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### Holland City News, Volume 16, Number 18: June 4, 1887

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 18.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 771.

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS

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

Rates of advertising made known on application. Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.  
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2 per annum.  
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.  
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

In sums to suit on productive Real Estate.  
**L. S. PROVIN,**  
Insurance, Real Estate and Loan Agent.  
Office Lovett's Block, opp. Sweet's Hotel,  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

## Business Locals.

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

## Notice to Teachers.

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

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

For Buttons and Trimming go to  
15-1f **D. BERTSCH.**

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

Go and see the large line of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at  
15-1f **D. BERTSCH'S.**

## Property Owners and Housekeepers are You Going to Paint

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

## The Largest and Latest.

Miss Van den Berge has just returned from Chicago where she purchased the largest and best stock of Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Fan Pans, Ribbons, and everything pertaining to a first-class stock of Millinery, which is now arriving and is open for the inspection of the ladies of the city. We should like to have all customers see the latest styles in Millinery and Fancy Goods. Call early.  
16-1f **L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE & Co.**

## 'Bring the Keg Back.'

I desire to inform the people of this locality that in accordance with the laws of the land no person has a right to keep beer kegs, having my name burned on them in their possession and as I need the kegs to fill orders for beer to my many customers, I ask that the empty kegs be returned promptly.  
**A. SEIF,**  
Proprietor Holland City Brewery.  
HOLLAND, Mich., May 16, 1887. 16-3f

## \$3.00 to Chicago

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

**Mrs. D. M. GEE & Co.**

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

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

## For Sixty Days

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

Just received a large stock of Lawns and Summer Dress goods, at  
15-1f **D. BERTSCH'S.**

## Paint Your Own Buggy.

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

## To-Rent.

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

## LOCAL ITEMS.

HOLLAND CITY will celebrate the Fourth of July.

MANY are the men who would rather dye than have gray whiskers.

BE sure to go out to the Fair Grounds this afternoon to see the game of Base Ball.

Why is Dr. McGlynn like a stray goose? Because he does not follow the Propaganda.

F. E. RICE, of Grand Rapids, caught a thirty-two pound muskallonge on last Thursday near Scott's Landing.

THE "out around," and one or two communications are crowded out of this issue but will appear in our next.

MR. C. NYLAND and family moved to Grand Haven this week. Mr. Nyland will work for the Metz Leather Company.

PREACHING in Hope Church next Sabbath forenoon by Rev. J. J. Anderson, and in the evening by Rev. Chas. Scott, D. D.

THE raffle of the "Crazy Quilt" made by Miss Tillie Van Schelven will occur at the store of Boot & Kramer next Friday evening.

WE notice that the trees in the yard of the public schools have been trimmed, greatly improving the appearance of the premises.

THE Butter Tub Factory of J. Van Putten & Co., is turning out about six hundred tubs and three hundred pails per day at present.

WHEN you meet a neat, modest, polite little boy, the first thought that flashes through your mind is,—that boy must have a fine mother.

THE Muskegon High School Base Ball Club will play the Hope College nine this afternoon at the Fair Grounds. The admission is 20 cents.

THE Champion Ironing Table, a device which all good housekeepers should have, is sold at the furniture store of Mr. W. Verbeek. See advertisement.

It is expected that the fruit train will be run on the Chicago & West Mich. R'y next week. Rollen Astra, of this city, will act as messenger for the express company.

ENGINEER Geo. Foster and wife were in Columbus, Ohio, this week. Mr. Foster attended the sessions of the Order of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which met in that city.

MR. L. VAN PUTTEN had a return of his old complaint, contraction of the cords of the neck, this week, and on Thursday went to Battle Creek for treatment at the Sanitarium.

WE received a pleasant call on Tuesday last from Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Waffle, of Ottawa Station. Mr. W. reports that the prospects of an abundant harvest for the farmers in his neighborhood is very good.

THE agricultural college sent out a bulletin last week in which a preventative for apple worms was given, viz: "One pound of Paris green to two GALLONS of water." It should be one pound of Paris green to two BARRELS of water.

MR. C. J. DE ROO, of the Walsh-De Roo Milling Co., attended a meeting of the Michigan Millers' Association held in Kalamazoo on last Friday and was appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Association.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., June 2, 1887: Mrs. Anna Walker, Mrs. Ada Passmore, Ed. Haskins, J. D. Felden, Jennie Ter Beek.

**J. G. VAN PUTTEN, P. M.**

THIS has been a rainy week for sure—as much rain has fallen in the past six days as in the previous two months, and there is as much danger of having too much rain as there was before of not having enough. Such are the ways of the world.

GRACE Episcopal Church will hold divine services in Hope College Chapel, to-morrow, both morning and evening. The congregation feels very grateful to the trustees for their kindness in tending to them the use of the chapel, without price, for their services.

In looking over the News last week Mr. Jacob Van Putten saw an item stating that the ocean vessel, "Ocean King," had been burned to the water's edge. This vessel is the last one in which Mr. Van Putten shipped and on which he made the trip home from Australia.

LAST Monday evening at about six o'clock Mr. W. H. Deming, who has been an invalid for the past two years, expired at his home on Ninth street at the age of 69 years. The funeral was held at the family residence on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. H. D. Jordan, officiating.

THE G. A. R. of Holland attended the Methodist Church in a body last Sunday morning and listened to a sermon by Rev. H. D. Jordan who took for his theme, "No man shall serve two masters," and gave the "boys" a good plain talk as to the duties and discipline of the Christian soldier.

LAST Tuesday afternoon the steamer "Queen of the Lakes" arrived in this port for the season's work. She will be inspected to-day and next week a time table will be arranged and the steamer will then run regular trips. She has been repaired during the winter and is now in first-class condition. We will tell our readers more about it next week.

ON Monday last Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bosman left for a trip to the Netherlands, Europe. On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. H. Wykhuysen left here for a like trip. They will meet at New York and cross the ocean together leaving on a steamer to-day, Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Bosman will return here in September next, but Mr. and Mrs. Wykhuysen will make the Netherlands their future home.

THE annual meeting of the West Michigan Press Association is to be held in Manistee, commencing Tuesday, June 21, 1887. Secretary "Ren" Barker, in his circular calling the members together says: "Should the Railroad Presidents decide to extend the usual courtesies—and ticket agents say they will—you will be communicated with, in time to receive transportation. But if you haven't got wings 'you get there, just the same.'"

AT the regular meeting of the Holland Business Men's Association held last Thursday evening it was resolved to celebrate the Fourth of July, and a committee, consisting of W. H. Rogers, L. T. Kanter, John Pessink, D. Gilmore, and W. H. Beach, was appointed to take the matter in charge. It has been three years since Holland has celebrated and we have no hesitancy in saying that if the citizens of the city will co-operate with the committee fully ten thousand visitors will help us observe the glorious Independence Day.

AN accident on the Chicago and West Mich. R'y near Benton Harbor last Monday evening caused a delay in the running of the passenger trains. The fast train due here at 8:45 p. m. did not reach here until early Tuesday morning and the Chicago train was cancelled. The accident was a bad one in which a freight train ran into the rear end of the road train and ditched a number of cars. The engine of the freight train was thrown crosswise of the track. The engineer was injured about the head and shoulders, but not seriously. The responsibility for the accident will not be placed until after an official investigation is held.

DURING the past three weeks the Board of Education have held frequent meetings to determine upon some plan to relieve the present crowded condition of our Public Schools. Their minutes are too voluminous to publish and we give the substance of their action instead. An additional building is an imperative necessity and the Board has purchased a half lot fronting on Eleventh street for \$110 and a full lot fronting on Tenth street for \$400, lying west of the present central building. Plans and estimates are now being prepared and will probably be submitted to the Board on Monday evening next. The reasons that induced the Board to build next to the present school are the central location, the cheapness of the property, saving of an extra janitor's salary, economy in the number of teachers, and it will give the superintendent more complete control than could be secured by having the buildings located in different parts of the city. A building first-class in every particular will be erected and will contain four rooms and two recitation rooms and will be used for the high school and grammar rooms.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

The People of Holland Observe the Day in an Appropriate Manner.

"Down the dark future through long generations,  
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;  
And like a bell with solemn, sweet vibrations,  
I hear once more the voice of Christ say, 'Peace!'  
Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals  
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies!  
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,  
The holy melodies of love arise."

It was decoration, or memorial day, therefore it was not much of a surprise when the day opened with a gray and heavy sky, a cool wind and indications that there would be the annual rain storm. The committees and citizens had prepared for the observance of the day, however, as nearly everyone was in holiday attire and the national colors were flying from every available place and were either at half mast or were heavily draped in mourning. During the forenoon frequent showers dispersed the crowds that filled the streets whenever the weather would brighten up. It was nearly eleven o'clock before the clouds lifted, and at noon the sun broke through in a flood of sunshine and it was then finally decided to hold the exercises in the grove near the grave yard instead of a church, and Holland and her people were allowed to join with the nation in mourning for her heroes departed. Backward turns the "tide of the years," and clear in the light of our memory we see the ranks march past with the sunlight glistening on their uplifted faces and shining on their steadfast eyes, marching with unflinching steps, with gallant hearts, with lofty hopes, the "boys"—forever "the boys,"—passed beyond our youthful gaze in those unshattered lines, and so they will remain, forever young, forever brave, forever true, and forever beloved. National and individual patriotism and memory were allowed to join with gratitude in decking the graves of many of those boys who compose the bravest and best of God's noblemen. Flowers and garlands were laid upon the little mounds that so thickly lie scattered over this Union of States, and which are now the resting place of those who a quarter of a century ago, gave up their lives that their country should be a nation of free men. Other flowers and other garlands were scattered over the graves of those brave, but mistaken, brothers who died in the futile effort to perpetuate slavery on this continent by disrupting the Union. Now all is peace and quiet in this free land of ours and citizens of whatever nation, of whatever color, are allowed to pay a loving tribute to those who fell in bringing about the blessings of our national peace.

Decoration day is not a holiday in the literal sense of that word, but a holy day—in the lessons it teaches, in its effect upon the rising generation and as such is one of the holiest in the calendar. The solemn but not mournful assemblage, the exercises, subdued but not sad, the tribute of flowers brought by loving hands, impress upon the national heart as nothing else could, the worth and glory of self-sacrificing devotion to one's country and as such the day has always been observed here.

It was fully one o'clock before any apparent attempt had been made to form the procession, although a large crowd had gathered at the corner of Eighth and River streets to witness and get a first glimpse of the different sections of the procession. At 1:15 o'clock the march was taken up in the following order:

Holland City Cornet Band.  
John H. Purdy Post, G. A. R., Hamilton.

A. C. Van Raalte Post, G. A. R., Holland.

Sons of Veterans.  
Huff's (the old 25th Inf.) Band.

Committee on Decoration, consisting of nearly seventy-five young ladies and girls, followed by several little boys bearing floral crosses and tributes for the heroic dead.

Carriages containing Speaker, President of the Day, City Officials.

Carriages containing citizens.

The procession was a large and very fine one and would have done honor to a city of much larger size than Holland. The line of march was down Eighth street to the city limits and then by wagon road to the cemetery. As the procession was crossing Fish street a runaway team from the freight depot came near causing a serious accident, but was fortunately averted by the promptness in which the team was stopped and held under control.

Arriving at the cemetery the vast multitude of people, variously estimated at from one thousand to fifteen hundred, filed into the grove and came to order

while the Holland City Band discoursed an appropriate and very pleasing selection. The exercises were then opened by an eloquent prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. H. D. Jordan. A double quartette sang a beautiful song, "Memories Sacred and Grand," after which Hon. D. B. K. Van Raalte, President of the Day, arose and in a voice distinctly heard by all present introduced Capt. C. H. Manly, "the hero of Gettysburg," who then delivered in a forcible and earnest manner the following address which he prefaced by a statement that he had intended to speak "off hand" but—had changed his mind:

## CAPT. MANLY'S ADDRESS.

"One more year has come and gone since we assembled to pay proper tribute to a Nation's heroic dead, and with it has passed away many of our former comrades, among them some of the ablest generals of their day. As we gathered here in obedience to the mandates of our own hearts that beat in sympathy with those who mourn the loss of loved ones who fell in the cause of the union. We visit to-day as American citizens, regardless of nationality or political affiliation, the home of the silent dead, to strew with flowers the green sod that marks the last resting place of the citizen soldier, and we leave with them these pure and priceless gifts as the offerings of a grateful people. We are well aware that they know it not, as their fair forms have long since decayed into dust, and their spirits have returned from whence they came. We are not alone in our good work. Go as far as you will, to the north, the east, and the far, far, west, or to the bright and sunny south, you will find gatherings like unto this, for to-day is the day set apart to cover with flowers the soldier's grave, regardless of the uniform he wore. Let me say to you my dear friends, if there is buried in your midst one who wore the gray uniform, cover his grave with the beautiful lilies of the valley. 'Tho' he was our enemy, he died a brave soldier in a foreign state, buried as he is in a civilized country, let not his grave be neglected by a Christian people. Remember that he like thousands of our brave boys fill unknown graves. That the aged mother, sorrowing wife, beautiful sister, or sweet-heart, awaits his return, but waits in vain, he will come no more.

At Gettysburg where lie so many of our brave boys whose last resting place is marked by monuments raised by a generous people, that the heroic achievements of their brave defenders may be handed down from generation to generation and never to be forgotten by the American people. Those of you my comrades who participated in that engagement will never forget that eventful July 3rd, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., when a silence as of deep sleep fell upon the field where lay the noble Reynolds, and thousands of his brave men, with faces upturned heeding not the blistering sun, their pulse no longer beats, their heart is still. They sleep the silent sleep of death. As that scene appears before me I can but say: Oh ye dead who have baptized with your blood the second birth of freedom in America how you are to be envied. As I look again on the field of Gettysburg I see Christ standing on that battlefield and reaching fraternally and lovingly up to heaven his right hand, opens the gates of Paradise with his left, he sweetly beckons to those mutilated, bloody, swollen, forms to ascend.

Let us leave for a few moments this sacred spot, while our minds turn back and review the dim distant past. As children we wandered over the hills and along the beautiful valleys, or basked in the mild sunlight of early morn, gazing in rapture on the green fields glistening with heavens pure dew, or sailed majestically over, or bathed in the clear crystal waters of our beautiful lakes, as sweet memories of those days when we lingered in the shadows of our native forest, watching the mellow rays of the setting sun, with our sweet-hearts weaving a bright future, building magnificent castles in the air to be torn down by the stern facts of reality, and all that is earthly swept away by the cold ruthless hand of time, leaving naught but sweet memories of our youthful days to remain while life shall last. God in his wisdom reserved this continent as the field on which to exhibit the power and ability of a free people to govern themselves, though its preservation has cost much in life and treasure, yet even those who suffered most will say that it is worth all that it cost, with all the evils that now abound and have been tolerated in the past. There is no nation where virtue and honor and justice have so strong a hold on the hearts of the people as in America. Everything around us from the soil on which we stand to the sun that gives us light, from our early contest with savages to our recent conflict with traitors, from our immense forests to our majestic mountains, from our rude cabins that tell of pioneer energy, to our cities that garner the wealth of the nation and the treasures of commerce, from the dim aisles of the deep wood their green arches echoing the forest hymn to the magnificent temple built for the worship of generations to come, all things declare that this nation which God's own hand has set in the frame work between ocean and seas and hung on the broad side of the world, with its early founders looking anxiously down upon us from the firmament of its history, was intended for a people true, and faithful, and pure, with hearts large enough to take in all races and condition of men, with foresight to anticipate the wants of the future, and with a disposition to labor for the common interests of humanity.

The history of the struggle of our forefathers for freedom, to maintain the integrity of our government, to protect our citizens, on land and on seas, and for the preservation of the union, is an unparalleled record of personal bravery and self-sacrificing devotion on the part of the loyal men and women of the nation during those years of strife and suffering. From our cities, and villages, and farms, were sent forth as noble men as ever drew the sword or carried a musket, they have furnished illustrious examples of womanly tenderness, and heroic devotion and patient endurance. No monument will ever receive or perpetuate the names of all the heroes and heroines of the great struggle for right and truth, nor can the historian hand down to posterity the full record of their deeds, or the post sing a requiem on their honored graves.

(Continued on fourth page.)



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WORDS BY WIRE.

The Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World.

Political Gossip, Railroad Notes, Personal Mention, and Occurrences of Lesser Note.

## LATEST DISPATCHES.

### DECORATION DAY.

It Is Generally Observed Throughout the Country.

"MEMORIAL DAY" was very generally observed throughout the country. In Chicago there was an imposing procession, in which about fifteen thousand persons participated. The graves of the Union dead in the several cemeteries were decorated with appropriate ceremonies. At Washington, New York, and other important cities imposing demonstrations were held. At various points in the South the graves of both Union and Confederate soldiers were covered with flowers. A New York dispatch says:

Early in the day Mrs. Grant stood at the tomb of the hero of Appomattox and, entering, placed her personal token of flowers upon the steel casket within. Though the narrow space was filled with foliage hers was the only offering of blooming flowers. Then Mrs. Grant went away to her home, not to be present when the public should come to the services there. The arch of the tomb was covered with white immortelles and purple with these words: "In war a foe, in peace a friend." From a cross above the arch depended a Grand Army badge of purple and blue immortelles, three feet in length, sent from Chicago. There were offerings from the Victory of China, through his Minister here, from the Royal Legion, and many others. Twenty thousand people were there when the services began.

The feature of the day in Washington was the special service at the tomb of Gen. John A. Logan in Rock Creek Cemetery. Mrs. Logan, supported by the members of her family, sat under the shadow of the tomb while the General's eulogies were being pronounced. At Springfield, Ill., Abraham Lincoln's tomb was beautifully decorated with flowers.

### CLEVELAND IN LUCK.

Good Strings of Fish Caught—Trotting for "Speckled Beauties."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND rose Monday morning (says a dispatch from Prospect House) and after breakfast went with Col. Lamont and Dr. Rosman down the lake to troll for trout. The President caught one fine large trout. More were caught by others of the party. After dinner the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, Dr. and Mrs. Rosman, and Mr. Riddle, of Saranac Inn, drove in buckboards seventeen miles to the Roy Brook House to try brook-trout fishing. The trout preserve was opened early to give the President a chance to try the fishing before the fish had seen a fly. Just before sunset the President cast the flies, and when he came in to supper proudly exhibited a catch of handsome speckled trout. The President and Mrs. Cleveland are in excellent health.

### SHAKEN AND SHATTERED.

A Cyclone Followed by an Earthquake Shakes Up the Town of Nogales.

A NOGALES (A. T.) dispatch says: There was a pretty severe shock of earthquake here Monday afternoon, which in its severity created much excitement, though no damage was done. Ten minutes afterward there was another shock, but it was very light. In the evening a terrible dry cyclone visited Nogales. It came from the mountains on the east side of the town and swept away a great many Mexican huts and unroofed several more substantial buildings. No one injured.

### Funeral of the Theater Fire Victims.

THE services over the remains of the victims recovered from the ruins of the Opera Comique were held in the cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, on Monday. The edifice was filled with an immense throng, including many distinguished persons. Many in the crowd wept audibly. Two hundred thousand persons lined the route to the cemetery. The procession was half a mile long. M. M. Goblet and Berthelot delivered orations at the graves.

### France.

THE French Cabinet question is still in somewhat of a muddle, says a Paris dispatch. Gen. Sausser has been obliged to surrender the War portfolio and Heredia has refused to accept the post of Minister of Public Works. President Grevy, so it is said, will close the session of the Chamber of Deputies June 15 in order to avoid the certain defeat of the new Ministry on any important issue.

### Tariff Reduction.

It is stated that Secretary Fairchild, with the approbation of the President and Cabinet, is engineering a scheme toward securing a reduction of the tariff. The bill is to be made an administration issue in the House, upon which the Democratic party will stand in the next campaign.

### Electric Sparks.

WILLIAM KISSANE, the California notoriety, has been found on his ranch, near Sonoma, where papers in the Chemical Bank suit were served upon him. His neighbors are said to be indignant at the proceedings against him. In the three-mile boat-race at Pullman, Ill., between Hanlan and Gaudaur, the latter won. The official time was 19:30. The race was rowed almost from the start in a driving rain.

THE aggregate subscription to the fund for the benefit of Mrs. Logan is \$63,000, of which \$50,000 has been invested in government 4 per cent. bonds. The Presbyterian Assembly adjourned its session at Omaha, on Monday to meet in Philadelphia the third Thursday in May of next year.

## CURRENT EVENTS.

### EAST.

WHILE the fast train west on the Pennsylvania Railroad was nearing Horse Shoe Bend, on Friday night, the wheel of a car on a freight train going east burst, and the train crashed into two passenger coaches, killing instantly four men and injuring many others. The accident was the worst that has happened for years on the Pennsylvania Road. The killed are as follows: Dal Graiam, son of ex-Speaker Graham, Allegheny, Pa.; J. H. Stauffer, of Lewisville, Ohio; Wymer Snyder, a one-legged man, of Shamokin, Pa.; John Dorris, a newsboy, of East Liberty, Pa.; Frank McCue, of New York.

A FIRE in the Belt Line stables at New York Friday morning was not controlled until all the barns and a number of tenements had been destroyed. Thirteen hundred horses perished, and an aged woman died from fright and shock. The loss is placed at \$1,325,000, the insurance not exceeding \$500,000.

A DISPATCH from Prospect Park, N. Y., says that President Cleveland's fishing excursion in the Adirondacks has thus far been unsuccessful, so far as catches are concerned. Sunday the Chief Executive strolled about the hotel and chatted with the guests. The ladies of the Presidential party went to the chapel near the Prospect House, and, in the absence of a clergyman, held a singing service for an hour.

THE accident on the Pennsylvania Road near Horsehoe Bend, proves to have been more serious than at first reported. Eight persons were killed and eight injured, some of them dangerously. The accident was caused by the bursting of a car-wheel, and seems to have been unavoidable.

### WEST.

THE statue of General James B. Steedman, presented to the city of Toledo, Ohio, by Colonel William J. Findlay, was unveiled Thursday in the presence of a great multitude. General J. C. Smith, Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, delivered the oration, and a poem by Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood was read by Mrs. Rebecca Steedman McCann, a niece of Gen. Steedman.

MISS LILLIE FIELD was found in a hog-pen near Fergus Falls, Minn., disemboweled, with her throat cut. A Scandinavian hired man named Nels Olson Holung is supposed to be the murderer, as the girl was left alone with him early in the morning, and he is missing.

A PEKIN (Ill.) dispatch states that David Burns, a well-to-do farmer residing near Green Valley, was fleeced out of \$1,500 by three sharpers, who registered by the names of C. N. Gault, B. E. Jones, and J. B. Brown. They offered him a large price for his farm, and then roped him in on the lottery scheme. Burns drove to the Delaware bank and decreased his account \$1,500. He still holds the lottery ticket, but Gault, Jones, and Brown, and the money have flown. A Fremont (Ohio) special says that two bunks men made a rich haul from a wealthy farmer named King. King was invited by one of the men, who introduced himself as the son of a prominent banker of Fremont, to go to a house where there was a private drawing. King drew \$2,000 and procured \$2,000 of his own money to double the amount. The second time he lost, and a dispute followed. The bunks man who wanted King to have his money started with King for the city for an officer. He told King to wait at one place until he returned. King waited, but the man has not yet returned.

A TELEGRAM from Loup City, Neb., says B. T. Richardson, editor of the North-western, shot and killed O. B. Willard, editor of the Times. Trouble had been brewing for some time. It originated over personalities, which grew more abusive from week to week in each paper. Richardson was arrested. Great excitement prevailed, and there was considerable talk of lynching, but as Richardson has quite a political following it is quite likely that he will be protected from violence.

### SOUTH.

THE Board of Regents of the Grant Memorial University of Athens, Tenn., have conferred the degree of LL. D. on George W. Childs.

A GUARD quelled a mutiny in a Kentucky convict camp by firing a load of buckshot at the mutineers. One was shot dead, another fatally and a third dangerously wounded. The convicts had previously fatally assaulted their overseer.

By the explosion of a boiler in a Natchez, Miss., cotton factory five persons were instantly killed and a large number wounded, several of whom will die.

### WASHINGTON.

THE parade of the various military organizations in camp at Washington was an unqualified success. The President reviewed the troops from a stand in front of the White House. A couple of Southern companies dropped out of the procession because they were asked to march behind a colored company.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY MAYNARD, of the United States Treasury Department, has decided that the law allowing Indian effects to pass and repass the boundary lines does not give the Indians the privilege of importing ordinary merchandise, cattle, horses, etc., for sale, without payment of the legal taxes.

THE President has gone to the Adirondacks on a fishing expedition. He is accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. It is said that the party will be the guests of Gov. Hill at Albany on their return trip.

L. W. REID, of Virginia, has been appointed Assistant Register of the Treasury. A Treasury order has been issued for the admission, free of duty, of articles imported for the Industrial Exposition to be held at Minneapolis.

THE total collections of internal revenue during the first ten months of the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$95,253,066, being \$50,650 less than the collections during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The receipts were as follows: From spirits, 1889, \$56,-

859,322; 1887, \$52,978,240; decrease, \$3,881,082; tobacco, 1888, \$22,743,608; 1887, \$24,327,007; increase, \$1,577,199; fermented liquors, 1888, \$15,520,180; 1887, \$17,148,348; increase, \$1,628,168; oleomargarine, 1887, \$579,492; banks and bankers, 1887, \$4,288; miscellaneous, 1888, \$174,425; 1887, \$215,690; increase, \$41,265. The aggregate receipts for April, 1887, were \$525,138 greater than the receipts during the same month of 1886, the increase being mainly on tobacco and fermented liquors.

### POLITICS.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, in an address upon the political situation before the Commonwealth Club, of New York, said that "the President, amid incalculable difficulties, had been endeavoring to carry out his conviction upon the subject of civil-service reform," but that he "had met with enormous obstructions, and the most enormous was the Democratic party itself." He predicted that the result of the election next year "would depend more upon the candidates than upon the party that nominated them."

THE President has appointed Henry F. Downing, of New York, to be United States Consul at St. Paul de Loanda, Portugal, and Edward J. Hill, of North Carolina, to be United States Consul at Montevideo.

MR. ASBURY (colored) has just been elected Commonwealth's Attorney at Norfolk, Va.—the first time in the history of the State that a negro has been elected to the position.

### RAILWAYS.

THE Chicago extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is expected to be completed between the first and middle of next September, says a Chicago telegram. At present the work of grading all along the line from Kansas City, Mo., to Fort Madison is being pushed with great energy. Track-laying from Kansas City will be commenced about July 1. The road is being constructed with little consideration for local traffic, but as directly as possible on an air line.

THE Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railroad was sold under foreclosure at New York for \$700,000. It is probable that an arrangement will be made for the operation of the road jointly with the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville.

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

ALEXANDER MCCLLOUD, General Freight Agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, made an argument before the Interstate Commission in support of the petition of that company to be relieved from the operation of the long and short haul clause. He said the road had been forced by the law to relinquish its grain trade for the reason that the short trunk lines crossing the road fixed the rates so low that they could not be met if local rates were to be reduced in proportion. The suspension would work no discrimination or injury to anyone or the rates established by the trunk lines, and the only question was whether his road should be allowed to do part of the business at these rates or should be excluded from it. Mr. Green, representing the Michigan Central, gave notice that he had filed a complaint against the Chicago and Grand Trunk charging it with selling thousand-mile tickets to commercial travelers for \$20, while the general public is required to pay for the same tickets \$25, in violation of the interstate commerce law. As an order has already been made for the appearance of the company complained against, Mr. Green deferred his argument until it should be represented.

F. B. STAHLMAN, Third Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission Friday, to answer statements made by Commissioners Fink and Gault, of the Queen and Crescent Route. He said that if there was any exception anywhere on this continent that called for relief under the fourth section, the whole Southern system of railroads was that exception. By an elaborate statement of rates Mr. Stahlman sought to remove what he called a mistaken impression, to the effect that Southern railroads had deliberately gone to work to build up Alabama interests at the expense of other sections of the country. The rates were fair and equitable, and the people were satisfied with them. He was not aware of any necessity for relief in the matter of pig-iron rates at points on his own line, but he did desire relief on through traffic to New York. The Chairman suggested that such an order would be futile unless other connecting lines joined. Mr. Stahlman replied that the Lake Erie and Western was so situated that it could unite with his road on a \$4 rate to New York without violating the law.

### GENERAL.

DE LESSEPS is in fresh trouble. A Padama dispatch says that water has been struck in one of the largest, longest, and deepest cuts, far above the line of the canal work, and has washed from the side of the mountains into the cuts and filled them up.

NORMAN J. COLMAN, the Commissioner of Agriculture, has issued a notice quarantining Cook County, Ill., under the provisions of the United States Animal Industry bill, and forbidding the transportation of any cattle from the county unless in accordance with certain specified requirements. The Commissioner states that quarantine has also been ordered of Westchester, New York, Richmond, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties, in New York, and Baltimore, Howard, Carroll, and Prince George's Counties, in Maryland. Pleuro-pneumonia is said to prevail to a somewhat alarming extent in Scotland among neat cattle. Imports for the present have been prohibited by the Treasury Department.

R. G. DUN & Co. in their weekly trade review report a general improvement in crop prospects throughout the country. The financial future is affected by the large receipts of the Treasury. Foreign commerce does not improve, the imports for April exceeding the exports by nearly \$16,000,000. The decline in exports is attributed rather to the prevailing speculations than to the interstate commerce act. Railroad earnings are large and encouraging. Trade in most lines of merchandise is active. The business failures during the week in the United States and Canada numbered 175, against 180 for the corresponding week of last year.

THE General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America assembled at Philadelphia Friday, with 3,000 delegates, representing more than 100,000 communicants, in attendance. The Presbyterian General Assembly at Omaha on Friday appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee, already appointed by the Southern Assembly at St. Louis, upon the subject of the proposed reunion between the Northern and Southern churches.

It is rumored at the City of Mexico that the contract for operating the mint in that city is to be transferred to an English syndicate for \$1,500,000, including the purchase of machinery, etc.

At Minneapolis George A. Pillsbury, the "flour king," was chosen President of the American Baptist Publication Society. The Grand Lodge of Good Templars, in session at Saratoga, declared itself unequivocally in favor of absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic.

### FOREIGN.

THE number of lives lost by the burning of the Opera Comique greatly exceeds the previous estimates. M. Reveillon, in the Chamber of Deputies Thursday afternoon, estimated that at least two hundred persons were killed and burned. A dispatch from Paris says:

Inquiries for 156 persons who are supposed to have perished in the flames have been made by relatives and friends. The firemen have been working all day recovering bodies from the ruins. One group of twenty bodies was found in a terribly mutilated condition. The remains are principally those of ballet-girls, choristers, and machinists. Five of the bodies are those of elderly ladies, and one of them is that of a child. The remains of three men and two women were found in the stage-box, where the victims had taken refuge from the flames. It has been estimated that many bodies lie buried in the debris in the upper galleries, whence escape was exceedingly difficult. Lying together at the bottom of the staircase leading to the second story were found the bodies of eighteen ladies, all in full dress. These ladies all had escorts to the theater, but no remains of men were found anywhere near where the women were burned to death. Sixty bodies were found floating in the cellar, which is flooded with water to the depth of five feet. The remains were terribly charred, and were only recognizable by means of trinkets. The walls of the theater began falling this evening, and the search for bodies had to be abandoned for the day. The library attached to the theater was entirely destroyed, with all its contents, including many valuable scores. Six thousand costumes were burned in the wardrobe. The theater was insured for 1,000,000 francs.

THE Paris theater known as the Opera Comique was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening, and nineteen lives were lost. Forty-three received injuries more or less severe. A dispatch from Paris says:

The iron curtain was lowered in front of the stage, and this prevented the fire spreading immediately to the auditorium and allowed the audience time to escape. Most of the casualties are due to nervousness. Many persons who were unable to trust themselves to walk the narrow ledge of the balconies around the building jumped off the cornice, while the flames were bursting above, until she reached the fire-escape. The victims are almost all singers.

A NEW Ministry has finally been formed for France without General Boulanger. M. Rouvier is Premier and Minister of Finance; General Sausser succeeds Boulanger in the War Office, and the other portfolios are taken by Flourens, Spaller, Fallieres, Jaures, Develle, Etienne, Cochery, and Berthelot. The Cabinet is composed of moderate Republicans, and is said to have assurances of support from the party of the Right. It is a safe prediction that the days of the new Government will be few and full of trouble.

A MINING horror of frightful dimensions is reported from Blantyre, eight miles from Glasgow, Scotland. An explosion of gas in the Uston coal pit filled the mouth of the shaft with debris, imprisoning about one hundred and fifty colliers. Forty-five men at work in the "upper seam" were taken out, one of whom died immediately after reaching the surface. It is believed that seventy or more miners have perished.

THE official press at St. Petersburg warns Turkey that her opposition to Russia's programme in Bulgaria will sooner or later result seriously for her. The socialists of Belgium are improving the opportunity offered by the great labor strikes to indulge in public demonstrations. The situation throughout the kingdom appears to be very critical, and it will probably require a liberal expenditure of cold lead before peace and order are restored.

### MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK.	
CATTLE.....	\$4.25 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	5.00 @ 5.75
WHEAT.....	97 @ 98
No. 2 Red.....	97 @ 98
CORN.....	47 1/2 @ 48 1/4
OATS.....	38 @ 42
POK—New Mess.....	16.00 @ 16.50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers.....	4.75 @ 5.00
Medium.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Common.....	3.50 @ 4.00
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4.75 @ 5.25
KLOUB—Winter Wheat.....	4.20 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	88 1/2 @ 89
CORN—No. 2.....	38 @ 39 1/4
OATS—No. 2.....	31 1/2 @ 32 1/4
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	15 1/2 @ 16 1/4
Vine Dairy.....	13 @ 14
CHEESE—Full Cream Cheddars.....	.09 @ .09 1/2
Full Cream, flats.....	.08 1/2 @ .09
EGGS—Fresh.....	.08 1/2 @ .09
POTATOES—Choice, new.....	.83 @ .90
POK—Mess.....	22.50 @ 24.00
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	83 1/2 @ 84
CORN—No. 2.....	36 @ 37
OATS—No. 2 White.....	30 @ 31 1/4
RYE—No. 1.....	56 @ 57
POK—Mess.....	14.25 @ 14.75
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	83 @ 84
CORN—Mixed.....	37 @ 38
OATS—Mixed.....	30 1/2 @ 31 1/4
POK—New Mess.....	15.5 @ 15.75
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	80 1/2 @ 81
CORN—No. 2.....	34 @ 35
OATS.....	30 @ 31
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.25 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	3.25 @ 4.25
SHEEP.....	3.50 @ 4.75
WHEAT—Michigan Red.....	89 1/2 @ 90 1/4
CORN—No. 2.....	41 @ 42
OATS—White.....	32 @ 33 1/4
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	88 @ 89
CORN—No. 2.....	41 @ 41 1/4
OATS—No. 2.....	29 @ 30
POK—Mess.....	15.25 @ 15.75
LIVE HOGS.....	4.25 @ 5.00
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	91 1/2 @ 95 1/4
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.....	43 1/2 @ 44
CATTLE.....	4.25 @ 5.00
INDIANAPOLIS.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.00 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.50 @ 5.75
SHEEP.....	3.00 @ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	84 @ 85
CORN—No. 2.....	38 @ 38 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed.....	37 @ 38
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Prime.....	4.75 @ 5.00
Fair.....	4.50 @ 4.75
Common.....	4.25 @ 4.50
HOGS.....	4.75 @ 5.25
SHEEP.....	3.75 @ 4.25

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

Detroit Still Leads in the Race for the League Base-Ball Championship.

Interesting News and Gossip About the Game—The Record of the Various Clubs.

### [CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

Two weeks ago Detroit had the call as a permanent winning club so completely that many predicted a clear walk-away for the Wolverines, and a consequently flat and uninteresting race for the League pennant. This opinion was entertained by Detroiters not only, but by admirers of the game everywhere, and perhaps such an opinion was warranted to a considerable extent. Detroit has played a magnificent game from the outset, and if heavy batting will win, which is not improbable under the new rules, the belief that the Wolverines will fly the flag over their own beautifully located park next season may not be far out of the way. But the season is still young. There is a dark-horse element in the ranks which renders almost any condition of things possible before the League clubs shall have made their last spurt in the race. Boston, New York and Philadelphia are following Detroit's lead determinedly, and a little streak of bad luck upon the part of the Wolverines would be apt to give Mike Kelly's men a lead that would change the complexion of things materially. Reports of the two Decoration Day games show two splendidly contested games at Boston between these two leaders, and Detroit won one by a score of 2 to 1, while Boston captured the other by 4 to 3. The character of the games indicates the strength of the Boston Club to be dangerously near that of Detroit, notwithstanding the great hitting power of the latter organization. Pittsburgh and Chicago are neither of them out of the race as yet, while the Indianapolis club, with Jack Glasscock at its head and Denny as its lieutenant, may prove a stambling block in the way of some ambitious would-be pennant winner that will ruin its chances in the end. During the past week Detroit fell back a trifle in its lead, having dropped a game to Washington and one to New York, but it still has an advance of three games won and four less lost than Boston, its nearest competitor. New York managed to win a couple of games, but nearly offset its gain by dropping a game to both Detroit and Pittsburgh, while the only stump the Phillies have run against has been Anson's men. With its winnings during the past seven days, Chicago has crowded ahead, until now it stands tied with the Smoky City lads for fifth place, both of these clubs being but three games each behind Philadelphia. The following table will show the work of the League clubs up to Monday, May 30:

### THE LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Detroit.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.	Washington.	Indianapolis.	Games won.
Detroit.....	5	1	5	2	5	6	2	1	21
Boston.....	1	5	3	1	4	3	1	3	18
Philadelphia.....	3	3	3	1	4	3	1	3	15
New York.....	1	1	3	5	2	3	1	3	12
Pittsburgh.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	4	9
Chicago.....	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	4	9
Washington.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Indianapolis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Games lost.....	4	7	13	10	13	14	12	11	21

The Association race still shows St. Louis to be at the front with an increase of one game over its lead of last week.

Following is the statement of the work of the clubs up to Decoration Day.

### ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Hartford.	Indianapolis.	Chicago.	Metropolitan.	Games won.
St. Louis.....	1	2	4	6	4	4	3	2	25
Brooklyn.....	2	2	3	1	1	3	4	1	18
Cincinnati.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	15
Baltimore.....	1	2	2	2	6	1	4	1	16
Hartford.....	1	1	4	2	2	3	3	1	15
Indianapolis.....	1	2	3	1	1	3	4	1	15
Chicago.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	10
Metropolitan.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	10
Games lost.....	5	10	15	14	14	14	21	21	21

### THE CHICAGO CLUB.

As to the strength of the Chicago Club your correspondent has little if anything to say more than was said in his last letter. If only those new pitchers would come. That is what we want more than anything else, and until we secure a couple of good men to share the burden with Clarkson I, with many others in Chicago, shall not hope for anything remarkable from our team. I do not wish to overlook Baldwin by any means, but Baldwin as yet seems to have much to learn, and just at this stage of the game we want men who have learned it all.

### A LAWN TENNIS CRAZE.

The meeting of the Western Lawn Tennis Association, held at the Tremont House in this city, was one of the most largely attended and enthusiastically conducted meetings ever held in the interests of this rapidly growing and popular outdoor sport. The special object of the meeting was the arrangement of an annual tournament that will give Western tennis players a chance to meet in friendly contest, similar to that enjoyed by Eastern players, who meet annually at Newport. The following clubs were represented by delegates or by proxy: Knickerbocker, St. Louis; Kenwood, Chicago; Chicago Club, Chicago; North End, Chicago; Riverside, Riverside, Ill.; Missouri Bicycle Club, St. Louis; Old Friends', St. Louis; Minnesota, St. Paul; Louisville, Louisville, Ky.; Toledo Outing Club, Toledo; Peoria, Peoria, Ill.; Park, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa; Cheyenne, Cheyenne, W. T.; Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis.; Detroit, Detroit, Mich.; Dixon, Dixon, Ill.

It was decided to hold the first annual tournament in the grounds of the Kenwood Lawn Tennis grounds at Chicago, August 10, 11, 12 and 13, under the auspices of the Western Lawn Tennis Association. The tournament will be open to all comers.

There will be three prizes—first, second and third—in the singles and doubles. The first prizes in the singles and doubles will be diamond medals. The second prizes will be gold medals, and the third prizes will be fancy inlaid tennis rackets.



## REMINISCENCES OF PUBLIC MEN.

BY BEN: PERLEY POORE.

Col. Richard M. Johnson used to tell the following story of a relative of his named Sucket, a Baptist preacher. Sucket had grown up on the frontier, a dissolute fellow and a great fighter, but just before the campaign against Tecumseh he had suddenly changed his course and become pious. He, however, had a strong inclination for the camp, and volunteered his services to assist the Colonel against the enemy, under condition that he should have the privilege of preaching to the soldiers in the camp. The condition was gladly embraced, and Sucket was installed as major, under a sort of certificate from the commanding officer.

He was an energetic, stirring man, a capital officer, and a zealous preacher. On the day before the battle of the Thames, the Colonel dropped in to one of his meetings. He was holding forth with a stentorian voice, and insisting strongly on the doctrine of predestination. "All the destinies of men," said he, "are in the hands of the Almighty, and not a sparrow falls to the ground without His direction. He is, too, the 'God of battles.' He directs the bullets in the fight, as well as the peaceful operations of the household; and hence there is just as little danger on the field of battle as in the workshop or at the plow-tail. If you are to die, you will die at all events; but if you are to live, the Almighty can turn the bullet out of its course as easily as He can number the hairs of your head. If your time has come, you will die, whether on the battle-field or not. But," continued he, "I don't believe your time has come. I don't think, my friends, you are to die just now."

The next morning, while preparations were making for the battle, Johnson met the preacher. "Well, Sucket," said he with a smile, "we are likely to have serious work to-day; and as you think that a man can't die till his time comes, and that he's just as safe in one place as another, I should like to have you charge at the head of your column; and mark me now, don't you fire till the enemy has discharged every gun; then take aim at the whites of their eyes, and, having fired, stop for nothing, but grapple them by the throat, and make sure work of it." "Very well, Colonel," said Sucket, "I'm always willing to test my faith by my works."

Accordingly Sucket took his position at the head of his command, which was about 500 strong, and received the fire of 700 of the enemy. He stood it like a man, only winking a little as the balls came whizzing past him in showers. But he obeyed his order to the letter; and having received the 700 bullets of the enemy, he advanced forward, pouring in a deadly fire, and immediately grappled hand to hand with the foe—which soon decided the fate of the day.

After the action was over the Colonel remonstrated with him, good-humoredly, for killing so many of the enemy. "Why, Sucket," said he, "this was altogether useless; half the number would have answered every purpose. How came you to cause such a useless waste of human life?" "Don't know how it was, Colonel," replied the preacher, "we only fired once; and I rather think it was because their time had come."

Commodore Porter, the father of Admiral Porter of our day, was a Boston boy, born at the North End. He entered the navy, after sailing with his father, who commanded a revenue cutter, in 1796, as a midshipman, and from that day forward his career was one of victory. In the war of 1812 he carried the stars and stripes into distant seas, and became a perfect scourge to the enemy. Later in life, he was appointed by Andrew Jackson Minister to Constantinople, and after having discharged his duties very acceptably, he died there on the 3d of April, 1843. He was a brave officer and a gallant General, and he was as magnanimous as brave. Ever ready to vindicate the name his country had acquired in arms, he yet needed no new occasion to signalize his claim to the remembrance of posterity as one of her most gallant defenders.

Amasa Sprague, the father of ex-Gov. William Sprague of our day, was cruelly murdered on the last day of 1843, on his farm at Cranston, R. I. He was an uncommonly stout and athletic man, and of determined personal courage. The ground bore traces of an encounter, and appearances indicated that there might have been two assailants. The pistol that was found was not discharged, although the percussion had been exploded. A piece of a musket stock, with hair clinging to it, was found near the fatal spot, and the marks of blood were visible for a distance of seventy-five feet. It would seem that the assassins, or one of them, fired at him with a musket or rifle, as he was on the brow of a slight declivity which terminated in a foot bridge.

The ball entered the right arm at the wrist, and thus disabled he fell upon his hands, and after recovering himself turned towards the bridge, where it appeared he met his assailant. Here the pistol was snapped, as would seem from its being found at the spot. He then passed on the bridge nearly half-way across, and fell or was knocked off. A scuffle appeared to have taken place there, and the marks of blood traced the path to a direction of some seventy-five feet back, where the unfortunate man was found dead, lying upon his face and weltering in his blood. The blows on the head appeared to have been given by some smooth, blunt instrument, probably the end of a musket.

There were strong reasons to suppose that the deed was not the sudden

impulse of passion, but deliberately planned. A rock near the spot afforded a place of concealment, and tracks in the snow were found leading to it. His person was not robbed. Fifty-three dollars in money and a gold watch were left untouched in his pocket. Plunder, evidently, formed no motive for the deed, but it was thought that jealousy prompted it. The murderer was tried, convicted, and hanged.

Secretary Dobbin, of North Carolina, used to narrate with great feeling the death-bed scene of Judge Gaston of North Carolina. Surrounded by a few of his chosen friends, who were at his bedside on the first intimation of a danger to which he was insensible, he was relating with great playfulness the particulars of a convivial party at Washington City, many years before, and spoke of one who on that occasion avowed himself a "free-thinker" in religion. "From that day," said Judge Gaston, "I always looked on that man with distrust. I do not say that a free-thinker may not be an honorable man; that he may not from high motives scorn to do a mean act; but I dare not trust him. A belief in an over-ruling Divinity, who shapes our ends, whose eye is upon us, and who will reward us according to our deeds, is necessary. We must believe and feel that there is a God, all-wise—and,"—raising himself and seeming to swell with the thought, "Almighty!" There was a sudden rush of blood to the brain. He sank in the arms of his friends, and in five minutes his spirit was gone! Not a groan pained the ear of his agonized friends.

### Peculiar Mexican Rooms.

Every Mexican house has its *sala de recibo* (reception room), of more or less magnificence. It may not contain much furniture, but is always the largest room in the house, generally of immense proportions, being long and narrow like a town hall. The artistic beauty of its softly tinted halls, painted with fresco outlines or the natural grayish plaster left unadorned, contrasted with floor of shining cement or dark-red tiles, is extremely pleasing to the eye. The Mexican house-mother—according to the sweet German rendering of the word—has other ideas than ours in the arrangement of her furniture. There are always straight rows of chairs and sofas standing stiffly all around the great room, as if set for a funeral or a "lodge" meeting. Though there are few occasions in life (or death) when such a surprising number of seats could possibly be required, the family feels itself poor, indeed, who does not possess a sufficient number of them to extend in an unbroken line around the entire circuit of the sala.

Into each corner of the room a triangular table is fitted; and in the center is a larger one, with a row of empty vases and alleged ornaments in glass and china, ranged at regular distances straight around the outer edge. This table is generally covered with a crocheted or knitted spread which sweeps the floor. It represents a vast expenditure of precious eyesight and hundreds of spoils of fine thread, for the mistress of the manse began it when a child, and finished it only in time for her wedding. Of necessity there is a lack of those little ornaments which American ladies so delight in—brackets, easels, bric-a-brac, etc.—because here the demands of the custom-house on all such articles place them beyond the reach of any but the most wealthy. Each corner table, however, like that in the center, is loaded with glass lamps and china vases, which are valued for ornament rather than use. Huge bouquets of paper flowers sometimes enter into the decorations, but blossoms made by Mother Nature are seldom seen within doors. Chromos and engravings appear but sparingly, if at all, because the duties on them render pictures extremely expensive—a chromo dreadful enough to set one's teeth on edge, which might be bought, frame and all, for a couple of dollars in any other country, here costs as much as a decent oil painting.

At the extreme end of the *sala de recibo* furthest from the entrance, precisely the same arrangement of furniture is found in every house—a rug or square of carpet, with two lines of chairs, placed close together, vis-a-vis, upon it. This little island, in the sea of the big, bare room, is bounded on the further side by the sofa against the wall; and to this particular spot guests are conducted with great ceremony on entering; for here the hostess concentrates all her social forces.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

### Vanquished Him.

"Look heah," said an old negro to a young barber, "whit yer comin' 'roun' my house so much fur? I doan owe you nuthin'."

"Of course," replied the barber, "you have never inculcated the insinuations of my circumlocution, consequently, I hesitated not to affirm my idiosyncratic nepotism of lymphatic connotations."

"Well, I declar!" exclaimed the old man, "I didn't know dat yer wuz dat well equiquinted wid de syntax."

"Oh, yes, sir. I am regarded as the *nil desperandum* of the hemispherical hypertrophy, propinquized between the heterogenousness of the *sub stratum* and the galvanized circumlocution of oxide of simple syrup."

"Take de gal, young man, take de gal. Dar ain't no use'n holdin' up agin yer."—*Arkansas Traveler*.

They were sitting together the other Sunday evening, with an album between them, when she pleasantly asked, "How would you like to have my mother live with you?" In just fifteen seconds he had his hat half-way down over his face, and was bolting through the gate.

THERE are more schools in France than in any other country in Europe.

## AT THE CAPITAL.

LANSING, May 23, 1887.

"Men may come, and men may go;" but the Legislature moves right along in the even tenor of its way, and according to the best possible calculations that can be made, is likely to continue until nearly or quite the close of June.

### TWO CENTS PER MILE.

One of the much petitioned bills before the present Legislature is the one to reduce railroad fare in this State from three to two cents per mile. Early in the session it looked as if such a bill might easily pass, but later the tide seemed setting in favor of a compromise on two and one-half cents. It was shown that a two cent fare would cause an actual loss on the roads in the upper peninsula and on many of the shorter and weaker roads in the lower, while all roads would thus be compelled to cut off more or less of the accommodations they are now furnishing, and perhaps run less trains per day. When the bill came up for final passage on the 19th the discussion lasted all day, Representative Manley, of Ann Arbor, the father of the bill, making an able and stubborn fight for his pet measure. When the vote was finally reached some friends of the measure were surprised to find that it had passed by a vote of yeas 65, nays 16. Before the roll call on the final passage Representative Bates, of Allegan, who has used passes as free y as anybody else for the session of 1885, and so far this session, sought to shut off the next Legislature from courtesies he has so long enjoyed by moving to add the words "And provided further, that no officer in this State, either elective or appointive, shall be permitted to receive or use any pass, and any officer using any such pass issued to him on account of his being such official, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, in the discretion of the court." This was voted down, yeas 29, nays 52. Yet the vote does not prove anything as to what the vote will be when the independent proposition comes up to prohibit any road from issuing passes.

As finally passed, this bill provides a two cent per mile rate for passenger transportation in the Lower Peninsula. Three cents may be charged on all Upper Peninsula roads for the next five years, and two and one-half thereafter. For distances of five miles or less four cents may be charged. New roads are also exempted from the provisions of the bill for a term of five years after they are opened for business. Important changes are also made in freight rates. The limit is not more than \$3 per car per mile for any distance not exceeding three miles, 50 cents per mile for the next ten miles, and 25 cents per mile thereafter. All Upper Peninsula roads, and all roads operating less than fifteen miles of road, are exempted from the freight provisions.

There are many reasons to believe that the bill in its present form will not pass the Senate, but that it is more likely to be made two and one-half cents for the Lower Peninsula.

### GRAVEYARD INSURANCE TO BE STAMPEE OUT.

The House, on the 18th, reached a final vote on Representative Cross' bill to regulate the organization and manner of doing business by the co-operative mutual life insurance companies doing business in this State, and promptly passed it by a vote of yeas 59, nays 14; absent or not voting, 24. The bill limits the age at which parties can be insured at 65 years, and places many much-needed restrictions around the business that can have no other effect but to wind up all the "graveyard" companies that have been swindling their patrons with such a high hand and with so much profit to their officers. The Senate will promptly pass the bill.

### APPROPRIATIONS, ACTUAL AND PROBABLE.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations and Finance report that bills have passed and are pending before that committee as follows:

By Senate bills appropriating money:	
State Weather Service.....	\$7,38
Indexing names.....	200
Semi-Centennial.....	3,01
State Library.....	6,04
Decorating the Capitol.....	30,00
Pioneer Society.....	5,00
University.....	207,45
State Prison.....	104,40
State Prison.....	14,47
Traverse City Asylum.....	5,50
Mining School building.....	120,00
Mining School expenses.....	37,50
Adrian Home for Girls.....	110,13
Insane criminals at Ionia.....	4,30
Deficit at Soldiers' Home.....	90,00
Expenses at Soldiers' Home.....	150,43
Gift to people of Lyons.....	4,00
Ionia insane criminals.....	2,50
State Public School.....	76,50
State Normal School.....	76,50
Superintendents of the Poor.....	3,00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	120,18
Reform school.....	120,20
School for the Blind.....	55,50
Marquette State Prison.....	77,00

Total so far.....\$1,361,196

With the other bills that are yet pending in the House and are sure to pass both houses, and the general appropriation bill for the current expenses of our State Government for the next two years, which must be not far from \$700,000, the grand total of appropriations for the session will foot up nearly or quite \$2,500,000, as against \$2,635,823.57 for 1885 and 1886.

### GENERAL NOTES.

The Governor has appointed H. D. Platt, a farmer of Ypsilanti, as State Oil Inspector, vice S. W. La Du, whose term has expired. The Senate has not yet been notified of the appointment.

Both sides are making strong claims in regard to the high tax liquor law that recently passed the House. It will be remembered that the bill barely squeezed through the House, and now a careful estimate of the Senate makes it seem quite certain that that body stands toward the bill at the present figures as: "Yeas 13, nays 14, with some half a dozen noncommittal. The friends of the bill may be obliged to ease up a little in some respects before the bill can pass the Senate, but they propose to keep it as iron-clad as they possibly can.

Representative Hill, of Clinton County, has a pet scheme to abolish the Board of Corrections and Charities, but when his bill for that purpose came up on the 18th, it found only feeble support, and received only 14 votes against striking out all after the enacting clause, to 49 for striking out. So the board will stay for at least two years more.

The Senate has passed the House bill to abolish the Board of Councilmen for Detroit.

OBSERVER.

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

THERE was no quorum in the Senate on the 23d, and that body adjourned immediately after roll-call. The House had barely a quorum, and spent the whole day in committee of the whole, the greater part of the time on Perkins' game and fish bill. The main objection to the bill against the size of the mesh of nets, which it was sought to make four inches. The fishermen protest against this and the committee amended it to two and a half. Another source of opposition is found in lumber-mill owners, who oppose the provision preventing the depositing of sawdust in any inland stream or bay of the State. They admit that it kills fish, but say it would be a hardship to them. That provision was allowed to stand.

The high license liquor bill was reported from the Senate Committee on Liquor Traffic in the form of a substitute, on May 24. It was ordered printed and made the special order for the 27th, and continuously thereafter until disposed of. The committee made 106 changes in the bill, most of them, however, of minor character. The amount of tax remains the same, and the general bond provisions and division of tax stands as passed by the House. They have, however, incorporated therein a civil damage act, and have added several penal clauses. Also an old net prohibiting students in any State institution from playing cards, dice, or other game in any room where liquors are sold. A bill has passed the Senate, incorporating the village of Sault Ste. Marie into a city. The great boom there necessitates more stringent local laws. The Senate took up a dead title, changed it to a bill appropriating \$20,000 in aid of fire sufferers at Lake Linden, and rushed it through. It was at once sent over to the House, where was no opposition to the bill. The House spent nearly the entire day on the University appropriation bill, and finally passed it by the \$75,000 for an experimental laboratory still in. On this a fight was made, but the House contains too many University graduates to prevent any reasonable appropriation. Bills were passed to make appropriations for the State Normal School; to reincorporate the city of St. Ignace; to provide for the election of an inspector by the people on the State ticket.

The bill to abolish bucket-shops passed the Senate May 25. It is very strong in its provisions, providing a penalty of not less than \$500 for the first offense and six months in the county jail for the second. The owner of the building occupied by such shop is held responsible in all respects the same as the principal or his agent. Senator Post's "kill-'em-by-lightning" capital punishment bill was the special order in the Senate, and all after the enacting clause was stricken out. The Herrington divorce bill passed both houses. Among the new provisions is one preventing divorced parties from remarrying during a period of two years. A bill permitting the taking of oral testimony in certain cases before the Supreme Court passed both houses; also a bill attaching certain lands in Eoughton County to the township of Portage; likewise a bill amending an act incorporating mutual fire insurance companies. The University special appropriation came up on third reading in the House of Representatives and passed by a vote of 61 yeas to 25 nays. The total amount appropriated is \$192,565.04, all for new buildings, apparatus, and fixtures except \$10,000 for additional salaries. The item of \$75,000 for a new scientific experimental laboratory, which a fight was made, remains in the bill. The Perkins game bill also passed the House. It restricts fishing with nets to a certain extent in certain waters, regulates the size of the mesh at 3 1/2 inches, and prohibits mill-owners from throwing sawdust into streams. The latter clause was strongly opposed, on the ground that it was an unnecessary hardship to millmen. Representative Rogers' railroad bill passed the House by a strong vote of 78 yeas, 13 nays. This practically applies the interstate commerce law to all roads not now affected by the legislation.

The Agricultural College special appropriation bill passed the Senate May 26. The total amounts to \$62,105, and includes the proposed cottage for bachelor professors. The Senate also passed Senator Monroe's general banking law. This cannot become a law until it has been adopted by a vote of the people at the general election. Senator Crosby's bill for the return of the county system of collecting delinquent taxes failed to pass the committee of the whole. The House passed bills to authorize the village of Benton Harbor to borrow money for public improvements; to amend the charter of Niles City; authorizing the city of Kalamazoo to vacate streets. The Public Health Committee reported adversely upon the bill to provide for registration of physicians and surgeons and to protect persons against quackery. The Sharp swamp-land bills were both passed by the committee of the whole in the House, but when they were put on their final passage forty-eight favorable votes were all that could be obtained, while forty-one members voted nay. They were reconsidered and tabled. The Senate bill allowing Upper Peninsula members per diem of \$5 for the session, passed the House on a close vote. The bill making an appropriation of \$20,000 for the Lake Linden fire sufferers failed to secure the necessary two-thirds. The vote was 60 yeas to 1 nay, and it was reconsidered and tabled.

But little real work was done in either house on the 27th ult., as many members had gone home, and the time was occupied in work in committee of the whole. A concurrent resolution passed both houses providing for an adjournment until the 31st. A bill passed both houses allowing a clerk at \$100 per month to the Advisory Board of Pardons. This is really to give another clerk to the executive office. Headquarters of the Board will be there. The liquor bill was up in the Senate. The clause making unpaid tax a lien upon saloon-keepers' stock and fixtures was stricken out, and instead of debarring druggists from business for five years for violations of the proposed law, the time was reduced to one year. The Senate passed a bill to provide for recording mortgages in separate books, for separate assessing districts in counties, and to prescribe the duties of boards of supervisors, registers of deeds, assessors, and other officers in relation thereto. It is an important bill, looking toward the close assessing of mortgages, which have heretofore escaped taxation under the present law. The Hosford bill to prevent corporations from holding land in violation of section 12, article 15, of the constitution, passed the House in committee of the whole. This bill, if passed, would exonerate the State all lands held by corporations for more than ten years, which they held for speculative purposes. A bill passed the House prohibiting, under suitable restrictions, the employment of boys under 14 and girls under 16 years of age more than nine hours a day in factories of this State.

### Pulse Beats.

It is strange how few people know what their normal pulse is, said a physician to a St. Louis *Globe* reporter. They know that the average pulse is about 70, and imagine that they are well or otherwise as their pulse approaches or departs from this standard. It is true that an average of all pulses would give a result of about 70 beats, but in no other physical peculiarity is there such wide individual variation. I had two students in my office at the same time, both very strong and remarkably healthy young men. The normal pulse of one was 47 and the other 93. This difference is unusual, few pulses falling below 60 or rising above 80 in a healthy subject, but an unusually slow or rapid pulse is no indication whatever of disease, as is popularly supposed to be the case. Most people overestimate their pulse, as they often count its beats when talking about the matter, and it is a fact well known to physicians that the excitement of conversation will quicken the pulse from 5 to 20 beats. The best time to arrive at the true normal is shortly after waking in the morning, when the nerves are unexcited.

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Ithaca has the whooping cough.  
—Hudson will have a new depot.  
—There is a camp-meeting in progress at Pulaski.

—The season at Huronia Beach will open June 10.

—Marshall will raise \$500 for Fourth of July celebration.

—Crops in Branch County are suffering badly from the drought.

—Boring for gas will be commenced at Kalamazoo in a few days.

—A \$4,000 Congregational Church has been erected at Sault Ste. Marie.

—W. G. Mitchell, of Bay City, has opened a grocery store at St. Louis.

—The Marine City Stave Company's stave mill has started up for the season.

—The drill in the gas well at Jackson is working nicely and making good progress.

—The drillers at the new artesian well at Ionia struck a vein of lead at a depth of 150 feet.

—The Upper Peninsula of Michigan has but forty-four convicts in the Jackson prison.

—A lodge of the Independent Order of Foresters was organized in Lansing Thursday night.

—Two young ladies compose the graduating class of the South Lyon High School this season.

—Ithaca rejoices over the discovery of an excellent quality of gravel only a few feet from the surface.

—Quincy has caught the infection and will have a public meeting Friday night to see about boring for gas.

—June 11 Coldwater will vote on the proposition to build a new \$8,000 school house for its Third Ward.

—The Traverse City fire department was called out the other morning to throw water on a tub of butterine, which was burning.

—It is thought that the wife of County Treasurer Foster, of Traverse City, will become insane through the drowning of her son recently.

—Clover roots grown at Ruck-a-Tuck are said to give forth a strong odor of petroleum, and a company is being formed to explore the ground.

—The members of L'Union Canadienne Francaise of Ishpeming, are making preparations for the celebration of St. John's day at Republic, June 24.

—Quincy business changes: C. W. Bennett has bought the B. N. Sheldon drug stock, and Martin Howard's hardware store has been sold to C. T. Gilbert.

—The Smith Lumber Company's mill at Kalkaska has shut down for repairs, which, when made, will put the mill in order for running day and night, with a capacity of 120,000 feet a day.

—The Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad officials are considering the building of a new depot in Ann Arbor, and a proposed plan for the building has been drawn and submitted.

—Ernest Manning and Herbert Fox, two Ithaca youths of the tender age of 12, have disappeared from their fond parents, and it is thought they have gone West to make life miserable for the redskins.

—Lee Walters, of East Saginaw, carelessly placed a lighted cigar in his pocket, threw off his clothing, and went to bed. The next morning he found a pile of ashes where he had left his garments.

—Burglars blew open the safe in D. S. Williams' lumber office at Morenci Friday night, and secured a small amount of money and papers and notes valued at several hundred dollars. No clew to the perpetrators.

—A series of trotting matinees are to be held this summer on the fair ground of the Branch County Agricultural Society, to raise funds to purchase a new grand stand to replace the one blown down by the wind last fall.

—Mayor Pack, of Alpena, offers \$1,000 reward to any person who shall produce evidence leading to the conviction of the person or persons who set fire to any of the buildings burned in that city during the past year.

—Lansing business men have organized a branch of the State Business Men's Association, and will begin a war on dead-beats. Frank Wells is President, and over forty representative business houses are charter members.

—Mary Cates, an insane woman, is in the custody of the Bay City authorities. The claim is made that she threw her small child into a cistern and then jumped in herself, but both were rescued before drowning, as there was very little water in the cistern.

—The citizens of Bad Axe have subscribed \$1,500 for a telephone company at Port Huron, and the Bad Axe News is not pleased, judging from the following remarks: If they had given that sum toward building a roller mill at home they would have done something.

—Aunt Betsy Burgess, of St. Louis, who is now in her 81st year, bought a New Testament March 21st last, and up to last Sunday had read it carefully through four times—about once every ten days—so that she can now quote Scripture equal to any minister in Gratiot County.



(Continued from first page.)

It is a little over a quarter of a century ago there flashed over the electric wires a message that caused a shock to be felt in every patriot heart, a shadow to pass over every loyal hearthstone, it informed a peaceable people that a war was upon us, that our own starry flag had been torn asunder and the flag of secession waved in triumph over Fort Sumpter. The news of its surrender spread rapidly over the Northern States and soon there was a well drilled, armed and equipped force marching toward the national capitol, led by experienced officers, who had sworn to destroy the government on which they had leaped in their boyhood days, a government that had made them what they were and taught them all they knew of the arts of war. These men, blinded with rage, caused by imaginary wrongs, had forgotten that the flag they were trailing in the dust was the flag of their country, made sacred by the blood of their fathers. \* \* \*

How changed the scene from a quarter of a century ago, when we left our homes for the seat of war with the elastic step of youth, to return in four short years of service, broken in health, many disabled for life, while many others are filling unknown graves in the sunny south, that will not be strewn with flowers to-day. As we look again we miss many familiar faces and the vacant chair seems to indicate the fact that they have gone from among us to return no more. How well we remember them as together we responded to the beat of the drum, or the bugle call on the march, or charge, in the camp or fight, at early morn or setting sun. The toils and duties of the soldier's life goes on to the close of the war, and we return to our homes to find every avenue of business occupied. We also find that the world with its moving multitudes and conflicting cares rolled on, and by the flight of time the youthful soldiers of sixty-one become the veterans of to-day. The lives of the living grow shorter by the touch of time, and soon there will be none to tell the story of the war. In a few years there will be nothing to speak for the private soldier, and officers of the line, save the monuments which dot the commons and public squares of our cities and villages. They are surrounded with the figures of the common soldiers or sailors who fell in the war for the union. The old world builds its monuments to individual greatness. The new world in the supremest gratitude to the sacrifice of the plain people. We are not without military glory, ours is not the glory of one man rising far above another, but the glory of mankind.

Rome had her Cæsar; France her Napoleon; Britain her Wellington; the Netherlands her William the silent, Prince of Orange, who by his sagacity, courage, and purity, gained the confidence of his people, and stood at the head of a commonwealth, in an attitude such as had been maintained by but few of the kings, or chiefs, or high priests of history; he, like our martyred President, beloved by his people, died at the hands of the midnight assassin, that cast a cloud over the land of their birth, and the hearts of the people, that loved them well. Before the lustre of these heroic men the private soldiers whose bodies formed the stair on which these great men rose to fame have been forgotten, it is none but the leaders who are remembered. The American republic has had her individual heroes whose achievements will not pale by comparison with any of the great captains of other lands or times. She had her Washington, her Perry Taylor, her Grant, and her Lee, Hancock, Johnston, Logan, McClellan, Stonewall Jackson, Meade, Thomas, Custer, and Reynolds, who, with many others, have passed before the Great Captain on final review. She has her Sherman, her Sheridan, and a score of others whose courage and skill as commanders are a part of her imperishable renown. But let us thank God that their brave deeds, brave and brilliant as they were, dazzled but never dazed the republican sentiment of the people when they came to decree a day of remembrance for the perpetual consecration of the great conflict they devoted it to the memory of the officers and private soldiers alike. \* \* \*

Then let us say that the officers and private soldiers, regardless of history, have made the past and secured the future, they have re-affirmed the judgment of Yorktown, have destroyed the last hope of kings on this continent, have redeemed the republic, and to-day there is not the shadow of a slave cast within the borders of our general government. Our soldiers broke their fetters, and by the grace of God strengthening the heart and hand of our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, made them free. They signed the decree with their own blood, as it were, and went forth, settling the dispute between Webster and Calhoun, and affirming that this is an indivisible union of indestructible states. Did our soldiers then suffer and struggle in vain? Did they lay down their lives for nothing? Is there no thrill of emotion, no patriotic sentiment, prevailing in the hearts of the people, now as we talk and think of our country re-united and redeemed, and the sweet song of millions of freedmen released from the yoke of bondage, that shall ring out from mountains and valleys and be echoed back from the suffering and down-trodden people of other lands. We are asked why we do not greet our southern brothers more warmly. We have long since extended to them the right hand of fellowship, and greeted them like brothers, extending to them an invitation to make our fertile fields their homes. Ah, more, we are willing to build up their cities, and by honest toil make their forsaken fields one body of waving golden grain, and in a few years the customs of the country will be changed from a land of aristocracy and southern chivalry, built on the rotten foundation of slavery, to a land controlled by a people who believe in free schools, free churches, and free institutions for the unfortunate who may need their aid under whose management these southern states will soon be the flower garden of America. We have long since forgiven our erring brothers for the hardships they forced upon us, for did they not endure like hardships, even more severe than we, did we not test their skill and courage on many a bloody battle-field and often to our sorrow, did they not starve many of our soldiers in southern prison, did they not surround our wounded comrades with a stockade, and feed them on quarter rations, with impure air to breathe, and brackish water to drink, with no shelter from the broiling sun in mid-summer, no wood or blankets to keep them warm in the cold, frosty winds of winter? They told us then it was good enough. They tell us now it was the best they had. They seem to forget that the heavens was full of pure air, the forest with wood, and the earth with springs of clear, cold water, of these, God's blessing, we were not allowed to partake. We asked for water to quench our thirst, and they bade us drink from the slums of the camp. When almost starved and mad with hunger in our frenzy we crossed a dead line to beg of the guards for bread, in their southern hospitality, gave us

bullets. It was not the soldiers of the southern army that committed these inhuman acts, nor was it the better class of southern people. It was Jefferson Davis that issued the orders and the cowardly fiends in human form who dare not face our boys at the front, but rather guard the vile prison pens and shoot down our boys like dogs. Notwithstanding all this when they sued for pardon we forgave them, even before the wounds of their victims quit bleeding. We have forgiven, but we will never forget that we were right, that they were wrong, that we fought to maintain the union. They fought to destroy it. We fought under the stars and stripes, the flag of America, the emblem of freedom, no longer a lie on its face, the curse of slavery no longer dims its bright folds, the blood of many thousands of our brave boys have washed it clean as the drifting snow. They fought under the stars and bars, the flag of oppression and the emblem of secession, that has sank into oblivion. \* \* \*

A happy day that brought the news of Lee's surrender. The war was over, leaving us victorious with a large national debt on our hands, a disbanded army of a million of men without money or work. A few days to rest and visit, again they bid their friends good-bye and took up their line of march to the wild west. \* \* \*

We often see in the press that the old soldiers are grasping for all they can get, but it is not true, they are satisfied with what the government and state is doing for them. Their wants are provided for with a liberality that other governments would renounce as extravagant. Those disabled by sickness are being relieved as their claims are proven, and the unfortunate are being provided for at the Soldiers' Home, far better than the average citizen. The old soldiers will never ask for what is not their just due. One by one our national landmarks are disappearing, our patriotic songs are only heard at our camp-fires, and our schools are teaching too much Europe and not enough America; too much politics and not enough country; too much party and not enough principle; too much self and not enough public enterprise. It is not strange that such is the case. For those days that were full of hardship and danger to the soldiers, privation and sorrow to you, my aged friends, are as fresh in your minds as though it was but yesterday, yet it is a quarter of a century ago and these little ones who have so thoughtfully and carefully strewn with flowers the graves of our honored dead, they were not born then. A new generation is with us. A few more years and the affairs of this government will rest upon you, and remember as you grasp the helm of the great ship of State, that at its masthead floats the flag of freedom, and beneath its bright folds is a home for the oppressed of every nation."

At the close of the above "prepared" address, Capt. Manly stepped to the front of the platform and gave the G. A. R. boys a "talk." He stated that the press of Michigan had vilely slandered the management of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids and stated that the disabled soldiers living there were living in a manner equal, if not better than many of his hearers, and assured his comrades that the Home was a paradise instead of "a hell upon earth." He arraigned the press again for calling the pension bill, which was before the last Congress, a "pauper's bill" and passed over the fact of the President's veto as a mere matter of "wisdom" on the part of the Chief Executive. The address and "the talk" were warmly received by all present and the G. A. R. boys feel greatly indebted to the Captain for his kindly words spoken in favor of their organization in which he advised all old soldiers within the hearing of his voice to join the Post at their earliest convenience.

After Capt. Manly had finished, the quartette sang a "Memorial Song," and then the G. A. R. speaker and guests, and the Committee on Decoration, under charge of W. Z. Bangs and W. Brusse, were formed into line and with muffled drums marched into the cemetery where the graves were decorated as follows, four young ladies for each of the fifteen graves: 1st—Mamie De Vries, Sarah Ver Schure, Kate Meeuwse, Minnie Hunt. 2nd—Frankie Coates, Bertha Watrous, Sarah Cappon, May Broek. 3rd—Maggie Meeuwse, May Huntley, Mary Huntley, Nellie Pfantstiel. 4th—Saddle Clark, Alice Purdy, Fannie Steffens, Harriet Hanson. 5th—Kate Sooter, Cornelia Cappon, Minnie Cappon, Kate Brower. 6th—Jennie Van der Veen, Nellie Ver Schure, Minnie Van der Haar, Kate De Vries. 7th—Myra McCance, Dina Reidsema, 8th—Senie Jonkman, Helen Jonkman, Reka Mulder, Sena Boer. 9th—Allie Alberti, Josie Kiekintveld, Gertie Bakker, Nellie Koning. 10th—Maggie Boone, Anna Nibbelink, Winnie Goodrick, Martha Blom. 11th—Jennie Pieters, Sena Van Zwaluwenberg, Clara Wise, Minnie Alberti. 12th—Eliza Elfordink, May Hodgkins, Annie Anderson, Jennie Kuite. 13th—Minnie Markham, Martha Diekema, Jennie Verbeek, Della Hopkins. 14th—Minnie Van Raalte, Rosa Mohr, Lillie Dutton, Clara Owens. 15th—Ida Brower, Lillie Jones, Kittie Doesburg, Jennie Kremers.

The "Slab Committee" was Katie Pfantstiel, Jennie Roost, Lulu Van Raalte, Belle Steffens, Grace Jordan, Mable Kellogg, Bennie Van Raalte, Harry Bertsch, Allie Kanters, Arlie Roost, Willie Boggs, and Peter Venema. After the individual graves had been decorated, which had been performed while the band played a dirge, the committee marched in regular form, single file, around the slab erected "to our fallen heroes" and the ritual of the G. A. R. was read by Commander B. Van Raalte, and Past Commander, J. Kramer, and Chaplain, H. D. Jordan and at the completion of the reading twelve little boys and girls

sang in the sweetest and most plaintive of childish voices the beautiful song, "Cover them over with flowers" and a perfect shower of beautiful bouquets were deposited at the foot of the slab. The quartette then sang "America" and with the pronouncing of the benediction the exercises were at an end. Shortly after the close of the exercises and before the people had an opportunity to reach the city, a shower of rain came and many in attendance were drenched to the very skin. This, however, was the only unpleasant feature in the exercises of the afternoon, and the satisfaction at the successful carrying out of the program atoned for any inconvenience the shower may have caused.

## NOTES.

One more grave was decorated this year than last.

The Holland City Band surprised many by the admirable way in which they performed their part of the program, and their playing was much appreciated.

Nature smiled benignly upon all participating during the exercises, but at the close the flood-gates of heaven were opened and as a consequence many got wet.

The News man had no wings but he got there by the help of a road cart and a balky horse. Fortunately, at least we think so, we were not alone in our embarrassing situation.

The Committee on Decoration are entitled to considerable praise for the able manner in which they conducted their work. The depositing of the flowers on the graves, and the order in which the committee marched to and from the mounds, excelled by far anything that has been performed here in the past.

## Enjoy Life.

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

"Hackmeisack," a lasting and fragrant perfume! Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Yates & Kane. Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis.

## An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Yates & Kane, Holland, and A. De Kruif, Zeeland.

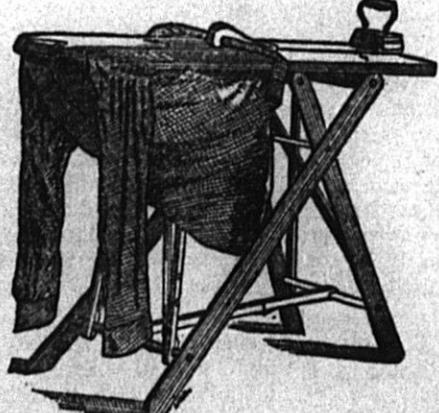
A sound body and a contented mind are necessary to perfect happiness. If you wish to possess these, cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is perfectly safe to take, and is a thoroughly reliable, highly concentrated, and powerful blood purifier.

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

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

## New Advertisements.

## The Champion Ironing Table.



It occupies but little space and can be used in many places where it would be impossible to use a common table. It is adapted to ironing all kinds of garments, and for shirt-fronts it has no equal, each table being furnished with an attachment specially adapted to the purpose.

For Sale by WM. VERBEEK, HOLLAND, MICH.

**\$1 13 Weeks**

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

**ONE DOLLAR.**

Liberal discount allowed to postmasters, agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free. Address all orders to

**RICHARD K. FOX,**  
Franklin Square N. Y.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure.**

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

## REMOVAL!

For the next

**60 DAYS**

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

## Great Sacrifice in Price

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

## CALL EARLY

and get

## Good Bargains

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

**Brewster's Patent Rein Holder.**  
Your lines are where you put them—under horses' feet. One agent sold 1200 in 8 days, one dealer sold 6 doz. in 15 days. Samples worth \$1.50 free. Write for terms. E. E. BREWSTER, Holly, Mich.

## Marcus and Dick.

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

One always at the Stable of H. Boone, Holland. The other on Mondays at East Saugatuck, at G. H. Brink's; Tuesdays at Fillmore Center, at H. J. Klomparsen's place; Wednesdays at Drenthe, at H. Bakker's place; Thursdays afternoons and Friday forenoons at Zeeland, at Van Eenennaam's place; Friday evenings and Saturday forenoons at North Holland, at Wabeko's farm.

BOONE & HELLENTHAL.  
Holland, Mich., April 6, 1887. 10-3m.

## BARGAINS!!

The best of bargains in

**Furniture, Wall Paper, CARPETS, Picture Frames, and Oil Paintings,**

may be obtained at the new

## FURNITURE STORE

—OF—

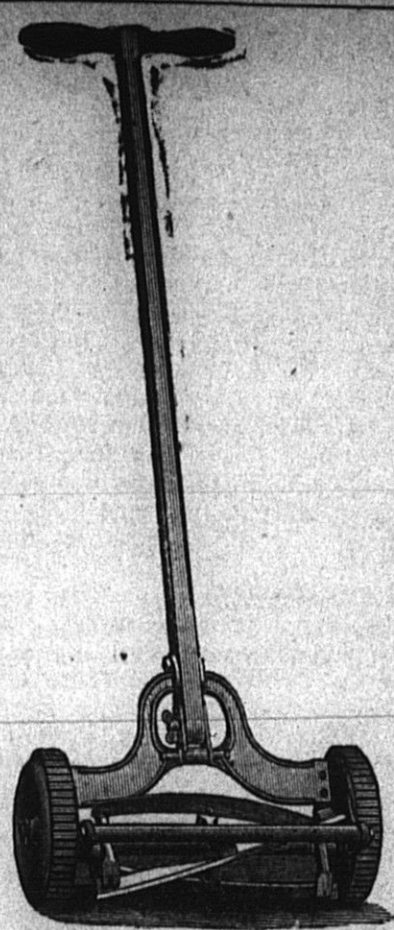
## Wm. Verbeek

in the old postoffice building on Eighth Street.

**CALL AND SEE US AND LEARN OUR PRICES.**

We keep everything kept in a first-class store and it is no trouble to show our stock,

WM. VERBEEK.  
Holland, Mich., May 19, 1887. 16-1yr.



## WHY THE Superior Lawn Mower IS THE ONE TO BUY?

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

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

Come and examine it before you buy any other.

## R. KANTERS & SONS.

**A PRESENT!** For names of two book agents and 12 cents in stamps, to pay postage, we will mail you a **Free** Presidents' Engraving of all our Presidents, including Cleveland, size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, worth 85. Also the great book for agents, "The Lives and Graves of our Presidents," over 600 pages, 22 full page portraits. "Cleared \$30, first day."—MATTIE WELLS. "Made over \$50 first week."—W. ALLISON. "Took 10 orders first day."—T. FUNK. Owing to the coming Presidential campaign it is itself all other books in the field. Complete outfit, including engraving, for 50 cents in stamps. Always address ELDER PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

## SECURITY CORSET.

**ELEGANCE, COMFORT, ECONOMY, DURABILITY.**  
No "Breaking In" process, with accompanying discomfort. Conforms to the figure of the wearer in the most trying positions. **Genuine Whalebone** used by our new process, each piece having a woven cover, and the ends secured by a new fastening, rendering it impossible for the whalebone to push through. (See Fig. A.) **Send for Illustration.**  
MANUFACTURED BY WEEDSPORT SKIRT & DRESS CO. WEEDSPORT, N. Y.

## FOR SALE BY L. & S. Van den Berge & Co.

**SMOKE "J.M." HAVANA FILLED CIGARS. Price 5 Cents.**

## REFRIGERATORS AND CREAMERIES.

**GET THE BEST.**  
**THE LEONARD** CLEANABLE, with Movable Fines, SOLID ASH, Carved and Ornamented, TRIPLE WALLED, CHARCOAL FILLED and METAL LINED, making Five Walls in all. Solid Iron Shelves and Air-Tight Locks. Great variety. For families, grocers and hotels. Prices low.

## For Sale by R. Kanters & Sons



## Teachers' Meeting.

The North and South Ottawa Teachers' Associations will hold a union meeting at Grand Haven, Saturday, June 11th, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m.

### PROGRAMME.

1. "Should algebra be taught in district schools."

Introduced by M. C. Covey, Hudsonville; discussed by John Trompen, Vriesland.

2. Recitation, Miss Jennie Osborne, Holland.

3. "Would our public schools be improved by county supervision?"

Introduced by C. C. Lillie, Coopersville; discussed by A. C. Porter, Grand Rapids.

4. "Relation between teacher and parent."

Introduced by Peter Borst, Zeeland; discussed by Chas. C. Freeman, Jamestown Center.

5. "The science of education."

Introduced by Supt. E. L. Briggs, G'd Haven; discussed by Prof. A. W. Taylor, Nunica.

6. Recitation, Miss Emma Rosenberg, Lisbon.

It is desired that a free and full discussion shall follow each paper.

Appropriate music will be furnished.

As mentioned yesterday the jury in the case of Van Vuren and Van Oort, the Holland fishermen, failed to agree on a verdict. The case closed at 2:30 p. m. and at 7:30 last evening the jurymen were as far from agreement or further than at first. The jury were composed of the following: Jacob Baar, James Danhof, John Juistema, Wm. Mieras, Wm. Callister and John Vandenberg. The three former were positive for conviction and the balance just as strongly for acquittal. At 7:30 the deadlock was broken in a most unexpected manner by the prisoners pleading guilty, though they had maintained innocence through the trial. A fine of \$10 and costs and 5 days in jail was imposed on each. The jurymen who wanted conviction had quite a laugh on their fellow jurymen on account of their error in insisting on the prisoner's innocence after they had confessed their guilt.—G. H. Courier Journal.

## A Card.

We thank our friends for the many acts of kindness rendered in our great affliction and ask that recompense for them that always follow good deeds.

G. W. ROGERS AND CHILDREN.  
VENTURA, Mich., June 1, 1887.

SOMEBODY wrote to the editor of a village paper to ask how he would "break an ox." The editor replied as follows: "If one ox, a good way would be to hoist him by means of a long chain attached to his tail to the top of a pole forty feet from the ground. Then hoist him by a rope tied to his horns to another pole. Then descend to his back a five-ton pile driver, and if that don't break him let him start a country newspaper and trust people for subscriptions. One of the two ways will do it sure."—Ex.

By Request.

## Obituary.

Died, in the township of Holland, on the 23rd of May, after an illness of nearly two years, Mrs. G. W. Rogers, aged 51. The subject of our sketch was born in Lyons, N. Y. While very young her parents moved to New Hampshire, subsequently to Springville, Erie county, N. Y., where they resided until death called them hence. Mrs. Rogers, then Elizabeth I. Melven, was a graduate of the Springville academy, under the tuition of Mr. Johnathan Earle, their principal, of whom she always spoke in the highest terms as a teacher and benefactor, during her academic term, she taught in the country at 75 cents a week to help defray expenses, after receiving her diploma she went to Harvard, Ill., when she commenced teaching a private school, but was soon engaged as assistant teacher in the public schools. After a few successful engagements she went to Geneva, Ill., as assistant in the public schools, from thence she was induced to go to Sterling, Ill., as principal in the union school, where she taught successfully several terms. From Sterling she went to Dubuque, Iowa, as teacher in the public schools. After teaching one week she was transferred to the high school where she taught several terms successfully. She was then transferred to the Ladies' Seminary as first assistant, which place she filled with distinction. While teaching in the seminary she was highly complimented by Richard Cobden, the great English educator, and our own John G. Saxo, as having the best trained class in Geometry they had seen in America. Depression in times and an advance in salary induced her to go to Galena, Ill., as principal in the academy where she taught two terms, then resigning her school days for married life. Subsequently she engaged in teaching again in the public schools in Michigan where she left many friends especially among the young teachers, who now are teaching in our public schools, for whom she always had "good words of cheer," being possessed of those

higher moral, intellectual, and social attributes, she has left many friends that will mourn her loss. After many years of study and deliberation she had become a Liberal in the fullest sense of the word, believing it a duty to leave all thoughts of the future to that highest power, who so far has done all things well. As a mother, a true friend, and companion, we mourn her loss.

## Sheridan's Famous Ride.

Sheridan, however, had so devastated the valley that it could furnish him no supplies, and he was fifty miles from a base. He therefore continued his retrograde movement as far as Cedar Creek. From this point, on the 15th of October, he was summoned by the Government to Washington for consultation, and during his absence Early determined once more to attack the national army. The plan was well conceived. The enemy advanced in the night, and before dawn surprised and attacked the national forces, still in camp. The army was driven back, portions of it in great disorder, six or seven miles. Eighteen guns were captured, and nearly a thousand prisoners, a large part of the infantry not preserving even a company organization.

Sheridan had left Washington on the 18th, and slept at Winchester, twenty miles from his command. Artillery firing was reported early on the 19th, but it was supposed to proceed from a reconnaissance, and at 9 o'clock Sheridan rode out of Winchester, all unconscious of the danger to his army. Soon, however, the sound of heavy battle was unmistakable, and half a mile from the town the fugitives came in sight with appalling rapidity. He at once ordered the trains halted and parked, and stretched a brigade of his troops at Winchester across the country to stop the stragglers. Then, with an escort of twenty men, he pushed to the front. The effect of his presence was electrical. He rode hot haste, swinging his hat, and shouting as he passed, "Face the other way, boys! face the other way!" And hundreds of the men turned at once and followed him with cheers.

After reaching the army he gave some hurried directions, and returned to collect the fugitives. He was in major general's uniform, mounted on a magnificent horse, man and beast covered with dust and foam; and, as he rode in his stirrups, waving his hat and his sword by turns, he cried again and again: "If I had been here, this never would have happened. We are going back. Face the other way, boys! face the other way!" The scattered soldiers recognized their general, and took up the cry: "Face the other way!" It passed along from one to another, rising and falling like a wave of the sea, and the men returned in crowds, falling into ranks as they came. They followed him to the front, and many who had fled, panting and panic-stricken, in the morning, under Sheridan's lead had covered themselves with the glory of heroes long before night. Such a re-enforcement may one man be to an army.

A few dispositions, and the battle began afresh. But now all was changed. The enemy advanced, it is true, but were at once repelled, and the national line, in its turn, became the assailant. Sheridan led a brigade in person, and the enemy everywhere gave way. Their officers found it impossible to rally them; a terror of the national cavalry had seized them. The captured guns were all retaken, and twenty-four pieces of artillery besides. Sixteen hundred prisoners were brought in, and Early reported 1,800 killed and wounded. Two thousand made their way to the mountains, and for miles the line of retreat was strewn with the debris of a beaten army. Early himself escaped under cover of darkness to Newmarket.

Sheridan was made a major general in the regular army, as he was informed, in Lincoln's own words, "for the personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and gallantry of your troops, displayed by you on the 19th day of October, at Cedar Run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, your routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted, and a brilliant victory achieved for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days."

It was just eleven weeks since Sheridan had assumed command in the Valley. In that time he had taken 13,000 prisoners, forty-nine battle flags, and sixty guns, besides recapturing eighteen cannon at Cedar Creek. He must, besides, have killed and wounded at least 9,000 men, so that he destroyed for the enemy 22,000 soldiers. "Turning what bid fair to be a disaster into glorious victory stamps Sheridan," said Grant, "what I have always thought him—one of the ablest of generals."

Backache, stitches in the side, inflation and soreness of the bowels, are symptoms of a disordered state of the digestive and assimilative organs, which can be corrected by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

## JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

**Proposed Improvement of Market St. Special Street Assessment District.**

CITY OF HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.  
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, May 19, 1887.

To Mrs. J. Bangs, D. Van Leenen, E. J. Harrington, J. Dirk De Vries, Hermanus Beukema, Geo. N. Williams, J. B. Van Oort, Simon De Groot, Mrs. E. F. Stewart, Boone & Williams, Hermanus Boone, Otto Breyman, H. Van Der Haar, Mrs. A. Meerman, Lukas Aling, Exavier F. Sutton, First Reformed Church, Geo. Metz, Geo. Vischer, P. C. Vincent, Christian Reformed Church, A. J. Clark, H. Vester, Mrs. H. Kremers, Mrs. R. Scholten, P. Van Leeuwen, Mrs. J. Oxner, T. Kuyper, Jacobs Dyk, P. Lepeltak, K. Schadel, M. Meertens, Antonie De Kok, Leasie Simpson, Dirk Te Roller, J. H. Te Slegter, William Wanrool, Owners Unknown, City of Holland, and

any and all other persons interested in the premises hereinafter named:

You and each of you are hereby notified: That the Common Council of the City of Holland have caused to be made and deposited with the City Clerk for public examination, profile, diagram, and estimate of the expense for the proposed improvement, grading and graveling of Market street in said city, to-wit: From the center of Sixteenth street to the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company's railroad side-track on Fifth street.

That all that part of Market street aforesaid be graded the entire width thereof, pursuant to grade and profile to be established by the Common Council as hereafter further directed.

That the stumps be removed. That all shade trees on said part of said street be left as they now stand, except such as it is found necessary to remove, all such shade trees to be taken up and reset with as little injury as possible to such shade trees.

That all sidewalks and cross walks that are found in the way in grading said street be taken up and relaid after the grade is finished.

That after the grade is completed a road-bed be constructed of gravel along the center of said part of Market street, as follows:

The average thickness of gravel to be nine inches, so spread that the same will be twelve inches thick in the center and six inches thick on the sides. The road-bed to be twenty-four feet wide and the gravel to be of a quality equal to that of French or Cedar streets.

That the expense and cost of said improvement and work to be defrayed by a special assessment upon that part of Market street as aforesaid, excepting that the intersections of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, with said part of Market street and the frontage of Centennial Park or Market Square be assessed against the City of Holland and paid from the general fund.

That the lots and lands upon which said special assessment shall be levied include lots one and ten, in block twenty; lots four and five, in block twenty-one, excepting right of way of Chicago and West Michigan Railway; lots eight and nine, in block twenty-six; lots one and ten, in block twenty-seven; lots one and ten, in block thirty; lots eight and nine, in block thirty-one; lots one and ten, in block thirty-two; lots one and ten, in block thirty-three; lots one and ten, in block thirty-four; lots one and ten, in block thirty-five; lots one and ten, in block thirty-six; lots one and ten, in block thirty-seven; lots one and ten, in block thirty-eight; lots one and ten, in block thirty-nine; lots one and ten, in block forty; lots one and ten, in block forty-one; lots one and ten, in block forty-two; lots one and ten, in block forty-three; lots one and ten, in block forty-four; lots one and ten, in block forty-five; lots one and ten, in block forty-six; lots one and ten, in block forty-seven; lots one and ten, in block forty-eight; lots one and ten, in block forty-nine; lots one and ten, in block fifty; lots one and ten, in block fifty-one; lots one and ten, in block fifty-two; lots one and ten, in block fifty-three; lots one and ten, in block fifty-four; lots one and ten, in block fifty-five; lots one and ten, in block fifty-six; lots one and ten, in block fifty-seven; lots one and ten, in block fifty-eight; lots one and ten, in block fifty-nine; lots one and ten, in block sixty; lots one and ten, in block sixty-one; lots one and ten, in block sixty-two; lots one and ten, in block sixty-three; lots one and ten, in block sixty-four; lots one and ten, in block sixty-five; lots one and ten, in block sixty-six; lots one and ten, in block sixty-seven; lots one and ten, in block sixty-eight; lots one and ten, in block sixty-nine; lots one and ten, in block seventy; lots one and ten, in block seventy-one; lots one and ten, in block seventy-two; lots one and ten, in block seventy-three; 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## THE WELL'S SECRET.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

I knew it all my boyhood; in a lonesome valley meadow, like a dryad's mirror hidden by the wood's dim arches near; its eyes flashed back the sunshine and grew dark and sad with shadow, and I loved its truthful depths, where every pebble lay so clear.

I scooped my hand and drank it, and watched the sennate quiver Of the rippling rings of silver as the drops of crystal fell; I pressed the richer grasses from its little trickling river Till at last I knew, as friends know, every secret of the well.

But one day I stood beside it, on a sudden, unexpected, When the sun had crossed the valley and a shadow hid the place, And I looked in the dark waters, saw my pallid cheek reflected, And beside it, looking upward, met an evil, reptile face.

Looking upward, furtive, startled at the silent, swift intrusion; Then it darted toward the grasses and I saw not where it fled. But I knew its eyes were on me, and the old-time sweet illusion Of the pure and perfect symbol I had cherished there was dead.

Oh, the pain to know the perjury of seeming truth that blesses! My soul was seared like sin to see the falsehood of the place And the innocence that mocked me; while in dim, unseen recesses There were lurking fouler secrets than the furtive reptile face.

And since then—ah, why the burden?—when joyous faces great me, With eyes of limpid innocence and words devoid of art, I cannot trust their seeming, but must ask what eyes would meet me Could I look in sudden silence at the secrets of the heart.

## FATE DID IT.

BY CHARLES WETHERILL.

"Ethel," said Mrs. Fleming, "whatever happens, you must dine at the Laramies. You made a great impression on Dr. Laramie last week, and he's a catch, I can tell you. Already he is making a name in his profession; and then he has a fortune of his own. His mother took a fancy to you also; and, really, I've quite congratulated myself on doing so much for you. When poor sister died I made up my mind to take you and marry you well. Of course, I have given up a good deal of time, and spent much money, but you're a grateful girl, I know, and I shall probably make a second marriage very soon, and naturally want you off my hands. Plain English, but you don't mind."

"I'm used to it, Aunt Myra," said Ethel, as she was usually called, "but I'm not sure Dr. Laramie is tremendously smitten as you think he is; and I can't be married as you would sell a goose—'Like it? Have it at the market price, or with a reduction, because I want to sell out and go home'—Oh! I'll go as a governess first, auntie."

"I forget how many thousand young women want governess' places," said Mrs. Fleming—"want them because they want bread, and can't get them. It's better to marry well."

"But young women want husbands, too, and can't get them," replied Ethel. "Quite as many, perhaps."

"There you are right," said Mrs. Fleming; "but you have a husband in view. Really, I don't see how you did it. You are very ordinary. Like your papa's people. You ought to thank Fortune, and take her gifts."

"First the man must offer, then I must love him," said Ethel. "As yet, neither thing has happened."

But in her heart she felt that she could like Dr. Laramie very much indeed; and he had seemed to like her, only it might be his manner to all women.

"But about the dinner," said Mrs. Fleming. "Amber silk, and your amber pins in your hair. You have handsome black hair and natural crimps; that's one good point. Of course, amber earrings and black lace, and some Marchal Niel roses. I'd have made my fortune as a modiste. I can always see a costume ready made before it is even begun. I'll shop for you, and you must put on gloves, with *creme du rose* on them, at once, and sleep in them; your hands get so frightfully rough. White hands are the greatest boon. The Colonel thinks mine perfection; but I'm so particular, I'm not satisfied with the wrists. What are you laughing at me for when I'm just doing my very best for you?"

"For joy, auntie," said Ethel. "I'm so glad to be married off, you know. But, really, I can't make myself helpless for three days and nights for the sake of white hands. If I go to bed in greased gloves I shall sleep, and if I do nothing all day I shall lose my mind."

"Then you can wear mits which you need not remove at table," said the aunt. "It is the style, but I don't like it."

With this compromise the aunt vanished, and revelled in shopping for the rest of the day. Then solid hard work began. A costume such as Ethel wore is not simply "sent home from the modiste's." To be sure, a celebrated French cutter did the fitting, but the complete thing was done at home. A fine seamstress and the eye of an artist in gowns Mrs. Fleming had not said a word too much about herself was necessary to produce that elegant effect. And Ethel stood two hours, not quite impatiently, to be "draped."

The modiste drapes on a "figure" of hops, or utilizes the girl nearest the size; and draping can only be artistic if done upon the figure of the person to wear the costume.

"It did not cost much, after all," said the delighted aunt; "but Worth never did better."

baste black lace over it in what-do-you-call-'ems; but the smell! And your hair is all crooked."

"Oh, go on applyin' of it. It don't hurt when you apply it," moaned cook, with the utter selfishness of a suffering person.

"Put more on. There's a deary, do!" Ethel put "more on" both on her patient and her gown.

Mrs. Fleming began to cry. "Don't do that," said Ethel, warningly. "The Colonel won't praise your eyes if you do; and go to the dinner and say anything you like in the way of excuse for me. I do smell dreadfully of liniment. Perhaps the truth would be best; no one could eat near me."

"More, deary—on my back," said the cook, "jest below the shoulder blade."

"The Colonel, mum," said Maria, the maid, looking in at the door, "and would I remind you it's getting late."

"Go, auntie," said Ethel.

Mrs. Fleming lifted hands and eyes to heaven, but remarked: "If you are not going I might as well take your Marchal Niel roses with black velvet, I might mix them with the Jacques, and you can't have too many flowers this winter."

The carriage rolled away; they were gone.

At the hour when fashionable dinner-goers return home Mrs. Fleming reappeared. She looked very much as though the Colonel had been saying sweet things to her, and she was very amiable.

"I'm so sorry for you, dear," she said to Ethel, "but I think the cleaners can take the spots out; or, when it doesn't smell so, black lace or a new side breadth might be bought. Where is cook?"

"In bed, asleep," said Ethel, looking very bright and sweet. "And the doctor has put her to sleep with some little pills, and—"

"I never thought that peach-colored wrapper so becoming," said Mrs. Fleming. "Or have you grown prettier? What the liniment the elixir of youth? Oh, the doctor! What doctor did you send for?"

"I didn't send. He came of his own accord. I thought you had sent him," said Ethel.

"No, I had not time," said Mrs. Fleming. "By the way, you didn't lose much of Dr. Laramie's society. He went out—called away, his mother said. So—well—you laugh so at nothing. I told him you were ministering to an aged and faithful servant. We have had cook a year, and I think she's honest. Well?"

"I hadn't quite finished, auntie," said Ethel. "The doctor was Dr. Laramie. He said he had heard how I was detained."

"Yes?" cried Mrs. Fleming, breathlessly. "Why, what is that on your finger—a ring?"

"It is Dr. Laramie's ring," said Ethel. "We are engaged. He loves me, auntie, and as soon as he told me so I knew that I loved him."

"Of all artful creatures!" cried Mrs. Fleming; "but you have done it, and I am content."

"Fate did it," said Ethel; but this her aunt has never been quite brought to believe.

## Insect Mimicry.

There is a certain butterfly, says the *Cornhill Magazine*, in the Malay Archipelago which always rests among dead or dry leaves, and has itself leaf-like wings, all spotted over at intervals with wee speckles to imitate the tiny spots of fungi on the foliage it resembles. The well-known stick and leaf insects from the same rich neighborhood, in like manner exactly imitate the twigs and leaves of the forest among which they lurk; some of them look for all the world like little bits of walking bamboo, while others appear in all varieties of hue, as if opening buds and full-blown leaves and pieces of yellow foliage sprinkled with the tints and mold of decay had of a sudden raised themselves erect upon six legs and begun incontinently to perambulate the Maylayan woodlands, like vegetable Franksteins in all their glory. This larva of one such deceptive insect, observed in Nicaragua by sharp-eyed Mr. Belt, appeared at first sight like a mere fragment of the moss on which it rested, its body being all prolonged into thread-like green filaments, precisely imitating the foliage around it. And there are also common flies which secure protection for themselves by growing into the counterfeit presentment of wasps or hornets, and so obtaining immunity from the attacks of birds or animals. Many of these curious mimetic insects are banded with yellow and black in the very image of their stinging originals, and have their tails sharpened, in *terrorum*, into a pretended sting, to give point and verisimilitude to the deceptive resemblance. More chrious still, certain South American butterflies, of a perfectly inoffensive and edible family, mimicking every spot and line of color of sundry other butterflies of an utterly unrelated and fundamentally dissimilar type, but of so disagreeable taste as never to be eaten by birds or lizards.

## His Last Words.

"What were the dying words of poor Maj. Junket, the editor of the *Snake Hollow Corke*?" was asked of the clergyman present when the Major breathed his last.

"Well," he replied, "I will read them to you—I don't understand them myself—but he spoke very slowly and I wrote them down. He seemed to be very much troubled for some time and then he said: 'Tell Mr. Harcourt he'd better run off an extra quire this week—may need 'em to send to friends, and don't publish any poetry about me, and set that editorial double-lead in which I do up the *Scout* man about who has the most job work, and don't forget about those ads. of Dr. Sagehen's Catarrhal Cavorter, and Pibiter's Consumption Cure, and Howler's Hair Persuader, and Prof. Cemetery's Celebrated Rough on Life Salve; and put them all top column, preceding my obituary and call attention to them editorially and locally. Ask him to be very particular about these.'"—*Dakota Bell*.

A PRINTING-PRESS by which blind persons are enabled to print the raised letters, now universally used by them, has been invented.

## LEGGETT'S LIFE.

### The Wild Ride of a Lawyer to Save the Neck of His Client.

### He Reaches the Gallows Just as the Sheriff Is About to Out the Rope.

[Savannah (Ga.) special.]

The following are the exciting details of the saving of Leggett's life, for his death has not yet been compassed, though his neck has been in the hangman's noose.

William Clifton, his faithful attorney, received on Wednesday night—or rather Thursday morning—telegrams from Governor Gordon informing him of Leggett's respite for thirty days. These he started with for Tatnall County on Thursday afternoon. It was generally understood throughout the county that the execution would take place in the forenoon of the next day. The sun was not two hours high when people began arriving in the town, some on foot, others on horseback, and many in the cracker carts. The scaffold had been erected in a field a quarter of a mile from the village. Thither the crowd moved, and steadily grew in numbers.

Leggett was given breakfast at 7 o'clock, and shortly afterward a minister of the gospel was admitted to his cell. The condemned man talked of the murder of his wife, said that he was sorry for it, and expressed a hope for forgiveness. He had not received any intimation that a reprieve would be granted in his case, and he went about preparing to pay the penalty of his crime. At 10:30 he was handcuffed, and, surrounded by Deputy Sheriffs, was driven to the scaffold. Fully 1,500 people had collected there, and an immense crowd followed Leggett and his guards from the town. Dozens of men and boys had climbed up into the trees to get a better view. Hundreds more swarmed over the carts, standing up on the wheels, seats, anywhere and everywhere that a foothold offered.

### THE BLACK CAP.

The jesting lull as the prisoner ascended the scaffold, but still a low buzz of excited comment arose from the throng. After a few minutes of prayer and a short confession from the murderer the sheriff slipped the noose over Leggett's head, carefully tightened the rope around his neck, and adjusted the knot. Then the black cap was put on and pulled down over the prisoner's face. He had walked up on the gallows with a firm step, and showed little sign of nervousness in his voice as he sang and prayed. He did not falter when placed on the fatal trap, and held his hands quietly behind his back to have them tied together. His ankles were next bound tightly with a stout rope.

Mr. Clifton was in his bed in Savannah when he received a telegram from Governor Gordon granting a respite. When the attorney left the train at Johnston's station, on the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, he had forty-five miles to drive through a country not noted for its good roads. The breaking of a trace or an axle or anything happening to either of the horses, or any one of a hundred accidents, was liable to delay him and prevent his reaching Riedville before the trap was sprung. While Leggett was watching through his cell window the first gleams of dawn his faithful lawyer was urging a swift pair of horses across the country at a gallop that covered them with foam. The hours sped by with equal rapidity to the prisoner and to the man who was hastening to save his life.

### IN TIME.

The Sheriff had just turned to step down off the scaffold, preparatory to cutting the rope which held the trap in the floor, when Mr. Clifton pushed his way into the crowd and shouted:

"Mr. Sheriff, I have here a message from Gov. Gordon, directed to you."

"Come this way and let me see it immediately," answered back the Sheriff.

For a moment a whisper was uttered. Every one held his breath. The crowd divided and made way for the lawyer to pass to the foot of the gallows. The Sheriff glanced hastily at the telegram, and dropped the hatchet which he held in his hand.

"Go up on the scaffold, Clifton, and read to us!" cried a thousand voices.

Tatnall is the attorney's native county. Everybody down there knows him, and there was not a man in the crowd who did not recognize his tall, broad form as he elbowed his way to the Sheriff. Many a time in his life had the lawyer heard the cry, "Take the stage," but never before under such circumstances.

### MR. CLIFTON EXPLAINS.

Taking ex-Senator Mattox by the arm, Mr. Clifton stepped briskly upon the platform, and without waiting for Leggett to be unbund read the dispatch from Governor Gordon granting a respite for thirty days. "This is authentic," the speaker added, and he read another telegram addressed to himself, to the effect that a reprieve had been granted. He then read a third dispatch, inquiring if the first and second had been received. The telegrams had a magical effect upon the crowd. They yelled and shouted for Gordon and Clifton and pressed up close to the scaffold to congratulate him.

Leggett stood at first as though paralyzed, being unable to believe what his ears heard. Then when it dawned upon him that he was not to die, he made frantic efforts to be released. The cap and noose were quickly removed, and he fell down on his knees and poured out thanks to God and his attorney. His bonds were cut and he was led away, declaring that he loved his lawyer more than any one in the world. The scene was one not witnessed twice in a lifetime, except in the last act of some dramas on the mimic stage where a courier rushes on breathless from the wings and hands the heavy man in the play a pardon for the hero. The crowd was disappointed, but it seemed perfectly well satisfied that the affair had taken the turn it did. Mr. Clifton was a sort of hero, and in less than an hour petitions were being signed asking the Governor to commute Leggett's sentence to imprisonment for life.

### Labor and Industrial Notes.

The Knights in Tennessee are taking active steps to form a Labor party, and Richard Trevelick has been engaged to stump the State. Jesse Harper and some other Labor leaders have been working Kansas. In Missouri the Labor party is organized in several large towns. In Michigan a large Labor party vote will be polled at the next election. If activity in organization means anything, Robert Schilling and

a score of active leaders are working Wisconsin. In Iowa General Weaver has taken the field. A State convention will be held in Ohio on July 4 to nominate State officers. Columbus is the point. The Henry George wing of the Labor party will hold a convention in Cincinnati on the same day.

The leading officers of the Farmers' National Alliance are in correspondence with the leaders of the labor political movement.

Several of the Western barbed wire fence manufacturers are having a hard time of it. Two or three have failed, and seven or eight are in a tight place. Manufacturing capacity has been too greatly extended.

A good many New England woolen-mills have been flooded with high water. Some Eastern textile-mills are running three to four hours overtime. New yarn-mills are being built at Fall River. A number of small strikes are constantly occurring among the spinners and weavers of the East. Quite a number of New England manufacturers are putting money into small houses for their employees.

## POWDERY TO THE KNIGHTS.

### Patriotic and Timely Advice in Regard to Celebrating Independence Day.

To the Order wherever found, Greeting:

For several years the practice of holding demonstrations and celebrations on the Fourth of July has been dying out. The old and the middle-aged are forgetting that on the fourth day of July, 1776, a nation was born and a government was inaugurated which differed from the governments and nations of the earth, inasmuch as it was to be a nation and a government to be composed of the whole people, to be maintained and controlled by the whole people; and the intention was that those who served the people as public officers were to act for the whole people.

Even while the Declaration of Independence was being read, the struggle for liberty—for free speech, for a free people and a free country—as going on, and it continued until liberty throughout the length and breadth of the United Colonies was an established fact.

For years the citizens of the republic were accustomed to meet on each succeeding Fourth of July and celebrate the event which proclaimed a nation born. For years the doings of those who erected the proud structure on which our Government rests were told and retold in song and story.

Each Fourth of July saw the citizens of the republic gathered together under one—and only one—flag, on the village green or the city square, and amid the booming of cannon and beating of drums, awakened memories of the "days that tried men's souls."

The speaker of the day told how the power of a king gave way at the command of the people. Or, if no speaker could be had, one of the celebrants read to the assembled multitude the Declaration of Independence.

Old men among us can recall such incidents as these, but they are fast forgetting how it was done or what it was, and the young people are not taught to respect or celebrate the day.

Such a condition of affairs is wrong and unpatriotic.

There is one portion of our country's population that should never cease to remember that they, above all others, should celebrate the fourth day of July and keep alive the memories which it recalls. Those who gain large fortunes, those who acquire large tracts of land in this country, and who own blocks of buildings in our cities, are not the ones who celebrate, or care to celebrate, that day which gave to the world a nation whose strength lay in her common people. It belongs, therefore, to the ones who have not gained the most and fared the best under our Government, to the common people, to kindle once more and keep forever alive the memories of the struggle which declared the rights of the people, and the entrance of the sovereign in homespun—which discarded and spat upon the scepter of a monarch and honored and exalted the hammer and plow-handle of the man of toil.

Two classes, representing diverse feelings and interests, would have the common people forget that we have a country or a flag. The monopoly of the land and the monopoly of the American Liberty or institutions. The former, having accumulated an immense fortune, would hail with delight a king and a strong government, and is hopeful of a change in that direction. The latter has either lost hope in our institutions or else knows nothing about them or their history, and would destroy both the good and the bad to make way for the rule of nobody and nothing.

Monopoly and anarchy are twin evils. The latter, by attempting to overturn all law and order because some of our laws are not properly administered, would give to the former the pretext for the establishment of a strong Government. Monarchy before anarchy! would then be the cry. The watchword of the people should be: *Let the people, monopoly nor anarchy shall rule in this country, both must go.* Men who labor by hand or brain make up two-thirds of our voting population. Two-thirds of the voters can, if they are honest, patriotic, and vigilant, vote good men into office, and good men, if properly watched and assisted by the people, will make and enforce good laws. It follows that if there is anything wrong in the affairs of State or nation, we, the people, are to blame, and we have no right to grumble or threaten to break up the Government because of our own neglect. What, then, is our duty? What is the duty of the Knights of Labor in particular? It is to study the principles on which our Government is based and teach others what they are. We are to recommend that on next Fourth of July the members of the order, where there is an assembly in existence, hold demonstrations and celebrations in honor of the birth of a people's government.

If other societies intend to celebrate, the Knights can join in; if no other society will celebrate, then the Knights should celebrate by all means. In the localities where a people demonstration would cause some liberty-hating employer to discharge his workmen, I would advise that no risks be taken. Join in with other citizens in getting up celebrations. Secure a speaker to deliver a short address. If no speaker can be had, secure a good reader to read the Declaration of American independence. In the time of march and on your stands and public places use only one flag—the stars and stripes. Show to the world that no matter where the Knight of Labor citizen was born he respects and honors the United States flag. Show to the world that we are determined to find out what is wrong in our system of government, and that we are equally as determined to right such wrongs as may exist, by peaceful, legitimate means.

I desire, also, that the question of the restoration of the people's lands to the care of the people be discussed. Pass resolutions declaring that the holding of from fifty to sixty millions of acres of the public domain by aliens is sinful and un-American. Go further, and demand that the alien landholder shall let go his hold.

Pass resolutions declaring that every acre of land acquired by fraud, perjury, or chicanery, is an acre stolen, and demand that the thief be required to make restitution to the people.

Pass resolutions never to take your eyes off the land until one good, plain, simple, honest law shall govern the holding of land, whether the holder be rich or poor, individual or corporation. In the time of march and on your stands and public places use only one flag—the stars and stripes. Show to the world that no matter where the Knight of Labor citizen was born he respects and honors the United States flag. Show to the world that we are determined to find out what is wrong in our system of government, and that we are equally as determined to right such wrongs as may exist, by peaceful, legitimate means.

This is no political question; it is a national, a patriotic question, and must be understood. Do not fear the taunts or ridicule of any man or set of men. Let those who feel so disposed call our demonstrations "spread-eagleism" or "Yankee-Doodleism," if they choose. Give them to understand that we are in earnest, and that we prefer spread-eagleism to indifference. Let it be understood that we are determined that the wings of the eagle shall hereafter spread over a nation of free men and women who own the land we live in; that the wings of the eagle shall no longer spread over a single acre of land owned or controlled by an alien landlord or native roger.

Do not forget to celebrate in a becoming, dignified manner the one hundred and eleventh birthday of American independence, especially as this is the centennial anniversary of the formation of the Constitution under which we now live.

T. V. POWDERLY,  
General Master Workman.

## PITH AND POINT.

He does a driving business—The cabman.

LEGAL-TENDER—A lawyer's clerk.—*Pretzel's Weekly*.

"GARMENTS without buttons" are advertised. Evidently the cast-off clothing of bachelors who don't know how to handle thread and needle.

"JOSEPHINE," said a lady to her servant, "you have cracked another cup, I see." "Yes, madam, and luckily it just makes out the dozen; it was the only whole one left out of the lot."

We learn from a scientific journal that "all modern high explosives are now almost universally exploded by the agency of electricity." There is one notable exception. Coal oil is still exploded by the agency of the hired girl and a cook-stove.—*Jersey City Journal*.

A book published recently is entitled, "How to Become a Public Speaker." Books of this kind are not greatly needed in this age. There are enough of public speakers. What the times demand is a book entitled, "How to Prevent Public Speakers from Speaking."—*Boston Courier*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Morning Journal* thinks that there is something in the American air that inclines people to chew. Men chew tobacco and women chew gum. It is probably because America is a free country where people do pretty much as they please.—*Boston Courier*.

"AND what does your costume represent?" said Chauncey DePew to a young lady at a fancy ball, whose dress began too late and ended too soon. "O! This is an idea of my own, you know. I am the New York Central." "So I see. The Fast Limited, at the lowest Cut Rates, I imagine," replied the wit.—*Town Topics*.

AMATEUR TENOR (who has been abroad)—Ah! my man, you are an eye doctor, I understand. Oculist—I am an oculist, sir. "Yes; well, what I want to know is whether there is any way to prevent the eyes from filling with water while singing." "None that I know of except to steel your heart against the sufferings of the audience."

MISS ETHEL—Have you seen the new American book of heraldry? Miss Blanche—No; have you? "Not yet, but I have sent for it; you ought to get one, too, and see if your name is in." "That would only be a waste of money; I know it is in. It is in every book." "Is it?" "Yes; my name is Smith, you know."—*Omaha World*.

CATHARINE OWENS has published a book called "Ten Dollars Enough." She may think so now; but by the time she gets all the jet trimming and overskirt, she will find that about \$10 more is necessary, not including the dressmaker's bill. Ten dollars is enough for the material, but the trimming and the making cost like sixty.

"AND so your dear Uncle David is dead? Was he sick long?" "Not a great while, but he was a great sufferer. Everything, however, was done for him that was possible." "Then of course you are all satisfied with his medical treatment?" "O, yes; that is to say, all of us except cousin John. Uncle David didn't leave John anything but the family Bible."—*Boston Transcript*.

An old tramp who had agreed to saw wood for half an hour for his breakfast from a Baltimore woman, quit at the seventh stick and said: "Madam, I have struck for more breakfast and less wood; are you willing to arbitrate?" "Certainly," she replied, and she left the case in the hands of her bulldog, who can the tramp half a mile and decided that a lockout was inevitable.

## Our Farm Animals.

The revised census of live stock from the beginning of 1877 shows that we have in the United States and Territories 12,496,774 horses valued at \$901,685,755, an average of \$72.15 each; mules, 2,117,141, valued at \$167,057,538, averaging \$78.91. Of milch cows we have 14,522,083, worth \$378,789,589, an average of \$26.08 each. Of oxen and other cattle there are 33,511,750, of a value of \$638,137,926, or worth \$19.78 each, a total of 48,033,833 head, worth \$1,042,927,515. Of sheep there are 44,759,314, worth \$89,872,839, or \$2.01 each. Hogs foot up 44,612,839 head, valued at \$200,034,291, or \$4.48 each. The sum total of the live stock of the country may therefore be estimated at a gross value of \$2,401,586,938 for everything, old and young.

An interesting fact in this connection is the low average value of all the animals enumerated as compared with the value of those well-bred. There is still great room for improvement, notwithstanding the number of highly-bred animals of all kinds in the country and the yearly importations of pure and thoroughbred stock. Another curious fact is that the average mule is worth more money than the average horse, including the better bred. The average horse is worth nearly three times as much as the average milch cow, and nearly four times as much as all other cattle averaged, the average for the horse being that of all ages.

Another important and significant fact is that values of farm animals, as a rule, are less in the Southern than in the Northern States, and as a matter of course somewhat less in the Western than in the Eastern States. The reason for this is that transportation must be added between the West and the East. Since the South does not produce nearly all the beef, mutton, and pork it consumes why should prices be so low there? There is but one answer. The South is not paying the attention necessary in the breeding and the feeding of what live-stock may be able to be carried there.



**Clear the Way**  
Without loss of time, when the intestinal canal is blocked up by reason of constipation, chronic or temporary. It should be borne in mind that this ailment is prone to become lasting and obstinate, and breed other and worse complaints. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the precise remedy to remove the obstruction effectually, but without drenching or weakening the blocked bowels, a consequence always to be apprehended from the use of violent laxatives, which are among the most pernicious of the cheap nostrums swallowed by the credulous and misinformed. The flat of experience, and of the medical fraternity, sanctions the claims of this standard aperient. Not only as a source of relief and permanent regularity to the bowels, liver, and stomach, but as a means of remedying and preventing kidney and bladder troubles and fever and ague, it is without a peer.

**The Butchery of Seals.**  
With regard to the cruelties so often spoken of in connection with seal-killing, nothing, Capt. Gray states, could exceed the atrocities common some years ago, and the sight of the infant seals, often shockingly wounded, deprived of the mother seals which gave them their sustenance was piteous in the extreme. Since the close time was instituted, however, the young seals are old enough to be killed for their skins, and there are no such harrowing sights to be seen on the ice as was formerly the case, because, in fact, young and old are slaughtered together—"every mortal thing, in short, is cleaned off the ice."

As soon as the ships have got into the center of a pack of seals all hands are sent over the ice at break of day, each armed with a butcher's knife and steel, a seal-club, and what is known among the sailors as a "Lowrie tow"—a rope about five fathoms long, so called from the name Lowrie (or Lawrence)—common among the Shetlanders. The men immediately scatter themselves over the ice and kill the first young seals they find, fench them, leaving the blubber adhering to the skins, and then, attaching them to the "Lowrie tow," drag them to the ship. This goes on from day to day, from daylight to dark, as long as there are any seals to kill. The ship is then put into as snug quarters as she can get among the ice, and all hands are employed from morning to night separating the blubber from the skin. The skins are salted away by themselves and the blubber is put into the ship's tanks and sealed up for the voyage, to be boiled into oil on reaching home.

Since steam was introduced, however, a vessel can follow the seals and go as fast as they do. The seals, in fact, are allowed no rest on the ice, and so hard have they been persecuted that they have chanced their dispositions and will hardly take the ice at all. "We will see them sometimes standing up on the ice like men, looking at the ships coming up, when we require a powerful telescope to see them. Twenty years ago it was no uncommon thing for the seven harpooners belonging to a ship to shoot 1,000 old seals in a single day; now it is a very rare thing indeed for a ship to get 1,000 in a whole season."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

**A VETERAN.** Mr. George McKona, Ashburnham, Mass., writes: "While suffering with chronic rheumatism (result of Andersonville), I used St. Jacobs Oil, which gave immediate relief." Sold by druggists and dealers.

**An Excess of Politeness.**  
A correspondent of the Philadelphia Record tells how a polite physician says good-afternoon to a Mexican senora who thinks she is ill enough to have his professional advice. Here is the dialogue:

"Madam! (this by the bedside) I am at your service."  
"Mil gracias, Senor Doctor."  
"Madame! (this at the foot of the bed) know me for your most humble servant."  
"Good-morning, Senor Doctor, amiguito."  
"Madame! (here he stoops beside a table) I kiss your feet."  
"Senor Doctor, I kiss your hand."  
"Madame! (this near the door) my poor house and all in it, myself, though useless, and all that I have are yours."  
"Mil gracias, Senor Doctor."  
He turns around and opens the door, again turning as he does so, saying, "Adios, madame! Your most humble servant."  
"Adios, Doctor, amiguito."  
He goes out, partly closes the door, but reopens it to put in his head and fire a parting shot:  
"Adios, madame! at your service."

**CARL OTTO SCHOENRICH,** Captain Oriole Yacht Club, Baltimore, Md., writes: "The club, during practice cruise, used St. Jacobs Oil, and it cured several cases of sprains and bruises." Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

**Correcting an Awkward Mistake.**

An agent for a patent hay-loader called on a Dakota man and said: "I have a machine here that doesn't amount to much, but it looks mighty slick. They tell me that you are the leading citizen of the community, and if I can get your indorsement I think I can sell dozens of them, even if they don't amount to much. I'll give you \$2 to sign this paper saying it is a good thing. Will you do it?"  
"Sir, perhaps you weren't aware that I am a member of the Legislature!"  
"I beg your pardon—no, sir, I wasn't. If that's the case I'll make it a fifty."  
"All right. Give me the paper and fork over the money."—*Dakota Bell.*

A LAWS party is pleasant enough until it begins to rain. Then it becomes a forlorn party.  
\*\*\* Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistula. Pamphlet of particulars 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

**A Sad Case of Poisoning**  
Is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, scrofulous affections, sick headaches, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause, and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved it self so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

**HABIT** is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter it does not change it "a bit." If you take off another, you have a "bit" left. If you take off another, the whole of "it" remains. If you remove another, it is not "it" totally used up; all of which goes to show that if you wish to be rid of a bad habit you must throw it off altogether.

WHAT can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitied if they try to cure themselves and fail. But if they get Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

THEY are trying to suppress the whip factories on the ground that they deal in lickers.

EVERY one is perfectly satisfied who uses Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

It is odd that the wages of sin remain just the same as they were when the hours were shorter.

THE bowels may be regulated, and the stomach strengthened, with Ayo's Pills.

THE author of the saying that "you must always take a man as you find him," was a policeman.

**Locate**  
In a Live Town. Cash bonus paid to all kinds of manufacturing enterprises. Live men in all kinds of businesses wanted. Address BANK OF VALLEY, Valley, Douglas Co., Nebraska.

**A Husband's Greatest Blessing.**  
Is a strong, healthy, vigorous wife, with a clear, handsome complexion. These can all be acquired by using Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

EVERY town of 700 or more inhabitants can support a local newspaper, and should have one. Full particulars regarding cost of material, how to run the paper, and make money out of it, will be furnished any one who will take the trouble to communicate with PRACTICAL PRINTER, Box 497, Chicago, Ill.

For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Hazard, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and for patients recovering from fever and other sickness it has no equal.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 10c.

## It Is Economy

To buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for in it you get more real value for the money than in any other medicine. A bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 Doses and lasts a month, while others will average to last not over a week, and the superior curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are also well known. Hence for economy, purity, strength and health buy Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"All I ask of any one is to try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and see its quick effect. It takes less time and quantity to show its effect than any other preparation I ever heard of. I would not be without it in the house." Mrs. C. A. M. HUBBARD, North Chili, N. Y.

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



**WIZARD OIL FOR PAIN**  
Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Catarrh, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Lambs Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Old Sores and All Aches and Pains.

The many testimonials received by us more than prove all we claim for this valuable remedy. It not only relieves the most severe pains, but it cures you. That's the idea!

Sold by Druggists. 50 cts. per Bottle. Address: WIZARD OIL COMPANY, CHICAGO.

**\$5 PENSIONS**  
Send for Pension Laws to U. S. Claim Agents F. J. GREGG & POWELL, Indianapolis, Ind.

**OLD CHRONIC PILES—WORST CASES.**  
Cured by measures mild, safe and certain. Write for references. M. GILL, M. D., 239 N. Clark St., Chicago.

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Abras mounted washable camera, fold up Tripod and complete outfit for making 25 Photographs for \$12. Best thing out. Descriptive circular free. Sample Photos, 10c. BAY STATE CAMERA CO., Boston, Mass.

**WARRIOR'S**  
DRESS STAYS! Soft, pliable and absolutely unbreakable. Standard quality, 15 cents per yard. For sale everywhere. Try it. WARREN FEATHERBONE COMPANY, Three Oaks, Mich.

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

A NOVEL and valuable application of photography has been made by the Century Company, combining the complete preservation of valuable copy against accidental loss or injury by fire or otherwise with the greatest convenience in storage and handling. Over 25,000 sheets of copy of a work on its way through the press, with interlineations, corrections and additions, have been photographed on a reduced scale of only 1 1/2 x 2 inches to the page, but easily legible upon magnification.

**ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM**  
A God-send is Ely's Cream Balm. I had catarrh for three years. My nose would bleed. I thought the sores would never heal. Ely's Cream Balm has cured me.—Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Portsmouth, N. H.  
A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts. at druggists; by mail, registered. 10 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

**RUPTURE**  
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD! CURES ALL PAINS  
Internal or External. 50c a Bottle. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.  
**DR. RADWAY'S PILLS**  
For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.  
Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

**DYSPEPSIA!**  
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach, and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract disease.

**RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,**  
A positive cure for Scrofula and all Blood and Skin Diseases.  
RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

## LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

**LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE.**  
Mrs. MARY A. McCLURE, Columbus, Kan., writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and female weakness. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription and Pellets. I used one bottle of the 'Prescription,' five of the 'Discovery,' and four of the 'Pellets.' My health began to improve under the use of your medicine, and my strength came back. My difficulties have all disappeared. I can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well; and when I began using the medicine I could scarcely walk across the room, most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I have a little baby girl eight months old. Although she is a little delicate in size and appearance, she is healthy. I give your remedies all the credit for curing me, as I took no other treatment after beginning their use. I am very grateful for your kindness, and thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

**LIVER DISEASE.**  
Mrs. L. V. WEBBER, of Yorkshire, Cataraugus Co., N. Y., writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a nervous pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

**Chronic Diarrhea Cured.**—D. LAZARUS, Esq., 275 and 277 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La., writes: "I used three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and it has cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

**INDIGESTION, BOILS, BLOTCHES.**  
Rev. F. ASBURY HOWELL, Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silverton, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and quivering. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little way, and do some light work."

**HIP-JOINT DISEASE.**  
Mrs. IDA M. STORR, of Amesbury, Ind., writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

**A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION.**  
Skin Disease.—The "Democrat and News," of Cambridge, Maryland, says: "Mrs. ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md., has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The disease appeared first in her feet, extended to the knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. After being treated by several physicians for year or two she commenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend and is now well and hearty. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine has saved her life and prolonged her days."  
Mr. T. A. AYRES, of East New Market, Dorchester County, Md., vouches for the above facts.

## CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

**GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY** cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting disease."

**Consumption.**—Mrs. EDWARD NEWTON, of Harrodsburgh, Ont., writes: "You will ever be praised by me for the remarkable cure in my case. I was so reduced that my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod Liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly have any curative power over consumption so far advanced. I tried the Cod Liver oil as a last resort, but I was so weak I could not keep it on my stomach. My husband, not feeling satisfied to give me up yet, though he had bought for me everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and to the surprise of everybody, am to-day doing my own work, and am entirely free from that terrible cough which harassed me night and day. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, and now feel so much better that I believe, with a continuation of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I will be restored to perfect health. I would say to those who are falling a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need but write me, enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

**Given Up to Die.**  
Ulcers Cured.—ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y. (P. O. Box 28), writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' is sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00."

**WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors,**  
No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

For a woman to say she does not use Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap, is to admit she is "behind the times." Nobody uses ordinary soap now they can get "Lenox."

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

**JONES**  
PAYS THE FREIGHT  
3 Ten Wagon Seals, Iron Lovers, Steel Beating, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for \$80.  
Every size Seal. For free price list mention this paper and address JOHN J. BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

**OAKLAWN**  
The Great Nursery of PERCHERON HORSES.  
200 Imported Brood Mares of Choicest Families.  
LARGE NUMBERS, All Ages, both Sexes, IN STOCK.  
300 to 400 IMPORTED ANNUALLY from France, all recorded with extended pedigrees in the Percheron Stud Books. The Percheron is the only draft breed of France possessing a stud book that has the support and endorsement of the French Government. Send for 120-page Catalogue, illustrations by Rosa Bonheur.  
M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

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

**ADVERTISERS** or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 43 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**  
Ingraving Toe-Nails cured without pain, without cutting. Sent by mail on receipt of \$1 by L. Tanner, Druggist, Plymouth, Vt. Reference, J. N. Bank, Plymouth.

**Miles P. Stearns & Co.**  
PENSIONS.  
Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

**CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS**  
The Original and Only Genuine.  
Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless imitations. Ladies, ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or imitate no one. Us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME FORWARDED. 3212 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

**HARTER'S IRON TONIC**  
THE ONLY TRUE  
Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER, cure ANEMIA and restore the HEART and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured! Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlarges the mind and supplies Brain Power. Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in Dr. HARTE'S IRON TONIC a safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—get Original and Best.  
Dr. HARTE'S LIVER PILLS.  
Cure Constipation, Liver Complaints and Bile Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.  
THE DR. HARTE MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**LADIES**  
safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—get Original and Best.  
Dr. HARTE'S LIVER PILLS.  
Cure Constipation, Liver Complaints and Bile Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.  
THE DR. HARTE MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

**GENERAL DEBILITY.**  
Mrs. PARMELIA BRUNDAGE, of 221 Lock Street, Lockport, N. Y., writes: "I was troubled with chills, nervous and general debility, with frequent sore throat, and my mouth was badly cankered. My liver was inactive, and I suffered much from dyspepsia. I am pleased to say that your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' have cured me of all these ailments and I cannot say enough in their praise. I must also say a word in reference to your 'Favorite Prescription,' as it has proven itself a most excellent medicine for weak females. It has been used in my family with excellent results."

**Dyspepsia.**—JAMES L. COLBY, Esq., of Uxbridge, Houston Co., Minn., writes: "I was troubled with indigestion, and would eat heartily and grow poor at the same time. I experienced heartburn, sour stomach, and many other disagreeable symptoms common to that disorder. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and am, in fact, healthier than I have been for five years. I weigh one hundred and seventy-five and one-half pounds, and have done as much work the past summer as I have ever done in the same length of time in my life. I never took a medicine that seemed to tone up the muscles and invigorate the whole system equal to your 'Discovery' and 'Pellets.'"

**Dyspepsia.**—THERESA A. CASS, of Springfield, Mo., writes: "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

**Chills and Fever.**—Rev. H. E. MOSLEY, Montmorency, S. C., writes: "Last August I thought I would die with chills and fever. I took your 'Discovery' and it stopped them in a very short time."

and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

**SKIN DISEASE.**—The "Democrat and News," of Cambridge, Maryland, says: "Mrs. ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md., has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The disease appeared first in her feet, extended to the knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. After being treated by several physicians for year or two she commenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend and is now well and hearty. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine has saved her life and prolonged her days."  
Mr. T. A. AYRES, of East New Market, Dorchester County, Md., vouches for the above facts.

**Consumption and Heart Disease.**—"I also wish to thank you for the remarkable cure you have effected in my case. For three years I had suffered from that terrible disease, consumption, and heart disease. Before consulting you I had wasted away to a skeleton; could not sleep nor rest, and many times wished to die to be out of my misery. I then consulted you, and you told me you had hopes of curing me, but it would take time. I took five months' treatment in all. The first two months I was almost discouraged; could not pick up any favorable symptoms. But the third month I began to pick up in flesh and strength. I cannot now recall how, step by step, the signs and realities of returning health gradually but surely developed themselves. To-day I tip the scales at one hundred and sixty, and am well and strong."  
Our principal reliance in curing Mr. Down's terrible disease was the "Golden Medical Discovery."

**WASTED TO A SKELETON.**  
JOSEPH P. McFARLAND, Esq., Athens, La., writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

**BLEEDING FROM LUNGS.**  
JOSEPH P. McFARLAND, Esq., Athens, La., writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

**Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists.** Price \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00.

**WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors,**  
No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

**Electric Shorthand**  
The Briefest and Simplest System. Comprehends every system. Average time required, 10 days. Send for circular. Giff's School, 25 N. Clark St., Chicago. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

**WOMEN'S HEALTH**  
GIRLS WHO FALL ILL  
Best Couch Syrup. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all Lung Affections. Sold by Druggists.

**C. N. U.** No. 23-27  
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



# Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church—Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday School 3:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday at 7:30.

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Young People's meeting at 6:30. Rev. Thomas Walker Jones, Pastor. Rev. J. J. Anderson will occupy the pulpit in the morning and Rev. Dr. Chas. Scott, D. D., in the evening. Congregational singing. Opening anthems by the choir. Weekly praise and prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "The humanity of Christ;" Afternoon, Preparatory sermon. In the evening preaching in English by the pastor.

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. Sunday School at 3:45. Wednesday evening explanation of the Bible.

Holland Christian Ref. Church.—Rev. E. Van Der Vries, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m. 2:00 and 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. H. D. Jordan, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Class-meeting at close of morning service, and at 7 p. m. Teachers meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. All the seats are free. Subjects: Morning, "The tempestuous sea;" Evening, "A True Revival."

Grace Episcopal Church—Rev. George S. Ayres, Rector. Divine Service every alternate Sunday, 1st, 3rd and 5th. Morning Service at 10:30; Evening Service at 7:30; Sunday School at 12 m. Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m., and Children's Service at 8:15 p. m. on the first Sunday of each month. All are invited to attend. Subjects: Morning, "The Holy Trinity;" Evening, "Thoughts upon the church's season."

## An Indignant Poet.

T. Buchanan Read, the dead poet, a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, was in London in the summer of 1861, and was invited to meet Tennyson at the house of a common friend. He went with eagerness and enthusiasm to see the illustrious singer, who figured in his mind as the striking, handsome, noble-looking creature whose portrait, taken in his younger days, is so familiar. An introduction revealed a very dissimilar person, a thin-faced, fussy man, with scant hair, blue glasses, and round shoulders—the reverse of his ideal.

Immediately the Briton broke out with: "I wish to say, Mr. Read, that I have in the past had a liking for your country; but, as it is now plainly going to the dogs, I feel bound to tell you that you must not look for sympathy or aid from us Englishmen."

Very properly nettled at such unpardonable rudeness, Read replied, with heat: "Do not disturb yourself, Mr. Tennyson, about our country. We don't care a — either for you or your aid and sympathy. It is not worth having under any circumstances. We propose to fight this thing out ourselves, regardless of Europe. John Bull and his noble family can go to — for all us. We Americans are not going that way just at present."

This insolent response, as Read himself said, instead of offending the elder poet, seemed to have a mollifying effect. "After that," to use his own words, "Tennyson treated me quite decently, and spoke very kindly of America and Americans. If I had allowed his effrontery to pass in silence, he would have had no respect for me. The only way to get on with Englishmen who bully you is to bully them in turn."—London letter.

## Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial bottles free at Yates & Kane's, Holland, and A. De Kruij's Drug Store, Zeeland.

Children with weak eyes, sore ears, or any form of scrofula, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by Yates & Kane.

A Nasal Injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents.

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

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

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

That taint of scrofula in your blood can be wholly eradicated by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Kremers & Bange, Druggists, Holland, Mich. 6-0mcs

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

## A Toilet Luxury

In every respect, Ayer's Hair Vigor never fails to restore the youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It also prevents the hair from falling, eradicates dandruff, and stimulates weak hair to a vigorous growth.

Five years ago, my hair, which was quite gray, commenced falling, and, in spite of cutting, and various preparations faithfully applied, became thinner every day. I was finally persuaded to try Ayer's Hair Vigor. Two bottles of this remedy not only stopped the hair from falling, but also restored its original color, and stimulated a new growth. — Eli F. Doane, Machias, Me.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, whether in the form of Pimples or Boils, indicate impurities in the blood, and should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

For the radical cure of Pimples, Boils, and Carbuncles, I know of no remedy equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. — G. H. Davies, Pawtucketville, Lowell, Mass.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

## Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic RAILWAY.

"THE SOO-MACKINAW SHORT LINE."

Only Direct Route to Marquette and the Iron and Copper Regions of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

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

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

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

## Van Duren Bros.

DEALERS IN

## BOOTS, SHOES,

ETC., ETC.,

Always have a large assortment of Goods on hand.

## We make a Specialty of Custom Work.

## -REPAIRING-

Neatly and promptly executed.

VAN DUREN BROS.

Three doors east of Post-office.

Holland, Mich., April 13, 1887. 18-1f.

## JAS. HUNTLEY, BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings, finished and completed.

## Planing and Re-sawing

done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, etc. made and furnished.

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

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.

## NEXT!!

—AT—

BILLY'S TONSORIAL PARLORS

you can get a

A Good Clean Shave.

A Scientific Haircut or

Invigorating Shampoo

at any time.

HAIRDRESSING A SPECIALTY.

Ladies hair cleaned and dressed in the latest fashion.

FIRST-CLASS TOILET WATER FOR SALE

W. BAUMGARTEL.

HOLLAND Mich., March 19 1885.

THE FINEST

## Boots and Shoes

—AT—

## E. HEROLD'S.

Honest Goods

—AT—

## Honest Prices.

## BEST \$3.00 SHOE

in the city, always on hand.

I have the Celebrated

## GRAY BROS.' SHOE

for Ladies. Call and see them.

Repairing promptly and neatly done.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 20, 1886.

## J. FLIEMAN

Manufactures and sells the

## BEST WAGONS

## AND BUGGIES.

I have recently commenced the manufacture of

## Platform, Combination & Express Wagons,

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

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

I also manufacture

## Ox Yokes

and have them constantly on hand.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Furs.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich. Jan. 13, 1887.

## J. H. Nibbelink,

Proprietor of Ninth Street

## Livery, Sale, and Feed

## STABLE,

I have added to my business that of

## UNDERTAKING

and keep constantly on hand

## CASKETS, COFFINS, ETC.

Good Horses and Carriages of all kinds and a first-class Hearse for funerals can be obtained at my place of business.

Attention and courteous treatment can be relied upon.

Thankful for past favors I ask a continuance of same.

J. H. NIBBELINK.

Holland, Mich., January 30, 1887.

## Come and See

The best place to buy

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

For Men, Boys, and Children,

—ALSO—

## HATS and CAPS,

—AND—

## Gents' Furnishing Goods

--IS AT--

## JONKMAN & DYKEMA'S,

Second door east of Post-office.

Holland, Mich., April 13, 1887. 11-1y.

## Ladies Attention!

## -SPRING OPENING-

## New Firm!

New Goods!

New Prices!

Having opened the store of E. F. Metz & Co., we are now prepared to furnish the ladies of Holland and vicinity with all the latest styles and novelties in

## Millinery Goods.

We have in our employ a first-class trimmer and will dispose of our goods at moderate prices.

## WERKMAN'S MILLINERY STORE.

Holland, Mich., March 17, 1887.

## 5000 Agents Wanted! Double Quick! to Sell

## JOE HOWARD'S BEECHER

## LIFE OF

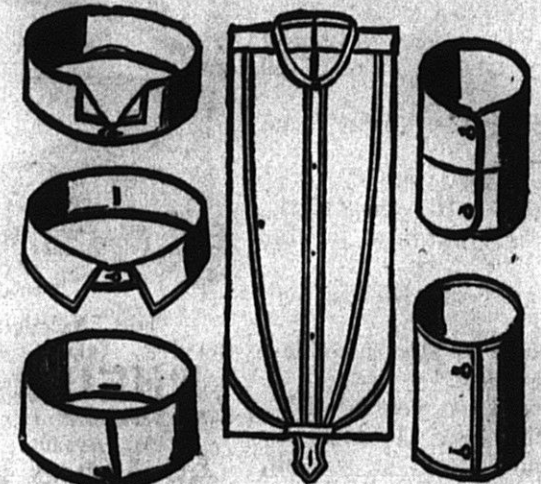
Infinitely the most valuable because coming so closely from the family circle and by a master hand engaged in a "Labor of Love." Richly illustrated, —Steel Portrait, &c. Will sell immensely. Millions want this standard Life of the greatest Preacher and Orator of the age. Quick is the word. Territory in great demand. Send for circulars and 50 cents for outfit to A. W. MILLS, Pub., Tecumseh, Mich.

Pub., Tecumseh, Mich.

## BRUSSE BROS.,

## TAILORS AND HATTERS.

Dealers in Fine Furnishing Goods,



Have moved their stock one door east and have opened up a

full line of **HATS** at all prices,

and in the latest styles.

## Furnishing Goods of every Description.

Full Stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, for Fine

Tailoring trade.

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G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Holland, Mich., May 5, 1887.

## Chancery sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—

The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa.—In Chancery.

GILLIS WABEKE, Complainant.

DERK VAN MAURIK, WILLEMINA VAN MAURIK and ABELM. GIBBS, Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree made in this cause, November 19th, 1886, I shall sell at public auction at the front door of the court house of said county in the city of Grand Haven, in said county on the **Twentieth Day of June, A. D. 1887**, at one o'clock p. m. all of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the Township of Olive, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: All of the east half, and the east half of the west half (E & E 1/2 of section No. thirty-four (34) in Town No. six (6) north of range No. sixteen (16) west, containing in all one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land be the same more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated, May 6, 1887.

AREND VISSCHER,

Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.

GERRIT J. DIKEMA, Solicitor for Complainant.

14-7t

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