, without a favor-
able comment upon his beautiful flower
garden.

P. Meengs, of Muskegon, having
spent the winter at the Medical Col-
lege, Chicago, was in the city a few
days.

Mrs. J. B. Allen, wife of U. S. Sena-
tor Allen, of the new state of Wash-
ington, is visiting her parents Mr. and
Mrs. Hiram Bateman, at Lamont, Ot-
tawa County.

Ex-Congressman M. H. Ford is an
applicant for the position of official
stenographer of the House of Repre-
sentatives. His qualifications for that
position will not be doubted by any one.

The day intended by law for review-
ing the assessment, in townships, is
next Tuesday, at the office of the su-
pervisor. If desired, the board may
also extend its session to Wednesday.

Ex-Mayor, E. J. Harrington, on Mon-
day, sold to Geo. W. Brandt, of Grand
Rapids, one of his choice lots, near
Macatawa Park. The latter will at
once erect a fine cottage.

The liquor law of 1889 having been
knocked out by the courts, the saloon-
keepers were obliged to file new bonds,
which they did at the last meeting of
the Common Council.

Saturday the Lizzie Walsh towed a
raft of plies to Pine Creek. They were
brought in by rail and unloaded at the
Fifth street slip, and will be used on
the Ottawa Beach extension, for the
traverse work and bridge across the
Creek.

The "Norris" is the new name given
to the old sanitarium premises, at
Grand Haven, since they have been
re-arranged and build over into a
first-class hotel. The management is
in the hands of Capt. and Mrs. J. F.
Smallman.

Fire destroyed the plaster mill plant
of Jenison Bros., at Grandville, Mon-
day morning. The plant was leased
and operated by Loren Day. Loss
about \$30,000; insurance, \$11,500. Cause
of fire unknown. The mill will be re-
built.

It is to be hoped that at an early
date the law may get into its firmest
grip some of the juveniles that are
killing off our song-birds, and that they
will be dealt with in an exemplary
manner.

It is intended to put a city clock in
the steeple of the new First Ref.
church at Grand Haven. The city has
pledged \$200, and the balance will be
raised by subscription among the citi-
zens. About \$500 will be needed.

Will Breyman has done the right
thing in procuring a street torch for
the Opera House. It was used for the
first time Saturday evening, and as a
means of calling the attention of the
public to the entertainment given there
it was a success. The improvement
was a needed one.

Married at the residence of the
bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Her-
old, of this city, Thursday noon, by
Rev. Geo. G. Witworth of Grand Rap-
ids, uncle of the bride: Geo. E. Hunt
and Kate E. Herold, both of Holland.
The invitations to the wedding were
limited to the relatives and a few per-
sonal friends. Besides those residing
here, there were present from abroad:
Mr. and Mrs. John and Chris Bertsch,
Mr. and Mrs. Alois Herold, and Mrs.
H. Burleson, all of Grand Rapids; Mr.
and Mrs. John Herold, of Howard City;
Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Hunt, and Miss L.
Eckerman, of Muskegon. After the
ceremony, which took place at noon,
a sumptuous repast was served, and
the wedded couple left on the 2:45 train
for Detroit and Niagara. The wed-
ding presents were many and costly.
Upon their return they will make the
house formerly occupied by Mr. and
Mrs. H. D. Hunt, east Eighth street,
their home.

While on their tour of inspection,
Friday of last week, the officials of the
C. & W. M. railroad, with state Com-
missioner John T. Rich, made a brief
stop at the Veneklasen road crossing,
the late scene of two railroad accidents
and examined the premises with a view
of ascertaining what steps, if any,
should be taken to lessen the liability
of similar occurrences. The township
authorities and Mayor Yates of this
city met the railroad officials then and
there. On the part of the latter it was
held advisable to change the highway
at that point, by reflecting it a trifle
to the north, for a short distance, and
then lead it under the track, where it is
trampled in the manner suggested at
the time of the last accident. To this how-
ever the farmers in that locality were
opposed, as likely to lead to other and
more accidents, inasmuch as it would
make the highway run parallel with
the track for a certain distance, and be
a constant source of frightening teams
and in this way matters were allowed
to rest, for the present—until—

Mr. and Mrs. John Astra lost their
infant child, Wednesday.

John D. Kanter has been made
happy by the arrival of a son.

Cards are out announcing the silver
wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Alberti,
of this city.

Religious services will be held in the
German Lutheran church next Sunday
evening, Rev. Dr. Steffens officiating.

As we go to press the outlook for the
final success and completion of the new
city well is good.

The dog-poisoner is around at Grand
Haven, daily reducing the number of
canines in that city.

Frank Nye distributes the paste
boards at the C. & W. M. ticket office,
during the temporary absence of Geo.
E. Hunt.

A petition has been presented to the
Common Council asking for the re-
moval of the old board fence, around
Centennial Park.

Supervisor Van Putten reports 94
births and 37 deaths in the city, dur-
ing the past year. The roll also shows
62 taxable dogs.

The city license for saloonkeepers
in addition to the tax imposed by the
state law, has been fixed by the Com-
mon Council, for the fiscal year, at
\$100.

The C. & W. M. railroad bridge at
Mona Lake, between Grand Haven
and Muskegon, gave way last week
and caused the regular trains to go
around by Pickens Junction.

The east end of Eighth street has
been touched up with the new road
machine, and the surplus dirt along
the sides, the accumulation of 18 years,
is being carted off.

The Grand Haven Lumber Co. have
started their mills for their last run.
It will take five months or thereabouts
to saw their logs, and that

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

HOUSEHOLD AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS DISCUSSED.

A Budget of Useful Information Relating to the Farm, Orchard, Stable, Parlor, and Kitchen.

THE FARM.

Five Acres, Plus Industry.

A man, if he is industrious, persevering, and economical, can make a comfortable living on five acres of land by combining poultry and fruit. Fruit trees will thrive right in the ben yards, and small fruits can be planted on the outside of the hen enclosures. In summer the most attention can be paid to the fruit; in winter the hens. In the East there are a large number earning good and honest livings by doing this. No business is so well adapted to the circumstances of men of moderate means as a combination of poultry and fruit. Begin small, and increase both branches as money and experience prompt.—*Iowa Homestead.*

Farmers' Institutes.

The progressive farmers of the West have come to highly appreciate farmers' institutes as educational agencies. They are thought-quickeners, inciting observation and experiment, and serving as the medium through which all may receive benefit from the experience of the best and most successful farmers. These institutes are now being held in nearly all the Western States, supported in part at least by State appropriations; and the money paid therefore is well expended. The plan should be extended to the extent at least of extending its benefits to every county. And in due time farmers' institutes will be as largely attended as are teachers' institutes in the States wherein public schools have attained their best estate.

Fiber Plant.

Mr. Charles R. Dodge, son of the Hon. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, is engaged in collecting information concerning fibers of all kinds that may be produced in this country, and that may become profitable to agriculture and manufactures. And he is also inquiring as to efforts to construct and perfect a machine capable of decorticating fibers and putting them in marketable shape. In the list are included flax, hemp, jute, ramie, okra, swamp rose mallow, bear grass, American aloes, sisal hemp, Spanish bayonet, palmetto, etc. The Department of Agriculture desires correspondence with all who can give useful information respecting these fibers, and also the address of any who have experimented with new fiber machines of any kind.

Jersey Cattle for Beef.

In some recent experiments by the Michigan Agricultural College, the surprising result was found that Jersey beef, though costing more per pound to fatten, was enough better so that for those who appreciate the difference between good beef and poor it would pay to fatten it. This is contrary to the common impression among farmers. The small size of Jersey cattle has turned attention from this breed for the butcher, but it had in these experiments a smaller percentage of waste meat than any other, and was especially fine flavored in all parts. These experiments have not been tried far enough yet to be conclusive. Individual peculiarities of form have much to do with the amount of waste in animals, and the flavor of meat is, as every one knows, greatly dependent upon what the animal has been fed.—*American Cultivator.*

Bent Sugar in Nebraska.

An experiment is to be made on a grand scale at Grand Island, Neb., in the manufacture of bent sugar, the plant to cost \$500,000. The Legislature of that State has offered a bounty of 1 cent per pound upon all sugar manufactured therein. A French expert is to have charge of the works. After a thorough investigation he says the soil of Nebraska is far more favorable for the production of beets than that of France or Germany—countries wherein the industry has been developed to very great proportions. The soil of Nebraska, he says, contains 3 percent of phosphoric acid—an important element in sugar production—while the soils of European countries contain only three-tenths of 1 percent of that essential quality. The time is evidently not far distant when this country can supply its own wants and have sugar to spare.

THE DAIRY.

Points in a Good Milker.

In bulletin No. 5 of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station is a chapter on the selection of milch cows, in the course of which the writer says: In the selection of milch cows no definite criteria can be given, but good cows possess certain points that seldom lead one astray, and the greater number of points that can be found combined will indicate with more certainty the capacity of the animal at the pail. These points are usually possessed by good milch cows: First, and of prime importance is that she should be descended from a line of good milkers. Head, small; muzzle, fine; nostrils, flexible and expanding; face, long, slender and dishing; mouth, large; lips, thick and mild in expression; horns, of any shape, delicate and waxy; ears, long and thin with a few soft, silky hairs on the inside where skin is of a delicate yellowish color; neck, thin and small where it joins head; chest, deep, indicating well formed respiratory organs; back, broad and level; belly, large and well ribbed; low flank; thigh, wide but thin; legs, short, standing well apart; large milk veins; udder, loose, large, soft, pliable, square in form, or nearly so, projecting well out behind the legs; four good teats, not too large, set wide apart and pointing slightly outward; skin, loose and mellow, and of yellowish color; hair, fine, thick and glossy; disposition, quiet; milk-mirror or escutcheon well marked, being free from patches or turtles of down-growing hair. No two men of a section rarely ever decide upon the best breed of stock for dairy, unless the two are accustomed to handling the same. We are apt to consider best that which we have the longest used and to what we are most accustomed. To name the breed that would be the most remunerative to the farmers of the different sections would be impossible, because too many points of difference exist in the different parts of the country. The pasture that would keep well one breed might not half keep another. Small cows can travel over much more step and rough ground than can larger ones, and if pasture is scant, the smaller cow would stand the better chance of obtaining more food. Large cattle are bred where there is an abundance of good food, and they require it wherever they are kept or they will decline. Smaller cattle accustomed to more moderate fare, will do

well on moderate pasture. "Stock should be transplanted from good to poor land no more than should trees."

THE APIARY.

Painting Bee-Hives.

In this, as well as in other matters pertaining to the pursuit of bee-keeping, it may be very profitable, says the *American Bee Journal*, to experiment, for if it is really unnecessary—or quite detrimental—to paint bee hives, those who are getting their hives will want to know it before they go to the expense of beautifying the homes of the bees with artistic colorings that may prove to be harmful to the lives of the occupants during the trying winter season.

The following paragraphs from an exchange, taking the opposite view, may be valuable, although it does not mention what success has been had in wintering bees in the painted hives:

My experience is that it pays well to paint bee hives three or four good coats when made. I recently saw bee hives which I made some seven years ago; at that time I gave them three coats of white lead, zinc and oil. Two years later I sold them with bees in, and they have been exposed to the sun, rain, and winds ever since, without any further painting. They are now in fair condition, look well, not sun-cracked, and the corners not drawn apart as unpainted hives usually are in a year or two.

I sometimes mix a little red in the last coat for the front of some of them, just to make a little difference, so as to assist the bees in finding their particular hive. I do not know, however, that their is any advantage in this; for it seems to me that bees know how to find their homes, as well as we would if a hundred other houses just like ours were around it.

White paint is durable, and is cooler in summer than any other tint; if the hives are within four inches of the soil or ground, I rarely have any combs melt down. In fact I do not remember having had a case of it for over seven years, notwithstanding the hives are in the open sun, without any shade at all, either natural or artificial. If painted a dark color, which is sometimes done to save a few cents in material, the combs are exceedingly liable to melt down in the heat of the summer, thus causing more loss than is saved in buying cheap paint. My friends say that my bee-yard resembles a little cemetery, with its long rows of white hives; but while that may be so in winter, it resembles a Chicago Board of Trade in summer, to judge of the way they do business.

THE HORTICULTURIST.

Method in Planting a Tree.

In view of the general observance of Arbor Day Prof. Fernow has prepared a circular giving very minute directions in regard to the various details in transplanting and setting out trees. In the matter of planting he says:

1. Holes are best made before the trees are brought to the ground. They should be a little deeper than the depth of the root system, but twice as large around as seems necessary to facilitate penetration of rains and development of rootlets through the loosened soil. Place the top soil, which is better (being richer in easily assimilated plant food) to one side, the raw soil from the bottom to the other side; in filling back bring the richer soil to the bottom. If it is practicable, improve a heavy loamy soil by adding to it with loam or compost. Keep all stones out of the bottom; they may be used above the roots, or better, on the surface. Providing proper drainage is the best means of improving ground for tree planting. Use no manure except as a top dressing.

2. Planting is best done by two or three persons. A, who manipulates the tree is the planter and is responsible for the results; B and C do the spading under his direction. A, places the tree in the hole to ascertain whether this is of proper size; a board or stick laid across the hole aids in judging the depth. Trees should not be set deeper than they stood before, except in loose, poor soil. More trees are killed by too deep planting than the reverse. If the root system is developed sideways but not centrally, as is often the case, a hill is raised in the hole to fill out the hollow space in the root system, and the earth of the hill is patted down with the spade. When the hole is in proper order, A holds the tree perpendicularly in the middle of the hole, with the side bearing the fullest branches toward the south, or southwest, for better protection of the shaft against the sun, B and C spread the roots into a natural position then fill in the soil, using the good soil first—small spade-fills deliberately thrown over the roots in all directions—while A, by a slight shaking and pumping up and down of the stem, aids the earth in settling around the rootlets. A close contact of the soil with the rootlets, is the secret of success in planting. Only fine mellow soil, not too moist, and free from stones, will permit such close adjustment to the rootlets, which should also be aided by hand and fingers filling in every crevice. A, while setting the tree, must exercise care to keep it in proper position and perpendicular, until the soil is packed so as to keep the tree in place; then B and C rapidly fill the holes. A treading down the soil firmly after a sufficient quantity is filled in, finishing off a little above the general level to allow for settling, and finally piling the stones or any mulching around the stem.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Pekin Ducks.

The Pekin duck introduced from China a few years ago, is one of the largest varieties and under good management the most profitable. Its color is pure white, which makes its feathers popular. It is not very hardy, and is especially susceptible to injury from wet and filth. If allowed unrestricted run in the water in cold weather the ducks will go lame and become nearly worthless. Kept dry they produce a picking of feathers every six weeks during the warm weather. The females are also good layers, producing under favorable conditions 100 eggs per season. This with the feathers makes pretty good pay for the cost and care of keeping.

Poultry Notes.

HERE is the mixture some have found profitable: Twenty pounds of corn, fifteen pounds of oats, ten pounds of barley and ten pounds wheat bran, ground fine and well mixed.

THIS is a willing but weak creature at best, and when the cold waves dashes on the open shed it freezes her juncos and there is no sign of eggs in the snow-drifted nest.

IT has been found that a goose can stand the weather until 64 degrees below zero. Then her feathers won't save her. Wild ducks can go 12 degrees lower and come out on top.

REMOVE the droppings from the poultry houses every morning instead of once or twice a week, as is often directed.

If this practice were strictly adhered to there would be less disease among poultry.

If you have not a comfortable poultry house, make it so at once, if you want to get any good out of your poultry. They will do you no good unless you are good to them and provide for their wants.

MORE poultry and less pork. Why? 1. Chickens and eggs are more wholesome food than hog meat. 2. A bushel of corn fed to fowls will produce a greater weight of food than the same amount of corn fed to hogs. 3. And taking into account the amount of nourishment in the two products, and the comparative price, pork is almost three times as costly a food as poultry and eggs.—*Farmers Review.*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Made to Look New.

Old clothing may be made to look nearly as good as new by pursuing the following plan, says the *Philadelphia Record*.

Take, for instance, a shiny, old coat, vest or pair of trousers, of broadcloth, cassimere or diagonal. The scouter makes a strong, warm soapuds and plunges the garment into it, soaks it up and down, rubs the dirty places; if necessary, puts it through a second sud, then rinses it through several waters and hangs it to dry on the line.

When nearly dry he takes it in, rolls it up for an hour or two and then presses it. An old cotton cloth is laid on the outside of the coat and the iron passed over that until the wrinkles are out; but the iron is removed before the steam ceases to rise from the goods, else they would be shiny. Wrinkles that are obstinate are removed by laying wet cloth over them and passing the iron over that.

If any shiny places are seen they are treated as the wrinkles are; the iron is lifted, while the full cloud of steam rises and brings the nap up with it. Good cloth will bear many washings and look better every time because of them.

Mending not Patching.

The conscientious mender will do no haphazard patching; she will be sure the patch is the right way of the cloth, and if figured or plaid will match the figures carefully. The holes in the stockings will not be drawn up in a bunch, but will be neatly darned or patched. Right here let me say that it is well to buy stockings of the same kind and color each time, in order that the old ones may be used in repairing. It is well in the case of children's stockings, that wear out so rapidly on knees and heels, to line those places, while new, with pieces of the same. In this way they will wear much longer, and when a hole is finally worn through there is the patch already applied, and it is necessary only to cut it out a little, perhaps, and hem down the edges.

Perhaps I should defend myself for advocating the patching of stockings, for the old-time method of mending stockings admits only of darning. This is the best way for the old-time hand-knit stocking, but for the fine, boughten hose it is seldom that yarn of the right size and color can be procured.

It is well, also, to have a uniform material for aprons and other garments, or at least have two or three alike. The better parts of the one that wears out first may be used for repairing the others, and will be better for that purpose than new cloth, which not being faded shows its newness and makes a conspicuous patch. Thread which is suitable in color and size should be selected for mending as for making.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Hints to Housekeepers.

SPRINKLED ankle has been cured in an hour by showering it with hot water poured from the height of a few feet.

WATERY solutions are difficult to mix with vaseline, but this difficulty can be overcome by means of a little castor oil.

PUT a tablespoonful of borax in your rinsing water; it will whiten the clothes, and also remove the yellow cast on garments that have been laid aside for two or three years.

WHEN making a cornstarch pudding, melt a lump of butter in the pudding kettle before putting the pudding into it. There will be less danger of the milk becoming scorched.

FOR bread that has become chilled or is slow in rising, wring a towel out of water as hot as the hands can bear, and use it as a sub-cover to a dry, warm one, taking care to change it as often as it cools.

If a new broom be immersed in boiling water until it is quite cold, then thoroughly dried in the air, it will be far more pleasant to use, and will last much longer. Frequent moistening of the broom, is conducive to its usefulness, and also saves the carpet.

THE method of cleaning furs practiced in Russia, the land of furs, is given in a recent number of "La Science Illustrée." It is as follows: Rye flour is placed in a pot and heated upon a stove, with constant stirring as long as the hand can bear the heat. The flour is then spread over the fur and rubbed into it. After this, the fur is brushed with a very clean brush, or, better, is gently beaten until all the flour is removed. The fur thus treated resumes its natural lustre and appears as if absolutely new.

THE KITCHEN.

Raised Doughnuts.

Two cups of sour milk, one teaspoonful each of saleratus and salt, four mixing spoonfuls of melted butter and four cups of sifted flour; let it rise in a rather warm place two hours. They taste like the old-fashioned pancakes, and are very nice with maple syrup.

Escalloped Clams.

Chop clams very fine. Season with pepper and salt, also a dash of curry powder if you like it. Have ready bread or cracker crumbs, moistened with a little milk. Put layers of these and clams in a deep buttered dish. Bake in a moderate oven for about one hour (covered the first half hour).

Old-Fashioned Gingerbread.

One cup of New Orleans molasses, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in five tablespoonfuls of hot water, ginger, salt and half a teaspoonful of powdered alum. Two and a half cups of sifted flour. Pour into well-buttered iron pans about half an inch thick, and bake in a quick oven.

Dried Apple Dimpings.

One pint of dried apples, cut, one-half pint of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one tablespoonful of butter or lard. Use flour sufficient to make into small biscuits, and drop into boiling water and boil quickly till the apples are done. Cut the apples into small bits with scissors, and soak in warm water before making. Eat with cream sauce flavored with nutmeg.

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—H. George Penniman, Detroit; Wm. R. Fisher, Hillsdale; Paul L. Gage, Richville; Anthony H. G. Roseville; Thomas G. Burns, Stanton; Jesse Bradigan, Thomas; Henry C. Porter, Battle Creek; Samuel O. Smith, Plainwell; Herman Wolf, Port Huron; Charles M. Dyer, Dundee; Joseph M. Murray, Duncannon; Wm. S. G. G. Philby, Hittes; Weller, Cedar Springs; Uriah J. Hittes, Wayne; John Brown, Concord; Newell J. Kellogg, S. Boardman; Frank H. Hart, Grand Rapids; Henry Decker, Jackson; Henry Stapp, Grand Rapids; Wm. O. McFarren, Kalkaska; Theodore D. Burgess, Holt; Timothy B. Hill, Kingsley; Stephen S. Draper, Ypsilanti; Silas W. Currier, Corunna; Thomas Holmes, Remus; Wm. J. Dwyer, Grand Rapids; James E. Hooker, Grand Rapids; Peter A. Rohrbacher, Byron; Michael Fisher, Cressy's Corners; Francis M. Buck, Cane; Almoner Knapp, Carson City; Henry James, Layton Corners; George Kling, Mt. Clemens; John W. Jones, Dorr; Chas. W. Hooker, Grand Rapids; Chas. H. Stone, Bancroft; Ebenezer B. Partridge, Adrian; James A. Grunes, Niles; Chas. D. Hooper, Lawton; Theodore Hansen, Detroit; Newton Caville, Grand Rapids; Sherman Allen, Shepherd; Jas. Gish, Harbor Springs; David Parkhurst, Hamilton; Wm. A. Downs, Roscommon; Washington Britt, Kent City; Jack Wm. R. Myers, Jackson; Lorenzo D. Ferry, Mount Pleasant; Silas E. Call, Monroe; Center; Ben. Ross, Detroit; Henry George, Reading; Jas. Sullivan, Stanton; Merritt Hall, Howard City; Chas. Wolcott, North Farmington; John W. Currier, Leans; Isaac Hall, Detroit; Elias M. Ingling, Dowagiac; John Wall, Pinconning; Nathan C. G. Ashley, Vanderbit; Himebrick Tyler, Covert; Ira Harrington, Jr., North Adams; Cyrus Phelps, Ben-Hur; George W. O'Connell, Detroit; E. Sharp, Ashland Center; Edwin T. Phelps, Kendall; Milton Vely, Cedar Springs; George W. Matthews, Arbel; Joseph Barlor, Detroit.

Restitute—George L. Simpson, Fowlerville; William W. Taylor, Port Huron; Mary E. New Haven; B. F. Partridge, Bay City; E. E. Barnes, Bancroft; William L. Stearns, Midland; Jared R. Armstrong, Battle Creek. Restitute and Increase—John E. Smith, Dundee; Al D. Stout, Alpena; John H. Matthews, Volland.

Restoration and Increase—Henry Dimon, De-troite; Leonard E. Morse, Lyons. Original Widows, Etc.—Eunice M. Frink, mother of William Maynard, Olivet; Mary E. widow of Joseph H. Gillett, Vassar; minor of Asa P. Merrill, Charlotte; Clara, widow of William L. Messinger, Olivet; Clara S. widow of Augustus M. Hodges, Memphis; Mary M., mother of David H. O'Connell, Detroit; Louisa, widow of David Parkhurst, Hamilton; Louisa A., widow of John W. Newman, Parmalee; James, father of William W. Sullivan, Williamston; Maria E., widow of Benjamin F. Reynolds, Grand Rapids; Louisa, mother of Lyman Bates, Leoniada; James M., father of Francis Pelton, W. Carleton; minors of Friend F. Church, Montague and Mitchell.

—Lansing telegram: The big grist of applications for State bounties now being received by the Board of Auditors includes a large number of letters from members of the Thirtieth Michigan Infantry. This regiment numbered 1,010 men, and was organized in 1864 for guard duty along the Detroit and St. Clair river. It was never contemplated that its members should go into service outside the State, and an order by Gov. Blair, now on file in the military department, and issued at the time of forming the regiment, distinctly specifies that they shall not be paid State bounties. Therefore none of the Thirtieth's men are entitled to the benefits of the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

—Saginaw dispatch: Wm. G. Evans and one or two outside parties announce that about June 10 they will commence the publication of an afternoon Democratic newspaper.

—The Jackson mine, the oldest mine in the Lake Superior district, and one of the heaviest producers, is about to pass into the hands of an English syndicate. Negotiations have been in progress for several months. The news of the sale will create general surprise in mining circles. The mine is stocked at 12,000 shares of \$25 each, but will be sold at the rate of \$125 per share, making a total of \$1,500,000. Three years ago it was considered that the mine had been pretty well worked out, but it has maintained a position near the top of the shipping list right along, and since Messrs. Wade, Mitchell and Chisholm secured it the Jackson has paid \$70 per share on every \$25 share of stock. The magnitude of the Jackson may be judged from its output, which, up to the beginning of the present shipping season, amounted to 2,945,250 tons.

—Michigan patents: Isaac Adams, West Leroy, straw stacker; James A. Aiken, Jackson, combined chuck and bit; Alexander M. Bennett, Bellaire, ironing board and support; William Bowman, Battle Creek, carpet cleaning machine; Hurlburt Brooks, Kalamazoo, vehicle spring; Charles L. Coffin, Detroit, electric welling; Anthony F. Cramer, Detroit, automatically adjustable plunger, for brick machines; Anthony F. Cramer, Detroit, hook bar for the mold delivery devices of brick machines; Fred M. Dwell, Jackson, reversing lever; Ralph A. Jones, Detroit, speed indicator; John A. Kaley, Carson City, privy seat; Frank Ledue, Detroit, machine for driving guide rods in wings of window screens; Frank S. Madison, Grand Rapids, woodworking machine; Frederick W. Rock, Detroit, car brake; Joseph M. Segur, Adrian, grand complanter; Charles W. Shedd, Grand Rapids, apparatus for m king vinegar; Howard Sherman, Battle Creek, hose hand clamp; Albert M. Spaulding, Howardsville, gate; Clarence G. Taylor, Ann Arbor, forge tuyere; Francis J. Wood, Greenville, mop wringer.

—At Saginaw the 7-year-old son of James O'Hara, while running across the street to see a dog fight, fell, breaking his neck.

—Lansing pays its Mayor \$1 every year.

—John Butler, a farmer living near Detroit, was thrown from his buggy. He struck in a ditch filled with water and the buggy fell on him, the dashboard catching him across the back of his neck and holding his face in the water until he was drowned.

—Charles H. Smith, President of the Western Knitting Works at Detroit, disappeared recently, and has not been heard from since. His financial affairs are in bad shape. It is supposed he committed suicide.

—The tenth annual apportionment of the primary school interest fund shows that the number of children of school age in the State is 639,227, but the apportionment is made upon the basis of 636,839 children. The apportionment of fifty-six cents per capita amounts to \$356,719.51. The amount which the several counties will receive is as follows:

	No. of children.	Amount apportioned.
Alcona.....	1,474	\$843.44
Alpena.....	293	183.58
Alcona.....	19,511	7,088.10
Alcona.....	5,139	2,971.06
Antrim.....	3,099	1,735.44
Areata.....	1,711	958.16
Berrien.....	1,091	607.04
Bay.....	7,670	4,295.31
Benzie.....	18,083	10,098.48
Benzie.....	1,629	912.24
Berrien.....	12,619	7,065.04
Calhoun.....	4,274	2,474.48
Calhoun.....	12,435	6,974.80
Cass.....	6,045	3,385.50
Charlevoix.....	3,130	1,750.66
Cheboygan.....	2,867	1,583.54
Chippewa.....	1,232	683.52
Claire.....	1,017	573.52
Crawford.....	8,458	4,736.48
Crawford.....	732	409.32
Easton.....	4,070	2,258.92
Emmet.....	2,494	1,336.64
Genesee.....	11,355	6,470.80
Gladwin.....	876	490.56
Gogewic.....	1,904	1,063.34
Grand Traverse.....	3,516	1,932.96
Grand Traverse.....	9,390	5,341.00
Hillsdale.....	8,658	4,848.48
Houghton.....	10,947	6,119.12
Ingham.....	10,741	6,014.12
Ingham.....	10,641	5,938.92
Ionia.....	9,739	5,459.94
Ionia.....	4,293	2,404.68
Iron.....	558	308.48
Isabella.....	4,817	2,658.92
Jackson.....	12,671	7,007.44
Kalamazoo.....	11,467	6,421.92
Kalamazoo.....	1,294	633.44
Kalamazoo.....	30,568	17,083.92
Kalamazoo.....	992	553.12
Lapeer.....	2,052	1,149.12
Lapeer.....	5,990	3,371.44
Leelanaw.....	2,610	1,461.00
Leelanaw.....	13,982	7,829.12
Leelanaw.....	6,319	3,588.92
Leelanaw.....	428	239.68
Leelanaw.....	1,084	594.04
Leelanaw.....	10,702	5,982.12
Leelanaw.....	7,368	4,034.48
Leelanaw.....	351	198.48
Leelanaw.....	10,895	6,084.40
Leelanaw.....	4,064	2,279.84
Leelanaw.....	8,891	5,088.96
Leelanaw.....	6,831	3,713.96
Leelanaw.....	9,510	5,338.92
Leelanaw.....	1,298	719.60
Leelanaw.....	11,537	6,466.32
Leelanaw.....	10,375	5,929.00
Leelanaw.....	3,831	2,138.48
Leelanaw.....	13,921	7,829.12
Leelanaw.....	6,016	3,368.96
Leelanaw.....	11,001	6,150.56
Leelanaw.....	5,007	2,808.92
Leelanaw.....	1,988	1,104.48
Leelanaw.....	474	264.96
Leelanaw.....	4,977	2,807.12
Leelanaw.....	405	226.80
Leelanaw.....	1,347	698.32
Leelanaw.....	7,189	4,038.92
Leelanaw.....	1,593	883.92
Leelanaw.....	484	271.04
Leelanaw.....	37,706	21,515.36
Leelanaw.....	17,478	9,747.68
Leelanaw.....	7,803	4,399.68
Leelanaw.....	11,398	6,302.08
Leelanaw.....	762	427.92
Leelanaw.....	9,152	5,133.12
Leelanaw.....	10,091	5,589.36
Leelanaw.....	9,245	5,177.60
Leelanaw.....	12,777	7,211.12
Leelanaw.....	70,192	41,341.92
Leelanaw.....	3,191	1,783.04
Totals.....	636,839	\$356,719.51

—Ann Arbor dispatch: The practical joke which five members of the sophomore class last week perpetrated upon Evans, the freshman toastmaster, and the consequent action of the university faculty in suspending the men implicated in the matter, have given rise to many highly colored sensational reports that place the whole affair in a false light. The facts in

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

G. VAN SCHILVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1890.

Shipping Notes.

At St. Joseph the government dredge has been at work for several weeks widening and deepening the canal leading to Benton Harbor, to accommodate the new steamer City of Chicago. There is now about thirteen feet of water in the canal. C. & W. M. railroad freight for Chicago is now transferred from the cars to the steamboats at that place, thereby saving shippers from three to five cents per 100 pounds.

In this connection it is well enough to observe that matters have undergone quite a change within a few years. There was a time—we refer more especially now to the period of the construction of the C. & W. M. railroad—when that corporation shunned all possible connection with Lake Michigan or any of the lake ports. Every connection with water transportation was looked upon as a contamination, to be avoided at all hazards. In locating their line along the East Shore of Lake Michigan the company gave South Haven and Saugatuck the go-by, evidently intending to dry up these towns and cause them to be rebuilt at some more inland spot, along the line of their road. A similar fate had been also decreed for Holland, and already a line was laid out through Zeeland, with like intent. And it was only after the most persistent efforts and an additional levy—pertaining more of the nature of a tribute than a bonus—that eventually the road was located so as to take in Holland. And ever since, until the recent change, the management of the road has systematically prevented anything like a connecting of their road with our water facilities, to the great detriment of both, as has been felt all along by our citizens and is now admitted by railroad officials themselves. At Grand Haven also they managed to get no nearer to the Lake than Nunica Junction, a distance of ten miles.

But all this is apparently changed now; a new vision has dawned before the eye, and the prospects for a legitimate recognition of our natural advantages as a lake port, are brighter than ever. The prevailing sentiment among our business men, at the opening of navigation, is very favorable towards a hearty support of our steamboat line, and we have no doubt the Mabel Bradshaw will be able this season to secure her share of the local freight—which is only proper and right. This sentiment of encouraging water communication should be fostered by all our public spirited citizens, the same as any other enterprise that has a tendency towards promoting home interests. And such need not necessarily grow out of any adverse feeling towards the C. & W. M. railroad, since even the company itself is utilizing during the summer season the superior advantages to be obtained by water transportation. At St. Joseph they are building large warehouses to transfer freight over their line to the boats for Chicago. Hence all shipments of freights from here to Chicago, by rail, during the season of navigation, would be largely for the benefit of the steamboat line at St. Joseph, to which we owe no obligation. This view of the matter will make the course to be pursued by our citizens self-evident. The question of adding a second boat and establishing a daily steamboat line between Holland and Chicago, is largely, if not solely, depending upon the patronage and support meted out to the present enterprise.

Then, the thoroughness of the service, on the part of the steamer Bradshaw, is all that can be desired. She is a first-class boat, thoroughly equipped for the trade, and reliable. Her officers for the season are as follows: Master, Thos. J. Waters; first mate, J. C. Ackerman; first engineer, Perry N. Knaggs; second engineer, Ralph Peterson; clerk, F. P. Waters; steward, Geo. Millisack. Leaving here upon the arrival of the evening train from Grand Rapids, she will touch at the docks of the various resorts, whenever there are passengers or freight, arriving at Chicago by day-light.

The government dredge has suspended its operations at our harbor, for the time being, and been towed to Saugatuck, Saturday night, to remove some of the obstructions to navigation in the Kalamazoo River. There is a government boat there, which at present cannot get out, unless first a channel is cut upon the completion of which the dredge will return to this harbor, to finish up. The work done here, thus far, proves very satisfactory. The cutting commenced at a point about half-way between the Hotel Ottawa and the piers, and continued outward to beyond the pier heads.

The next regular annual meeting of the Grand River Valley Medical Society will be held at Macatawa Park, in the month of August. Subjects for discussion have been announced and papers will be read by Drs. Kreners of Holland, and Cooper of Grandville.

Memorial Exercises.

The observance in this city, this year, of what is implied in and underlies "Memorial Day," will be inaugurated on Sunday evening (the 25th), when, at the request of the veterans, Rev. J. Talmadge Bergen will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion, in Hope church. This service will be held at the usual hour, 7:30 p. m. The members of the A. C. Van Raalte Post and the Sons of Veterans will attend in a body. They are requested to meet promptly at 7 o'clock at the Post room, and proceed from there to the church.

The next in order are a series of "Memorial Day Exercises," by the pupils of the High School, on Thursday afternoon, May 29th, in accordance with the following programme:

1. Chorus—Marching Through Georgia. High School.
2. Salutation. Anthony Van Ry.
3. Recitation—Sheridan's Ride. Ida Jacobus.
4. Trio—Sleep on Ye Heroes. Nellie Huntley, Grace Gordon, John Elenbaas.
5. Essay—Memorial Day and its Observance. Kate Pfau.
6. Recitation. Mamie DeVries.
7. Solo—Picket Guard. Jennie Baker.
8. Recitation—"Calling the Roll." Alice Purdy.
9. Eulogy on Gen. Grant. Dora Dutton.
10. Violin Solo. Willie Higgins.
11. Reading. Edith Kington.
12. Recitation—Pride of Battery B. Anna Dehn.
13. Duet and Chorus—"Brave Boys are They." Jennie DeVries, Nellie Pfau.
14. Chorus. Anna Toren, Anna Kruisenga, Cornelia Benjamin, Marie Damson.
15. Recitation—Jennie McNeal's Ride. Grace Gordon.
16. Recitation—"Flowers for the Brave." Henry Winter.
17. Chorus—"Tenting on the Old Camp Grounds." High School.
18. Recitation. Nellie Huntley.
19. War Story. Prof. Humphrey.
20. Speeches. Soldiers and Visitors.
21. America. School and Visitors.

These exercises are open to the public. For the day proper the committee on arrangements have nearly completed the necessary details. The oration will be delivered by Hon. M. C. Burch, of Grand Rapids, and Rev. J. J. Jennings will officiate as chaplain. Owing to the gradual thinning out of the grove near the cemetery, that spot is not longer deemed available, and the exercises will be held this year in one of our city parks, or on the college campus, to be decided on the morning of the day, as the state of the weather may indicate. Special efforts are being made to have appropriate music, vocal and instrumental. The procession will form at one o'clock p. m., at the corner of Eighth and River streets, and will be participated in by the various organizations of the city. At the close of the exercises the procession will again form and march to the cemetery, to decorate the graves of our deceased soldiers. Eighty or more of Holland's daughters, with willing hands and devoted hearts, will there place the tribute of loyalty and of love upon the humble mounds that mark the final resting place of those who once braved the storm of battle in defense of country.

The day will be brought to a fitting close by another incident, which, though always interesting, will be the more so by reason of its occurring on Memorial Day. The Sophomore Class of Hope College propose to present the institution with an American flag, and it has been arranged to have this presentation take place on the evening of the day (Friday), at 7:30 o'clock, in the college chapel. A suitable flag-staff, 27 feet long, has been procured and will be raised on the main building, Van Vleck Hall. The present Sophomore Class, in view of their graduating in the year "1892", are designated as the "Columbia Class," and this will account for their anxiety that Hope College shall have a flag of its own, and that flag presented by them.

These exercises will be public, and every friend of the American flag is invited to be present.

The following is a programme of the exercises:

1. Prayer, by Rev. P. Lepeltak, president of the Council.
2. Music: Song by Sextette.
3. Presentation of Flag, by O. C. Flanagan, president of the class.
4. "Star Spangled Banner," by College Glee Club.
5. Response, by President Scott.
6. "Battle Cry of Freedom," College Glee Club.
7. Address by ———
8. "America."

The event of national importance on Memorial Day, this year, will be the dedication of the Garfield statue, at Cleveland, Ohio.

[OFFICIAL.]

Common Council.

HOLLAND, MICH., May 20, 1890.
The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.
Present: Mayor Yates, Aldermen Carr, Ter Vree, De Vries, Hummel, Kramer, Bryman, Habermann, and Van Patten, and the City Clerk.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
A. L. Holmes petitioned that he be advanced three hundred dollars for work already performed under his contract for building the new well, which he would use to pay for material to be used in the extensions of water mains.
—Petition granted and a warrant ordered issued.
Isaac Fairbanks and eleven others, petitioned that the fence on the south and west lines of Centennial Park be removed; and that a side walk be built on the east side of River street, along the west side of said park, extending south to Thirteenth street and half the way between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. That the ordinance relating to obstructing streets and sidewalks be enforced.—Referred to city streets and bridges.
A. M. Kanters and four others petitioned as follows:

The subscribers, owners of property abutting on Tanner creek south of Ninth street, respectfully request the use of said creek south of Ninth street for sewerage purposes.

When we call your attention to the fact, that when the water is very high the creek overflows its banks in several places and when very low it is in many shallow places almost dry, you will at once see how such an open receptacle when used by several residences and factories as a sewer may become a menace to public health, and we therefore pray our petition may be granted.
—Referred to Com. on Health, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The following claims were allowed viz:

5. Floman, use of wagon and blacksmithing \$5.85
F. O. Nye, 6 months salary as engineer of fire dept. 30.00
Holland City News, printing mayors' message 8.05
C. V. R. Schure, writing three bonds 3.00
Geo. H. Sipp, paid for cleaning at city hall 3.50
J. Kruisenga, oil lamp chimney etc. 2.50
W. V. Van Patten, 6 months salary as city physician 50.00
W. V. Van Patten, 6 months salary as health officer 50.00
Koelling & Klappenberg, 12 ream rope 4.10
Geo. H. Sipp, freight & drayage rope 4.30
John Kruisenga, work on streets 2.00
L. Mulder, city physician, 20 orders 20.00
John Kruisenga, paid two poor orders 20.00
J. C. De Jongh, paid two poor orders 6.00
REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The committee on poor presented the semi-monthly report of the director of the poor and said committee, recommending thirty dollars for the support of the poor for the two weeks ending June 4th, and that they rendered temporary aid to the amount of \$19.00.—Approved and warrants ordered issued.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The marshal reported the collection of the following water rates on 15th, for the month ending June 1st, 1890, with receipt of city treasurer for same \$21.

For tapping mains, \$4.50
water rent, 71.23

Total, \$75.73

Accepted and placed on file.

The city physician reported having treated four cases of the mumps in April 1890.—Filed.
The following bids were received for doing the city team work and for delivering lumber to the city, for one year: J. A. Ter Vree, team work per day, \$2.50; per load 20 cents; J. Van Dyk, per common pine lumber, standard length, 12 dollars per thousand feet.—Contracts awarded as per above bids.

The clerk reported the following additional oaths of office on file in his office, viz.: President pro tem of the common council, J. H. Kramer; street commissioner, M. De Feyter; city attorney, P. H. McBride; city surveyor, Geo. H. Sipp; health officer, J. A. Warburton; member of the board of health, W. H. Beech; director of the poor, G. O. H. Sipp; city physician, J. A. Mabbis; engineer of fire department, F. O. Nye; member of the harbor board, W. H. Beech; member of board of assessors, Peter Root and Gerrit J. Van Duren; pound master, William H. Fitch; member of board of water commissioners, John Kramer; deputy marshal, Jacob de Feyter; members of board of building inspectors, Geo. H. Sipp and Herman Van Ark; members of a committee to examine hotels, Geo. H. Sipp and F. O. Nye.—Filed.

William Boyd, H. L. Roeln and E. J. Sutton made application for license to keep billiard hall.—Licenses granted subject to ordinance regulating same.

Peter Brown, R. A. Hunt, Cornelius Rom, Charles Richardson and William Boyd made application for license to engage in the business of saloon keeping.—Granted subject to provisions of ordinance regulating same.

The following bonds and sureties were approved, viz.: Constable Bord, Jacob De Feyter, as principal, and Jacob van Patten, and Gabriel Van Patten as sureties.

Deputy marshal Bord, Jacob De Feyter, as principal, and Jacob van Patten, and Gabriel Van Patten as sureties.

Druggists Bonds—William Van Patten, as principal, and Jacobus H. Abbelink and Jacob Van Patten Jr., as sureties. Henry Kruisenga, as principal, and William H. Beech and Bernard J. De Vries, as sureties. Heber Walsh, as principal, and Jacob Flesman and Gerrit T. Buizinga as sureties.

Liquor Dealer's Bonds (under the city charter)—Robert A. Hunt, as principal, and Anton Self and John R. Kleyen, as sureties. Peter Brown, as principal, and James H. Purdy and Hermannus Boone, as sureties. William Boyd, as principal, and George N. Williams and Hermannus Boone, as sureties. Charles J. Richardson, as principal, and Anton Self and Exavier F. Sutton as sureties. Cornelius Rom, as principal, and Cornelius Rom, as principal, and Hermannus Boone, as sureties. Charles J. Richardson, as principal, and Exavier F. Sutton, as principal, and John R. Kleyen and Anton Self, as sureties. Peter Brown, as principal, and James A. Purdy and Hermannus Boone, as sureties.

On motion of Ald. Carr the committee on streets and bridges, together with the mayor, be authorized to meet with the superintendent of tracks of the C. & W. M. R. R. Co. and power granted to the committee to act with reference to the crossing of the railroad tracks at Land street.—Carried.

Ald. Carr moved, that the matter of public nuisance on Fish Market Square be referred to the committee on parks and public grounds.—Carried.

Ald. Carr moved, that the license of saloon keepers for the ensuing year be fixed at one hundred dollars.—Carried.

On motion of Ald. Carr the council resolved itself into committee of the whole on the general order, with Ald. Kramer in the chair. After some time spent therein the committee arose and through its chairman, reported the following ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the payment of the salaries of certain city officers for the year A. D. 1890," and recommended its passage.—Report accepted and ordinance placed on its third reading.

The ordinance was read a third time and passed, by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas: Carr, Ter Vree, De Vries, Hummel, Kramer, Bryman, Habermann and Van Patten. Nays, none.

Council adjourned.

Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Oscar E. Yates and Peter W. Kane is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to said firm, must be paid to Peter W. Kane the successor to said firm; and all debts owing by said firm will be paid by him. Dated May 22, 1890.

OSCAR E. YATES,
PETER W. KANE.

Dissolution Notice.

The Co partnership heretofore existing between Lincoln Mieser and John B. Mulder, is this day dissolved, with mutual consent. Lincoln Mieser 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 4, 1890.

LINCOLN MIESER,
JOHN B. MULDER.

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, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Yates & Kane, Holland & H. De Kruif, Zeeland.

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

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 come 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 I 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.

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.

An Ordinance.

To Provide for the Payment of the Salaries of Certain City Officers for the year A. D. 1890.

The City of Holland Ordains:—

Section 1. That the City Marshal shall receive a salary of Four Hundred and Eighty Dollars per year.

The City Treasurer shall receive a salary of Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Dollars per year.

The City Clerk shall receive a salary of Five Hundred Dollars per year.

The City Attorney shall receive a salary of Seventy-five Dollars per year.

The Street Commissioner shall receive a salary of Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars per year.

The City Physician shall receive a salary of One Hundred Dollars per year.

The Board of Health shall receive a salary of Twenty-five Dollars per year.

The Director of the Poor shall receive a salary of Forty Dollars per year.

The Engineer of the Fire Department shall receive a salary of Fifty Dollars per year.

The Deputy Marshal shall receive a salary of Ten Dollars per year.

The Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department shall receive a salary of Fifteen Dollars per year.

Sec. 2. That the salaries of the various officers hereinbefore mentioned shall be computed from the commencement of the present term of office.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take immediate effect. Passed May 20th, A. D. 1890.

Approved: May 21st, A. D. 1890.

OSCAR E. YATES, Mayor.

Attest: GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, August, 17 1889, 1115.

Guardian's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Peter D. York an infant and incompetent 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 hereafter 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 place, 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 1/2 (1/2) 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.
1476. MAARTIN J. VORH, 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 Saugatuck; Tuesday forenoon at Schrotenboer's, Fr.; Tuesday afternoon until Wednesday morning at Bonsteler's St. Wednesday, at G. Rutgers', Grassebosch; 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 Overisel. There will be two or three stallions always at my barn. Terms from \$7.00 to \$15.00, according to conditions.
Overisel, Mich. J. SCHIPPER, Proprietor.

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 car at your quotation at once. We live your flour and have so far given you the preference and will now at price equal, but you must make us your lowest prices 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 Cayman, Ill., April 10, 1890.
The Walsh De Roo Milling Co., Holland, Mich.
GENTLEMEN: Ship ten bags "Daisy" at 10 1/2 and four in 1/4s. Have become tired of shifting around to different brands and are now anxious to try the "Old Reliable" again.
Yours Truly
H. H. Ricu.
Petoskey, Mich., April 14, 1890.
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: Martha Lawton.
Clarion, 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 my 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, issues, 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.

11-131.

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 ample 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.

CHICAGO Clothing Store,

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

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,
11y. New Brick Block, River St.

UNEXCELLED.

Ladies' and Gents' Fine
Shoes, unexcelled for qual-
ity and workmanship, at
the store of

J. D. HELDER,
River St., Holland, Mich.

Also a large assortment of all
kinds of

BOOTS and SHOES.

If you want a good fit, low
prices, and better quality,
call on me and con-
vince yourself.

J. D. HELDER, River Street.



She'd Manage the Business.

"Kin I git Missus Artichoke Jones arrested?" queried an aged colored woman at police headquarters yesterday.
"What for?" asked the sergeant.
"She has dun frowed mo' dan fo' hundred dead cats into my darter's back yard."
"Why didn't your daughter come down and complain?"
"Kase she lets folks tread on her. Hain't got no mo' grit dan a grass-hopper."
"Well, we'll see about it."
"Will she go to jail for ten years?"
"Hardly."
"For five?"
"Probably not."
"Hu! Won't she go to jail 'tall?"
"I don't think so."
"Den you jess drap de hull business an' leave it to me! I'll go home an' fling cats into her yard 'till she can't git out doahs! I'll fling fo' hundred—six hundred—hull waginloads of de big-gest and de deadead cats in de world! You dun keep right away! I ze manag-ing dis business, an' if I doan' make Mrs. Jones tired den you kin set me down fur a child."

Not Fond of Sweet Things.



"No, sergeant, I don't want to go for a soldier."
"Why not, Dennis? It's sweet to die for one's country."
"But, sergeant, I don't like swate things. I didn't whin I was a boy."

Couldn't Fool Him

Cautious Investor—How do you get at this here natural gas, anyhow?
"Office of the Company—We bore a hole in the ground till we strike what is called a pocket of gas. Then we run it through pipes to the houses of the consumers."
"But mightn't somebody else bore down and strike the same pocket?"
"Not in our vicinity. We own all the land for miles."
"Got a good title?"
"Been examined by the best lawyers in the country and pronounced absolutely perfect."
"Any lawyers in your company?"
"I think we have not less than six, and some of them own large amounts of stock."
"Buttoning up his coat." "Six lawyers and only one pocket! I've got no money to put in it, b'gosh!"

Not So Bandy-Legged as He Looked

They sat on the sofa. They had just come to a mutual understanding, and he had measured her finger for the engagement ring, and they were in the first throes of tender reminiscence.

"You do not remember," he said in a trembling voice—"you do not remember when you first saw me."

"Yes, I do."

"Did any little thrill or throb tell your heart this happy moment would come? No; that could not be expected."

"Yes, something did seem to whisper that we might become man and wife."

"My darling," he said, and he kissed her fondly.

"Yes, I remember I saw you from the window leaving the house, and I thought you were bandy-legged, and I thought how awful it would be to marry a bandy-legged man, but it was only the glass in the window that was uneven and made you look so."

Asking Too Much

Phunnenman (just engaged to conduct the joke department of the Sidesplitter)—See here, Mr. Manager, are these my instructions?

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I guess I might as well resign."

"Resign? What do you mean, sir?"

"Mean? I mean just this, I am going to quit. I'm willing to do what is right, but when a man expects me to conduct the funny department of his paper and not say a word about mothers-in-law, typewriters, bathing suits, or party dresses it is carrying things just a little too far, and I want you to understand, sir, that I cannot be imposed upon in any such manner. No, sir, not by a jugful."

A Western Bunko Game.

Real estate agent (Dugout City, Kan.)—"Stranger just arrived in town from the East. Rush around to the hotel, greet him as a long-lost brother or something, and when he explains that there is some mistake cover your confusion by invit-ing him to drink."

New man—"Maybe he won't accept it."

"Oh, yes, he'll accept; to relieve your embarrassment. They always do."

"Yes, sir. What next?"

"Keep him in conversation until I come around and ask to speak with you on business. Then introduce me, and we'll have another drink. That settle it. Two drinks of Dugout City whisky will make any man feel rich enough to buy the hull earth."

It Looks That Way

Wallis—Did Black win the lawsuit he had over that large sum of money?

Wallace—I suppose he did. He told me he lacked only \$450 of having enough money to pay the lawyer after it was over.

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

A FOX PLAYS POSSUM.

Feigning Death to Save Himself and Her Young Ones.

Ex-Surrogate William D. Yeager tells a good story of a recent incident on his farm in Guilderland, Albany county, says the Brooklyn Eagle. One of his workmen had run into earth a fox and her cubs and started in vigorously to dig them out. After about four hours' hard work he came upon the old fox. He caught her in the hole with a forked stick across the neck, whacked her over the head with a shovel, and pounded her until all signs of life had gone. Then he hauled her out by the heels and flung her on the grass. There she lay eyes half-closed, tongue hanging out, and to all intents and purposes as bereft of life as the spade on which he leaned and contemplated his work. Then he turned to the task of getting out the cubs. A few moments after he paused in his shoveling and glanced around, just in time to see the old fox that he thought was dead as a smoked herring jump to her feet and skip out over the knoll like a streak of alternating electricity with a pressure of 3,000 volts behind it.

When he recovered from his astonishment he recalled the stories he had heard of how a fox in a tight place would simulate death. He never believed them before but now he thought them all true. A little more digging and two cubs were unearthed. "Well, I have broken up the family, anyhow," he muttered as he brainied the little foxes with the shovel, and taking them by the heels started for home. Just after daylight the next morning he had occasion to pass the spot on his daily work. He was just in time to see that same old fox limping off along the hillside with two cubs at her heels. Instead of two she had four children, and the hen roosts of the ex-surrogate will once more be in danger when swallows nest again.

EDISON DOESN'T CALCULATE.

He Turns Matters of That Kind Over to People Who Do.

Thos. A. Edison can look after details, but doesn't care to do so always. He has about him almost all the time able assistants upon whom he depends for routine work. This was illustrated the day he told how electricity would act on the human body. He had said that the temperature of a tube of water the height of a man would rise 8 degrees centigrade under the application of a certain current of electricity. Mr. Cockran asked him how many degrees that meant on the Fahrenheit scale. "I don't know," responded Mr. Edison, who had been admonished by Mr. Cockran a little while before to tell what he knew as absolute facts. "You don't know?" exclaimed Mr. Cockran. "Well, surely you could compute it for us." "I don't compute such things," "Well, how do you find out, then?" queried Lawyer Cockran. "I ask somebody," replied the electrician. "Whom do you ask?" "Oh, I have men to do such things." "Are there any here now?" questioned Mr. Cockran, looking around at the crowd, among whom were several of the sub-wizards from Orange. "Yes, there's Mr. Kennelly," and straightway all eyes were turned on Arthur E. Kennelly, an electrician who testified later. Mr. Edison turned the question over to Mr. Kennelly. That gentleman looked up at the ceiling in a calculating way and then gave the answer.

Valuable Crop.

A Western man, proud of his immensely productive acres, was showing a visitor from Vermont over his farm, and, while boasting somewhat loudly of his own crops, turned upon the Vermontier with the question:

"You can't raise much back there on those stony Vermont hills, can you?"

"Oh yes, yes; we generally get fine crops."

"But you don't raise much grain, do you?"

"Oh yes; we raise a sight of barley."

"You do?"

"Why, certainly; I don't know what our farmers would do if it wasn't for their barley."

"Do you get much for it?"

"Oh, we don't sell it, no, sir; we don't sell a grain of it."

"You don't feed it to your stock?"

"Oh no, no; you don't ketch us wasting barley like that."

"Well, what do you do with it then?"

"Why, man, we save every grain of it for seed—that's what we do with it!"

This is the Western man's story, and he naturally thinks this a queer kind of farming for profit.

Subscribe for the News

MRS. M. BERTSCH,
MILLINERY,
Cor. Eighth and Cedar Sts.
Mrs. Van Den Berge's
Old Stand.

Children's Sayings.

New York Weekly: Fond Mamma: "You have always been a good boy at school, but I hear that to-day you were so bad that the teacher kept you in at recess." Little boy: "No, use bein' good to-day, 'cause my new shoes were so tight I couldn't play if I went out."

Washington Post: "Ma," said Willie, who had been to the missionary sewing society with his mother, "I feel very sorry for the poor little heathen."

"That's right, Willie. 'I am glad to see you show such a spirit.' 'Yes'm, I'd feel sorry for anybody that has to wear the clothes that you people were making to-day.'"

Minneapolis Tribune: Little boy: "Papa, what are the stars?" Papa: Oh, my son you will find out when you grow older." Little boy: "Oh, you don't know as much as I do, because I know what they are." Papa: "Well, what are they?" Little boy: "They are the ends of the cigars the angels are smoking and the clouds are the smoke."

New York Sun: Little Bertrand had promised his mother always to count 100 before speaking after becoming angry. One day his sister scratched an orange from him and his angry retort came in a suspiciously short time. "Bertrand," said his mother, "did you count 100?" "Yes'm." "How did you count it?" "Ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, hundred,"

Just received a large and fine lot of Summer Hats; also Childrens Flats at lowest prices, at
17-3w MRS. M. BERTSCH.

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.

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.

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.

J. C. HOEK,

House, Sign and Carriage
PAINTER.

Leave your orders at No. 23,
Twelfth Street,
HOLLAND, MICH.

Paper Hanging a Specialty.

WATER!

T. VAN LANDEGEND
PLUMBER.

Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.
Water connection with city mains.
Houses fitted up with Bath tubs,
Hot and Cold Water, Marble
Basins, and Water Closets.

Sewers laid, Drive
Wells and Sinks, Cistern
Pumps.
Yard Hydrants, Lawn
Sprinklers and Diamond
Hose, the best in the
Market, always on hand.

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,

Per J. R. KLEYN.

Holland City Laundry.

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 cus-
tom work and repairing brought to us will re-
ceive prompt attention 22-ly.

PHOENIX PLANING MILL,

SCOTT & SCHURMAN,

PROPRIETORS.

Dealers, Manufacturers & Builders.

GOOD WORK AND REASONABLE PRICES.

Hemlock, and 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 Cot-
tage Trade.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE CLOSING A BARGAIN.

Mill and Office on River Street, Cor. Tenth,

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

WM. MCKINLEY, OF OHIO.

HIS SPEECH IN THE HOUSE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

Lucid Explanation of the Measure—It Is Calculated to Reduce the Revenues of the Government by Reducing the Importations.

In the last political campaign, said Major McKinley, in opening debate on the tariff bill in the House, the tariff had been the absorbing question before the people. It seemed to him that no extended discussion of this principle was expected or required or necessary under existing conditions; for if any one thing was settled by the political contest of 1888 it was that the protective policy, as promulgated by the Republican party in its platform, as maintained by the Republican party through a long series of years, should be secured in any legislation which was to be had by a Congress chosen in this great contest and on this master issue. He interpreted the victory to mean, he interpreted the majority in this House to mean, he interpreted the incumbency of the President of the United States by the present Chief Executive to mean that a revision of the tariff was demanded by the people, and that that revision should be along the line and in full recognition of the principle and purposes of protection. The people had spoken and they asked this Congress to register their will and embody their verdict into public law. The bill presented by the Committee on Ways and Means to the House was a thorough answer to that demand. It was in full communion with the principle and policy of the protective tariff. The bill had not abolished the internal revenue tax, as the Republican party had pledged itself to do in the event that that abolition was necessary to preserve the protective system, because the committee had found the abolition of the one was not necessary to the preservation of the other. The bill recommended the abolition of all special taxes and the reduction of the tax on tobacco and snuff, and it removed the restrictions upon the growers of tobacco. With these exceptions the internal revenue law stood as at present. If these recommendations were agreed to, internal taxation would be reduced a little over \$10,000,000. The committee also recommended a provision requiring all imported articles to bear a stamp or mark indicating the country in which such articles were manufactured. The reason that actuated the committee was that it had become too common among some of the countries of the world to copy some of our best-known brands and sell them in competition with our own home-made product. The next provision recommended was the extending and liberalizing of the drawback sections of the law. Under the existing statute any citizen of the United States could import an article, pay duty upon it, make it into a complete product, export it, and the Government refunded 90 per cent. of the duty paid on the raw material. The committee recommended that hereafter the Government should retain only 1 per cent., instead of 10 per cent. This gave to the people of the United States practically free raw material for the export trade. The committee said to the capitalists of the country: "If you think you can get into the foreign market with free raw material we give you within 1 per cent. of free raw material and you try and see what you can do." This provision completely disposed of what had sometimes seemed an almost unanswerable argument urged by gentlemen on the other side that if the manufacturers only had free raw material they could compete in the markets of the world.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, inquired whether this provision applied to wool.

Mr. McKinley replied that it applied to everything. It was asserted by the minority that the bill would not reduce the revenues of the Government, but, on the contrary, it would increase the revenues. This statement was misleading. It could only be valuable on the assumption that the importations of the present year under this bill would be equal to the importations of like articles under existing law. The instant duties were increased to a fair protective point, that instant the importations diminished and the revenues correspondingly diminished. No one could dispute that proposition. If the bill should become a law, the revenues of the Government would be diminished from \$50,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

After discussing the bill more in detail, Mr. McKinley said that under the duties fixed by the bill, the annual imports of \$25,000,000 of agricultural products would be supplied to the people of the United States by the American farmer rather than by the Canadian farmer, and that \$25,000,000 distributed among the farmers would relieve some of the depression prevailing and give them confidence and courage and increased ability to raise the mortgages upon their farms. During the twelve years of reciprocity with Canada, the United States had bought much more than it had sold. What Canada wanted, what other countries wanted, was a free and open market in the United States. What the United States wanted, if it ever had reciprocity, was reciprocity with equality, reciprocity that was fair, reciprocity that was just, reciprocity that would give her her share in the trade or the bargain she made with the other countries of the world.

Whenever the United States had had trade, reciprocity or low duties it had always been the loser. But he would not discuss reciprocity. This was a domestic bill; it was not a foreign bill.

Mr. McKinley explained and defended the wool schedule and the paragraph in the metal schedule concerning tin-plate, and then passed to the consideration of the free list. He said that the committee had taken from the free list and placed on the dutiable list eighteen articles, ten of which were articles of agriculture. If the same quantity should be imported this year as was imported last year this would increase the revenue \$2,400,000. It had taken from the dutiable list and put upon the free list forty-eight articles, which last year paid into the Treasury \$61,000,000, \$53,000,000 of which was from sugar alone.

Referring to the growth of the carpet industry in the United States, he said that the price of carpets had gone down while the ad valorem equivalent had gone up. It was the high ad valorem that gentlemen on the other side saw, while they shut their eyes to the diminished price. The favorite assault of the Democratic free-trader and revenue tariff reformer was to parade this high percentage and ad valorem equivalent to show the enormous burden of taxation imposed upon the people. When steel rails were \$100 a ton there was an equivalent ad valorem duty upon them of 28 per cent.; but the very instant the price of steel rails had been reduced to \$50 a ton, because of this duty of 28 per cent., which had induced our manufacturers to engage in that business; the ad valorem equivalent went up to 55 per cent. The Democrats looked at the per cent., the Republicans looked at the prices. The Republicans would rather have steel rails at \$50 per ton and an ad valorem of 55 per cent., than

steel rails at \$100 a ton and an ad valorem of 28 per cent. The Democrats pursued the shadow; the Republicans enjoyed the substance. The Democrats would rather have low ad valorem equivalents and high prices than high ad valorem equivalents and low prices. What was the complaint against the bill? Was it that it would stop exportation and interfere with our foreign markets? The foreign markets were as accessible under the bill as under existing law. They were as accessible under the bill as they would be under absolute free trade.

The committee would encourage foreign trade and sustain it, but what peculiar sanctity hung about the foreign market that did not attach to the domestic market? Was the foreign consumer a better consumer than the American consumer? Under the system of revenue tariff we bought more abroad than we sold, and paid the balance in gold, an unhealthy state of affairs. The organized opposition to the bill came from the consequences here and the consequences there and abroad. Why? Because it would check their business. The press of other countries had condemned the bill. Why? Because it works against them. This bill was an American bill, made for American interests. Much had been said about our foreign trade and commerce, and our vast domestic commerce had been ignored. Why was it that the producers of the great West found their markets in New York and Chicago rather than in Europe? Why should we pass over the best market of the world—our own market? Notwithstanding all of these croakings, however, we were now exporting more products than at any time in our history. Our exports have increased 35 per cent. more than the exports from free trade Great Britain. While Great Britain had gained 22 per cent., and with the same aid to shipping that Great Britain gave, the ships of the United States would plow every sea, under the American flag, in successful competition with the ships of the world. On our Atlantic coast this year would be produced 100,000 tons of shipping, built by American workmen of American material. We had enjoyed twenty-nine years of continued protection—the longest period since the foundation of the Government—and found ourselves in greater prosperity than at any other time. In the arts and sciences, in wealth, in National honor, we were at the front. In 1860, after fourteen years of revenue tariff, the country was in a state of depression. We had neither money nor credit. We had both now. We had a surplus revenue. Under the Morrill tariff confidence was restored and courage reanimated. With a great war on hand, with money flowing into the Treasury to save the Government, industries were springing up on every hand under the beneficent influence of protection. The accumulations of the working classes had increased; their deposits in various savings banks exceeded those of the working classes of any other country. Those deposits told their own story. The public debt of the United States per capita was less than that of any nation of the world. We lead all nations in agriculture and mining. Could any nation furnish such evidences of prosperity? Yet men were found to talk about the restraints we put upon trade. The greatest good to the greatest number, the largest opportunity for human endeavor were the maxims upon which our protective system rested.

At the conclusion of Mr. McKinley's speech he was warmly congratulated personally by almost every Republican present while the cry of "Vote," "Vote," was heard all over the western side of the hall.

THEY INDORSE MCKINLEY.

Tariffs Are Necessary to Support the Government—The Union League Favors the McKinley Bill for That Reason.

[New York special.] The Union League Club Committee on Political Reform, after a consideration of the McKinley tariff bill, has prepared a report embodying the idea to which it believes the club stands committed, which will be submitted to the members at the meeting next Thursday evening. The report says that imports on tariff duties and internal taxation are the only practicable methods of raising the money necessary to support the General Government, which at the present time requires an amount of nearly \$300,000,000 annually. The field of internal taxation is pretty well worked at this time to support our State and municipal governments. It is not yet made clear that it is wise to abandon the traditional policy of this Government in raising money for the General Government by a protective tariff. There is no escape from the proposition that the General Government must be supported by tariff duties or by internal taxation in some form. There is no consistency in denouncing all tariff duties as wrong, unjust and immoral without at the same time advocating internal taxation as a substitute.

In concluding the report the committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Union League Club approves the general scope and principles of the McKinley tariff bill, as calculated to produce only the money necessary to support the Government, and as embodying the sound doctrine of a protective tariff adopted in the National Republican platform, and recommends that Congress pass the same, with such amendments, if any, as may be necessary to perfect it, to the end that it may speedily become a law of the land, and thus put at rest the questions affecting the vast interests of the country, now disturbed by suspense and uncertainty as to the final action of the Government in this important matter."

Too Many Hills.

The story of Yankee Doodle, who "couldn't see the town, there were so many houses," was probably a very old story already when Yankee Doodle was made the hero of it. But it belongs to a class of observations which are continually being made.

It was, for instance, only a few months ago that a Western girl, who had never before seen a mountain, came on a visit to Portland, through the Crawford Notch.

"How did you like the mountains?" she was asked.

"The mountains?" exclaimed the Western girl, "why, we couldn't see a thing of them—there were such an awful lot of hills around in the way!"

No Obligations.

Man (to friend)—You didn't seem to treat that gentleman with politeness. Friend—I spoke rather roughly, I admit.

"You have changed toward him. The other day I saw you cordially shaking hands with him."

"Yes, he owed me then, but he has paid me, consequently you see that I am no longer under obligations to him."—Arkansas Traveler.

Fun in a Photograph Gallery.

"There are funny incidents in the life of a photographer," said a well-known artist. "A man came in the other day and looked over all the samples, asking the price of each."

"Do you want a sitting?" I asked. "I don't see nothin' like what I want," he replied.

"I told him if he would indicate what he wanted that I might arrange it."

"I don't know as you kin," he said, "for I don't see nothin' here at all like what I want."

"I repeated what I had already said. He asked me to sit while he told me."

"You see, it's like this," he began. "I had a girl that I loved and we was goin' to get hitched up. She had her things made up and we was all but ready when she was taken down sick and kept piny like till he died. And what I wanted was a picture of me settin' on her grave weepin'."

"I was touched at the homely story of grief and told him I could send a man with him to the grave and have the picture taken as he desired."

"It's some distance out," he said. "It's over in Michigan and takes two days to get to it. I reckon it 'ud cost as p'ble to send over your fixin's for what I want."

"I said it would."

"I thought," he answered, "that maybe you could rig up a grave here in your shop and I could weep on it and it would do just as well. It's no trouble for me to weep enver."

"Poor devil! I had a mind to do it, but the ludicrousness of the thing kept me from it. As he went out he said he 'would look around' and see what he could find."

Getting Ready to Be Shot.

Gen. Horace Porter gives the following grim details of sewing names for the death roll, one of the old familiar scenes, "the night before the battle":

"I was goin' through the camp the night before the battle, and I noticed nearly all the men sewing. Ordinarily I would have thought little of seeing a group of soldiers patching up their army clothes. In this case, however, pretty much every one was sewing, and all seemed to be performing the same task of sewing some sort of a piece into the breasts of their coats."

"My curiosity was aroused, and I asked one of the men what it was all about."

"Nothin' much, sir," said the soldier, saluting, "only the boys allow that we're goin' to get it hot to-morrow, an' they're just sewing their names on their coats, so that if they get under, as a good many of us will, sir, some one can tell who we are. That's all, sir."

Forty-five Years' Bandage.

GEN. For forty-five years I have been afflicted with blood-poison, liver and rheumatic difficulties, part of the time confined to my bed. My blood was badly diseased. Six bottles of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup did me more good than all the other medicines I have taken. My friends have used it, and in every case it has proven a wonderful remedy. I have known some wonderful cures of dyspepsia and neuralgia. Mrs. Mary Biddle, Mitchellville, Iowa.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters are remedies of great merit. I believe they have no equal in the cure of rheumatism and all blood diseases.

DR. H. REICHARD, Druggist, Mitchellville, Iowa.

The spring is the time to take Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup for the blood. For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by the Charles Wright Medicine Company, Detroit, Mich.

Laws in China.

In China, if any prisoner resists an officer and strikes the latter so as to draw blood, the offender shall be strangled. If a criminal who resists an officer is armed, and the officer kills him to secure his person, or if a criminal escapes from prison or is killed while being pursued, or if a runaway criminal destroys himself, the officer shall in no wise be answerable for the prisoner's death. In any case where a criminal is killed, where the offense charged against him was punishable with capital punishment, and the officer had no right to assault or wound him, the punishment of the officer shall not exceed 100 blows.

Oh, how can a maiden smile and be gay, Be lovely and loving and dear, As sweet as a rose and as bright as the May When her liver is all out of gear?

She can't. It is impossible. But if she will only take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, it will cleanse and stimulate her disordered liver, purify her blood, make her complexion soft and rosy, her breath wholesome, her spirits cheerful and her temper sweet. All druggists.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

LONDON has a "Thirteen Club." Its heroic members bind themselves to dine together on the thirteenth of every month, and to sit down there at a table. They propose also to set at defiance other conventional superstitions, and, among other things, to spill salt at the table and to walk under a ladder whenever they have the opportunity of doing so, and when there is no risk of being smeared with paint.

Card of Thanks.

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily from those who have been cured of severe throat and lung troubles by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair-sized book. How much better to invite all to call on any druggist and get a free sample bottle than that you may test for yourself its power. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00.

ABOUT 36,000,000 women are engaged, in British India, in some description of classified work—roughly, a little less than one-third of the entire female population, which includes, of course, an enormous proportion of infants and young girls.

M. L. THOMPSON & CO., Druggists, Condorport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, too.

A LAD of seventeen years died lately at Pomona, California, from the excessive use of tobacco. He was known to have smoked in one day sixty cigarettes and two or three strong Mexican cigars. The doctors say he died of narcotic poison.

He—Miss Wraying, you are a puzzle to me. I never know how to take you. She (shyly)—You never tried.—Burlington Free Press.

MR. YOUNGBLOOD is an old gentleman of Coffee County, Georgia, who has killed 993 deer in his time. He still uses his old flint-and-steel rifle and can cut a turkey's head off at seventy-five yards.

GERMANY'S army is still inferior to that of France by 40,000 men. Germany possesses 2,184 field guns, whereas France has 2,880 ready for war.

ONE Fresno, Cal., vine grower has sold this year 4,400,000 grape cuttings; enough to plant 11,000 acres.

BERLIN has seven different classes of prisons, which often hold more than 6,000 persons at a time.

Murder Discovered by a Dream.

About a year ago a young man at Fulham, Canada, dreamed that his father, who was absent on a journey, had been murdered, and he saw him lying dead and two men were bending over the body, apparently robbing it of valuables. Upon awakening he went into an adjoining room and related the dream to his brother, saying that if it were true he could find the murderers, for one was a very ugly dwarf, and the other had a terrible scar on one side of the head and had lost an ear. He was persuaded to return to rest, when the dream was repeated, and it came to him a third time before morning. Upon failure of the father to return when expected, the son to whom the vision had come set forth to learn his fate. On the second day of his journey he reached a locality that he recognized as that of the dream, and, going to a log cabin in the neighborhood, he found the two murderers. Merely inquiring the distance to the next town, and resisting their offers of hospitality, he soon procured help and had the scoundrels arrested. The watch and other valuables of the murdered man were found in their possession, and the despoiled body was unearthed in the garden, leading to the conviction and summary execution of the murderers.

Supremely Delightful.

To the emaciated and debilitated invalid is the sense of returning health and strength produced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When that promoter of vigor is tested by persons in feeble health, its restorative and vitalizing potency soon evinces itself in improved appetite, digestion and nightly repose, the sole conditions under which strength and nerve quietude are vouchsafed to the human system. A gain in flesh of course ensues upon the restoration of digestion and assimilation. As surely as winter follows the fall of the leaf does disease shadow the footsteps of declining strength, when the premature decadence of vitality is not arrested. Marasmus, consumption and other wasting maladies are prompt to fasten upon the emaciated. Avert disease, therefore, with this grand enabling tonic, which not only renews falling strength but mitigates and counteracts the infirmities of age and those of the gentler sex. Rheumatism, malaria, liver and kidney troubles fly to it.

Mean, But True.

The boys at a certain college not far from New York have got what they call a "fearful don on Prof. X." Consequently they make his life a howling failure. He was woke up at one in the morning the other day by a violent ringing at his bell. Drawing on his dressing-gown, he threw up his window and inquired what was the matter.

"Burglars are around, and we wanted to tell you that one of your windows is open."

"Which one?" he asked, anxiously. "The one you have your head stuck out of," replied the students in chorus.—Chatter.

She Got It.

"My pa is sick, and he sent me for some tobacco," said a little girl on Grand River avenue.

"Smoking?" "No, he eats it."

"Do you know the brand?" "No, sir; but it's the kind they use when they spit all over the parlor carpet because they are too lazy to spit out of the window."

He gave her plug.—Detroit Free Press.

A DUTCH tradesman has recently had the idea of making some valuable old German vases which had been ex-voto in the province of Limburg more marketable by palating fillies of the valley and anemones in them. The government heard of this abominable act of vandalism only after the most of the pots and vases had been sold for a song beyond the Dutch frontier, and only a few urns and bronze ornaments have been saved, the vandals having broken as useless rubbish all such pieces which they had not been able to adapt readily to the requirements of the trade.

JOHN PAULSUK, a Hungarian, living at Milneville, Pa., recently sold his wife and cow to Peter Paul for \$82. Paulsuk wanted the money to enable him to return to Europe. The bargain is said to be satisfactory to all parties. Peter Paul wanted the cow, and Paulsuk generously threw in his wife.

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.

TO TAKE off his hat on entering the room of a friend or an acquaintance would be a breach of etiquette on the part of a Chinaman. To keep on his spectacles when on a visit would be so, too.

THE Postmaster General should suppress matrimony by all means, for matrimony is a lottery.

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.

"I'm no read bird," said the parrot, when given a book to peruse.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Fiso's Cure for Consumption.

It afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c.

We recommend "Tansil's Punch" Cigar.

You Need It Now

To impart strength and to give a feeling of health and vigor throughout the system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems peculiarly adapted to overcome that tired feeling caused by change of season, climate or life, and while it tones and sustains the system it purifies and renovates the blood. We earnestly urge the large army of clerks, bookkeepers, school teachers, housewives, operatives and all others who have been closely confined during the winter, and who need a good spring medicine, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good.

Every spring for years I have made it a practice to take from three to five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities. That languid feeling, sometimes called "spring fever," will never visit the system that has been properly cared for by this never-failing remedy." W. H. LAWRENCE, Editor Agricultural Epitome, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

100 Doses One Dollar

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecuted Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 5 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, city state.

MOTHERS' FRIEND MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY

IF USED BEFORE CONFINEMENT. BOOK TO "MOTHERS' FRIEND" BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Cures Backache. Backache. Backache.

Martinez, Cal., October 2, 1888. I could hardly walk or lie down from lame-back; suffered several weeks. St. Jacobs Oil permanently cured me, other remedies having failed to do so. FRED. HITTMAN.

Cloverdale, Ind., Feb. 8, 1887. From a bad cold pains settled in my back and I suffered greatly; confined to bed and could hardly move or turn. I tried St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me. I do not fear recurrence. MRS. F. M. REINHIMER.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

To Restore Tone

and Strength to the System when weakened by La Grippe or any other Illness, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is positively unequalled. Get the BEST. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

I LIKE MY WIFE TO USE POZZONI'S MEDICATED COMPLEXION POWDER. Because it improves Her Looks and is as fragrant as a Violet. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM. Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE! HAY-FEVER. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c at Druggists; by mail, registered. ELY'S BATHING, 10 Warren Street, New York.

PATENTS--PENSIONS--How to get a Pension Grant. Send for digest of Pension and Bounty Laws. Send for "Invitation" Guide or How to Get a Patent. PATRICK O'LEARY, Attorney at Law, Washington, D.C.

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