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Holland City News, Volume 15, Number 20: June 19, 1886

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Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 15, Number 20: June 19, 1886" (1886). *Holland City News: 1886*. 25.

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WHOLE NO. 721.

The program for Thursday evening, as mapped out by the Executive Committee, consists of a reception at Macatawa and Ball. Squire's Orchestra, of Grand Rapids, has been engaged to furnish music for the occasion. The party will remain overnight here and enjoy the ozone and the fragrance from the wooded and the flower-bedecked hills, and valleys and on Friday morning will be given a view of the most popular and beautiful resort in Western Michigan. The party will take the steamer Macatawa and be given a ride up the Bay and will arrive in this city about noon. A good dinner will be prepared for them here after which they will take carriages and be escorted about our beautiful and thriving city, view our manufacturing, college and schools, and will then separate for their homes.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

JOHN KELLY's will has been filed in the Surrogate's office at New York. In it he bequeaths all his personal and real estate absolutely to his wife, and appoints her guardian of the persons and estates of his children. At Niagara Falls Hiram B. Wadsworth, of Holly, N. Y., committed suicide by jumping into the rapids from Goat Island bridge. He was carried over the Falls.

THE Synod of the Reformed Church, in session at New Brunswick, N. J., declared in favor of temperance, but voted down a resolution trying to put it on record as in favor of prohibition. The Court House, Mansion House, and several business structures at Litchfield, Conn., were burned, entailing a loss of \$200,000, with insurance of \$100,000.

T. T. HENDRICKSEN, Catholic Bishop of Rhode Island, died in his arm-chair at Providence from paralysis of the lungs. Over two hundred New York grocers have sailed for Europe on an extended excursion.

THE WEST.

AN alleged attempt to procure by bribery the escape of the notorious Maxwell from the St. Louis jail is reported. The Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railway was sold under a foreclosure decree at New Albany, Ind., to a committee representing the bondholders, for \$760,000, subject to a \$927,000 lien. A Chicago telegram says: "The latest new thing in cereal product is oil from corn. A sample of the article was exhibited on 'Change in this city yesterday. It is claimed to be good for all the purposes of the cotton-seed oil—which means that it can be used in the soap factory as well as the cuisine, and that its cost when made on a large scale will be but about four cents per pound. Previous to this the only kind of oil obtained from corn was an incident of the whisky manufacture, and called 'fusel,' which other people besides the total abstainers regard as injurious to the human frame."

A DISPATCH from the Apache country states that the trail of five Indians was recently discovered within three hundred yards of Fort Huachuca, and that veteran officers of the army are in favor of using bloodhounds to catch the fiends of the border.

A CYCLONE at Hunter, D. T., blew a farm-house to pieces. One man inside was killed outright and several others were seriously injured. The Germania Hotel, at Crookston, Minn., was blown down and eight persons were injured, though but one seriously. Captain Francis Jeffrey Dickens, son of the famous English novelist, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart while dining with friends at Moline, Ill. He was 41 years old. A disastrous fire visited Muscatine, Iowa. The total loss was \$200,000, most of it being sustained by the Muscatine Lumber Company. The Mower County National Bank, at Austin, Minn., suspended, the liabilities being about \$90,000.

WASHINGTON.

FREDERICK ELLISON, of Indiana, recently appointed United States consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted. Mr. Ellison explains his action by saying he has understood that Asuncion is a very unhealthy place, and that he would probably not live over two or three weeks if he went there.

THE Secretary of State recently received a cable message from Minister Cox, at Constantinople, saying that the Sultan of Turkey desired to send a wedding present to Mrs. Cleveland, and asking that it be received. The President, while appreciating the motives of the Sultan, felt that its acceptance would be in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution, and accordingly telegraphed his declination of the proposed compliment.

THE Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture estimates the winter wheat crop at 11,000,000 bushels, or forty per cent. of a five years' average. Near New Straitsville, Ohio, United States officials made a descent upon a suspected house and captured two expert counterfeiters, with their dies and tools, and one hundred bogus dollars that had just been finished. The prisoners are J. A. Brown, aged 76, and George Miller, 45 years of age.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and wife have arranged for a tour of the lakes during the summer in a steamer tendered them at Buffalo. They will start after the adjournment of Congress, and the promise is that Chicago will be among the places visited.

President Cleveland has accepted the Honorary Presidency of the American Exhibition in London. He will open the exhibition from the White House, and start the machinery by the telegraph and lines and the cable. A committee of over one thousand prominent men in Great Britain has been selected to give a hearty welcome to the American exhibitors.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of Oregon have elected the Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Judge of the Supreme Court. The Republicans carried the Congressional and State Convention. The Maine Republican State Convention, at Lewiston, was attended by over fourteen hundred delegates. Hon. J. R. Bodwell, of Hallowell, was nominated for Governor. The resolutions proclaim confidence in the Republican party; condemn free trade and revision of the tariff for depriving all Maine productions of protection; condemn the proposal of the Democrats to surrender free markets to Canadian fishermen; thank the Maine delegation in Congress for opposing the river and harbor bill; declare that labor and capital must be in harmony to insure success, and favor not more than ten hours' labor; declare against employing youths regularly in factories; commend revision

of the prison-labor system so as not to compete with honest callings; indorse the prohibition law and civil service; declare that soldiers and sailors should not have pensions withheld, and that soldiers' widows should be pensioned; declare that the national domain should only be conveyed to citizens; call on patriotic citizens to "resist the late efforts in Southern States to awaken the bloody memories of the rebellion;" and declare that home-rule should receive the approval of the friends of free government.

EX-GOV. GARCELON has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second Maine District. The Ohio Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Toledo, August 8. The State Agricultural Association of Arkansas met at Little Rock and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, John G. Fletcher, who was the Democratic candidate two years ago; Secretary of State, George Thornburg; Attorney General, W. P. Grace; Land Commissioner, A. G. Jarman; Auditor, E. T. McConnell. Of the nominees only three are qualified for membership of the association, which was organized as an agricultural non-political order.

SENATOR HEARST, of California, believes that if the popular pressure becomes great, President Cleveland will be a candidate for a second term. Thomas Seay was nominated by the Alabama Democrats for governor. President Cleveland's administration was indorsed. Arkansas Republicans will meet in convention July 22 to consider the propriety of nominating a State ticket.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE jury in the case of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company against the thirteen ex-employees active in the late Southwestern railroad strike returned a verdict of not guilty, at St. Louis. The men were indicted on seven charges, but were tried only on four, and the railroad company will demand another trial upon the remaining three, which include inciting to riot, impeding interstate traffic, and trespass. The International Typographical Union, to whose treasury \$10,000 was donated in Philadelphia by George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, has resolved to commemorate the birthdays of those gentlemen for the next five years by soliciting contributions to the fund from every union printer, in the hope of raising \$50,000 to erect a permanent hall.

IT transpires that General Master Workman Powderly, K. of L., offered his resignation at Cleveland, but the convention would not receive it. He was also proffered a large increase of salary, but declined to accept the advance. H. D. Davis, Local Master Workman K. of L., was convicted at Union, Mo., of obstructing the track during the railroad strike, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

THE business failures occurring throughout the country during last week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 180, and for Canada 29, or a total of 209 failures, as compared with a total of 187 the previous week and 181 the week before that.

THE Central Labor Union of New York City, said to be the most powerful executive body in the ranks of organized labor, has gone to pieces. The delegates to the national convention of telegraphers, in session at St. Louis, resolved to join the Knights of Labor.

BEFORE the adjournment of the International Typographical Union, at Pittsburgh, the special committee on the question of the Union joining the Knights of Labor presented a long report, which was adopted. The report, after complimenting the Knights of Labor in the highest terms, and pledging them support, demands, first, that the Knights of Labor will not attempt to dictate the course of action of distinctive trades; second, that they will not cover with the shield of the order any man who has been found unworthy to mingle with the members of the Union as a fellow-craftsman in good standing. The report of the special committee on the use of stereotype plate matter was approved. The report recommends that the executive council endeavor to unionize all firms manufacturing plates, and that all non-union firms be published; that the local unions be required to interdict the use of plates where a reduction of the working force will ensue; newspapers must be prohibited from using news plates manufactured in non-union offices, or else be declared unfair; no subordinate union can take any action regarding the use of plates without the consent of the executive council.

GENERAL.

COLONEL RICHARD M. HOE, of New York, died suddenly at Florence, Italy. Mr. Hoe had gone abroad for rest and pleasure, in company with his wife and daughter, and was apparently in his usual good health when suddenly stricken down with heart disease. Mr. Hoe was the senior member of the firm of R. Hoe & Co. His name is inseparably connected with the development of the printing press in this country.

THE Yardmasters' Mutual Benevolent Association held its annual convention at St. Paul, President Campbell, of Derry, Pa., in the chair. The Prison Chaplains' Association of the United States held its first annual meeting at Indianapolis. The Western Union Telegraph Company, in passing its quarterly dividend, reports the payment of heavy judgments, and of taxes levied by the State of New York on the entire capital stock.

THE Washington crop report for June shows that the condition of spring wheat is 98 per cent., against 97 per cent. a year ago, with practically the same acreage as then. Winter wheat is stated to be from an average to a high crop in those States which produce the largest quantities in normal years, but its condition is 2 per cent. lower than a month ago, being now given as 92.7 per cent. The statistician says that the prospect is still good for a little more than twelve bushels to the acre, which statement is understood to apply to the whole crop. This yield would give, approximately, about 300,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, or a total of 460,000,000 bushels of both kinds.

It is stated that the torpedo experiments at the Pensacola naval drill demonstrated

that the spar torpedoes, as at present used, are worse than useless.

THE Chicago Tribune, in its weekly review of the business situation, says:

General business is rather dull, but not much more so than is usual at this time of the year, and is scarcely so bad as might have been expected to follow the lassitude caused by the labor troubles. The loss of the recent advance in wheat has somewhat checked preparations for increased mercantile dealings with that country, but oats are strong, and corn and hogs comparatively steady, so that the buying ability of the farmer may be a fair one after all. A great deal more is thought than has been written about the effect of the railroad extensions on the world of trade. It is said that contracts are out for railroad building, the total of which is placed by some as high as \$75,000,000. If it be only half that, the circulation of so much money, most of it in the labor market, could not but prove a decided stimulus to many branches of industry, in which the merchant would have his full share; and the carrying of the material on good rates of freight would give a large augment to the earnings of the lines directly interested. Steel rails were active and firm last week, with \$34 bid for lots of 10,000 tons a few days ago, and rumors that an order had been sold to arrive from England. But the demand for manufactured iron does not improve, and is not expected to do so for the next two months. In dry goods and clothing there is a fair volume of trade, with no new features. The prospect in cotton goods is far from being a brilliant one, and the suspension of the Lewiston mills may be accepted as a sign that the demand has not kept pace with the supply.

FOREIGN.

THE Orangemen of Belfast wrecked nearly one hundred houses, burning two of the number. The police killed nine persons, among them a widow with two children. A great Socialist meeting, called for to protest against the Government prosecutions, was broken up at The Hague by the police. The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath has adopted a bill abrogating the right of trial by jury for two years in the cases of anarchists under indictment. The Chinese Government has been notified by the Government of South Australia that a tax of \$50 would be imposed on every Chinaman arriving in the colony. The latest reports from the famine in Corea are to the effect that five hundred persons starved to death in one city.

It is stated that a syndicate of European capitalists will probably buy the Sandwich Islands for \$10,000,000. The cholera continues to rage at Venice with unabated virulence, an average of twenty new cases and ten deaths occurring daily. Mr. Gladstone has asked the House of Commons to wind up its business as speedily as possible, so that Parliament might be dissolved.

PEOPLE have been shot by scores in the Belfast riots. The dispatches indicate a terrible state of affairs. Herbert Gladstone attributes the reign of terror to Lord Randolph Churchill's violent speeches. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is investigating the troubles. An Associated Press reporter who was an eye-witness of the rioting, tells what he saw on the last night of the reign of terror:

After their day's labor had ended thousands of workmen gathered in the vicinity of the Bowers Hill police station. They executed the police and cried out: "We will have ten lives for every one of the murdered." The county police were then withdrawn and some well-known local constables were sent to reason with the mob. The latter demanded the withdrawal of all the police. Archbishop Levey and several Presbyterian clergymen, after this, implored the mob to disperse. Their addresses proved altogether useless, and even while the clergymen were speaking the rioters kept up a desultory stone-throwing at the police. One stone struck a divine squarely in the face. The police fired twenty-four rounds of buckshot at the rioters, but the mob finally drove them away and smashed McCloskey's tavern to pieces, distributing the liquor to all who would drink or carry liquor away. Several of the rioters were wounded in this fight and left helpless in the street by their comrades, who, mad with liquor and excitement, rushed to the work of wreck and pillage. A number of other taverns were destroyed and all their stocks of wine, whisky and beer thrown out to the crowd in the streets, who drank it ravenously or carried it away in jugs and buckets. In the latter work scores of women and children were engaged all the time the rioting lasted. Toward midnight the mob, after having wrecked and looted all the taverns in the vicinity, returned to McCloskey's and set the house on fire. The glare attracted the police, who reformed and marched down there to put out the fire and save the town from a conflagration. They had to fight for every foot of the way they made. At times, when the flames flared high, the sight of the uniformed officers scattered among the mob, filling the street from house to house, each officer fighting on his own account and all in the same direction, every man shouting or cursing, the women and children at the windows shrieking and gesticulating, was terrible. Finally the police got together and carried on their battle with buckshot. This eventually scattered the mob.

THE British Parliament, it is given out, will be dissolved on the 24th inst., and writs for a new election will be issued immediately thereafter. Mr. Gladstone, in a manifesto to the electors of Mid-Lothian, states the issue to be whether Ireland shall be governed by coercion or allowed to manage her own affairs. He expresses the belief that Scotland will take warning by the deplorable riots in Belfast. The Nationalists now have eighty members of Parliament, and are entitled, he concedes, to claim that they speak the views of the Irish nation. It is rumored in diplomatic circles in Berlin that if the bill expelling the Orleans princes becomes a law in France serious trouble will result to that country. The Emperor of Russia has not yet received the French Ambassador, and it is said that he will not if the princes are expelled. F. H. Winston, the United States Minister to Russia, has procured concessions for the construction of important lines of railroad in the direction of the Afghan frontier. The Shah, as a guarantee, has granted a twenty-years' contract "to develop all the riches of Persia." Dr. Holmes continues to receive the highest honors that the English people can lavish upon a guest. Not since Longfellow's visit has any American received such testimony of affection and enthusiastic admiration. The railways of Great Britain are capitalized at an average valuation of \$212,400 per mile, while those of the United States are bonded and stocked for about \$60,000 per mile. At a factory in Berlin daily trials of electric street-cars are being made, and it is expected that they will soon be adopted by the Berlin companies. The Rev. Newman Hall has declared in favor of local government for Ireland.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

FLAMES swept away every house in Vancouver, B. C., causing a loss of \$100,000, burning up five people, and rendering three thousand homeless.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will meet all who desire to pay their respects at 1:30 p. m., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week. He requests that the remainder of the time be allowed him for the performance of official duty and the transaction of public business.

In a street-car at Kansas City, Mo., W. A. Carlisle, an attorney, shot Dr. Morrison Munford, proprietor of the Times, and also fired a second bullet, which inflicted a painful wound upon a young woman. Carlisle then jumped from the car and fired at the Doctor through the window, the bullet hitting a male passenger in the face, making a dangerous wound. The would-be murderer than ran off, but was speedily captured. Dr. Munford is not seriously hurt. The shooting grew out of charges preferred by the Times against Carlisle.

A PROMINENT Knight of Labor at New York is at St. Louis distributing funds to the unemployed Gould line strikers. He has already disbursed \$10,000, and his work in that line is not more than half accomplished. A local assembly of servant girls, under the banner of the Knights, is being formed at St. Louis.

LUDWIG, the deposed King of Bavaria, left Munich on Sunday for Berg Castle, on Lake Starnberg, the peasants along the route kneeling and weeping as he passed. Late in the afternoon he went out to walk in the park with Dr. Gudden. Without a word of warning he flung himself into the lake. The physician sprang after him, and both were drowned. A riot occurred at Sligo, Ireland, during which several houses of Protestants were wrecked and many people injured.

BEYOND discussing the Northern Pacific land-forfeiture bill, absolutely nothing was done in the Senate on the 14th inst. The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Atlantic and Pacific land-forfeiture bill, and passed a bill prohibiting pool-selling in the District of Columbia. Mr. Hewitt offered a resolution in the House providing for a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the foundation of the Constitutional Government, April 30, 1889. Mr. Warner of Ohio introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information showing the number, extent, and location of foreign holdings of what were formerly public lands, and how the title to such lands had been acquired by aliens.

A Curious Geological Formation.

To the eastward of the Upper Sink of the Carson River, in the valley in which is situated the Sands Springs salt marsh, is a curious formation, covering a large area of ground. Here, after passing through from two to five feet of sand and clay, rock is reached. This rock is full of rents and fissures, through which rise steam and hot water. Above these crevices are in places small pools of water, which are said to rise and fall as regularly as the ocean tide with the change of the moon. On the surface of the marsh are seen small ridges and hillocks. By digging into them an opening is always found. The ridge on the surface shows the exact extent and shape of the rent in the rock below. In this curious region springs of cold drinking water are found in proximity to such as are hot, and highly charged with boracic acid and other mineral substances. In this valley there are about two thousand acres that can be profitably worked for borax, as is shown by the work already done there. When one incrustation of the mineral is removed another soon forms. At Sand Springs, in the same valley, salt is the principal product. In the early days much salt was packed to Virginia City on the backs of camels. It was found to be a good article for use in the mills, but when railroads were built supplies from other places could be more cheaply obtained.

—Galveston News.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$4.50	@ 6.25
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.85	@ .88
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.83	@ .84
CORN—No. 2.....	.44	@ .45
OATS—Western.....	.33	@ .36
PORK—Mess.....	9.25	@ 9.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.50	@ 6.25
Good Shipping.....	4.75	@ 5.25
HOGS—Common.....	4.25	@ 4.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades.....	4.00	@ 4.50
FLOUR—Extra Spring.....	4.50	@ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	.73	@ .74
CORN—No. 2.....	.34	@ .35
OATS—No. 2.....	.27	@ .28
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.15	@ .16
Fine Dairy.....	.12	@ .13
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar.....	.07	@ .08
Full Cream, new.....	.07 1/2	@ .08
EGGS—Fresh.....	19 1/2	@ 19 1/2
POTATOES—New, per brl.....	3.50	@ 4.00
PORK—Mess.....	8.75	@ 9.00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash.....	.73	@ .74
CORN—No. 2.....	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2.....	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 1.....	.55	@ .56
PORK—Mess.....	8.50	@ 9.00
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.79	@ .81
CORN—No. 2.....	.35	@ .36
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .31
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.74	@ .76
CORN—Mixed.....	.31	@ .32
OATS—Mixed.....	.25	@ .27
PORK—New Mess.....	8.75	@ 9.25
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.79	@ .81
CORN—No. 2.....	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2.....	.29	@ .30
PORK—Mess.....	9.25	@ 9.75
LIVE HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4.50
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS.....	3.25	@ 4.00
SHEEP.....	2.25	@ 2.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.79	@ .81
CORN—No. 2.....	.34	@ .36
OATS—No. 2.....	.30	@ .34
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE.....	3.75	@ 5.50
HOGS.....	3.50	@ 4.50
SHEEP.....	2.25	@ 2.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.76	@ .78
CORN—No. 2.....	.33	@ .34
OATS—No. 2.....	.36	@ .38
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best.....	4.75	@ 4.75
Fair.....	4.25	@ 4.75
Common.....	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS.....	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP.....	3.00	@ 3.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.....	.82	@ .88
CORN—No. 2.....	.38	@ .40
CATTLE.....	4.50	@ 5.50

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

A BILL appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers west of the Rocky Mountains was passed by the Senate on the 8th. A bill was passed providing for a commission of three persons, to be appointed by the President, to investigate the truth of alleged discoveries of the specific cause of yellow fever. In the House of Representatives, in moving to expunge from the Record a speech by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, read a private letter written in the spring of 1882 by Secretary Stanton, frankly defining his attitude toward General McCallan. The resolution offered by Mr. Kelley was referred to the Committee on Rules. An effort in the House to get unanimous consent to report the amended Senate anti-polygamy bill was defeated by the objection of Caine, the Mormon delegate from Utah. The incident served to show the watchfulness of the Mormon lobby and its determination to thwart the obstruction in the way of adverse legislation. The House spent some hours in committee of the whole (Mr. Plount, of Georgia, in the chair) on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

A MEASURE was favorably reported to the Senate, on the 9th inst., prohibiting the transmission of lottery circulars through the mails. Bills were reported favorably appropriating the following-named sums for public buildings: Duluth, Minn., \$100,000; El Paso, Texas, \$150,000; for repairs and enlargement of the public building at Des Moines, Iowa, \$153,000; increasing the limit of cost of the public building at Peoria, Ill., from \$225,000 to \$275,000, and making an additional appropriation of \$23,000 for the public building at Keokuk, Iowa. Bills were passed, providing for a portrait of Gen. George H. Thomas, to establish two additional land districts in Dakota; to legalize the incorporation of trades unions; referring to the Court of Claims for examination and report to Congress certain claims for property seized by General Albert Sydney Johnston in the Utah expedition of 1857. The oleomargarine bill was considered by the Senate. Senator Butler read a telegram from the Mayor and a large number of citizens of Spartanburg, S. C., urging the Senators from that State to use their influence in defeating the oleomargarine bill, which the signers declare the worst form of protection. "Let people buy oleomargarine," they say, "as they would any other article of food." In the House of Representatives, while the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was under consideration, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, commented on what he termed the extraordinary provision (that requiring the certification of the entire list of applicants from each State who passed the examination) which had been forced upon an appropriation bill to nullify the civil-service law. Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Civil-Service Reform, Mr. Compton and Mr. Shaw, of Maryland, boldly attacked the law without any disguise, while Mr. Spritzer, Mr. McAdoo, and Mr. Randall advocated the modifications proposed by the Appropriation Committee. Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, and Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, Republicans argued in favor of the principle of civil-service reform. Mr. Hitt charged the Appropriation Committee with having gone out of its province to insidiously attack civil-service reform. Mr. Randall declared that the Senate had cheated the representatives of the people out of rights which they should have stood up and defended in behalf of their constituents.

Mr. BECK's bill to prohibit members of Congress from accepting retainers from subsidized railroads passed the Senate, on the 10th inst., by a vote of 31 to 11, but Mr. Hawley secured a reconsideration of the matter. The Senate also passed the agricultural appropriation bill, with items of \$17,000 for the encouragement of silk-culture, \$5,000 to bore artesian wells in Oregon or Washington Territory, and \$100,000 for sorghum-making with American machinery. On motion of Senator Allison, the Senate passed a bill appropriating \$150,000 as an additional sum to complete the Des Moines (Iowa) public building. Senator Riddleberger insisted upon the consideration by the Senate of the resolution providing for open executive sessions, and the Senate refused to take it up by a vote of 32 to 8. A bill was introduced by Senator McPherson to increase the naval establishment. It was estimated at \$6,425,000. The Senate in secret session rejected the nomination of Posey S. Wilson to be assayer of the mint at Denver, Colo. Among the nominations for postmasters sent to the Senate were the following: Reuben Stanley, Crestline, O.; John D. Thompson, Mt. Vernon, O.; Samuel S. Clayton, Ada, O.; C. A. Gallagher, Cheboygan, Mich.; Prior B. May, North Springfield, Mo. The report of the House Judiciary Committee on the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill was presented to the House. The committee expresses its dissent from the twelfth section of the Senate bill, the effect of which would be that the conduct of the corporate Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints would be controlled by trustees of the church in conjunction with trustees appointed by the President. This would place the church and the State on the union of trustees of the church and those of the government could not be distinguished from a union of the church and state and a law respecting the establishment of religion. Nor could it be other than a limitation on the free exercise of religion where a majority who control in matters of faith and discipline are appointed by the President. The committee recommends a revocation of the charter and a dissolution of the corporation as in the line of public policy, if it can constitutionally be done.

DURING a debate in the Senate on the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill on the 4th inst. Mr. George stated that an area larger than France or Germany had been donated by Congress to corporations between 1860 and 1875. Mr. Sherman remarked that all the stock issued by the Northern Pacific Company would not sell for the \$20,000,000 cash put into the road, and that the passage of the pending bill would simply relieve the corporation of the task of tunneling the Cascade range. The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill to legalize the incorporation of trades unions. During the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, Messrs. Morrison and Holman engaged in a colloquy which amused the members, and upon Mr. Randall attempting to answer a question propounded by Mr. Morrison the latter gentleman exclaimed: "I was not asking you; you are not an economist up to the standard of the gentleman from Indiana."

A PETITION from the Chamber of Commerce of New York for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 with which to commence the work of permanently deepening the water on Sandy Hook bar was presented in the Senate by Mr. Miller on the 12th inst. The army appropriation bill was passed as it came from the Senate Committee. A bill was passed authorizing the removal of the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado to Utah Territory. In the House of Representatives Mr. Holman's civil service rider to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was ruled out of order. The only other business accomplished by the House was the passage of several pension bills.

Lafagan's Logic.

When a young man concludes that he is really of no account in this world I do not care how soon he commences to part his hair in the middle.

Most every man has had opportunities to get rich, but there is only now and then one who finds it out before it is everlastingly too late.

Some people are too modest, and others too impudent, to accomplish their best work in this world. I favor just enough modesty to conceal impertinence.

I hold that a man has a perfect right to make a drunken sot of himself to gratify his ambition, but I do not approve of his dragging down a wife and seven children with him to disgrace.

I have faith in intelligent, modest religion, but not much in the ostentatious street-corner religion with brass-band accompaniment. If a person can not be redeemed by rational means he or she is hardly worth redeeming.

THE PREMIER'S APPEAL.

Gladstone Issues a Manifesto to the Electors of England and Scotland.

The Issue Plainly Stated, Which Must Be Met in a Manly Way.

Mr. Gladstone has issued the following manifesto to the electors of Midlothian:

GENTLEMEN—In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ireland the Ministry advised, and her Majesty was pleased to sanction, the dissolution of Parliament for a decision by the nation of the gravest and likewise the simplest issue that has been submitted to it for half a century. It is only a sense of the gravity of this issue which induces me, at a period of life when Nature cries aloud for repose, to seek, after sitting in thirteen Parliaments, a seat in the fourteenth, and with this view to solicit, for the fifth time, the honor of your confidence.

At the last election I endeavored in my addresses and speeches to impress upon you the fact that a great crisis had arrived in the affairs of Ireland. Weak as the late Government was for ordinary purposes, it had great advantages for dealing with that crisis. A comprehensive measure proceeding from that Government would have received warm and extensive support from within the Liberal party, and would probably have closed the Irish controversy within the present session and have left the Parliament of 1885 free to prosecute the now stagnant work of ordinary legislation, with the multitude of questions it includes. My earnest hope was to support the late Cabinet in such a course of policy. On the 26th of last January the opposite policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the Government, the Earl of Carnarvon alone refusing to share in it. The Irish question was thus placed in the foreground, to the exclusion of every other. The hour, as all felt, was come. The only point remaining to determine was the manner in which it was to be dealt with.

In my judgment, the proposal of coercion was not justified by the facts, and was doomed to certain and disgraceful failure. Some method of governing Ireland other than coercion ought, as I thought, to be sought for and to be found. Therefore I viewed without regret the fall of the late Cabinet, and when summoned by her Majesty to form a new one, I undertook it on the basis of an anti-coercion policy, with the fullest explanation to those whose aid I sought as colleagues when I proposed to examine whether it might not be possible to grant Ireland a domestic legislature and maintain the honor and consolidate the unity of the empire. A government was formed, and the work was at once put in hand.

You will not, gentlemen, fail to understand how and why it is that the affairs of Ireland, and not for the first time, have thrust aside every other subject, and adjourned our hopes of useful and progressive legislation. As a question of the first necessities of social order it forces itself into the van. The late Cabinet, though right in giving it that place, were, as we thought, wrong in their manner of treating it. It was our absolute duty to seek to deal with it, if we did not adopt their method, to propose another. Thus, gentlemen, it is that this great and simple issue has come upon you and demands your decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion or will you let Ireland manage her own affairs? To debate in this address this and that detail of the lately defeated bill would only be to disguise this issue, and would be as futile as to discuss the halting, stumbling, ever-shifting, and ever-advancing projects of an intermediate class which have proceeded from the seceding Liberals. There are two clear, positive, and intelligible plans before the world: There is the plan of the Government and there is the plan of Lord Salisbury. Our plan is that Ireland should, under well-considered conditions, transact her own affairs. His plan is to ask Parliament to renew repressive laws and enforce them resolutely for twenty years after the end of which time he assures us Ireland will be fit to accept any government in the way of local government, on the repeal of the coercion laws, you may wish to give her.

True union is to be tested by the sentiments of the human beings united. Tried by this criterion we have less union between Great Britain and Ireland now than we had under the settlement of 1782. Enfranchised Ireland, gentlemen, asks through her lawful representatives for the revival of her domestic legislature—not, on the face of it, an innovating, but a restorative proposal. She urges with truth that the centralization of parliaments has been the division of the peoples, but she recognizes the fact that the union, lawlessly as it was obtained, cannot and ought not to be repealed. She is content to receive her legislature in a form divested of prerogatives which might have impaired her imperial interests and better adapted than the settlement of 1782 to secure to her regular control of her own affairs. She has not repented but has welcomed the stipulations for the protection of the minority. To such provisions we have given and shall give careful heed, but I trust Scotland will condemn the attempt so singularly made to import into the controversy a venomous element of religious bigotry. Let her take warning by the deplorable riots in Belfast and other places in the north.

Among the benefits, gentlemen, I anticipate from your acceptance of our policy are these: The consolidation of the united empire, and great addition to its strength; the stopping of the heavy, constant, and demoralizing waste of the public treasure; the abatement and gradual extinction of ignoble feuds in Ireland and that development of her resources which experience shows to be a natural consequence of free and orderly government; the redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her almost from time immemorial in respect to Ireland by the judgment of the whole civilized world; and, lastly, the restoration of Parliament to its dignity and efficiency and the regular progress of the business of the country.

Well, gentlemen, the first question I now put to you is, How shall Ireland be governed? There is another question behind it and involved in it. How are England and Scotland to be governed? You know how, for the last six years especially, the affairs of England and Scotland have been impeded and your imperial Parliament discredited and disabled. All this happened while the Nationalists were but a small minority of the Irish members without support from so much as a handful of members not Irish. Now they approach ninety, and are entitled to say: "We are speaking the views of the Irish nation." It is impossible to deal with this subject by half measures. They are strong in their numbers, strong in British support, which brought 313 members to vote for their country; strongest of all in the sense of being right. But, gentlemen, we have done our part; the rest remains for you. Electors of the country, may you be enabled to see through and cast away all delusions, refuse evil, and choose good. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful and grateful servant.

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

SUNDAY LAW IN LOUISIANA.

It Passes Both Branches of the Legislature—Saloon Keepers Will Fight It.

[New Orleans special.]

The State Senate, by a vote of 25 to 6, passed the Sunday law as it came from the House, with a few minor amendments. The law prohibits the opening on Sunday of any place of business whatever, except newspaper and printing offices, book stores, drug stores, apothecary-shops, undertakers, ops, public and private markets, bakeries, lively stables, railroads, whether steam or horse, hotels, dairies, boarding-houses, steamboats and other vessels, warehouses for receiving and forwarding freights, restaurants, telegraph offices, and theaters, or any place of amusement, providing no intoxicating liquors are sold on the premises. The bill will go back to the House, where it will probably meet with little opposition. The law will be vigorously contested before the courts by saloon-keepers of this city and others.

THE LATE DR. DIO LEWIS.

Dr. Dio Lewis, the Well-Known Hygienic Reformer and Author, Died Not Long Ago at His Home in Yonkers, N.Y.

In February he was thrown from his horse, receiving a slight wound on the left leg, and some weeks afterward unusual fatigue in walking was followed by erysipelas inflammation of the wounded leg. A serious phlegmonous erysipelas in a few days implicated the entire limb, and finally extended to the body and caused death.

Dr. Lewis was born in Auburn, N. Y., March 3, 1823. He studied medicine at Harvard College, and practiced in Port Byron, removing thence to Buffalo. He



traveled and lectured for a number of years on physiology and hygiene, until he settled in Boston, and there developed his system of exercise for schools and homes, teaching that the body should be trained as well as the mind to insure the perfect development of the human being. He opened a school for young ladies at Lexington, Mass., where he could embody his ideas of physical training, and he had great success, the school numbering some one hundred and sixty pupils, many of them broken-down invalids from other institutions. The building was burned in 1867. Since then he has devoted himself to lecturing and writing on health subjects. He was the originator of the Woman's Temperance Crusade in Ohio. He spent his last few years in New York and vicinity and removed to Yonkers in September last.

For the two years preceding his death he published in New York *Dio Lewis' Nuggets*, a bi-monthly. His published works on his favorite topic of hygienic education include "New Gymnastics," "Weak Lungs, and How to Make Them Strong," "Talks About People's Stomachs," and "Our Girls." For several years his *Dio Lewis Monthly* has published in brief form the matter that afterward was issued in volume. His last work, "The Dio Lewis Treasury," is now in press.

Judge Payson's Land Bill.

[Washington special.]

Judge Payson's land bill, passed by the House of Representatives, repealing the pre-emption, desert-land, and timber-culture laws and amending the commutation provision of the homestead law, after providing for the repeal of the pre-emption law allows bona fide claims to be perfected, and also permits a second homestead entry in lieu of the pre-emption privilege to any person who has not had the benefit of pre-emption and who has failed from any cause except by sale or disposal of his right thereto to perfect title to a tract of land heretofore entered by him. The second section, in repealing the timber-culture act, makes provision for perfecting bona fide claims lawfully initiated before the passage of the act. Section 3 amends the homestead act by allowing the minimum price for the quantity of land entered to be paid at any time after the expiration of thirty calendar months from the date of entry, the proof of actual settlement to be filed six months prior to the application for patent. Section 4, in repealing the desert-land act, makes the usual reservation for completing lawfully entered claims. The fifth section withdraws from public sale and private entry all lands except isolated and disconnected fractional parts, mineral lands, and others of a local nature. Section 6 preserves the right to transfer portions of the settler's entry under homestead or pre-emption for church, cemetery, or school purposes, or right of way for railroads. Judge Payson says the repeal will not affect the right of soldiers to the public lands in any way. Their right is under the homestead law, which is simply amended so as to increase the time of commutation to thirty months.

Ex-President Arthur.

[New York special.]

There has been a turn in the condition of ex-President Arthur. The steady gain that is said to have been going on for the last month has stopped, and it is said on good authority that he has taken a considerable step backward, and that there are grave doubts as to his ever getting well. The nature of his disease gives rise to many conflicting symptoms. It is well known that in similar cases, where the patient has appeared to be on the road to recovery, very suddenly appeared a dangerous and perhaps fatal relapse. While it is not true that the relapse has come in the General's case, he has of late been getting weaker, and his vital force has been greatly lessened by the return of the attacks of insomnia which were so troublesome in the early part of his sickness. A friend who saw him recently was much struck by the physical depression that seemed to involve the entire muscular system; and every movement of the body was languid, and to a certain extent, uncertain. That the General's family are somewhat alarmed is shown in the close and continuous watch that is kept over him; but, while the danger of a relapse is ever before them, a hopeful view is taken of the case, and however active or serious the symptoms may become, there is no indication given of discouragement.

It is just discovered that the celebrated jellies from New York State are made of apple peelings, with a liberal quantity of glucose and coloring material.

AN EDITOR SHOT.

Dr. Munford, the Chief of the Kansas City Times, Fired Upon by an Enraged Attorney.

The Would-Be Assassin Wounds Two Other Persons, and Is Taken Into Custody.

A sensational shooting affray occurred in a crowded section of Kansas City the other afternoon, in which Dr. Morrison Munford, proprietor of the Kansas City Times, and two other persons were shot by W. A. Carlisle, an attorney. Dr. Munford entered a street-car and was about to take a seat near the door when Carlisle came to the platform of the car, drew a revolver, and spoke to Munford, saying: "You have traduced my wife, and I will kill you." At the same time Carlisle began firing at Munford, who was but three feet distant. A ball struck Munford in the side, glancing from a rib and lodged under the skin just below the breast bone. Carlisle quickly fired again, the ball cutting his intended victim's coat and striking Miss Jennie Streeter, a girl sixteen years of age, who occupied the next seat in the car.

Dr. Munford then stooped forward, trying meanwhile to draw a revolver. Carlisle stepped into the street on the south side and began firing through the window, one ball striking a passenger named John Hale in the face. After firing five shots in rapid succession, Carlisle started to run around the forward car, attached to the other one, and was seized by two officers as Munford stepped down to the pavement on the north side with his revolver drawn and leveled. The latter, who thought he had been fatally wounded, had tried to shoot, but had not been able to free his weapon, the trigger of which was caught in a scabbard which incased it. Munford called to the officers to let Carlisle go and give him a chance, but bystanders quickly interfered and persuaded the Doctor to give up his weapon. He was taken to Dr. Jackson's office in the Times building adjoining, where the bullet in his breast was extracted and his wound dressed, after which he was removed to his home.

Carlisle meanwhile was conducted down Main street, followed by an angry crowd. His action in shooting indiscriminately into the throng aroused the greatest indignation, and threats of violence were made on all sides. At Seventh street the prisoner was put into a carriage and hurried to the police station. Several stones were thrown after it.

Miss Streeter walked to the pavement and sat down. A carriage was called, and she was taken home, where her wound was dressed. The bullet was found to have passed through the fleshy portion of the left breast, and, though painful, is not dangerous. The bullet that struck Hale in the face lodged in his head, and has not yet been found. His life will not be in danger unless erysipelas sets in, which is feared somewhat. Dr. Munford, who remained cool and collected throughout the general excitement over the affair, is resting well, and will soon recover.

The trouble originated in the publication by the Times of charges against Carlisle's professional and moral character.

Dr. Munford is a native of Kentucky, and is widely known through his position as proprietor of the Times. Mr. Carlisle is a Virginian by birth. He is a relative of John Carlisle, now dead, who was once United States Senator from West Virginia.

A KING DROWNS HIMSELF.

Ludwig, the Insane Ruler of Bavaria, Puts an End to His Miserable Life.

The Heroic Efforts of His Physician to Thwart the Monarch's Purpose.

Ludwig II., who was recently deposed from the Bavarian throne, has committed suicide. He had gone out for a promenade in the park of the Berg Castle, accompanied by Dr. Gudden, his physician, says a cable dispatch from Munich. The king suddenly threw himself into the Starnberg Lake and was drowned. The physician jumped into the water to rescue the King and was also drowned.

The medical commission which examined the late King report that he had ordered the members of the ministerial deputation headed by Count Holstein, who called upon him to procure his consent to a regency, to be flogged until they bled and then have their eyes extracted. Before his death the belief was spreading among the common people of Bavaria that the King's deposition was illegal. The people did not believe he was insane. Precautions had been taken to prevent the populace from rising to restore the King.

The full story of Ludwig's recent eccentricities would be generally regarded as incredible. He had a mania for avoiding the daylight and for turning day into night. He often summoned great musicians to the palace at late hours by post-horses to gratify the royal wish to hear a single air. He frequently had statesmen aroused in the small hours and sent to him to assist him to play a billiard game. He would drive at night in a chariot or on horseback with flying speed, accompanied by mounted torch-bearers, far up into the mountains, in imitation of "Burger's 'Leonore' and of Goethe's 'Erl Konig'."

Once, while engaged in one of these wild night mountain chases, he fell, with his horse, down a deep chasm. He was badly hurt, and his injury aggravated his mental ailment, but his physicians were obliged to approach him disguised as lackeys or as soldiers.

Dr. Mueller and Hubert, the King's steward, had the bodies of Ludwig and Dr. Gudden conveyed to the Berg Castle and placed on beds. Although there was neither any perceptible respiration nor pulse movement in either body, Dr. Mueller and his assistants of the ambulance corps attempted to restore animation in both, and only ceased their efforts at resuscitation at midnight, when life was pronounced extinct in both cases.

King Ludwig's suicide cast a deep gloom over Munich. The people were deeply attached to the King, and evidences are everywhere manifest of the popular sorrow, caused by his tragic death.

BASE-BALL.

Standing of the League and American Association Clubs—Detroit Still in the Lead.

Notes of Interest Concerning the National Game—The College Championship.

In the National League the Detroit still hold the lead, and they continue winning games on their own grounds, their record being fourteen consecutive games on the home grounds. The Chicago's have easily held the second position, although they dropped the opening game to Kansas City, on their first visit. The New Yorks are holding on to the third place, and Philadelphia the fourth. The Bostonians have passed the St. Louis team, and hold fifth place. Kansas City is seventh, and Washington brings up the rear of the procession.

Below we give the standing of the clubs of both the League and Association to date:

LEAGUE SCHEDULE.		
Clubs—	Games won.	Games lost.
Detroit.....	25	6
Chicago.....	24	7
New York.....	21	11
Philadelphia.....	17	14
St. Louis.....	11	22
Post.....	11	23
Kansas City.....	8	28
Washington.....	6	22

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.		
Clubs—	Won.	Lost.
Athletic.....	22	18
Baltimore.....	17	24
Brooklyn.....	16	25
Cincinnati.....	19	23
Cleveland.....	22	20
Metropolitan.....	15	25
Pittsburg.....	15	19
St. Louis.....	26	19

The Yale College team is again in the lead for the college pennant. This has been the most exciting race of any that has ever been played. The Harvards have a strong team, and were picked by many as the winner, but their chances are not better if as good as the Yales are. The standing of the clubs is as follows:

CLUBS.	Amherst.	Brown.	Harvard.	Princeton.	Williams.	Yale.	Games won.
Amherst.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Brown.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Harvard.....	0	2	1	2	0	5	5
Princeton.....	2	2	1	0	0	5	5
Williams.....	1	2	0	0	0	3	3
Yale.....	1	1	0	2	2	0	6
Games lost.....	5	7	1	3	4	1	1

Notes of Interest.

CHICAGO is the lucky club. So far none of their players have been disabled.

THE Kansas City Club, dubbed the "Cow-boys," are very gentlemanly on the ball field.

BOSTON reporters are not permitted to enter the players' dressing room before or after the games.

THOMPSON, of the Detroit, has joined the "Big Four." They are now known as the "Furious Five."

THE Detroit drew 20,000 people to the Polo Grounds, New York. A year ago they could not draw 2,000.

EIGHT THOUSAND people witnessed the Decoration Day games in Rochester, N. Y. Pretty fair for Rochester.

THE Kansas Citys are known as the stormy petrels of the league. They seem to carry bad weather in their wake.

Joy bells are rung in Kansas City every time the home team wins a game. They have been rung so far six times this season.

It is rather remarkable that the first tie game in the league should be between the leader and the tail-end—Detroit and Washington.

YOUNG pitchers should bear in mind that a good pitcher is not afraid to let a batsman hit a fly to the fielders; that is a part of good pitching.

PEPPER doesn't pretend to be a "king second-baseman," but he is way up in his work this season. Guess the Chicago's wouldn't trade him for anybody.

THE Boston Herald says: "The Chicago's seem to have more fun playing ball and to make less work of it than any nine on the diamond. It does not seem like the same Anson. He poses in a graceful, statuesque position opposite first base, and talks but little. When he does speak it is in a quiet tone of voice. He is as active as ever and as great a player. Kelly is a caution. He is always moving, always kicking. He can't keep still when he is sitting on the bench, and when he doesn't wag his tongue he wags his bat. When a Chicagoan gets his base it wakes him up, and he will coach whether he is within the coacher's lines or not. Then there will be a perpetual communication with Kelly to the runner or the umpire. Very frequently he breaks up pitcher, catcher and the umpire, not to speak of the audience. When he can do this he is happy. Then the Kelly smile; it is infectious, and all forget feelings to follow suit. When he bats he can't keep still. He kicks at the ground and bats away at the plate until he hits the ball, when he is off like a racehorse. There is only one Kelly and he has no imitators."

FERGUSON, of the Philadelphia Club, is another heady pitcher, says the Philadelphia Times. "Ferguson can do anything with the ball that any other pitcher ever did," said Harry Wright. And he was only half right. Ferguson can get more curves and twists out of the ball and make it do more than all the pitchers combined. After the Chicago game, which the Philadelphia Club lost by Casey sending two men to bases on called balls, Ferguson said: "When Casey found that he could not control the ball he should have tossed it and let the batsman hit it, and taken chances on the fielders handling it." Ferguson pitched the next day and beat Chicago 3 to 0, retiring Spalding's men for three hits. Three times in the game five balls were called on him. Once there were no strikes called. Ferguson just tossed the ball in, and the batsman struck out. The second time five balls were called and but one strike on Kelly. Ferguson again tossed the ball in, and Kelly hit up a puke fly to short stop. The third time Anson was the victim. He hit at a slow ball and was caught out by Andrews. If pitchers would trust more to the fielders and not give so many bases on called balls, their own and their club's records would show an improvement.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

—Houghton is enjoying a building boom.

—Charles E. Bloss, of Kalamazoo, was accidentally drowned at Mackinaw Island.

—Kalamazoo and Jackson are fighting over the honor of being the best celery-producing place in the world.

—The members of the Jonesville fire department threaten to disband because the City Council has declined to purchase a steam fire-engine.

—A large pond near Kelly's Corner was drained recently in a peculiar way. A hole was bored sixty-four feet deep, piercing a stratum of rock, through which the water disappeared.

—After July 1 no more convicts from outside of the State will be received at the Detroit House of Correction, a law to that effect having been passed at the last session of the Legislature.

—Jas. C. Douglass, of Detroit, sprinkled five gallons of gasoline over the furniture in his residence, on the corner of Third and Plum streets, to kill moths. Soon afterward an explosion occurred, which shattered the building and seriously burned three inmates.

—Railroad Commissioner McPherson will inform the managers of railroad companies in this State that they will be held to strict accountability for any failure to comply with a stringent act relative to carrying Texas cattle, passed by the Legislature of 1885. The Live-stock Sanitary Commission has complained that the roads are violating the law.

—The experience of a Detroit family Wednesday in the use of gasoline for the purpose of destroying moths should re-enforce the frequent warnings that have been afforded in the same fashion before. Benzine or gasoline will destroy moths; there is little doubt about that; but poured over furniture, with a fire in reach of it, it will destroy moths very much as the Chinese first learned to roast pig, by shutting a pig up in the parlor and then burning the house down.—Free Press.

—At Davison's ship-yard at Bay City is being built a vessel which will be the largest that has ever been put afloat on the great inland seas of this continent. Her capacity is 3,500 tons, and she will carry 700,000 feet of saw-logs or 2,500,000 feet of lumber, sufficient to load an ordinary tow of vessels. She will carry as much lumber as six ordinary lumber barges. She is 275 feet long, 51 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold.—Detroit Tribune.

—In 1882 a poor old colored woman left her boy 8 years of age on a farm near Woodstock, Ont., and went to Detroit to earn a living. Every month she sent \$5 for the support of the little fellow. Two years ago the woman who cared for the boy sickened and died, and her son took him in charge, and abused and starved him. The boy ran away a few months ago and went to Detroit, where he lived a vagabond life till picked up by the police. Superintendent Stocking, of the Newsboys' Home, advertised for a home for the boy, and who should answer it but his own mother. It was a most affecting meeting, both mother and son weeping for joy.

—Thomas W. Ferry, ex-United States Senator from Michigan, and ex-acting Vice President of the United States, has returned to his home in Grand Haven. Broken in health and fortune, for three years he has been wandering in foreign lands, but he returns home apparently in good health. During his absence he has traversed Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Russia, France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Greece, Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt, has hobnobbed with the Sultan, Kaiser Wilhelm, and Gladstone, been shown around Berlin by Minister Pendleton, traveled up the Nile with Minister Cox, rode on camels and diomedries, visited Jerusalem, and swam the river Jordan. Altogether, the ex-Senator appears to have had rather a lively time during his "exile." He refuses to discuss politics or his financial affairs.

—A wholesale dealer in hats, doing business in New York, has this to say about a long time popular head-gear: "The real Mackinaw straw is grown in Michigan by the Mackinaw Indians and some half-breeds, but the production is inconsiderable, and it is so expensive it has gradually dropped out of general trade. A hat made of Mackinaw can not possibly be sold for less than \$5, and the finest will cost you \$8, every time. You are evidently surprised and are going to tell me that your last year's Mackinaw only cost you three dollars at retail! Well, so it did; but it was, nevertheless, made out of Japan straw, which is imported here in plaited bundles. The wholesale and retail dealers call this straw 'Japan Mackinaw,' to answer trade requirements. The Japan straw is a good article, but, unlike the Mackinaw we used to boast, it will not retain its color. In all New York there are only three hat firms which manufacture hats from the genuine Mackinaw. These, of course, are three fashionable, high-priced dealers, and they will tell you that they make very few of them. These hats are so expensive that people will not buy them, and the trade is becoming less and less each year. The Japan goods owe their prominence to the fact that they can be imported and plaited at a cost less than that of the Mackinaw or any other kind of goods which are plaited in this country."

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1886.

THE semi-centennial of the admission of Michigan to the Union was celebrated at Lansing on last Tuesday.

Ice cream, soda water, strawberries, picnics, excursions, straw hats, sunburnt faces, torn garments, frogs, fleas, flies and mosquitos are the events now due. How lovely is the summer.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., June 17, 1886: Andrew C. Clark, Mr. Joseph Larrow, Mr. John Moulton, Mr. H. S. Sullivan, John F. Thompson, Miss Minnie Ten Have, Jacob Van Dam, Mrs. C. J. Niggins

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

JOSEPH H. SPIRES, who formerly was landlord of the Cutler House, of Grand Haven, will take charge of the new hotel at Macatawa. Mr. Spires has been to Chicago this week and made many purchases that he will need at the hotel. By the latter part of next week the hotel will be finished and ready for the furniture. Mr. Spires is well known as a hotel man and will undoubtedly make his house a popular place to stop.

EDITORS are well acquainted with the man who "gets more papers now than he can read" and consequently has no use for his local paper. He takes the *Family Journal*, published at Portland, Maine. It contains all the news about the "Smuggler's Last Cruise" and while he is storing his mind with such useful information his wife is reading almanacs. He is also the same man who wants fifteen line local puffs in your paper, just to fill it up you know.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met in special session at the Court House in Grand Haven last Monday and was called to order by County Clerk Turner. The Board elected Supervisor Charles H. Clark as Chairman. The purpose of the meeting was for the equalization of the State taxes and to consider matters pertaining to the New County Poor Building. The committees appointed for the year are as follows:

Finance—W. Diekema, J. W. O'Brien, Wasson, C. Den Herder, F. J. Fox. Claims and Accounts—E. Thayer, G. Avery, G. F. Porter, A. Kronmeyer, Shears.

Equalization—W. Scott, J. Mastenbroek, G. J. Van Duren, R. Radeke, Wasson.

Poor—R. H. Pelton, E. Pruim, P. H. McBride.

Rejected Taxes and Apportionment—J. W. Norrington, R. H. Pelton, G. J. Van Duren.

Insane—A. Kronmeyer, J. Danhof, E. Thayer.

County Buildings—E. Pruim, J. W. O'Brien, Shears.

Printing and Stationery—G. Avery, J. Danhof, P. H. McBride.

Roads, Drains and Surveys—G. F. Porter, F. J. Fox, J. W. Norrington.

On Wednesday the Board adjourned, and the Committee on Poor visited the Poor Farm to inspect the farm and buildings and to select a site for the new Poor House. The Board was again in session yesterday.

Children's Day at the Methodist Church.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has requested the entire church to observe the second Sunday in June as Children's Day, at which a collection is taken, the object of which is to aid young men and women in preparing for the ministry and mission work. And hence 22,490 Sunday Schools, with their 1,815,897 pupils, had their annual grand time last Sunday; where, in the midst of fragrant flowers, and singing birds, the nicely arranged program, consisting of reading, declamations, and singing engaged the time and attention of all both morning and evening. In Holland the church was beautifully decorated with cedars, ferns, and flowers. "Welcome" in large letters, and many graceful ferns was the first greeting as the people filed in, until there was no more room for them. Three high arches over the altar and orchestra reaching across the church, their ends resting upon posts of cedar entwined with evergreens, bore upon their fronts, in purest white, upon a dark green background the impressive mottoes: "God is Love," "Children's Day," "Jesus Saves." Upon a bank of dark moss in front of, and encircling the altar, we read "Suffer the Children to Come unto Me," beautifully arranged with moss of lighter green. Back of the altar in pyramidal form were ferns and pots of flowers, with many vases of cut flowers, while upon the top of the arches and altar, on tables and brackets, from the half opened moss rose to the beautiful water lily, were such a profusion and variety of flowers, so artistically arranged that the committee decided to engage a photographer to preserve the picture for the albums of all who desire it. The cedar trees, the festooned vines, the lamps, the organ, the large evergreen cross all engaged attention while the baptisms, readings, declamations

solos, quartette, and choruses, and the large collection made Children's Day a grand success in Holland.

Synod's Doings.

THE Synod of the Reformed Church held in New Brunswick, N. J. adjourned last week Friday afternoon. Considerable time was spent on a "church quarrel" at Philadelphia. All the committees reported. The following is the result of the statistics in the report on the State of Religion: Classis, 34; Churches, 536, a gain of 11; Ministers 562, a gain of 1; Candidates, 9; families, 46,400, a gain of 755; received on certificate, 4,719, a gain of 410; received on confession, 4,219, a gain of 410; dismissed, 2,293; suspended, 122; died, 1,275; making the losses amount to 3,690; leaving a net gain of 3,585; total number in communion, 83,037, showing a gain of 943. Infants baptized, 4,008, a gain of 3,311; adults baptized, 1,094, a gain of 211; baptized non-communicants, 29,895, an excess over last year of 1,475. Two hundred churches have failed to report the number of non-communicants. Catechumens, 29,897, being 338 less than last year; Sunday schools, 769, a gain of 37; total Sunday school scholars, 96,535, a gain of 604. Benevolent contributions, \$231,675.05, an excess of \$1,659.95, making an average of \$2.79 per communicant; for congregational purposes, \$859,429.73, being \$11,958.41 less than last year; average per communicant, \$10.35. Total amount of contributions by the church, \$1,091,404.78, which is less than last year, \$10,298.40.

THE Alumni Association of Hope College will hold its Annual Public Meeting in the College Chapel on Tuesday, June 22nd, at 8 p. m. The exercises will be of a popular character, and will be conducted according to the following programme:

Oration, Prof. Jacob J. Van Zanten, Orange City, Ia.

Chronicles, Rev. J. Meulendyk, Fremont, Mich.

Toasts.

The people of Holland and all friends of the College are cordially invited. There will be a business meeting of the Alumni on Wednesday morning, June 23rd, at 9 o'clock. All the graduates, who can possibly attend, are strongly urged to be present. HENRY BOERS, Sec'y.

OUT AROUND.

Ottawa Station.

We are suffering for want of rain, meadows are drying up rapidly. The prospect for half a crop of hay at present would be flattering. Frazier W. Headley has commenced building his new house and raising his barn for heavy stone underpinning. Our pathmaster has been using the force at his command in repairing the bad and dangerous places in the highways that belong to his road district. Fred N. Waffle, who has been traveling with Burr Robbins show since leaving Holland, has just returned. An unpleasant affair occurred last week which culminated in a law suit between E. S. Barlow and Edwin Fellows. It originated in a quarrel between three little girls, when opposite the home of Edwin Fellows on their way home from school. The ages of the little girls would range from 10 to 13 years, and they were the daughters of E. S. Barlow, Edwin Fellows and Nile Fletcher. Fellows being at work near by took sides with the weaker party and gave his neighbors girls a gentle shaking, for which Barlow brought suit before Squire Fairbanks, of Holland, for assault and battery. The jury awarded fine and costs, amounting to about \$30 to defendant, to which exceptions were taken by an appeal from their decision to a higher court.

Lake Shore.

Quite a quantity of lumber was picked up on the beach this week. Those who were fortunate enough to own a boat, as it was so calm, went out in the lake and gathered it in rafts. Some got as much as three thousand feet. As there has been no blow lately it probably came from some water logged schooner. We have another invasion by the salvation army. The girls seem to have lost their prestige. Their meetings were devoid of interest and apparently not making much impression on the care-hardened members of the church. A dastardly act of incendiarism was committed at Ventura on the evening of Decoration Day. Some scoundrel set fire to and destroyed the Advent Church at that place. The structure was of but slight value, but it was their place of worship, and it is a pity that the perpetrators could not be discovered and punished. A part of our society is all "torn up" over a horse trade. Mr. Ploegsma accuses Mrs. Bert Boone of having deceived him, and has begun a replevin suit. Good judges of the horses in dispute think if both horses were sold they might bring enough to pay the costs in a justice's court. A petition is being circulated asking the Highway Commissioner to establish a highway on the section line between sections 22, 27, 24 and 25, which would make a straight road from the head of the Big Bayou to Van Dyk's mill. The road is much needed. We could then avoid the sand hill on the quarter line, and for those living south near Black Lake it would save a mile of travel when going to the city. Wheat and grass needs rain, but corn is just "getting there" this hot weather. Hundreds of maple trees were planted along the highways this spring, and in a few years in addition to the beneficial effects on the temperature, we shall have some of the pleasantest drives in the country. "FREE LANCE."

West Olive.

Mr. R. T. Cady has returned from Moscow bringing a nephew with him. The former's sister is here visiting. She

is from Indiana we believe. Miss Nina Cady is here sick with the measles. A one year old heifer of Mr. Koomen was killed by the cars last week. Mr. Palmer and family, including his step-daughter Nellie Caster, came here from Grand Rapids, last week to visit their relatives, the Irish family, and some friends. Miss G. E. Merritt has gone back to Grand Haven. School has commenced again, Miss Pierce having recovered her health. The frame for the new store is to be raised this week. Mr. Jas. Bacon, telegraph operator at Johnsville, with his family were here over Sunday. Mr. R. D. Bacon, who has been clerk for a number of years here for Mr. Geo. Gokey, also the American Express Agent and Notary Public, says he is going to try to get employment elsewhere. The West Olive Sunday school think of having a picnic at or near Mr. Name's, June 23rd. Invitation is extended to other neighboring schools to be with us. A Baptist preacher, Mr. Monroe, who came into this vicinity 20 or 25 years ago, has been to Fruitport for a number of months. He arrived back here on the 15th. When he got off at the depot he had to enquire about the place, he being lost. He is so old his memory does not serve him very well. He said he was about 91. We had a shower Sunday but it is pretty dry now. ANNOUNCEMENTS: Sunday school 10:30, followed by Class Meeting, Preaching Service 7:30, Prayer Meeting Thursday Evening. G. W.

New Advertisements.

Special Assessors Notice.

CLERK'S OFFICE, June 7th, 1886.
To Simon De Boer, Evart Takken, Antonio Bouswense, Albert Ryan, Daniel Dirksen, Daniel Kruidenier, J. Albers, Albert De Weerd, Cornelis Van Der Bie, Klaas Van Doeshburg, Uke De Vries, P. Winter, Johannes Dykema, Jan Prakken, J. E. B. Romkes, John De Boer, Anje Bolhuis, R. E. Werkman, Adriaan Van Putten, Mrs. Nies, Albert Zuidema, Cornelia A. Raffenaud, C. De Jong, A. M. Kanters, Pieterella Ver Schure, Third Reformed Church, G. J. Te Winkle, Estate of A. Blugger, John Pieters, G. J. Diekema, R. Schaddelee, Charles Genshaw, P. Oosting, Alfred Finch, Herman Van Ark, G. Van Ark, John W. Boeman, Geo. H. Sipp, Wm. Wakker, Wm. H. Finch, J. Van Dyk, Harriet Woodruff, Gustave Knutson, Hope College, Owners Unknown, and the City of Holland.
You and each of you are hereby notified that a special assessment roll for the improving, grading and graveling of West Twelfth Street special street assessment district has been reported by the Board of Assessors to the Common Council of the City of Holland and filed in this office, and that the Common Council has fixed upon Tuesday, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1886, at 7:30 p. m., at the Common Council room in said City, as the time and place, when and where they will meet with the Board of Assessors to review said assessment.
By order of the Common Council,
Geo. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Notice to Builders and Contractors of Water Works.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Holland, Michigan, for the building of a well for Water Works and such other work as may be necessary to connect well with the Pumping Machinery of the Holland City Water Works, according to the following specifications, viz:

GENERAL CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED AND COMPLIED WITH BY BIDDERS.

All bids must conform to the requirements of the specifications.

Bids for laying pipe must include setting all necessary special castings, gate and gate box.

All bids must be accompanied with a bond of at least ten percent of the amount of the bids, that in case the Bid is accepted the parties will enter into contract with the City of Holland within ten days after the acceptance of such bid, and give a satisfactory bond to said city that they will furnish the material and do the work bid upon according to the specifications and contract.

The preliminary bonds attached to the proposal must in all cases be correctly and fully executed and the sureties must be satisfactory to the Board of Water-Commissioners.

Any ambiguity in a proposal which would render it liable to a double meaning or any misunderstanding as to its real intent will be deemed sufficient cause for its rejection.

No bids will be received for material or labor except by those who have had experience in the work to be done.

Price of well and price of all other work mentioned in bid to be given separately, so that if the Board of Water Commissioners desire to increase or reduce the amount of work to be done, the price of such increase or reduction to be pro rata the same as the price given in the bid.

The Board of Water Commissioners reserving the right to increase or reduce as stated twenty-five per cent.

Any damage or expense that may occur from defective pipe, special castings, or gate, shall be paid for by the parties furnishing the same.

All proposals to be addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Holland, Michigan, and endorsed, proposals for Water Works.

The Board of Water Commissioners reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be received until the Fifth day of July, 1886, at 7:30 p. m.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR WELL.

The well to be sunk at such place as may be designated by the Board of Water Commissioners. Well to be sixteen feet in diameter on inside of curb and sixteen feet deep, the depth to be measured from the average surface of ground where the well is sunk, to the bottom of the shoe. The curb to be at least twelve inches thick, of good hard brick laid in cement. A shoe of iron or wood, or part of iron and part of wood, to be built sufficiently solid and firm to hold the curb rigid and prevent the same from cracking in case clay, boulders, or other obstructions, are met with. Sufficient number of iron bolts to be fastened to the shoe and going up through the curb to prevent any cracking of the curb in case the sand or earth washes from under the shoe.

Each bidder to furnish with his bid a detailed drawing showing plan of well and shoe, also fastenings, so as to enable the Board of Water Commissioners to fully understand his plan of construction.

SPECIFICATION FOR CAST IRON WATER PIPE AND SPECIAL CASTINGS.

About 192 feet of six inch pipe, one easy six-inch bend, and one six-inch elbow. All pipe to be cast vertical in dry sand moulds, the pipe to be uniform in thickness, straight and cylindrical, and not less than size specified inside. Pipe to weigh thirty-two pounds per foot. All pipe to be in lengths of twelve feet exclusive of bells; to have bells three inches long. All pipe to be tested to three hundred pounds under the usual hammer test. Special castings to be guaranteed to stand a pressure of three hundred pounds. All pipe and special castings to be properly coated with asphaltic lacquer. No allowance will be made for any

weight above five per cent. over specified weight, or special castings beyond what is necessary to give required strength. Pipe to stand a pressure of two hundred pounds per square inch after being laid. The material and workmanship of pipe and castings to be first-class and satisfactory to the Board of Water Commissioners.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LAYING CAST IRON PIPE.

Laying of pipe to include furnishing of lead, yarn, and all tools and other materials; also setting of special castings, gate, gate box and making connections with well and the present section pipe, and completing the laying so as to stand a water pressure of 175 pounds per square inch after being laid.

All pipe and special castings to be laid deep enough to allow four feet cover, when a greater depth is required by the city, only actual cost shall be charged for the extra work. The city reserves the right to change the route by giving notice to the contractor before the pipe is delivered as originally designated, or trenches dug, or afterwards by paying for any work done and expense of removing pipe to where it is to be laid.

The packing to be good hemp, well twisted and driven. The lead to be of first quality. All joints to be at least one and one-half inches deep and flush with the bell after caulking.

All refuse pipe or other material to be removed to such place in the city as the Board of Water Commissioners may direct without extra compensation.

The contractor to keep piping in order for at least 90 days after the water is let in.

SPECIFICATION FOR GATE AND GATE BOXES.

One six-inch gate, double disc brass mounted. One cast iron adjustable gate box.

By order of the Board of Water Commissioners.
Geo. H. SIPP, Clerk.

We Have Moved

to our New Store two doors west of the Post Office, where we have added to our stock of

Boots, Shoes, ETC. ETC.

an especially large and stylish line of.

Ladies' & Gents' Shoes.

Call and See Us and Learn Our Prices.

VAN DUREN BROS.,

The Popular Boot and Shoe Dealers.

Holland, Mich., June 9, 1886. 10-16

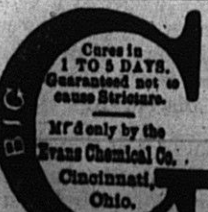
TEN YEARS AGO, on December 26th, 1875, The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS was founded. It was the pioneer of low-priced journalism in the west. From the first the controlling conviction of its managers has been that a "cheap paper" should be cheap only in price; that its news should be as fresh and complete, its editorial discussion as able, and its general tone and character as pure and healthful as its best and highest-priced contemporary. This has been its ideal. How well it has succeeded in the actual attainment of so high a standard is best evidenced in the fact that it now regularly prints and sells over 150,000 papers a day,—a larger circulation than that of all other Chicago dailies combined.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is an INDEPENDENT newspaper. It is not partisan. Neither is it a neutral. It is a paper of positive opinion, expressed without fear or favor. It seeks the patronage of people who love country more than party.

The CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is the only 2 cent paper in the west that is a member of the Associated Press. It prints ALL THE NEWS.

Sold by all news dealers at two cents per copy. Mailed to any address, postage prepaid, for six dollars per year, or for a shorter term at rate of fifty cents per month. Address Victor F. Lawson, Publisher THE DAILY NEWS, 123 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS—8 pages, 64 columns—is the largest dollar weekly in America.



Cures in 1 to 5 Days. Guaranteed not to come back. Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

WHAT IS IT?

A strictly vegetable preparation, composed of a choice and skillful combination of Nature's best remedies. The discoverer does not claim it a cure for all the ills, but boldly warrants it cures every form of disease arising from a torpid liver, impure blood, disordered kidneys, and where there is a broken down condition of the System, requiring a prompt and permanent tonic, it never fails to restore the sufferer. Such is BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sold by all druggists, who are authorized by the manufacturers to refund the price to any purchaser who is not benefited by their use.

PRICE, \$1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Props., BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

HAVING BEEN LICENSED TO DO

PLUMBING

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

ESTIMATES

for putting in

WATER PIPES

for all parties desiring the same

Will fit up residences for

Hot and Cold Water!

and put in BATH TUBS, WASH STANDS, Etc.

All kinds of

Cisterns and Drive Wells

put in and repaired.

Give us a call.

VAN LANDEGEND & KERKHOFF,

HOLLAND, Mich., June 19, 1885.

Trade With Us!

—AT—

E. HEROLD'S

Honest Goods

—AT—

Honest Prices!

BEST \$3.00 SHOE

in the city, always on hand.

Repairing promptly and neatly done.

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 20, 1886.

I. ALCOTT,

—Mover of—

Pianos & Heavy Merchandise

GENERAL DRAYING.

I have a quantity of good summer wood which I will deliver cheap. Orders may be left at the Meat Market of J. Knite.

GIVE ME A TRIAL

I. ALCOTT.

Holland, Mich., May 13, 1885.

13-3m.

REFRIGERATORS AND CREAMERIES.

GET THE BEST.



For Sale by R. Kanters & Sons

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 15, 1886.
The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.
Present: Mayor McBride, Ald. Ter Vree, De Merell, De Roo, Steketee, Bertsch, and the Clerk.
Reading of the minutes suspended.
The following bill were presented for payment:
John Beukema, 4 hours work on B. R. H. bridge and filling saws for Street Commissioner, \$1.50; M. Beukema, boat for Street Commissioner, 75c; Boot & Kramer, paid five poor orders, \$15.00; J. B. Van Oort, nails, bolts, etc., \$3.32; J. De Feyter, Charles Odell, Roelof Astra, special police June 8th each, \$2.00.—Allowed and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the several amounts.
The Committee on Streets and Bridges requested further time in which to report on the purchase of a gravel pit and the opening of Sixth street.—Request granted.
The Committee on Poor reported presenting the semi-monthly report of the Director of the Poor and said Committee, recommending \$34.50 for the support of the poor for the three weeks ending July 7th, 1886, and having extended temporary aid to the amount of \$21.00.—Adopted and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the several amounts as recommended.
The special Committee on grounds for water works purposes, and sites for new engine house and jail and gasoline storage, reported progress and asked for further time.—Granted.
The following bill having been approved by the Board of Water Commissioners was certified to the Common Council for payment: John Strope, 9 1/2 days work on water works, \$11.87.—Allowed and a warrant ordered issued on the City Treasurer for the amount.
The Board of Water Commissioners reported to the Common Council for their approval, several amendments to the Rules and Regulations for supply of water from the Holland City Water Works, and to the Rules and Regulations for the Government of Plumbers and Schedule of Water Rates.
On motion of Ald. De Roo the amendments as submitted were adopted.
The Board of Assessors reported special assessment roll for the improvement, grading and graveling of West Twelfth Street, special street assessment district.—Accepted.
Ald. Bangs here appeared and took his seat.
On motion of Ald. Ter Vree—
Resolved, That the special assessment roll of West Twelfth Street, special street assessment district reported to the Council by the Board of Special Assessors be filed in the office of the City Clerk, and numbered. That the City Clerk be directed to cause a notice of the filing of the same to be printed in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS for two weeks, and that Tuesday, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1886, at 7:30 p. m. be set as the time when the Common Council and Board of Assessors will meet to review the assessment.—Adopted.
On motion of Ald. Bangs the matter of appointing a president pro tem of the Common Council was taken from the table.
On motion of Ald. Steketee the appointment was made by ballot. Ald. De Roo being appointed president pro tem.
Council adjourned.
Geo. H. Siff, City Clerk.

Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 7, 1886.
Board met in regular session. No quorum present and adjourned to June 11.
HOLLAND, Mich., June 11, 1886.
Board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Steffens in chair.
Present: Inspectors Beach, De Roo, McBride, Harrington and Yates.
Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
Committee on Building and Repairs were granted further time to report on ventilation and heating.
Visiting Committee reported verbally.
The Secretary was authorized to advertise in HOLLAND CITY NEWS for Teachers until June 25.
The following bills were allowed: E. J. Harrington \$5.32; Kremers & Bangs \$4.35; E. Winter 80cts; J. Neuwalt \$2.75; Mrs. De Merell \$10.50; Yates & Kane \$4.50; W. W. Noble \$23.
Present: Steffens and Ins. Beach were appointed as a committee of Investigation into matter of the Traas child's reported whipping.
O. E. YATES, Sec'y.

Magazines.

The June number of Lippincott's Monthly Magazine is largely devoted to the labor question. Mr. Fred Perry Powers foresees the coming of "The Industrial Republic," under which the laboring classes will get a larger share of the fruits of their labor than they do now. He looks upon the present troubles as necessary attendants upon even the most orderly social revolutions. There is no cause for alarm.—The labor agitators are no doubt doing a great many unwise and some wrong things, but we inherit our political liberties from men of whom the same might be said. The final outcome of the struggle will be beneficial to all. There are also many other interesting articles.

In the June Century a finely engraved drawing from Houdon's bust of Benjamin Franklin is the frontispiece and several pages of "Unpublished Letters of Benjamin Franklin," edited by the Hon. John Bigelow, add to the literary interest of the number. The Antietam campaign is the subject of the war papers in this number, the illustrations referring mostly to the battle of Antietam, and forming perhaps the richest pictorial contribution yet made to the series. General James Longstreet's reminiscences are covered by the title, "The Invasion of Maryland;" General John G. Walker writes of the battles of "Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg"—the latter being the Confederate name for Antietam; Colonel Henry Kyd Douglas, of Jackson's staff, relates anecdotes of "Stonewall Jackson in Maryland;" and Charles Carleton Coffin the war correspondent, describes "Scenes at Antietam."

J. T. Knowbridge's new serial, "The Kelp-Gatherers," is the leading feature of the June St. Nicholas. It is a story of boy life on the Maine coast, with a strong flavor of adventure and a keen sense of boy nature. "Little Lord Fauntleroy," is continued in a much longer installment than last month's, and we are told that how young noblemen learned to ride, and many other interesting items about him.

The story of George Washington is continued through the exciting events of

1776-7; Henry Eckford has more "Wonders of the Alphabet," to relate; and there are sketches and poems by E. P. Roe, who contributes two dog stories, Helen Gray Cone, C. F. Holder, Mary A. Lathbury, Laura E. Richards, Edith M. Thomas and others.

Hope College Commencement.

The Commencement Exercises of Hope College, for 1886, will take place as follows:

Sunday, June 20th. At 7:30 p. m. in Hope Church, the Baccalaureate sermon, by Rev. R. H. Steele, D. D. of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Monday, June 21st. At 2:30 p. m., in the College Chapel, the Rhetorical Exercises of the Grammar School.

At 7:30 p. m., in the Third Church, the Inauguration of Prof. Charles Scott, D. D., as president of the College.

Tuesday, June 22nd. At 10:30 a. m., in the College Library, the regular annual meeting of the Council of Hope College. This body convenes specially at 7 o'clock, p. m., on the day before.

At 7:30 p. m., in the College Chapel, the annual meeting of the Alumni.

Wednesday, June 23rd. At 7:30 p. m. in Hope Church, the commencement.

The examinations of the undergraduate classes will begin on Wednesday, June 16, at 8:30 a. m. and be continued for three days.

Examinations for admission will be held on Monday, June 21, at 10:30 a. m. CHARLES SCOTT, President.

Holland, Mich., May 31, 1886.

Inauguration of the President of Hope College.

The Inauguration of Rev. Charles Scott, D. D., as President of Hope College will take place on Monday, June 21, at 7:30 p. m., in the Third Reformed Church of Holland, Mich.

The following will be the order or exercises on that occasion:—

The President of the Council of Hope College will preside.

Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., of Newark, N. J., will preach the sermon.

The charge to the President will be given by Rev. John S. Joramson, of Norway Park, Ill., after which the President will deliver his Inaugural Address.

D. BROEK, Chairman of Com. of Arrangements.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 4, 1886.

How to Drive Them.

If you wish to drive the boys from the farm, send them out to cut green wood at the back door, and tell them they must get up at five o'clock and make a fire from it. Send them out to milk by lantern light, in the dead of winter, when the cold winds are blowing through the cracks of the barn. Have them drive the cattle to water and be obliged to chop a hole in the ice in order to let them drink. Let them carry water the year round up hill from a spring. Have them turn the grindstone for hours. Send them out to pull wool from the carcass of a sheep, when they have to hold the nose with one hand and pull with the other. Make them do all the drudgery and disagreeable work found to be done on a farm, giving the pleasant work to the hired man. Tell them there is no time for fishing or hunting. And when you have to come to your meals, when everything should be pleasant, and you should wear a smile on your face, cry out and say: "We are going to have a drouth, and we will have to go to the poor house." and "The season is so wet that there will be a failure of crops, and I will not be able to pay my taxes." Fret and scold at just everything that does not go just right. These and other things that could be mentioned, are driving the boys from the farm.—Louisville Farm and Fireside.

JUST LOOK THESE OVER.

Look Here!

Mr. F. Bird particularly calls the attention of the Public to his stock of Boys and Childrens suits go and see him. 20-11

Improvement is the order of the day in Refrigerators as in other things. We can prove it by the Leonard Refrigerator for sale at R. Kanter's & Sons.

Good Result 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 H. Walsh's Drug Store.

Machine Oils!

Lard, Boiled and all kinds of Machine Oils for sale at greatly reduced prices at the drug store of

DR. W. VAN PUTTEN.

More people are poisoned by foul Refrigerators than by sewer gas. By the Leonard Dry Air Refrigerators with movable flaps, for cleanliness, and all danger will be removed. For sale by R. Kanter's & Sons.

Prepared Paints!

Don't forget that the best and cheapest Prepared Paints in the city can be procured at

DR. W. VAN PUTTEN'S.

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

New Perfection Refrigerator.

The Best in the World!

Is constructed upon purely scientific principles and preserves the original flavor of each kind of food because the air is kept dry and pure by the Patent Perfected System of ventilation; also the best and latest Improved Lawn Mower, the only mower that will cut narrow borders and close to walls at E. VAN DER VEEN'S Hardware Store. Latest Improved Lawn Mower. Try it! 18-4t

Go to Mrs. D. M. Gee & Co. for your millinery. Hats sold so cheap that all can afford to pay for skilled labor in trimming. As heretofore, lining and elastic are furnished free. 17-1f

Building For Sale.

The building on Eighth street, now occupied by R. A. Hunt as a saloon will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of 14-3m. Mrs. E. KRUISSENGA.

Notice to Teachers.

Applications to teach in the Holland Public Schools will be received by the Board of Education until 7:30 p. m., Friday, June 25, 1886.

O. E. YATES, Secretary.

Holland, Mich., June 11, 1886. 19-3t.

Brushes!

Painters, Calciminers and all others using Brushes should recollect that my stock is the largest, the best, and the cheapest stock in this part of the State. Call and see at the drug store of 19-2t. DR. W. VAN PUTTEN.

The true remedy has at last been discovered. It is Golden Seal Bitters. It is to be found at your drug store. It makes wonderful cures. Use it now. It will cure you. It is the secret of health.

Rail Roads.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette Railroad.

"Mackinac Short Line"

The only Direct Route between the East and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

EAST.		TIME TABLE.		WEST.	
READ DOWN.		Taking Effect Dec. 23, 1885.		READ UP.	
		MINERAL RANGE R. R.			
*Daily.	*Daily except Sunday.	*7:15am	Lv. Calumet. A	10:00pm	Ar. Marquette.
		*8:05 "	" Hancock "	*9:10am	" "
		*8:30am	Lv. Houghton. A	*7:30pm	Ar. Marquette.
		*9:20 "	" LaSue "	*6:10 "	" "
*Daily.	*Daily except Sunday.	*11:00 "	" Republic "	*5:20 "	" "
		*12:10pm	" Ishpeming "	*3:50 "	" "
		*12:25 "	" Negaunee "	*3:35 "	" "
		*1:00 "	" Marquette Lv	*8:00 "	" "

No. 4.	No. 2.	D. M. & M. R. R.	No. 1.	No. 3.
*7:05am	1:40pm	Lv. Marquette A	*2:05pm	*5:30pm
*8:25 "	*2:30 "	" Ontonagon "	*1:15 "	*4:05 "
*9:05 "	*2:50 "	" AuTrain "	*12:45 "	*3:35 "
*10:00 "	*3:25 "	" Marquette "	*12:05 "	*3:30 "
*10:30 "	*3:44 "	" Reedsville "	*11:47am	*2:00 "
*12:20pm	*4:50 "	" Senequa "	*10:40 "	*12:05 "
*1:45 "	*5:50 "	" Dollardville "	*9:56 "	*11:00 "
*2:05 "	*5:57 "	" Newberry "	*9:50 "	*10:30 "
*4:15 "	*7:25 "	" Palms "	*8:31 "	*8:15 "
*5:00 "	*7:46 "	" Moran "	*8:11 "	*7:42 "
*5:30 "	*8:15 "	" St. Ignace "	*7:45 "	*7:00 "
	*9:00 "	" Mackinac City Lv	*7:00 "	

5 Express Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connections with night trains from and to all Eastern and Canadian points, on both Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Superintendent, Marquette, Mich.

E. W. ALLEN, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt, Marquette, Mich.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect Sunday, May 30, 1886.

FROM HOLLAND TO CHICAGO.			
TOWNS.	Mail.	Exp.	Nit.
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Holland	10:30	1:30	12:00
Grand Junction	11:37	2:18	1:15
Bangor	11:57	2:30	1:35
Benton Harbor	1:27	3:13	2:35
New Buffalo	2:35	4:05	3:55
Chicago	5:43	6:40	7:00

FROM CHICAGO TO HOLLAND.			
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Chicago	9:00	3:30	9:55
New Buffalo	11:35	5:35	12:30
Benton Harbor	12:30	6:27	1:50
Bangor	1:45	7:10	2:55
Grand Junction	2:00	7:23	3:17
Holland	8:03	8:15	4:35

FROM HOLLAND TO GRAND RAPIDS.			
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Holland	3:05	8:15	4:45
Zeeland	3:18	8:28	4:58
Grand Rapids	4:00	8:55	5:45

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO HOLLAND.			
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Grand Rapids	9:00	12:50	11:00
Zeeland	9:52	11:42	11:52
Holland	10:05	1:30	11:59

FROM HOLLAND TO MUSKOGON.			
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Holland	10:10	3:05	4:30
Grand Haven	11:03	3:43	5:30
Ferryburg	11:10	3:47	6:40
Muskogon, 3rd street	11:45	4:17	7:15

FROM MUSKOGON TO HOLLAND.			
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Muskogon, 3rd street	1:05	12:37	7:10
Ferryburg	2:05	12:37	7:29
Grand Haven	2:10	12:32	7:35
Holland	3:01	1:20	8:10

FROM HOLLAND TO ALLEGAN.			
	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.
Holland	3:05	8:15	4:45
Fillmore	3:20	8:30	5:00
Hamilton	3:30	8:40	5:10
Allegan	4:05	11:05	

FROM ALLEGAN TO HOLLAND.			
	a.m.	p.m.	Mix.
Allegan	9:05	4:30	11:25
Hamilton	9:37	5:05	12:15
Fillmore	9:43	5:13	12:30
Holland	10:05	5:30	1:00

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday. All trains run by Central Standard Time. Tickets to all points in the United States and Canada.

J. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt. F. G. CHURCHILL Station Agent.

New Advertisements.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, SS
OTTAWA COUNTY.
At a session of the probate court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on Tuesday, the first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. Present, Charles E. Soule, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Robert B. Best, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Addie Best, widow of said deceased, representing that said Robert B. Best, late of Holland in said county, lately died therein, intestate, leaving estate to be administered and praying that Jan De Vries may be appointed administrator thereof. Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the Twenty-sixth day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CHAS. E. SOULE,

Judge of Probate.

\$3.00

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WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

JOHN O. WEST & CO.,
862 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILLS.,
Sole Prop's West's Liver Pills.

THE FINE BLOODED NORMAN STALLIONS

Marcus and Dick

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

These horses are jet black, as were their ancestors; they have a fine pedigree and are as yet but two years and ten months old. This is their first season. They are undoubtedly the best Norman stallions in this part of the country and I invite all interested in horses to call and look them over. It will pay you.

H. BOONE, Proprietor.

Holland, Mich., April 29, 1886. 13-1f.

Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of
Dry Goods & Groceries,
at the store of

B. WYNHOFF,

Dress Goods, Table Linens,
Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods,
Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of

CROCKERY

always on hand.

I have the agency in this city
for the celebrated

Needle Gas Lamp.

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

Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF.
Holland, June 14, 1886.

Prepared Paints!

R. KANTERS & SONS

Have secured the agency for the celebrated

HAMMAR Prepared Paints.

The local painters here claim it to be the best they have ever used. Do not buy any other before you have examined it.

GUARANTEE.

We guarantee our Ready Made Colors to be made of two-thirds Strictly Pure White Lead and one-third Best Selected Zinc, ground in Pure Linseed Oil, and the necessary colors to give them the desired tint only.

If found to contain any adulteration, the seller is authorized to return the money to the purchaser.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

Holland, Mich., May 20, 1886.

JAS. HUNTLEY,

BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

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

Planing and Re-sawing

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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.

A. C. Van Raalte

—Proprietor of—

A SONG AND A PRAYER.

A song for the girl we love—
God love her!

A song for the eyes with their tender smile,
And the fragrant mouth with its melting smile,
The rich brown tresses uncontrolled,
That clasp her neck with their tenderest hold
And the blossom lips and the dainty chin,
And the lily hand that we try to win.
The girl we love—
God love her!

A prayer for the girl we love—
God love her!

A prayer for the eyes of faded light,
And the cheek whose red rose waned to white,
And the quiet brow with its shadow and gleam,
And the lashes drooped in a long deep dream,
And the small hands crossed for the churchyard rest,
And the flowers dead on her sweet dead breast,
The girl we loved—
God loved her!
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

EFFIE'S STRANGE WARNING.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

On a certain bright, deceitfully-warm March morning, Joe Morford and Achille Dufarge, professional "wolfers," set out on what was meant to be their last pelt-hunt of the season, from their homes in the quiet but thrifty little Idaho settlement of Florio, bound for their distant wolfing district near the headwaters of the Snake River, among the wild spurs of the Bitter Root Mountains.

They had hardly got clear of the settlement when Joe's sweetheart, Effie Sintram—a sweet and delicate girl, the belle of the settlement, and better known as the Suttler's Daughter—was seen on the last rise of ground, waving her handkerchief with a peremptoriness that no lover could resist.

"Wait for me, Achille," said Joe, a frank-faced young trapper who wore his heart on his sleeve. "I'll have to run back, and see what she wants."

Achille nodded with assumed carelessness, and drew rein beside the pack-mule they owned in common, as though wholly indifferent to his partner's softness in obeying the summons. But hardly had the latter quitted his side before his black, piercing eyes followed him with a malevolent glance, that at last rested on the reunited lovers with a burning and vengeful intensity that was not good to see.

Achille was a French half-breed from the Saskatchewan wilderness—a swarthy and singularly handsome man of some years. Joe Morford's senior—who had made himself very popular among the female element of the territory, though of doubtful antecedents and dangerous temper.

"I didn't call you back merely for another kiss, Joe," said Effie, none the less tiptoeing for one as Joe hurriedly put his powerful arm around her. "It was to tell you that I'll keep on having my sleep-waking dreams till you come back; so that you'd better be on your good behavior while gone."

Joe's brow grew troubled. "I wish you wouldn't, Effie," said he, half-impudently. "The doctor says you're high-strung enough as it is; and you know perfectly well that those trance-fits or sleep-wakings leave you exhausted and nervous."

He alluded to strange conditions of clairvoyance, or second-sight, to which the young girl had been subject in her childhood, and which, after years of healthful discontinuance, had, to the no small disquiet of her father and friends, repossessed her with increased and oft-times startling manifestations, so far as concerned their realistic vividness and subsequent confirmations, ever since her heart had passed out of her keeping into that of honest Joe Morford, five or six months before the opening of our story.

Effie smiled a little sadly. "You talk as if I could altogether help it," said she.

"But you can resist the spells to a certain degree—so as to weaken both their intensity and their after effects. You have told me so, darling."

"I can, but shall not until after we are made one at the altar. Joe, listen to me, I dare not!" and there was a wild earnestness in her voice and manner. "When has my strange gift been at fault in following you out and away upon your perilous expeditions after the wolf-pelts? Never, and you know it. Joe, I must still follow you thus as long as that evil-hearted man, Achille Dufarge, accompanies you. His offer was the first I had—long before you spoke your heart to me—and he has never forgiven my rejection of it. He will harm me, if possible, through you. But I shall be watching over you, my darling. My mysterious inner and far-sight shall never miss you at the merest hint of peril. Nay, more; I feel that my gift shall attain new power, new expression; that in the event of dire misfortune, not alone my eyes, but my voice as well, shall reach you, and you shall hear me calling to you over the weary leagues of mountain, valley, canon, and morass! Oh, Joe, my beloved, my precious one! it is more with soul than with heart that I love you, and it is my soul that sees."

Impressed against his will by the intensity of her words, he took her in his arms and kissed her tenderly, even while murmuring:

"Wild words, my darling—wild, though sweet! I do not doubt a certain reality in your gift, but you are wrong about poor Achille—an ill-governed, passionate, but true-hearted man!"

"You're astray—astray! But wait!" She drew him back a pace or two, and her eyes, directed toward the distant half-breed, assumed a strained fixity, while her sweet features grew pale, abstracted and set. "He is looking at us at this instant," she continued, slowly, "and these muttered words are escaping his compressed lips—I repeat them syllable by syllable: 'Joe Morford, beware! a clever chance, a caprice of destiny against you, might mean that girl's love and happiness for me.' There, that is all. Isn't it enough?"

She was her bright, natural self again; and a smile of incredulity came into her lover's face.

"Why, Effie, do be reasonable!" said he. "Achille is fully five furlongs distant, and telephonic communication is as yet denied you."

She laughed, too, and was solely lover-like as she threw her arms about him for the final embrace.

"If you don't give over doubting me, I shall some day love you to death!" she cried. "Good-bye, Joe, dear Joe! And forget nothing I have said—remember every word!"

There was a shower of kisses, and she only gave way to her sobs when her lover was well out of hearing.

Joe said not a word, and neither did his associate wolf, for many minutes after continuing their way together. At last the former said:

"Achille, did you speak any words aloud when observing Effie and me, just the minute before our parting kiss back yonder?"

"Yes—no! Once, perhaps, but of course not. There was no one with me. What do you mean?"

Achille had been startled, and was even yet confused. "You know Effie's strange sleep-waking power, and all that," Joe went on. "Well, at the moment I refer to, she repeated words that she professed to catch, syllable by syllable, from your lips, in spite of the separating distance."

Achille burst into a nervous laugh. "Mon Dieu! I am frightened," said he, in mock alarm. "Tell me, Joe; what did she echo me as saying?"

"These words, muttered through your compressed lips: 'Joe Morford, beware! a clever chance, a caprice of destiny against you, might mean that girl's love and happiness for me.'"

Achille looked more startled than at first, but his laugh was even louder and more scoffing.

"Le diable! I give in, I'm crushed," he continued, banteringly. "Sorceress no less than seeress, what can avail against your wonderful Effie Sintram, the suttler's daughter?"

"No, no; but, joking apart, Achille, pray tell me, honestly, if such words really did or did not escape you?"

Achille was also, apparently, in earnest now, and he held out his hand engagingly.

"They did not, pard, on my word of honor!" said he, simply; "nor did such an envious, unworthy thought as is expressed by those words enter my head an instant. I am above it, old fellow. Do you believe me?"

"Oh! of course!" But Joe could not forget Achille's agitation, even while clapping the extended hand with hearty good will. "Why not? Think no more of it. Poor Effie! she may be growing a little unbalanced."

They reached their little cabin, eighty miles away, at the end of the third day, and good luck seemed to attend this, their last expedition, from the start.

A heavy snow fell, just enough to make the coyotes hungry, and to nicely plant the sharp sticks, dressed with strychnine-poisoned bear or elk meat, set after the most approved fashion of wolf-catching; and, after this, it cleared off good and cold, rendering long-distance traveling on snowshoes effective and agreeable, and enabling them to set their baits, or traps, and establish their caches over a wide extent of wilderness; while the Indians, troublesome enough at the beginning of the season, were only conspicuous by their absence.

It was the custom of these two wolfers to meet at their cabin at the end of every third day, bringing in such pelts as had been collected. Then, after spending a night and day in each other's company, chiefly devoted to preparing the skins for market, they would again separate, to make their lonely rounds among the baiting grounds in different directions.

But at the end of three weeks, after five profitable collections had been made, the good luck suddenly changed to worse.

Joe, having reached home first, was preparing the coffee over the cabin fire, when suddenly a voice, Effie Sintram's voice, was heard calling to him.

Greatly startled, he ran out of the cabin, which occupied a bare knoll commanding a wide, uninterrupted view on every side, and looked eagerly around, without perceiving Effie or anyone else in sight.

Yet still the beloved voice kept on calling to him from out of the bosoming distance and from due southwest, directly from the point of Effie Sintram's home, eighty miles away; and presently he distinguished these words of warning:

"Joe, Joe Morford! beware. Achille is only self-rounded, and the Spokanes, while seeming to attack you, are really his confederates."

He shook off the superstitious feeling that momentarily possessed him, and then, feeling assured that it was nothing less than Effie's inner voice, or spirit-vigilance, that had reached him across the waste, as an attendant of her clairvoyant wakefulness, he again took a survey of his surroundings for an explanation of the warning.

Just then Achille's trained pony, housed up with Joe's and the pack-mule in a shed communicating with the cabin, sent forth the mysterious whinny that was accustomed to give at its master's approach. An instant later Achille himself appeared on the rough snowy trail, half a mile away. He seemed to move on his snow-shoes with difficulty, and made signs of distress.

Joe hurriedly buckled on his own snowshoes, and was soon at his partner's side. Achille's left leg was bandaged below the knee, and he was unwontedly excited. He was, moreover, without his customary package of wolf-skins.

"The Spokanes!" he hurriedly exclaimed. "They ambuscaded and wounded me two miles back in Splint Canon! They are coming for us! Hurry up! We cannot be prepared for them too soon."

With the mysterious warning, thus partly verified, still haunting his mind, Joe Morford said little in reply, but assisted his companion to the hut, and systematically made everything snug for the threatened attack.

It was now about sunset.

Achille had in the meantime done nothing but groan with pain.

"Now let's have a look at that leg of yours," said Joe; and, in spite of Achille's entreaties to be careful, he summarily unbanded the injured limb, and examined it.

"Why, it's nothing but a gunshot flesh wound!" said he, contemptuously. "What are you up to, Achille? Both of us have had worse hurts without playing baby."

"Perhaps the bullet was poisoned," suggested Achille; "at all events it burns like fury."

Joe also noticed that the bullet had been fired almost perpendicularly downward, which considerably strengthened the air-borne accusation of its having been self-inflicted; but he said nothing, and, a few moments later, the threatened Indian attack took place.

"I might also ask what's up with you, Joe?" said Achille, after a few shots had been fired from the two loop-holes, and returned. "You don't seem to care a continental about these bloodthirsty devils."

"Bloodthirsty fiddlesticks!" said Joe. "There's not more than a baker's dozen of the beggarly Spokanes, with no more than five or six old battered army muskets among 'em. With our Winchester and revolvers, we ought to whip a regiment of 'em."

"Look out, though!" cried Achille, peering out excitedly. "They're creeping up all in a bunch, and—There! what did I tell you?"

There really was an entire volley received, and as Joe sprang to his loop-hole, a concerted rush was observable as preparing on the part of the savages.

At this instant the far-off, air-borne voice, Effie's voice, rang out once more, sounding in Joe's ears at least with clarion distinctness:

"Be on your guard, Joe, be on your guard!" it cried. "Beware of shots not from without, but from within—not from in front, but from behind! Oh, too late, too late! Lost, lost!" And it died away in a long, agonizing wail.

"Did you hear that strange cry just then, Achille?" cried Joe, now greatly wrought up. "Where are you? What causes all this smoke and steam?"

"I don't know," replied the half-breed from somewhere in the smoke. "And what cry do you mean? I heard nothing, and—Here there was an oath, followed by the words: 'Mon Dieu! they've fired the horse-shed. Look out for yourself, pard!'"

Then a number of shots echoed around the outer walls, quickly followed by an individual flash and report from within—and Joe Morford was down with a ghastly gunshot hole in his side.

Then the aerial voice swelled for the last time upon his hearing; but only in a long, expiring scream of intense and sympathetic anguish.

"I believe I'm done for," growled Joe, still masking the terrible suspicion that filled his mind—the suspicion that Achille's bullet had purposely sought him out from amid the smoke. "Perhaps," and there was a terrible sneer in his voice, "you didn't hear that cry either?"

Achille protested that he had not with unaffected sincerity, and made haste to minister to his wounded partner; while the smoke and steam, which turned out to have been caused by the overturning of the coffee pot on the live coals, gradually cleared; and it also became evident that the Spokanes, whether their attack had been a sham or a reality, had taken themselves off, at the instance of the Winchesters, most likely.

An hour or two later, Joe Morford's situation was extremely precarious. Lying helplessly in his bunk, he was bidding temporary adieu to his uncertain partner, Achille Dufarge, who, after dressing his comrade's frightful wound to the best of his ability, was about setting out as hurriedly as his own injury would permit to obtain needed provisions and medicines from a cache, or secret storage-place, five miles distant, there chancing to be none of either on hand in the cabin.

To add to the gravity of the situation, another great snow-storm was setting in.

"Good-bye, and God speed your return, Achille!" said Joe, with difficulty controlling a shudder while submitting to the parting hand-shake. "I shall doubtless die anyway of this accursed Indian bullet; but the misery or comparative solace of my last moments will depend on your getting back to me within ten hours at the furthest. Old fellow, I would not die here alone!"

"Morbleu! that you shall not, my tried comrade, while the breath remains in my body!" cried the handsome half-breed, with hypocritical earnestness. "Ten hours? I shall return inside of six, or perish in the snows."

He passed out cheerfully in the storm, leaving a good fire on the hearth, fuel within the sufferer's reach, and a lamp burning.

"The murderous bound!" muttered Joe to himself. "Self-preservation alone prevented my charging him with his treachery. If he does not return, I am lost. Oh, if I could but hear my Effie's spirit-voice once more, to cheer me in this terrible suspense! And how odd it was that Achille should have been deaf to it! For I know his superstitious terror would have been overpowering, had it been otherwise."

But Joe was also deaf to it thereafter, for it came no more; and neither did Achille return.

Hours and days passed, and Joe Morford felt assured that he had been either heartlessly left to starve and suffer to death alone in the wilderness, or that the half-breed had in reality perished in the snows; though the former supposition, in view of past developments, was the more likely of the two.

At last, one sunshiny morning, when the snows were fast disappearing, Joe managed to crawl to and open the cabin door. He was wasted almost to a skeleton; death was impatiently waiting for him, it seemed.

He crushed a handful of snow upon his fevered lips, and threw a straining glance over the trackless waste.

"Oh, if I might but hear it once again!" he cried in his desolateness. "That voice, that voice! The voice of my sweetheart, Effie Sintram!"

Hark! what was that? A shout from far below—a nearer and ringing cry—and yet another!

Was it delirium? No; those were real shapes, rescuing human shapes, toiling up toward him through the snow. And that was Effie's voice—not her air-borne phantom voice, the voice of her sleep-waking abnormality, but her own clear natural and girlish tones—and he hears it again, nearer, at his very side; he sees her beloved image, he is in her arms, her sobs and laughs are mingling melodiously in his ears, her grateful tears are raining on his wasted face!

All is well once more. Joe has not quite overstepped the threshold of recovery, and the best of physicians, the kindest of neighbors are there to assist the sweet feminine hands that soothe his pillow.

All is gradually explained to him. The butler's daughter had seen all his peril up to the treacherous shot that had laid her lover low; had seen it vividly in her sleep-waking trance, and out of that had hersympathetic voice called its warnings to the beset soul that was dearest, nearest to her own. But, with the final catastrophe, the treacherous shot, her trance had snapped its mystic chord in that last long agonized wail, and a dreamless sleep, lasting for three days, had supervened; after which she had secretly enlisted the physician and several neighbors in the rescuing expedition that had just terminated so fortunately, so providentially; her father in the meantime treasuring the secret at home, in order to entrap the envious and murderous half-breed to his reckoning.

For nothing had as yet been heard of Achille; though there was little doubt that he was but biding his time to reappear at the settlement, with his semi-fabrication of death for his comrade, untold hardships for himself, and, doubtless, with a future claim upon Effie's hand and affections on the score of gratitude for what he would profess to have tried to do for her ill-starred lover.

Strange as it may sound in the telling, this fanciful programme of Achille Du-

farge's motives and designs was borne out by the facts in the case almost to the very letter.

Joe was carried back to the settlement, and so well was his return kept secret that he was well on the road to recovery a few weeks later when Achille presented himself at the old suttler's house. He was clothed in rags and woe-begone in the extreme, and was even permitted to spin out his fabrication in the presence of a large audience before being at last confronted by the dead-ative, and overwhelmed with confusion and dismay.

His attempt at murder, however, could not conveniently be proved against him to the satisfaction of a court of law; so he was quietly permitted to disappear, after being subjected to a little public expression of disesteem, which in this instance assumed the form of a coat of tar and feathers, and an evanishment from that particular corner of Idaho by the unique fashion of equestrianism known as riding on a rail.

Joe and Effie were married with great rejoicings before the close of the following merry month of May; and I am happy to say that there has been no recurrence of the pretty bride's sleep-waking or clairvoyant experiences since that eventful and happy day.

Japanese Homes.

It is getting to be very embarrassing, this civilization, especially to women. We are accumulating so much, our establishments are becoming so complicated, that daily life is an effort. There are too many "things." Our houses are getting to be museums. A house now is a library, an art gallery, a bric-a-brac shop, a furniture warehouse, a crockery store, combined. It is a great establishment run for the benefit of servants, plumbers, furnace-men, grocers, tinkers. Regarded in one light, it is a very interesting place, and in another, it is an eleemosynary institution. We are accustomed to consider it a mark of high civilization; that is to say, the more complicated and over-loaded we make our domestic lives, the more civilized we regard ourselves. Now perhaps we are on the wrong track altogether. Perhaps the way to high civilization is toward simplicity and disentangling, so that the human being will be less a slave to his surrounding and impedimenta, and have more leisure for his own cultivation and enjoyment. Perhaps life on much simpler terms than we now carry it on with would be on a really higher plane. We have been looking at some pictures of Japanese dwellings, interiors. How simple they are! how little furniture or adornment! how few "things" to care for and be anxious about! Now the Japanese are a very ancient people. They are people of high breeding, polish, refinement. They are in some respects like the Chinese, who have passed through ages and cycles of experience, worn out about all the philosophies and religions then on, and come out on the other side of everything. They have learned to take things rather easily, not to fret, and to get on without a great many encumbrances that we still wearily carry along. When we look at the Japanese houses and at their comparatively simple life, are we warranted in saying that they are behind us in civilization? May it not be true that they have lived through all our experience, and come down to an easy *modus vivendi*? They may have had their bric-a-brac period, their over-loaded-establishment age, their various measles stages of civilization, before they reached a condition in which life is a comparatively simple affair. This thought must strike any one who sees the present Japanese craze in this country. For, instead of adopting the Japanese simplicity in our dwellings, we are adding the Japanese eccentricities to our other accumulations of odds and ends from all creation, and increasing the incongruity and the complication of our daily life. What a helpless being is the housewife in the midst of her treasures! The Drawer has had occasion to speak lately of the recent enthusiasm in this country for the "cultivation of the mind." It has become almost a fashion. Clubs are formed for this express purpose. But what chance is there for it in the increasing anxieties of our more and more involved and overloaded domestic life? Suppose we have clubs—Japanese clubs they might be called—for the simplification of our dwellings and for getting rid of much of our embarrassing menage!—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.

Claude Lorraine's Pupil.

There is one anecdote told of Claude which shows his quiet nature more than any other circumstance of which we know. He had but a single pupil in all his life. This was a poor cripple named Giovanni Domenico. Claude remembered with so much gratitude all that Agostino Tassi had done for him that he wished to bestow like benefits upon another. Domenico was bright in mind though deformed in body; he learned rapidly, and for twenty-five years remained in Claude's studio, and was well known in all the city. When he was 40 years old, some of his master's enemies persuaded him to claim that he had executed the best pictures which Claude had sold as his own. Domenico left the master's studio and demanded a salary for all the years he had passed there. It is difficult to imagine the grief this must have been to Claude; he would not, however, contend with one whom he had loved, and he gave Domenico the sum for which he asked. The traitor died soon after, and reaped no happiness from the fruits of his wickedness. The falsehood of his claim was shown to the world by the fact that Claude painted his best pictures after Domenico had left him.—Clara Erskine Clement, in St. Nicholas.

A CAREFUL estimate shows that only 919,000 pianos have been made in the United States since 1780.

BLOODSHED IN IRELAND.

Fierce Outbreaks of Orangemen and Home-Rulers at Belfast and Lurgan.

Hotels Sacked and Burned—Rioters and Policemen Shot Down—Nine People Killed.

[Belfast (Ireland) dispatch.]

A mob of Orangemen made an attack upon a tavern kept by a man named Duffy. The police were promptly on the scene, and after a stubborn contest, during which they used their carbines, drove the mob away in disorder. The rioters reassembled with increased strength and again attacked Duffy's, this time overpowering the police and driving them from the place. In the first assault Chief of Police Carr was wounded. He was carried away and now lies in a critical condition. When the Orangemen returned to the fight they were accompanied by a large number of factory girls, who goaded or shamed the men on to battle and formed a most dangerous element.

When the officers abandoned Duffy's the mob at once took complete possession of the tavern and it was thoroughly sacked. All the taps and spigots were set running, and everybody was invited to help himself according to his taste. All the barrels of liquor found in stock were carried into the street, lifted up high and let fall until they broke and liberated their contents. All the furniture was carried out, piled in the center of the roadway, and burned in a bonfire to furnish the rioters light during their debauch. Men, youths, and girls drank until they fell helpless in the gutters, the girls acting with greater fury during the earlier stages of the orgy than the men. The noise, the profanity, and the disorder were terrible.

The mob ended its work by firing the tavern itself, and it burned to the ground. Then the stronger men, who had become infuriated and overpowered by their potations, ran through the streets, wrecking and pillaging wherever they went, and increasing their following the further they proceeded. These rioters, after a while, congregated around the police station and stoned the police until they were tired. They then marched down to another tavern. The police hastened thither in advance and attempted to protect the property, but they were overpowered and driven away. The mob, left in possession, treated the tavern as they had treated Duffy's—turned on all the taps, broke the full barrels in the street, made a bonfire of the furniture, and finally set fire to the building.

The police returned, and this time got the better for a time of the mob, whose ranks were depleted by the scores who had fallen away in drunkenness, and extinguished the flames before they could gain control of the structure. But the officers were unable to drive the rioters from the locality, and they remained and dominated it until morning. During the rowdiness of the night Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell were both burned in effigy, and a dummy corpse labeled "home rule" was cremated.

The rioting was renewed here this evening and the riot act was again read. The mob increased in size and began throwing stones at the police. The latter fired, killing four persons. The mob returned the fire and a brisk fusillade was kept up for twenty minutes. The mob drove a force of 150 policemen into the barracks and then attacked the buildings, firing revolvers and throwing stones at the doors and windows. The police fired, killing five persons. Several Protestant clergymen tried to disperse the mob, but their efforts were unavailing.

During the riots one hundred houses were wrecked. After sacking the hotels many Orangemen reeled through the streets shouting "To h—l with the Pope!" Twenty-five policemen were hurt.

Two men named Hart and Mason were arrested for the murder of Thomas Gallagher, who was shot dead during the rioting at Lurgan. Gallagher was a well-known local simpleton. He waved an Orange sash in the face of a home-rule mob during an incessant fire between that mob and its Orange enemies. During the riot the situation at one time became so desperate that Mr. Mathers, a local Orange leader, publicly declared that unless the authorities did their duty he and a thousand armed Orangemen would take charge of the town. Mathers was on the point of carrying out his threat when the military appeared.

An infernal machine, consisting of a jar filled with a black substance and some clock-work, was thrown last night against the door of a Protestant house in Lurgan and exploded in the doorway. Arthur and Andrew Donnelly, leading Catholic merchants, have been arrested at Lurgan on the charge of firing from their windows. A mob wanted to lynch the prisoners and stoned the police. It was finally dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

DROWNED HER SON.

A Vermont Mother's Unnatural Crime.

[Stanford (Vt.) special.]

Mrs. William Sloan has for several months been extremely jealous of her husband, and the affairs of the family have been the topic of conversation among the villagers. Mr. Sloan returned from work at an early hour last evening. His four-year-old boy, who always met him at the door, failed to do so. On going into the house he inquired for his son, and his wife said she had sent the boy on an errand. His long delay resulted in a general search for the child, whose lifeless body was found in a ditch. The body was removed to the house and laid at the feet of Mrs. Sloan. She did not show any signs of emotion or surprise, and merely said it served her husband right to inflict such a punishment on him. The cool way in which she took the matter, and the fact that she had refused to join in the search, led the neighbors to believe that she had committed the murder. A constable took her in custody and shortly after being locked up she confessed having drowned the child. Her only reason for doing so was, as she said, to spite her husband. The shock has made Mr. Sloan insane.

THE Savannah News says that the real reason why Southern men wear their hair long is to keep the sun from tanning their necks.

AN OPIUM EATER'S STORY.

Crawling Over Red-Hot Bars of Iron in His Fearful Frenzy—A Scientific Investigation and Its Results.

Cincinnati Times-Star.
This brief sentence was fairly hissed into the ear of a prominent druggist on Vine street by a person who, a few years ago well off, is to-day a hopeless wreck.
One can scarcely realize the sufferings of an opium victim. De Quincey has vividly portrayed it. But who can fully describe the joy of the rescued victim?

H. C. Wilson, of Loveland, O., formerly with March, Harwood & Co., manufacturing chemists of St. Louis, and of the well-known firm of H. C. Wilson & Co., chemists, formerly of this city, gave our reporter yesterday a bit of thrilling personal experience in this line.

"I have crawled over red-hot bars of iron and coals of fire," he said, "in my agony during an opium frenzy. The very thought of my sufferings freezes my blood and chills my bones. I was then eating over 30 grains of opium daily."

"How did you contract the habit?"
"Excessive business cares broke me down and my doctor prescribed opium. That is the way nine-tenths of cases commenced. When I determined to stop, however, I found I could not do it."

"You may be surprised to know," he said, "that two-fifths of the slaves of morphine and opium are physicians. Many of these I met. We studied our cases carefully. We found out what the organs were in which the appetite was developed and sustained; that no victim was free from a demoralized condition of these organs; that the hope of a cure depended entirely upon the degree of vigor which could be imparted to them. I have seen patients, while undergoing treatment, compelled to resort to opium again to deaden the horrible pain in those organs. I marvel how I ever escaped."

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Wilson, that you have conquered the habit?"
"Indeed I have."

"Do you object to telling me how?"

"No, sir. Studying the matter with several opium-eating physicians, we became satisfied that the appetite for opium was located in the kidneys and liver. Our next object was to find a specific for restoring those organs to health. The physicians, much against their code, addressed their attention to a certain remedy and became thoroughly convinced on its scientific merits alone that it was the only one that could be relied upon in every case of disordered kidneys and liver. I thereupon began using it and, supplementing it with my own special treatment, finally got fully over the habit. I may say that the most important part of the treatment is to get those organs first into good working condition, for in them the appetite originates and is sustained, and in them over ninety per cent of all other human ailments originate."

"For the last seven years this position has been taken by the proprietors of that remedy, and finally it is becoming an acknowledged scientific truth among the medical profession; many of them, however, do not openly acknowledge it, and yet, knowing they have no other scientific specific, their code not allowing them to use it, they buy it upon the quiet and prescribe it in their own bottles."

"As I said before, the opium and morphine habits can never be cured until the appetite for them is routed out of the kidneys and liver. I have tried everything, experimented with everything, and as the result of my studies and investigation, I can say I know nothing can accomplish this result but Warner's safe cure."

"Have others tried your treatment?"

"Yes, sir, many; and all who have followed it fully have recovered. Several of them who did not first treat their kidneys and liver for six or eight weeks, as I advised them, completely failed. This form of treatment is always insisted upon for all patients, whether treated by mail or at the Loveland Opium Institute, and supplemented by our special private treatment, it always cures."

Mr. Wilson stands very high wherever known. His experience is only another proof of the wonderful and conceded power of Warner's safe cure over all diseases of the kidneys, liver, and blood, and the diseases caused by derangements of these organs. We may say that it is very flattering to the proprietors of Warner's safe cure that it has received the highest medical endorsement, and, after persistent study, it is admitted by scientists that there is nothing in materia medica for the restoration of those great organs that equals it in power. We take pleasure in publishing the above statements coming from so reliable a source as Mr. Wilson and confirming by personal experience what we have time and again published in our columns. We also extend to the proprietors our hearty congratulations on the results wrought.

The Army of the Revolution.

It is not positively known how many men from the colonies served in the war of the revolution. The official tabular statement indicates a total of recorded years of enlistment and not a total of the men who served. Hence, a man who served from April 19, 1775, until the formal cessation of hostilities, April 19, 1783, counted as eight men in the aggregate. On this basis of enlisted years, the following table gives the contributions of the various States:

New Hampshire..... 12,497
Massachusetts..... 69,907
Rhode Island..... 5,908
Connecticut..... 31,939
New York..... 17,781
New Jersey..... 10,721
Pennsylvania..... 25,678
Delaware..... 2,386
Maryland..... 19,912
Virginia..... 23,678
North Carolina..... 7,263
South Carolina..... 6,417
Georgia..... 2,079
Total..... 233,771

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Summer Complaint, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all other Intestinal Pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, as Radway's Pills, as quick as Radway's Ready Relief.

It instantly relieves and soon cures Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Stiff Neck, all Congestions and Inflammations, whether of the Lungs, Kidneys or Bowels.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Headache, Toothache, Weakness or Pain in the Back, Chest or Limbs by one application.
Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

TWENTY YEARS IN USE!

DR. RADWAY & CO.: I have used your Ready Relief for many years in my family with great effect. For the last twenty years I would have nothing else to expel pain inwardly or from any part of the body outwardly. I have used it for rheumatic pains, and always found great relief when applied to the painful part of the body. Your Pills are indeed excellent, as you represent them in the papers.

Yours truly,
ROBERT O'DONNELL,
67 East Lake St., Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7, 1895.

DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.,
Proprietors of Radway's Sarsaparilla, Resolvent and Dr. Radway's Pills.

Important.

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

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

Human Life in Russia.

On the Russian frontier it once happened that an officer was playing at cards with a friend, when a Jew was trying to smuggle himself into the Russian Empire without proper rise of his passport. The sentinel on guard arrested him and reported to the officer. "All right," said he. Hours afterward the sentinel again asked what he was to do with the Jew. The Captain, furious at being interrupted, shouted, "Why, the Jew! Hang him!" The Captain went on playing until the morning, when, suddenly remembering the prisoner, he called the soldier and said, "Bring in the Jew." "The Jew!" said the amazed soldier; "but I hanged him, as you ordered." "What!" said the Captain, "you have committed murder." He arrested him, and the judgment—death—went up to the Emperor. Inquiring, before signing so serious a document, and learning how matters stood, the Emperor decided that the soldier who, without reasoning, had implicitly obeyed so extraordinary an order of his superior, was to be made a Corporal; that the officer who, while on duty, for the sake of gambling had given the murderous order, was to be sent to Siberia, and that his pay was to go to the family of the poor Jew who had been so iniquitously murdered.

Sharp Pangs Athwart the Forehead.
And in the muscles of the neck and shoulder, usually most violent after nightfall, are among the cheerful manifestations of neuralgia. It is an affection of the nerve intensified by a cold. Repose, bringing with it a cessation of pain, is induced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is a fine nerve tonic and tranquilizer. It is also a reliable means of checking rheumatism and gout. These maladies have always more or less to do with the kidneys that, when inactive, fail to throw off the impurities which engender them. The Bitters can be relied upon to renew a healthy and purifying action of the renal organs. Besides this, it gives tone to the stomach, liver, and bowels, and enriches the circulation. Appetite and sleep both profit by it, and it is a well accredited means of fortifying the system against malaria. It hastens the recovery of strength by convalescents, mitigates the infirmities of age, and helps the constitutionally feeble.

A POOR MAN in Turkey claimed a house which a rich neighbor had usurped; he held his deeds and documents to prove his right, but his more powerful opponent had provided a number of witnesses to invalidate them; and to support their evidence more effectually he presented the cadi with a bag containing five hundred ducats. When the cause came to be heard the poor man told his story and produced his writings, but wanted that most essential and only valid proof, witnesses. The other, provided with witnesses, laid his whole stress on them and on his adversary's defect in law, who could produce none; he therefore urged the cadi to give sentence in his favor. After the most pressing solicitations the judge calmly drew from under his seat the bag of five hundred ducats, which the rich man had given him as a bribe, saying to him very gravely: "You have been mistaken in this suit, for if the poor man could bring no witnesses in confirmation of his right I can produce five hundred." He then threw him the bag with reproach and indignation, and finally decreed the house to the poor plaintiff.

One among the many eminent church dignitaries who have given their public endorsement to the wonderful efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil, in case of rheumatism and other painful ailments, is the Right Reverend Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio.

Earth in Need of Water.

Loto's first lesson in geography: "What is that, there?" asked his teacher, placing a finger upon a certain point on the map.
"There?" said Loto. "Oh, a dirty finger nail."

The only cough mixture before the people that contains no opiates or narcotics is Red Star Cough Cure. Price, twenty-five cents.

A Response.

At a large and would-be fashionable wedding, held in a town in this State, the solemnity was rudely disturbed by a rather unexpected answer. The bride had entered on her uncle's arm and was met by the groom at the chancel. The uncle then returned and took a seat in the body of the house. All went well until the clergyman asked the question: "Who giveth this woman to be wedded to this man?" He paused for an answer, and the uncle rose, and placing his hands on the pew in front of him, said, in accents louder than are common at weddings, "Me."—*Boston Traveller.*

Unequaled—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A PECULIARITY of stage banquets is the great variety of supes.

"Put Up" at the Gault House.

The business man or tourist will find first-class accommodations at the low price of \$2 and \$2.50 per day at the Gault House, Chicago, corner Clinton and Madison streets. This far-famed hotel is located in the center of the city, only one block from the Union Depot Elevator; all appointments first-class.
HOTT & GATES, Proprietors.

A Most Liberal Offer!

THE VOLTA BEST CO., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated VOLTA BEST and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, etc. Illustrated pamphlets in sealed envelopes with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

Thomas Carlyle.

the great Scotch author, suffered all his life with dyspepsia, which made his life miserable and caused his best and truest friends not a little pain because of his fretfulness. Dyspepsia generally arises from diseases of the liver, and as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases of this great gland, it follows that while all cannot be Carlyles, even with dyspepsia, all can be free from the malady, while emulating his virtues.

The man of indigenous bunions may be said to be a person of great resources, since he generally has something on foot.

"Oh, wad some power the giffle gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

Few women want to appear sick, and yet how many we see with pain written on every feature, who have been suffering for months from female weakness, and who could easily cure themselves by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to be found at any drug store. This remedy is a specific for weak backs, nervous or neuralgic pains, and all that class of diseases known as "female complaints." Illustrated, large treatise on diseases of women, with most successful courses of self-treatment, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 603 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

You may crowd, you may jam the street-car if you will, but there's room for one more on the vehicle still.

For imparting tone and strength to the stomach, liver, and bowels, take Ayer's Pills.

WHEN a Chatham street merchant charges \$17 for a coat that costs \$2.50, he offers it regardless of cost.

Soft, pliant, and glossy hair results from the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

A COAT dealer lays up treasures in heaven when he goes out of his weigh to oblige a poor widow.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."
"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frost-bitten feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch, 50c. jars.

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

"ROUGH ON PILES."
Why suffer Piles? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Piles." Sure cure for itching, protruding, bleeding, or any form of Piles. 50c. At Druggists or Mailed.

No Optum in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

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

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

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

WELL'S HAIR BALSAM.
If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp, 50c.

"ROUGH ON BILE" PILLS
start the bile, relieve the bilious stomach, thick, aching head and overloaded bowels. Small granules, small dose, big results, pleasant in operation, don't disturb the stomach. 25c.

Lost Faith in Physicians.
There are innumerable instances where cures have been effected by SCOTT'S EMERALD PILL, or Blood and Liver Syrup, for all diseases of the blood, when they had been given over by their physicians. It is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public, and as it is prepared with the greatest care as a specific for certain diseases, it is no wonder that it should be more effectual than hastily written and carelessly prepared prescriptions. Take this medicine for all disorders arising from impure blood. It is endorsed by leading professional men.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.
As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced. It seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
W. J. McLEROY, Macon, Ga.

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LEPAGE'S LIQUID GLUE
MENDS EVERYTHING
Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Brick-a-Brac, Etc. Strong as Iron, Solid as a Rock. The total quantity sold during the past year amounted to over 32 MILLION bottles. EVERYBODY WANTS IT. All dealers can tell. Awarded TWO GOLD MEDALS. London, 1883. New Orleans, 1884. Pronounced Strongest Glue known. Send dealer's card and fee, postage for sample can FREE by mail. RUSSIA CHEMIST CO., Gloucester, Mass.

TIERED OUT!
At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. It is not only a tonic, but a tonic's tonic. It is the only iron medicine that is not injurious. It enriches the blood, invigorates the system, restores appetite, aids digestion. It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other iron medicines do. Mr. M. R. MILLA, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic for Debility and Lassitude with singular success and rapid effect." Mrs. H. A. SMITH, 1519 Fulton Ave., Davenport, Iowa, says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility and loss of appetite with much benefit. I can truly recommend it for that tired feeling that so many overworked mothers suffer with." Mrs. JANE ANDREWS, St. Helena, Mich., says: "I was suffering from liver complaint, and such a languid feeling and no strength. I used Brown's Iron Bitters with great benefit, in fact never took anything that did me as much good." Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

OPIUM
Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured. Home Correspondence solicited and free trial of cure sent. Houses, Investigators, THE HUMAN NERVOUS COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

A FORTUNE
Send \$1 for wealth and glory of "The Love and Glory of Our Presidents," including Biography and Portraits of President Cleveland and Billa. Hundreds of copies can be had here now, saving in the postage. Also, the 25c. in postage stamp. Pay no charge of mailing and wrapping, and names of two best Agents, you can obtain FREE large and beautiful picture of "Our Presidents," including Cleveland and Billa. Free Mail to North St. ELDER PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY
Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR
SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, CRAMPS, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, IT IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH FOR CURING
SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST-BITES, &c.

Prices, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per Bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Beware of Imitations.

TO A FRIEND

who is suffering from
Boils and Carbuncles,
no better advice can be given than to try

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ORLANDO SNELL, 132 Ford st., Lowell, Mass., was terribly afflicted with Carbuncles on the back of his neck. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured the Carbuncles, and has kept him free from them.

F. P. COGGESHALL, Bookseller, Lowell, Mass., says: I have been taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for an impurity of the blood, which manifests itself in troublesome Boils and Eruptions, and can truly say that I have never found any medicine so prompt and certain in curative effect. It has done me great good.

LEANDER J. McDONALD, Soley St., Charlestown, Mass., testifies: One year ago I suffered greatly from Boils and Carbuncles, and for nearly two months was unable to work. A druggist advised me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I purchased. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was entirely cured, and have remained well ever since.

For all diseases originating in impure blood take
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

TOWER'S SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.
None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK. Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND," send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

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Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levels, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for \$60.
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A DAY made with a Gem City Combination Wire and Slat Fence Machine, the cheapest and best Fence made. Every farmer needs one.
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LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
OF HUMAN FLESH. OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism, Scratches, Burns and Scalds, Sores and Galls, Stings and Bites, Spavin, Cracks, Cuts and Bruises, Screw Worm, Grabs, Sprains & Stitches, Foot Rot, Hoof All, Contracted Muscles, Lameness, Stiff Joints, Swinny, Founders, Backache, Sprains, Strains, Eruptions, Sore Feet, Frost Bites, Stiffness, and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident.
For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by the use of thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in the efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE ON THIS DISEASE, to any sufferer, who expresses and P. O. address, DR. T. A. SLOUM, 1st Floor, New York.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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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. 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, First fruits of the Gospel in Europe. Afternoon, "Christ's Kingdom not of this world."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2:00 p. m. Sunday school at 8:45. Subjects: Morning, "God the Father our Creator." Afternoon, "Without Faith we cannot please God." Evening, Prayer meeting.

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Services at 9:30 a. m., 2:00 and 7 p. m.

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

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 3:15 p. m. on the first Sunday of each month. All are invited to attend. Strangers especially welcome. "O Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness," Ps. 96-9.

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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 H. Walsh.

In Holland, Mich., O. J. Doesburg published the News, and its columns strongly recommended Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for coughs, colds, sore throats, catarrh and asthma.

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

A Million Dollars.

Millions of dollars would be saved annually by the invalids, of every community, if, instead of calling in a physician for every ailment, they were all wise enough to put their trust in Golden Seal Bitters, a certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and Liver, such as Scrofula in its various forms, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Female irregularities, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Exposure and imprudence of Life. No person can take these Bitters according to instructions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair. Golden Seal Bitters numbers on its list of cures more than any other medicine known, and have already acquired a great celebrity, being used generally as a family medicine. Sold by H. Walsh & Son. 18 ft.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Kremers & Bangs, Druggists, Holland, Mich. 6-1y

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

An Enterprising Firm.

H. Walsh can always be relied upon not only to carry in stock the best of drugs but have secured the agency for Dr. Pete's 35-cent Cough cure, which they warrant. It will cure all Throat, Lung, and Chest diseases, and has the reputation of being the best Cough cure ever discovered for consumption. 18-ft.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Hats Trimmed Free.

Every Monday of this and next month we will trim Hats for nothing. It is understood, as a matter of course, that the necessary material is to be bought at our place that day. We make this offer in order to induce people to come in the early part of the week; Friday and Saturday being such busy days that it is impossible to spend the proper time with our customers. L. & S. VAN DEN BERG. 16-11.

We have again received a new line of Summer Hats, Bonnets and Ribbons; and a large assortment of Flowers, Ostrich Tips, and Poupes. L. & S. VAN DEN BERG. 16-11.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., New York. 39-45w

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This Cigar will prove as represented and will be extensively advertised in every town for live dealers who will appreciate its merits and push it accordingly.

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Have on hand their Spring Stock of

Dry Goods,
Dress Goods,
Woolens & Cottons,
Table Linens,
and Towels.

Hosiery and Underwear.

Buttons, Embroideries, Laces
and White Goods.

New Spring Styles of Hats

A Full Stock of Groceries.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Holland, Mich., April 10, 1886.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Tea Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 233, 21 and 23 Vesey St., New York.

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE!

Linseed, Lard and Machine OILS.

We will make prices on Oils that will astonish you.

BUY THE

Sherwin-Williams Paints

To prove the quality of these Paints, we would state that the paint put on buildings four years ago has given

ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

We have not had one complaint of its peeling, cracking or chalking off.

While we are at present

CROWDING THE PAINT TRADE,

Do not forget that we still have as complete a Stock of

DRUGS and MEDICINES

As is kept in the city, and sell them at prices to suit the times.

KREMERS & BANGS, Central Drug Store. Holland, Mich., May 7th, 1886.

We Defy Competition

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

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING!

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

NO SHOP WORN GOODS

All New Goods and of the Latest Styles.

CALL AND SEE US.

Holland, Mich., April 15, 1886. FILLMORE BIRD. 11-3m.

Otto Breyman

—dealer in—

Jewelry, Watches, DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

The largest assortment of DIAMOND RINGS ever displayed in this city.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES

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FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

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

O. BREYMAN. Holland, Mich., May 12, 1884.

THE LIGHT RUNNING
SIMPLE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
STRONG SWIFT SURE
HAS NO EQUAL.
PERFECT SATISFACTION
New Home Sewing Machine Co.
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DEALERS IN

Furniture, Wall Paper, CARPETS, ETC.

Holland, Michigan. 50-6m

R. N. DeMERELL,

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GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENTS,

Headstones, Tablets, Etc.

All kinds of Building Work made to order.

Cemetery Work

of all kinds neatly executed.

All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

R. N. DeMERELL, Holland, Mich., Aug. 25, 1885. 30-1y

PHOENIX Cheap Cash Store!

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

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

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

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

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

Give me a Call.

R. E. WERKMAN. HOLLAND, Mich., July 23, 1885.

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—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.

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Farmers and Woodsmen.

We will buy all the Stave and Heading Bolts you can make and deliver the year round, viz:

Oak Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
White Ash Stave Bolts, 30 inches long.
Elm Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Stave Bolts, 33 inches long.
Black Ash Heading Bolts 38 inches long
Basswood Heading Bolts, 38 inches long.
Pine Heading Bolts, 20 inches long.

For making contracts or further information apply to Fichter's Stave Factory, ED. VEP SCHURE, Supt. or to G. Van Putten & Sons' store.

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SUMMER TOUR

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BEST WAGONS

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I have recently commenced the manufacture of

Platform, Combination & Express Wagons,

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

I have on hand a large assortment of

BUGGIES

Which I will dispose of at the lowest possible figures.

I am making

ALL KINDS OF OARS

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

Carriage and Wagon Painting

Call and See Me before Purchasing Elsewhere,

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To fit every kind of a stove

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Leave your Orders with Him.

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